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 20,600 people operating across 43 countries 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting year</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years</th>
<th>Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Hong Kong SAR, China
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Lesotho
Malaysia
Monaco
Mozambique
Namibia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Peru
Poland
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization</th>
<th>Provide your unique identifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, an ISIN code</td>
<td>GB00B19NLV48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1. Governance
(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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of individual(s)</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer (CFO)</td>
<td>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 the implementation of our ESG programme. Example of a climate-related issues decision: The CFO signed off on a proposal to engage with a specialized consultancy to support the development of our commitment and Net Zero roadmap. By gaining external support and expertise, this demonstrates board level support to help us achieve our climate ambitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (Company Secretary)</td>
<td>The Company Secretary oversees the Group’s Sustainability function. Along with the CFO, he 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1.1b

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item</th>
<th>Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated</th>
<th>Scope of board-level oversight</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled – some meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</td>
<td>The Board periodically reviews climate-related KPI setting, performance progress and policy updates, which form part of regular Board reporting, and risk management and budget setting processes. The Board is normally briefed by the Chief Sustainability Officer. For example, in January 2022 the update included an update on the ESG programme, set against the backdrop of growing ESG expectations from all stakeholders. In Mar 2022 the Board was updated on the makeup of the FY22 carbon footprint and supported plans to develop a Net Zero commitment and transition plan in FY23.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues</th>
<th>Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues</th>
<th>Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues</th>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The Chief Financial Officer 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 and prioritizing 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 and management, thought leadership and the latest standards. A central team comprised of our Chief Sustainability Officer and Global Head of Sustainability 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 15 years giving 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. CFO is closely involved in reviewing business cases and investment opportunities tied to our carbon neutral plan and remains closely involved in our plans to decarbonize our operations even further and transition to Net Zero. 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 &amp; opportunities in this space. For instance, in the case of the CFO, as a current member of the Board of a large distribution company, and with previous experience in the oil and gas industry, his competence on this matter is also developing as part of his exposure to climate-related issues faced by organizations with wider environmental impacts than Experian.</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C1.2**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)</th>
<th>Reporting line</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Coverage of responsibility</th>
<th>Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer (CFO)</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>More frequently than quarterly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C1.2a**

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

We have established a dedicated ESG Steering Committee to drive our ESG agenda, including climate-related strategy and performance. This is sponsored and chaired by Experian’s Chief Financial Officer (CFO) who consults with the CEO and the Experian Group Operating Committee. The ESG Steering Committee is an Executive Committee represented by functional leaders covering areas around ESG – Environment, Social and Governance. Members of the committee include Experian’s CFO, Chief Communications Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Sustainability Officer, Global Head of Sustainability, VP Director Investor Relations, Chief Procurement Officer, Global Head of Risk Management and Compliance, Global Talent and Engagement Director amongst others. The ESG Steering Committee was established to drive collaboration between different areas to progress ESG work across the business and meets bi-monthly. Committee responsibilities include, assessing and monitoring potential climate-related risks, providing direction in the development of carbon reduction strategies and programmes such as Experian’s Carbon Neutral Investment Plan and Green Supply Chain.

As committee chair, Experian’s Chief Financial Officer (CFO) has overall responsibility for the assessment and monitoring of the management and performance of all ESG related areas – including climate-related issues. On the latter, most of Experian’s carbon footprint and climate-related risk resides in our operations and supply chain in functions that roll up to the finance structure in the organization. Therefore, adapting and mitigating climate-related financial issues directly involves our Finance teams.

Climate-related issues are monitored at all levels in the organization, a recent example of this has been the introduction of specific KPIs to the traditional Quarterly Performance Reports (QPRs) each regional exec team pulls together for presentation/discussion with Group c-suite (CEO, CFO and COO). The QPRs serve to evaluate business performance and progress against strategy, the introduction of carbon KPIs (specifically: Scopes 1 and Scope 2 market-based, renewable electricity % and electricity intensity (kWh per sq. ft)) will enable management to monitor and examine progress against carbon reduction targets.

**C1.3**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Experian operates employee recognition programmes for employees, including our Elite programme, for employees that have made a measurable contribution to business success including mitigation of climate change.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entitled to incentive</th>
<th>Type of incentive</th>
<th>Activity incentivized</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)</td>
<td>Monetary reward</td>
<td>Emissions reduction project</td>
<td>In FY22 we created a new C-level role – Chief Sustainability Officer. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All employees</td>
<td>Monetary reward</td>
<td>Emissions reduction target</td>
<td>Bonus plans in some cases (e.g. energy manager, facilities manager, HSE manager, procurement manager) are proportionally awarded against the attainment of targets that contribute to Experian’s emissions reduction. Additionally, we have award schemes in place that enable recognition for individuals who are going above and beyond in their day-to-day jobs and supporting our behaviours and strategy. These awards can be in the form of recognition or a monetary reward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All employees</td>
<td>Non-monetary reward</td>
<td>Behavior change related indicator</td>
<td>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 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>From (years)</th>
<th>To (years)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-term</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5+ years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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. Climate-related risks are identified, by the Audit Committee, as having a substantive financial impact when they cause a 10%+ loss in revenue (e.g. in FY22 this quantifies to $628.8 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

**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**

Climate change presents regulatory, physical and reputational risks to our business. Climate-related risks are identified, addressed and managed as part of our global risk management governance structure by the Group’s Executive Risk Management Committee (ERMC) and the Board receives regular reporting on climate-related issues. This well-established process for identifying, assessing, responding to and reporting business risks is completed at least twice a year to ensure it remains appropriate and that any new activities or changes have been captured. We follow the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure and have aligned our reporting with these. Our risk identification processes follow a dual approach: a bottom-up approach at a business unit or country level. This identifies the risks that threaten an individual business unit activity. Risks are assessed at project and regional level, overseen by the Strategic Project Committees and Regional Risk Management Committees that report to the ERMC. A team of Corporate Responsibility specialists, including the Head of Global Sustainability, a Global Sustainability Manager and a Global Sustainability Reporting Manager, drive and coordinate the environmental programme across the Group’s regions and feed climate-related information up to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The CSO then feeds this information to the CFO and Company Secretary who sit on ERMC. A top-down approach at the global level identifies the principal risks that threaten the delivery of our strategy. Because of their nature, climate-related risks can be presented to Experian in different ways (e.g. through policy and regulation, operational disruption, market volatility) and therefore to ensure a comprehensive analysis and identification we engaged with internal stakeholders from areas where key climate-change areas could arise. This supported the process of identification of any specific risks to, and opportunities for, our business. The resulting climate-specific risks and opportunities register was used this financial year to perform a scenario analysis to assess their likelihood and impact on our business. We assess the level of risk and our associated risk appetite to ensure we focus appropriately on those risks we face. We target risks for assessment based on gross risk and measure them based on net risk using a risk and control assessment methodology. We then prioritise them for mitigation. Substantive financial or strategic impacts are identified when they cause a 10%+ loss in revenue and when the likelihood of impacting the business is more than 50%. The Board and Audit Committee review the principal risks on an ongoing basis as does the ERMC. The Board has defined risk appetites for certain principal risks that we face during the normal course of business. We use a variety of information sources to show if we are working within our tolerance for these risks and whether any of them require additional executive attention. Our risk landscape continues to change as both business and regulatory environments evolve. The pace of change and need for greater visibility across Experian is growing and we adapt our risk practices accordingly. All risks are assessed for materiality against the Global Risk Management framework. Materiality is assessed by taking into account controls in place, understanding the likelihood, impact and velocity of the risk; and considering the legal, reputational and conduct exposure. This is illustrated in a diagram on page 64 of our 2022 annual report. The risk assessment framework is universal, so bottom up and top-down risks are assessed using the same methodology. The risk response process is identical albeit, the nine principal risks are reviewed at a Board level on an ongoing basis, and by ERMC. Example: Transition risk: 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 assessed the risk of reputational impact of failing to meet climate change commitments and targets against our risk management framework and determined that this risk falls within a high impact, possible likelihood on our materiality matrix. Through the exercise we also determined our teams have a comprehensive understanding of risk drivers and control measures in place to mitigate it. We use internal and external resources to monitor planned and realized changes in legislation. Our global compliance team has region-specific regulatory expertise and works with our businesses to identify and adopt balanced compliance strategies. For example, in 2021 the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) announced that by 2022, it will 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 do not prepare adequately, we are at risk of both non-compliance, and any potential associated financial penalties, as well as damage to our reputation for not aligning to best practice. This could impact our customer and investor relationships. Therefore, we are ensuring we follow the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure. Last year, we published a reference statement aligning with most of the TCFD framework. This year, following the completion of a scenario analysis we have reported in alignment with the TCFD recommendations as set out on pages 64 to 74 of our annual report.
Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current regulator</th>
<th>Relevance &amp; inclusion</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>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 will 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, we are ensuring the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure. Last year, we published a reference statement aligning with most of the TCFD framework. This year, following the completion of a scenario analysis 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 use internal and external resources to monitor planned and realised changes in legislation. Our global compliance team has region-specific regulatory expertise and works with our businesses to identify and adopt balanced compliance strategies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>We use internal and external resources to monitor planned and realised changes in legislation. 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, COP26 marked an important milestone for the transition to a lower carbon future. The UK published its strategy to become Net Zero by 2050 and plans for regulatory development across different sectors, including making Net Zero Transition Plans a mandatory reporting requirement next year with the HM Treasury launching a UK Transition Plan Taskforce this spring. The new regime being developed by the Taskforce will require financial institutions and listed companies to develop and publish rigorous and robust transition plans that demonstrate how they will decarbonise. The Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) also launched a new standard for Net Zero targets, providing clarity and a common framework to assess ambitions and allow for comparability across organizations. If we do not prepare adequately, we are at risk of both non-compliance and any potential associated financial penalties, as well as damage to our reputation for not aligning to best practice. In anticipation of the Taskforce recommendations Experian plans to further its commitment towards Net Zero and, in the coming year, develop plans to decarbonize our operations even further and transition to Net Zero as defined by the recent standard from the Science Based Target Initiative (which will replace current Carbon Neutral commitments) 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>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/information 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, data insights from Experian are helping local relationship bank, Handelsbanken, to reduce the number of high-carbon emission cars within their current lending portfolio. By combining data sets from both organizations, including information on CO2 emissions, Experian's data analytics will provide a deeper understanding of what percentage of vehicles within Handelsbanken's asset finance portfolio are considered high or low in carbon emissions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not relevant, included</td>
<td>We consider legal risks from the perspective of the company. 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevant, sometimes included</td>
<td>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 our 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Experian is exposed to reputational risk if the company is judged as not engaging effectively with sustainability and climate change. Failure to comply with stakeholder expectations could result in damage to the company’s reputation with our customers, employees and wider stakeholders. For example, our clients are gradually increasing their requests for information on our climate change programme and expecting us to be actively managing it. Our most significant environmental impact comes from our energy use, which largely relates to the power we need to run our global data centres. We use internal and external resources to monitor planned and realised changes in legislation. Our global compliance team has region-specific regulatory expertise and works with our businesses to identify and adopt balanced compliance strategies. It is important that Experian stays abreast of current regulation and ensure that it is always compliant. We use internal and external resources to monitor planned and realised changes in legislation. Our global compliance team has region-specific regulatory expertise and works with our businesses to identify and adopt balanced compliance strategies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Climate-related risks associated with the geographic location of our data centres are considered within our assessments. In 2019, weather and climate-related events cost the US economy $80 billion, as the country was battered by cyclones, severe storms, drought and wildfires. Experian has 2 data centres in Texas, US, which is expected to experience more heat waves, droughts, floods, sea level rise, increased precipitation and intensified hurricanes over the coming years. All of these events could cause direct or indirect disruption to our business; from rising temperatures forcing us to increase our energy consumption and costs, through to hurricanes and floods causing blackouts, to other types of disruption that could prevent our normal operations. Therefore, acute physical risks are always included in our risk assessment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Our most significant 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C2.3**

**C2.3a** 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** 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential financial impact</th>
<th>Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Company-specific description**
As the leading global information services company, our most significant environmental impact comes from our energy use, which largely relates to the power we need to run our global data centres. Our servers must be available for our clients and consumers 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Through our risk management process, we have identified that some of our data centres could be at risk of acute physical climate-related impacts, particularly the two key facilities we control in Texas (Allen and McKinney) which serve our operations. Texas is expected to experience an increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves, floods, and storms. 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. We recognise that many of our core business activities, and the resources required to support them, can be disrupted by severe weather. Severe weather events appear to be on the increase, and while we have improved the efficiency of operations in our data centres, we can still see an increase energy consumption and associated cost at our data centres throughout the year.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1100000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
In January/February 2021 the USA suffered a prolonged cold period and our data centre at Allen, Texas, was dependent on standby generators when the electricity grid was disrupted. These backup generators work on diesel, and we were also being affected by the associated shortage of fuel and related cost increases due to the storms. In a hypothetical, worst case scenario, where diesel wasn’t available at all and where the lack of alternatives could force us to shut down operations, this could have led to loss of revenue and unfavourable reputational effect. We are treating this as a significant risk with a substantive financial impact (a climate related risk is identified as a substantive financial impact when the likelihood of impacting the business is more than 50% and when the risk can cause a 10% loss of revenue). We have calculated that the substantive financial impact of the closure of our North America data centres for a 24 hour period would equate to a daily revenue loss of $11m for the North America region (being our total FY22 revenue in North America of $4,122 million / 365 days).

Cost of response to risk
2800000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Direct response – emergency power. To operate the standby generators, we had to purchase additional diesel to ensure our services continued to operate. The total fuel purchase for the generators was 34,090 gallons of diesel, at a cost of $2.20 per gallon, meaning a total of $75,000 was spent associated with a severe weather event. 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 weather conditions (cold waves, heatwaves) and making our operations more resilient in the face of extreme weather. As part of our science-based target to reduce our emissions from Scope 1 & 2 by 50% by 2030 (versus our 2019 baseline), we are working on not only increasing the share of renewable energy we use but also improving energy self-reliance. Our McKinney data centre already has a small solar PV array in place and we are considering larger arrays across our portfolio. We have business cases under review for approximately $2.7 million worth of solar PV and battery storage. These systems would significantly improve resilience and provide cleaner back up electricity in the event of extreme weather conditions putting a strain on the grid. Our cost of response calculations have been rounded up to $2.8 million – these include the cost of generator fuel $75,000 (direct response) and our solar PV opportunity in the US at $2.7 million. In the medium-long term, taking the above risks in consideration, as well as wider risks about different types of extreme weather conditions impacting our operations, Experian has decided to adjust its data management strategy, opting to increase storage from in-house servers to a more energy efficient and resilient third-party supplier with cloud services. This is a complex project that will require the migration to take place over several years. Our EITS team are working on a roadmap for the migration, this is a lengthy process as our teams must map out application by application across each of our business units. Due to the complexities involved and commercial sensitivities a final cost estimate for this part of our mitigation strategy is not possible at this time.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emerging regulation</th>
<th>Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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
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 and see an increase in operating costs as a result 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. For example, COP26 marked an important milestone for the transition to a lower carbon future. The UK published its strategy to become Net Zero by 2050 and plans for regulatory development across different sectors, including making Net Zero Transition Plans a mandatory reporting requirement next year with the HM Treasury launching a UK Transition Plan Taskforce in 2023. The new regime
being developed by the Taskforce will require financial institutions and listed companies to develop and publish rigorous and robust transition plans that detail how they will decarbonise. The Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) also launched a new standard for Net Zero targets, providing clarity and a common framework to assess ambitions and allow for comparability across organizations. If we do not prepare adequately, we are at risk of both non-compliance and any potential associated 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**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

63000000

**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 FY22 revenue ($6.28 billion) as an example of short-term annual revenue, 1% is $62.9 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 $63 million.

**Cost of response to risk**

460000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

We most recently accessed 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 new 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 our stakeholders, including our clients and customers. This equally applies to our approach to carbon reduction. In recognition of increasing regulatory pressures and heightened interest from clients / customers and investors in climate action taken by Experian we are creating new roles to support our Global Sustainability Team in meeting stakeholder expectations. In FY22 we appointed a Chief Sustainability Officer with responsibility over the successful delivery of our ESG plans as well as a Global Sustainability Reporting Manager to streamline both mandatory and voluntary reporting requirements. Our aggregated Global Sustainability Team head costs went up 23% in FY22 compared to FY21. This translates to an annual increase in team costs of approximately $185,000. In anticipation of requirements to publish Net Zero Transition Plans we are looking to further our carbon neutral goal and in FY23, 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 put us in a position to meet any new requirements early and give our customers, investors and other external stakeholders confidence that we are managing our impacts in a reasonable way. As part of the response cost we have included forecast costs for the development of our roadmap to net zero, including consultancy support ($180,000) and estimated costs to communicate our new commitments Net Zero Transition Plan as part of an engagement campaign ($95,000). Breakdown of costs: additional head count $185k, Net Zero consultancy support $180k, Net Zero engagement campaign $95k.

**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 on the basis of 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 chairman, and the negative newsflow 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 buy 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
(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 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 (CPF/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 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 labor, 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
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 BR 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 8 months of development already made and our expectations of additional 8 months of development. Our data acquisition costs are 100% related to labour costs.

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 through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
Data insights from Experian are helping local relationship bank, Handelsbanken, to reduce the number of high-carbon emission cars within their current lending portfolio. By combining data sets from both organizations, including information on CO2 emissions, Experian’s data analytics will provide a deeper understanding of what percentage of vehicles within Handelsbanken’s asset finance portfolio are considered high or low in carbon emissions. 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 Handelsbanken’s sustainability goals. We expect this model to be able to be replicated 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)
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
300000

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.

C3. Business Strategy

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

Row 1

Transition plan
Yes, we have a transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available transition plan
No

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
We utilise a variety of feedback mechanisms including: • Experian undertakes 1 to 2 ESG roadshows per year • Our Investor Relations and Sustainability teams also take ad hoc ESG meetings on request throughout the year • Experian’s Chairman hosts one ESG roadshow every 1 to 2 years. • A formal investor feedback process runs twice annually • Apart from the above, we proactively reach out and engage with key investors/shareholders who lead on ESG matters to understand better their expectations on certain areas (for example we recently engaged with two firms to discuss expectations on Biodiversity) • At the start of every year, we receive numerous letters from our investors outlining their AGM priorities for the year, to which we respond as appropriate.

Frequency of feedback collection
More frequently than annually

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

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

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy</th>
<th>Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy</th>
<th>Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, qualitative, but we plan to add quantitative in the next two years</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate-related scenario</th>
<th>Scenario analysis coverage</th>
<th>Temperature alignment of scenario</th>
<th>Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transition RCP scenarios</td>
<td>Company-wide</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>In FY22 we worked with external experts to conduct a qualitative climate scenario analysis. The timeframe for the scenarios was 2030. This was chosen as a timeframe that was sufficiently stretching, extending beyond ‘standard’ business planning horizons, but not so far into the future that it would be difficult to relate to. Whilst 2030 was the year in focus, relevant trends extending beyond this timeframe were included in the scenarios because of the timescales of Experian products and services development. Our first climate scenario modelling was an ‘aggressive policy’ scenario whereby global warming is limited to 1.5°C by the end of the century. The IEA’s (International Energy Agency) 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 (with a 66% probability) and would present the best chance of limiting warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century. The scenario assumes a reduction of emission to 100 GtCO2 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 CCUS (carbon capture, utilisation, and storage) technologies – many of which have not yet been developed commercially. 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 projections/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 and asset managers are incorporating climate risk considerations into their investment decisions. Shifting markets: There is a realising 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 explicit demand for, climate friendly financial products and investment. Emitting comes at a cost: there is a tax on GHG emissions to further drive reductions and finance mitigations actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical climate scenarios</td>
<td>Company-wide</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>In FY22, we worked with external experts to conduct a qualitative climate scenario analysis. The timeframe for the scenarios was 2030. This was chosen as a timeframe that was sufficiently stretching, extending beyond ‘standard’ business planning horizons, but not so far into the future that it would be difficult to relate to. Whilst 2030 was the year in focus, relevant trends extending beyond this timeframe were included in the scenarios because of the timescales of Experian products and services development. Our second climate scenario modelling was: An ‘adaptation’ scenario whereby 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. There are four RCP scenarios used in climate models by the UN IPCC. Of these scenarios, RCP8.5 is the most widely used scenario, which 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°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 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: • An aggressive policy scenario based on IEA 2DS, 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. • 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

We used scenario-based analysis to assess our exposure and vulnerability to climate-related risks, test the resilience of our climate change strategy and gain a high-level understanding of the financial implications associated with the risks and opportunities arising from the two different scenarios selected for our analysis. Under the aggressive scenario it is now mandatory for investors and corporations to demonstrate they are aligned with global climate goals. Scrutiny of Experian’s successful compliance with regulations and following the best practice will influence all stakeholders, including investors, customers, rating agencies. 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, increasing pressures on our US operations, while in the UK we are already addressing more aggressive policies. All regions are supposed expected to see a further shift. Our high-level analysis highlighted that our climate action plan is critical to demonstrating strong climate stewardship and progress towards our carbon neutral commitment. Also that our approach to transparent climate disclosures is of paramount importance. The financial impact associated with compliance and investor sentiment led to a high impact in both the low and high scenarios. Experian is looking to further its ambitions to Net Zero and plans to develop a commitment in FY23 to respond to these risks.

C3.3
(C4.1a) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target reference number</th>
<th>Abs 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year target was set</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of influence</th>
<th>Products and services</th>
<th>Supply chain and/or value chain</th>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Investment in R&amp;D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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 (0-100) for rural producers, companies and individuals (CPFs/CNPJs/CARs) using various socio-environmental criteria.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experian is a global company, in FY22 operating in 44 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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C3.4

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial planning element that has been influenced</th>
<th>Row 1: Indirect costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description of influence</td>
<td>Indirect costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 55% of our total electricity use. These energy efficiency measures include the installation of LED lighting in our data halls, as well as outsourcing a proportion of our data to third-party providers with state-of-the-art technology, the installation of solar PV arrays in key sites, and the consolidation of some of our own data centres. Currently, we have developed a roadmap up to the end of FY23. 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 will be via backed REC / REGO renewable electricity, further reducing our reliance on fossil fuels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s transition to a 1.5°C world?

No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance
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 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 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)
2477

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
13858

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)
16335

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
88.2037898987634

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In FY21 we had our targets approved by the SBTi. This target demonstrates that we are committed to reducing the whole company's Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% by the year 2030. There are no exclusions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
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 FY22 we reduced our global floor area by 10%. This has significantly reduced our current scope 1 and 2 footprint and given us a good platform to achieve this target. To help guard against emissions returning to a pre-pandemic level, we have worked with colleagues across the globe to identify carbon reduction, energy efficiency and renewable energy opportunities and consolidated these into regional carbon neutral plans. In FY22 over 49 projects have been identified of which 20 are underway or have been fully implemented. Throughout FY23 we will continue to work towards implementing these projects to drive progress towards our 2030 commitment and develop 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.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 2
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 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 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 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
419978

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
419978

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-11.9096379848136

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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

Target ambition
2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In FY21 we have had our targets approved by the SBTi. This target demonstrates that we are committed to reducing our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, business travel and Well-to-Tank by 15% by 2030. In previous years, we have only tracked and reported Scope 3 emissions related to air travel. 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 is purchased goods and services (72%), followed by business travel (10%) and fuel and energy related activities (1%). 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
Our immediate focus is with regards to purchased goods & services. To achieve our Scope 3 target, our main focus is on engaging with suppliers to reduce the footprint of the products and services we buy, which make up 77% of our Scope 3 emissions in FY22 (an increase since the baseline driven by business growth). Moving forward we have identified our top 300 carbon-intensive suppliers (based on spend) and we plan to use data from CDP (formerly known as Carbon Disclosure Project) to update our estimates with actual data from suppliers. This will allow us to recalibrate our figures and get a more accurate scale of the footprint in the Purchased Goods and Services category of Scope 3 emissions. Regarding business travel, we have plans to review our travel policies, however this has not been a priority in the past two years given the
very limited travel during the COVID-19 pandemic.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
No other climate-related targets

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of initiatives</th>
<th>Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be implemented*</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation commenced*</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implemented*</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not to be implemented</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C4.3b

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative category &amp; Initiative type</th>
<th>Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur</th>
<th>Voluntary/Mandatory</th>
<th>Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</th>
<th>Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</th>
<th>Payback period</th>
<th>Estimated lifetime of the initiative</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company policy or behavioral change</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>Scope 1</td>
<td>Voluntary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No payback</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Our office consolidation and floor area reduction efforts this year have resulted in the closure of a number of locations in North America e.g. Van Buren, Sacramento, Nashville to name a few. Further savings are expected in FY23 as we begin to see the impact of site closures that happened in Q4 FY22 in NA and other regions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency in buildings</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Scope 2 (location-based)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No payback</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Maintenance program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CDP
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
45000

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

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
A technology refresh program across the server, storage and network infrastructure at our UK data centre. During FY22 we have decommissioned a vast amount of IT Hardware in the Fairham House Data Centre; while savings are not reflected in our market-based emissions (as we are already purchasing 100% renewable electricity at this location), we saw a reduction in kWh usage of over 750,000 kWh. Savings are calculated based on an average £4.8 p ($0.06) per kWh. We also had an IT refresh consisting of replacing monitors and docking stations at our Sir John Peace building in the UK – this also would have had a zero- carbon saving impact as the site operates fully on a renewable tariff.

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
We had a number of waste reduction & recycling campaigns run in some of our US locations e.g. Allen and in Australia. For instance, single use plastics have been removed from both our Sydney and Melbourne offices. Plastic stirrers were replaced with wooden ones at our Allen location. Emissions savings are reported as zero as emissions from waste are not currently tracked as part of our Science Based Target.

C4.3c

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated budget for energy efficiency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&amp;D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee engagement</td>
<td>As part of our Science Based Target roadmap we have engaged globally with Facilities and procurement to do a full review of emission reduction initiatives. We have collaborated with Finance to ensure there is a process for financing projects subject to quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal incentives/recognition programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnering with governments on technology development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial optimization calculations</td>
<td>We have developed a toolkit for calculating the carbon and cost savings associated with emission reduction initiatives. The global tool uses global emission factors to determine the carbon savings associated with projects and uses persistence factors to identify the lifetime carbon savings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row 1</th>
<th>Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?</th>
<th>Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Due to the fact that 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
Due to the fact that 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
Due to the fact that 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
Due to the fact that 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


C6. Emissions data

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting year</th>
<th>Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2477</td>
<td>April 1 2021</td>
<td>March 31 2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Past year 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2165</td>
<td>April 1 2020</td>
<td>March 31 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row 1</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure</td>
<td>We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting year</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21129</td>
<td>13858</td>
<td>April 1 2021</td>
<td>March 31 2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Past year 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope 2, location-based</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22238</td>
<td>14293</td>
<td>April 1 2020</td>
<td>March 31 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No
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)**
41205

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Spend-based method

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

**Please explain**
Indirect emissions from goods and services purchased by Experian were estimated using an Extended Economic Input-Output (EEIO) model. This is a third-party model developed by Quantis which generates an industry carbon intensity value (kg CO2e per $ of revenue). This model is aligned to WRI, WBCSD and GHG Protocol. The relevant emission factors from the Quantis database have been applied to calculate GHG emissions (e.g. IT services, Manufacturing services, Infrastructure Maintenance and Production Equipment). Moving forward we have identified the top 300 carbon-intensive suppliers based on the spend data described above and we plan to use data from CDP to update our estimates with actual data from suppliers. We operate an electronic purchasing system to record the value we spend with each supplier in each reporting period. The suppliers have been categorised by industry sector and a relevant carbon intensity value has been used to calculate the carbon emissions (as per the methodology described above). In FY22 the top 200 suppliers were reviewed as these accounted for ~74% overall spend. Suppliers such as those for business travel or utility suppliers where emissions will have been accounted for in different categories or scopes have been excluded. The data has then been extrapolated to account for 100% supplier spend in FY22.

**Capital goods**

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
40841

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Spend-based method

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

**Please explain**
Indirect emissions from capital goods purchased by Experian were estimated using the Quantis emission factors, which is an economic input-output database and aligned with WRI, WBCSD and GHG Protocol. The relevant emission factors from the Quantis database have been applied to calculate GHG emissions (IT services, Manufacturing services, Infrastructure Maintenance and Production Equipment). Using an economic input output method, we have calculated carbon emissions by supplier spend. The suppliers have been categorised by industry sector and a relevant carbon intensity value has been used to calculate the carbon emissions. The top 200 suppliers were reviewed as these accounted for ~74% overall spend. Suppliers such as those for business travel or utility suppliers where emissions will have been accounted for in different categories or scopes have been excluded. The data has then been extrapolated to account for 100% supplier spend in FY22. Moving forward we have identified the top 300 carbon-intensive suppliers based on the spend data described above and we plan to use data from CDP to update our estimates with actual data from suppliers.

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

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
6218

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Hybrid method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
84

**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 2021 WTT Emission factors for electricity have been applied to all our sites, using the relevant country specific emission factor. To calculate (3) BEIS 2021 and IEA T&D Emission Factors were used and applied to all our sites, using the relevant country specific emission factor. Activity data is collected maintained and reported using Experian’s sustainability software system, with the electricity and gas usage being provided from our suppliers (where we hold a direct contract) or by landlords / managing agents (where we are a tenant and do not hold a direct contract).
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)
343

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
10

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, an average emission per employee has been calculated (using actual reported data) and applied to the total employee numbers for the current reporting period. BEIS 2021 waste emission factors were applied to all sites. Assumptions applied to FTE calculations: 36% recycled, 53% landfilled, 11% incinerated. (Eurostate, 2010: The European Environment: State and Outlook: 2010). Activity data is collected, maintained and reported using Experian’s sustainability software system. Key sites owned by Experian contribute to reporting of waste generated and recycled on a monthly basis, e.g. Costa Mesa in USA.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1755

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
99

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 categorization, 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 the account the additional emissions generated by air travel. BEIS 2021 emission factors have been applied. Rail Travel and hotel 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 2021 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. Mileage data for such travel is obtained from our internal employee expenses system. BEIS 2021 emission factors 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 2021 emission factors have been applied. Air, rail (national rail and Eurostar) and hotel stays data is collected quarterly via our travel provider and this is based on actual bookings. Air and hotel stay data covers bookings across our global operations. Rail data is limited to the following countries: Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, UK, US. These are the only countries currently booking rail using our travel provider’s platform). Grey fleet data is defined as business mileage in personal vehicles and this is currently captured via our expense system.
Employee commuting

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
17795

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 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, assumptions on electricity and gas usage were made and then multiplied by the specific emission factors for gas (BEIS 2021) and electricity usage (IEA 2021 country specific factors). Employee commuting: Homeworking emissions: Headcount of FTEs were taken at site level and then aggregated up to country-level to gain the number of employees working from home. Occupation levels at site / regional level were calculated using monthly occupancy reports collated by our facilities team at key locations – these were used to determine the split level between office working and home working where staff are working using a hybrid model.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
45314

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

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

Please explain
Emissions from colo and cloud-based providers are captured in this category. For both only spend data was available. Emissions were estimated using the Quantis conversion factors, which is an economic input-output database and aligned to WRI, WBCSD and GHG Protocol. The relevant emission factors from the Quantis database have been applied to calculate GHG emissions (Data processing, hosting, and related services). Experian is currently working on obtaining actual energy consumption data from key colos and cloud-based service providers to improve the accuracy of emissions in future reporting period.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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

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 (for 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
Due to the fact that 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, no 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)
8594

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

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

Please explain
Emissions from companies in which Experian has investments were estimated using the Quantis conversion factors, which is an economic input-output database and aligned to WRI, WBCSD and GHG Protocol. The company function was mapped to a category within the Quantis database and the associated emission factor has been applied to total investment. This has been calculated using the value of the pension contributions Experian have made on behalf of employees during the reporting period. This figure is taken from the annual report.
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 other 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 other downstream emissions

---

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.
Past year 1
Start date
April 1 2020
End date
March 31 2021
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
350859
Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
40451
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
3947
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
0
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
426
Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
251
Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
13688
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
35483
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
0
Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0
Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0
Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0
Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0
Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
0
Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
8885
Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0
Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0
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: 0.0000026
- Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e): 16335
- Metric denominator: unit total revenue
- Metric denominator: Unit total
  - 6288000000
- Scope 2 figure used: Market-based
- % change from previous year: 16
- Direction of change: Decreased

**Reason for change**
The reduction was due to the combination of various factors, including intermittent closure of our offices as a result of localized COVID-19 restrictions, embracing new flexible ways of working, many of our workforce continue to work primarily remote (in FY22 only approximately 10% of our employees worked from the office), further consolidation and reduction of office space (10% reduction in floor area globally) as well as energy efficiency projects. For example, we implemented a technology refresh program across the server, storage and network infrastructure at our UK data centre, a reduction of over 750,000 kWh was realized. Whilst the company has also continued to grow over the year, with our revenue increasing by 17%, compared to the last reporting 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/region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>535.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This region also includes Republic of Ireland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>1368.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America (LATAM)</td>
<td>204.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)</td>
<td>365.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (or JAPA)</td>
<td>2.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emissions from Experian Data Centres</td>
<td>121.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experian Buildings (General)</td>
<td>812.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Travel (Company owned and/or leased vehicles)</td>
<td>1542.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland includes Republic of Ireland</td>
<td>4403.61</td>
<td>39.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>13122.4</td>
<td>9860.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America (LATAM)</td>
<td>210.26</td>
<td>970.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)</td>
<td>1951.79</td>
<td>2366.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (or JAPA)</td>
<td>681.53</td>
<td>681.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emissions from Experian Data Centres</td>
<td>12836.82</td>
<td>4226.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experian Buildings (General)</td>
<td>8292.64</td>
<td>9631.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in</th>
<th>Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Emissions value (percentage)</th>
<th>Please explain calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>renewable energy consumption</td>
<td>467.28</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>The total reduction in market-based emissions was 467.28 tCO2e. Across the UK and USA, we procured an extra 2,000 MWhs of low-carbon electricity than in the previous year which has resulted in 467 tCO2e being avoided. This has caused a 3% decrease in total market-based emissions from last year (467.28/14292=3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emissions reduction activities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>There have been no other emissions reduction activities that have been implemented this reporting year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divestment</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergers</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in output</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in methodology</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in boundary</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in physical operating conditions</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired heat</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired steam</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C8.2a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Heating value</th>
<th>MWh from renewable sources</th>
<th>MWh from non-renewable sources</th>
<th>Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)</td>
<td>LHV (lower heating value)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4894</td>
<td>4894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired heat</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>21346</td>
<td>47589</td>
<td>68935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired steam</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>21352</td>
<td>52911</td>
<td>74263</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C8.2b

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
514

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
514

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
  Diesel for emergency power

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
4381

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
4381

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 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
4894

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
514

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
4381

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Gross generation (MWh)</th>
<th>Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)</th>
<th>Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**Sourcing method**
Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

**Energy carrier**
Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**
Sustainable biomass

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

**Tracking instrument used**
REGO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 20667

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

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

**Comment**
Unable to confirm commissioning year.

---

**Sourcing method**
Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

**Energy carrier**
Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**
Wind

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

**Tracking instrument used**
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 7314

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

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

**Comment**
Unable to confirm commissioning year.

---

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

**Country/area**
Argentina

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**
104.3

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

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
104.3

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

---

**Country/area**
Australia

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**
104.8

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

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
104.8

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Consumption of electricity (MWh)</th>
<th>Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)</th>
<th>Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]</th>
<th>Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>7278.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7278.3</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>913</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consumption of electricity (MWh)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td></td>
<td>644.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/area</td>
<td>Consumption of electricity (MWh)</td>
<td>Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)</td>
<td>Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]</td>
<td>Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Country/Area</td>
<td>Consumption of electricity (MWh)</td>
<td>Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)</td>
<td>Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]</td>
<td>Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>Country/area</td>
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<td>Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)</td>
<td>Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]</td>
<td>Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>86.7</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Country/Area</td>
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<td>Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]</td>
<td>Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>1087.6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>719.2</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan, China</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/area</td>
<td>Consumption of electricity (MWh)</td>
<td>Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)</td>
<td>Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]</td>
<td>Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>55.1</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>33520</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
33520
Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Viet Nam

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1.1
Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1.1
Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Metric value</th>
<th>Metric numerator</th>
<th>Metric denominator (intensity metric only)</th>
<th>% change from previous year</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy usage</td>
<td>75218842</td>
<td>kWh</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>The reduction was due to the combination of various factors, including intermittent closure of our offices because of localized COVID-19 restrictions, embracing new flexible ways of working, many of our workforce continue to work primarily remote (in FY22 only approximately 10% of our employees worked from the office), further consolidation and reduction of office space (10% reduction in floor area globally) as well as energy efficiency projects. For example, we implemented a technology refresh program across the server, storage and network infrastructure at our UK data centre, a reduction of over 750,000 kWh was realized. Energy usage in Brazil increased as a hybrid working model has been operational for most of the year with staff being back in the office 2-3 days per week.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Verification/assurance status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Third-party verification or assurance process in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (location-based or market-based)</td>
<td>Third-party verification or assurance process in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Third-party verification or assurance process in place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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  
Experian ISAE 3410_limited_assurance_report_17-05-22 (1) (1).pdf

Page/section reference  
1

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  
Experian ISAE 3410_limited_assurance_report_17-05-22 (1) (1).pdf

Page/section reference  
1

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  
Experian ISAE 3410_limited_assurance_report_17-05-22 (1) (1).pdf

Page/section reference  
1

Relevant standard  
ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)  
100

C10.2

CDP
(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 originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

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
Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

**Type of engagement**
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

**Details of engagement**
Other, please specify (Quarterly performance reviews with top 30 suppliers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of suppliers by number</th>
<th>0.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**
We have segmented our spend to identify the 24 most strategic vendors that we work with, who make up nearly a quarter of our global spend. We run Quarterly Business Review with strategic suppliers and ESG is has been introduced as one of six regular topics being reviewed.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
Each vendor on our SRM programme has an Executive sponsor and we engage with them at global quarterly business reviews (QBRs). The reviews have 6 areas of focus, one of which is ESG (including climate change). In the past 12 months we have had QBR discussions with 50% of our SRM suppliers regarding carbon and environmental issues. The engagement and two-way communication provides 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 AWS have worked together to move more data to the cloud. Effective reporting methods will enable us to demonstrate reductions in carbon emissions. Another example, from our QBR is with our company car provider in the UK (which is one of our top 300 suppliers) - we understand that the average CO2 emissions of our fleet is 62gCO2/km and that 91% of orders for company cars are either full electric or hybrid vehicles, averaging 33g CO2/km. This enables us to forecast what our company carbon footprint may look like in the future and with new electric vehicles being released we can see the transition to a full electric fleet and continue to promote the adoption of electric vehicles to our employees.

**Comment**

**Type of engagement**
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

**Details of engagement**
Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of suppliers by number</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**
Part of our commitment is to transition from using spend to actual supplier data and develop robust reporting mechanisms. We were also looking to automate the process as much as possible, achieve a consistent approach and to reduce risk of manual errors. Furthermore, improving data accuracy and coverage would allow us to be in a better position to have our business travel category externally assured in the future. And to allow us to better forecast impact of travel and measure the impact of measures aimed at reducing business travel.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
In FY21 we first engaged with our travel booking partner to begin capturing primary data on our emissions from business travel. The collaboration led to the development of a number of tailored template reports to allow us to expand our reporting in this category (in FY22 we were able to capture air travel, rail travel and hotel stays via our partner) and to match our methodology requirements. In this case we measure success in terms of the outputs achieved – our aim was to obtain an air and hotel stay carbon report from AMEX and the collaboration went beyond this threshold in FY22 as we also obtained a global rail carbon report beyond the UK rail being reported historically.

**Comment**
In FY23 we plan to engage with key suppliers in our upstream leased assets categories to capture real consumption data relating to our colos and cloud services.
(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, setting 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 constantly forced to be ahead of best practices, which enable 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 AGM 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 don’t solely 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 and analysts during the year have come to us requesting a data point that we also deem material on our environment performance, we include it in the next annual disclosure. We also use best practice voluntary frameworks to report our data.

- **Tailoring our communications:** we have realised that an important part of our engagement with investors is being able to relay who we are as a company and what are the ESG issues that are most material to us in the context of our industry, business model and operations. We have recourse to various methods to achieve this, including: offering one-to-one meetings to investors that sent us requests for environment information, undertaking ESG roadshows once/twice a year to talk about our ESG performance (including on climate) to our largest investors, and running webinars to explain what we do as a business and our environment commitments to analysts and rating agencies. We’ve also produced a detailed ESG investor presentation to explain our approach for those analysts who prefer a more virtual engagement. Feedback from these engagements is embedded into the preparation of our reports and disclosures and is also utilised when reviewing our climate strategy.

These engagements (particularly the roadshows) are a priority for us, they’re scheduled as early as possible in the year, coordinated by our Investor Relations team and run in partnership with our Sustainability team and Company Secretary. Following each engagement attendees receive a link to complete a feedback request.

In general, we know we have been successful in our engagement strategy when we see our scores in the environment section of particular ratings increase (i.e. FTSE4Good, Sustainalytics, MSCI, EcoVadis etc). In the specific case of the investor engagement per se, we measure success based on their feedback and how we’re increasingly granted eligibility to positive ESG funds (in climate and carbon management) – as an example, in 2022 we were approached by one of our investors with a carbon data request linked to eligibility to a positive climate fund, we help a one to one meeting to go in detail through the information and we were later informed that we were eligible to that fund and they were planning to invest on us as a result of our improved performance in this area. Every quarter we meet with this investor to discuss performance against our targets and how we’re progressing in our decarbonisation plans, which is part of the requirements to remain in the fund.

(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) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate-related requirement</th>
<th>Climate-related disclosure through a public platform</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**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 300 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 will 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. We are using CDP 2021 (over 70 suppliers) data to compare supplier reported emissions data against some of our scope 3 expenditure based calculations for purchased goods & services and in FY23 are launching our first customer requests as part of the CDP supply chain programme.

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

77

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

23

**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**

**Direct or indirect engagement that could 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 engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy**

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?**

**Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Mandatory climate-related reporting

**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

FCA's (Financial Conduct Authority, UK) consultation on Enhancing climate-related disclosures by standard listed companies and Seeking Views on ESG Topics in Capital Markets.

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

National

**Country/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 (Financial Conduct Authority), one example being our response to their consultation paper on “Enhancing climate-related disclosures by standard listed companies and Seeking Views on ESG Topics in Capital Markets” in September 2021. 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. 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 is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned
(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_ar2022_web.pdf

**Page/Section reference**
pages 7, 64 - 71

**Content elements**
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

**Comment**

C15. Biodiversity

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues</th>
<th>Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity</th>
<th>Scope of board-level oversight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>No, but we plan to have both within the next two years</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity</th>
<th>Biodiversity-related public commitments</th>
<th>Initiatives endorsed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C15.3 Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?</th>
<th>Portfolio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C15.4 What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?</th>
<th>Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C15.5 Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?</th>
<th>Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C15.6

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report type</th>
<th>Content elements</th>
<th>Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (Article in Nottinghamshire Live)</td>
<td>Other, please specify (Article about our Sir John Peace building in the UK where we have launched a range of biodiversity initiatives including an allotment where staff can grow their own fruit &amp; vegetables, a natural drainage system and Experian’s own honeybee colony.)</td>
<td>Press Release: Inside Experian’s environmentally-friendly Nottingham campus where staff can grow own fruit and veg - Nottinghamshire Live (nottinghampost.com) BRA1615.PDF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C16. Signoff

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job title</th>
<th>Corresponding job category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>Chief Financial Officer (CFO)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SC. Supply chain module

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. This year, we reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by a further 1% to 16.4 thousand tonnes of CO2 equivalent (CO2e). Since 2019, we have achieved a 44% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, on our way to achieve a 50% reduction by 2030 and meet our science-based target.

SC0.1

What is your company’s annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6288000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SC1.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>Scope of emissions</th>
<th>Allocation level</th>
<th>Allocation level detail</th>
<th>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</th>
<th>Uncertainty (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIB Group Pte</td>
<td>Scope 1</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
523011

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
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

Requesting member
AIB Group Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1.15

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
523011

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
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

Requesting member
AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
7.43

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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**
18867845

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

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

**Requesting member**
AT&T Inc.

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 2

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
41.58

**Uncertainty (±%)**
15

**Major sources of emissions**
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

**Verified**
No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

**Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**
18867845

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

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

**Requesting member**
Bank of America

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 1

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
9.41

**Uncertainty (±%)**
15

**Major sources of emissions**
Scope 1: 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**
23897123

**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

Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

---

**Requesting member**
Bank of America

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 2

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
52.67

**Uncertainty (±%)**
15

**Major sources of emissions**
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

**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**
23897123

**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

Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

---

**Requesting member**
BT Group

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 1

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
3.43

**Uncertainty (±%)**
15

**Major sources of emissions**
Scope 1: 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**
8697247

**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

Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

---

### Requesting member
BT Group

### Scope of emissions
Scope 2

### Allocation level
doctor wide

### Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

### Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
19.17

### Uncertainty (±%)
15

### Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

### Verified
No

### Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

---

### Requesting member
Caesars Entertainment

### Scope of emissions
Scope 1

### Allocation level
doctor wide

### Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

### Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.01

### Uncertainty (±%)
15

### Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

Requesting member
Caesars Entertainment

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.06

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
27501

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

Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

Requesting member
Barclays

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
14.77

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
37488808

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the ‘Reporting principles and methodologies’ document attached.

Requesting member
Barclays

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
82.62

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
37488808

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

Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the ‘Reporting principles and methodologies’ document attached.

Requesting member
Caixa Econômica Federal

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1.77

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
4496020

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
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered.

Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

### Requesting member
Caixa Econômica Federal

### Scope of emissions
Scope 2

### Allocation level
Company wide

### Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

### Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
9.91

### Uncertainty (±%)
15

### Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

### Verified
No

### Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
4496020

### 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

Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered.

Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

### Requesting member
Capital One Financial

### Scope of emissions
Scope 1

### Allocation level
Company wide

### Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

### Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
24.48

### Uncertainty (±%)
15

### Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
62150695

### 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

Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>Capital One Financial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level detail</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</td>
<td>136.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major sources of emissions</td>
<td>Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verified</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation method</td>
<td>Allocation based on the market value of products purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member</td>
<td>62150695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied</td>
<td>Currency</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level detail</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major sources of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 1: Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verified</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation method</td>
<td>Allocation based on the market value of products purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member</td>
<td>337740</td>
</tr>
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Requesting member
CBRE Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.74

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
337740

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
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

Requesting member
HSBC Holdings plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
9.5

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
24113842

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
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

**Requesting member**
HSBC Holdings plc

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 2

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
53.14

**Uncertainty (±%)**
15

**Major sources of emissions**
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

**Verified**
No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

**Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**
24113842

**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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**Requesting member**
Icon PLC

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 1

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
0.001

**Uncertainty (±%)**
15

**Major sources of emissions**
Scope 1: 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**
1290

**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
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.
Requesting member
Icon PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.003

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1291

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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Requesting member
Lloyds Banking Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
15.46

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
39249613

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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Requesting member
Mastercard Incorporated

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.4

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
1007160

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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Requesting member
Mastercard Incorporated

Scope of emissions
Scope 2
### Allocation level
Company wide

### Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

### Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2.22

### Uncertainty (%)
15

### Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

### Verified
No

### Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1007160

### 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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### Requesting member
MetLife, Inc.

### Scope of emissions
Scope 1

### Allocation level
Company wide

### Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

### Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.05

### Uncertainty (%)
15

### Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
116299

### 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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### Requesting member
MetLife, Inc.

### Scope of emissions
Scope 2

### Allocation level
Company wide
**Allocation level detail**  
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**  
0.26

**Uncertainty (±%)**  
15

**Major sources of emissions**  
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

**Verified**  
No

**Allocation method**  
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

**Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**  
116299

**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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**Requesting member**  
PayPal Holdings Inc

**Scope of emissions**  
Scope 1

**Allocation level**  
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**  
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**  
0.02

**Uncertainty (±%)**  
15

**Major sources of emissions**  
Scope 1: 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**  
46509

**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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**Requesting member**  
PayPal Holdings Inc

**Scope of emissions**  
Scope 2

**Allocation level**  
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**  
<Not Applicable>
Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.1

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
46509

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
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

Requesting member
Phoenix Group Holdings

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.05

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
125602

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
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

Requesting member
Phoenix Group Holdings

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.28
Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
125602

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
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

Requesting member
Pinsent Masons LLP

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.01

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
22625

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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Requesting member
Pinsent Masons LLP

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.05

Uncertainty (±%)
15
### Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation method</th>
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<tr>
<td>Allocation based on the market value of products purchased</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

---

### Requesting member
Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Limited

**Scope of emissions**

**Scope 1**

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0.24

**Uncertainty (±%)**

15

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1: Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating

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**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

<table>
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**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

---

### Requesting member
Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Limited

**Scope of emissions**

**Scope 1**

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

1.34

**Uncertainty (±%)**

15

**Major sources of emissions**

Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

---

### Requesting member
Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Limited

**Scope of emissions**

**Scope 2**

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

1.34

**Uncertainty (±%)**

15

**Major sources of emissions**

Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.
Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
10827537

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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Requesting member
Telefónica

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5.77

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
14638568

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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Requesting member
Telefónica

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
32.26

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased
Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>The Allstate Corporation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allocation level detail</td>
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<td>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</td>
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<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
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<td><strong>Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member</strong></td>
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<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
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<td>Major sources of emissions</td>
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Requesting member
Virgin Money UK PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3.26

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
8272197

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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Requesting member
Virgin Money UK PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
18.23

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
8272197

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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Requesting member
Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3.55

Uncertainty (%) 15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

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
9016917

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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Requesting member
Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
19.87

Uncertainty (%) 15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
9016917

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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Requesting member
Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
12.86

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
32643982

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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Requesting member
Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
71.94

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
32643982

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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Requesting member
Zurich Insurance Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.31

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1: 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
788342

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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Requesting member
Zurich Insurance Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1.74

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
788342

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 carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

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**Requesting member**
Banco do Brasil S/A

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 1

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
1.79

**Uncertainty (±%)**
15

**Major sources of emissions**
Scope 1: 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**
4540226

**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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**Requesting member**
Banco do Brasil S/A

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 2

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
10.01

**Uncertainty (±%)**
15

**Major sources of emissions**
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

**Verified**
No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

**Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**
4540226

**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

Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered.

Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.
Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

**Requesting member**
Amdocs Ltd

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 1

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
0

**Uncertainty (±%)**
15

**Major sources of emissions**
Scope 1: 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
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.

**Requesting member**
Amdocs Ltd

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 2

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
0

**Uncertainty (±%)**
15

**Major sources of emissions**
Market-based Scope 2: Grid electricity and district heating used for heating, lighting and powering computers and servers

**Verified**
No

**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
Through our Global Environmental Management System we have identified the main impacts of our business. We record and monitor these impacts in our 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 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 regardless the product/service being delivered. Specific assumptions made in carbon calculations are explained in the 'Reporting principles and methodologies' document attached.
SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

In our FY22 Annual Report Experian plc - Reports

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation challenges</th>
<th>Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doing so would require us to disclose business sensitive/proprietary information</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (Availability of data)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective</td>
<td>The current setting of our operations doesn't allow us to do this in any way. If we were just producing a single product or service then we could have better ways to monitor what has been spent with each client, or if we were just working with a single client then it would be pretty straightforward; however this is not realistic for a company like Experian with many products and clients.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Please select your submission options</th>
<th>I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders</th>
<th>Response permission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Yes                                  |                                                                          | Public              

The European Climate Pact Submission

Please indicate your consent for CDP to showcase your disclosed environmental actions on the European Climate Pact website as pledges to the Pact.
Yes, we wish to pledge to the European Climate Pact through our CDP disclosure

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms