Informa Sustainability Reporting Methodology

April 2025

About this Document

This document records the principles and methodologies that Informa uses when gathering and reporting data used in its sustainability reporting. This includes for our sustainability report, annual report and various indices such as the DJSI, CDP etc.

It applies to the 2024 reporting year.

Relevant Policies

This document is written in support of Informa's policies which guide our reporting programme. This includes several documents such as:

- Informa's Code of Conduct
- Informa's Sustainability Policy
- Informa's Community Partnerships Policy
- Informa's Paper and Timber Policy
- Informa's Diversity and Inclusion Policy

This list is not exhaustive.

Underlying Reporting Principles

The following principles underlie our approach to sustainability reporting:

- Our reporting is focused on the issues that we consider to be most material to our stakeholders and our business. We believe the most material issues for us include aspects of: our content, our customers, our communities, our colleagues and the environment.
- Alignment with all activities consolidated in our financial reporting is preferable except where this would lead to the data being misrepresentative or out of line with stakeholder expectations.
- The reporting period for our sustainability reporting is the same as our financial reporting period, from 1 January to 31 December annually.
- All data and information should be a fair reflection of our performance and aims to provide sufficient transparency for the reader to have confidence in the performance of the business.
- We seek to be clear about the definitions, scope and boundaries of our reporting.
- The data reported is consistent with the definitions, scope and boundaries stated in this Reporting Methodology document.
- Unless otherwise stated, our sustainability data cover all of Informa's operations.
    - If an incomplete data set can be reasonably completed using extrapolation, a prudent method should be used.
    - If we have any exclusions in our reporting due to data gaps, then those exclusions should be clearly stated.
    - Any assumptions that we make should be clearly stated, and the accounting and calculation methods explained.
- Any material changes in data scope or measurement methodologies versus the previous reporting years are clearly disclosed.

Reporting boundaries

Our business is structured and reported under six divisions:

- Informa Connect
- Informa Markets
- Informa TechTarget
- Taylor & Francis
- Informa Festivals (since 1st January 2025)
- Global Support / Group

As per the protocol for financial reporting, we include the data for any business sold up until the date it is sold and begin to include data for any business that is bought from the date the acquisition completes.

Exceptions may be made following any materially significant acquisition or disposal where restating data would allow a more appropriate comparison of performance, but this would be clearly stated.

Additionally, we may make an exception where such reporting may lead to the data being misrepresentative or out of line with stakeholder expectations. Again, this would be clearly stated in this circumstance.

Use of estimates

In some cases, we need to use estimates rather than actual data to fill data gaps. For example, some of our offices are shared spaces with other companies and we may not have the ability to measure actual energy usage for our allocated space; in such cases we may then take an estimate of our usage based on our share of the building's floor space. We have stated in this document where such estimates have been made. We may also choose to use good practice industry benchmarks/levels where no other data is practically available.

Restatement of reported data

We think it is important for the business and for the readers of our Sustainability reports to be able to see our sustainability performance over time. We therefore want to use consistent methodologies, definitions, and scope from year to year to allow this. Sometimes this means that we may need to restate the data from previous years as the methodologies we use change.

As recommended by the GHG Protocol, we may also recalculate our data for prior years to reflect any significant or structural changes to the Group (e.g., acquisition, divestiture, mergers, insourcing or outsourcing).
The threshold value for a significant change is a change of more than 5% in the value of each KPI (e.g. scope 1 emissions, scope 2 emissions, total waste, etc.).
These recalculations may increase or decrease the carbon emissions and waste data for the baseline year of our FasterForward targets, as well as the carbon emissions data for the baseline year of our Science-Based Targets).

Data completeness:

To ensure data completeness we obtain a list of Informa offices from the Real Estate team and cross-reference it with the headcount information obtained from Human Resources (HR). Any discrepancy is investigated with the Real Estate team or the HR team. The list includes all offices including space rented in coworking facilities (e.g. WeWork). No environmental data is collected for home-based workers, however we have estimated the emissions from working from home.

Roles, responsibilities and accountabilities

Data is collected from the following sources:

- Group level contacts in departments such as Finance, Compliance, etc
- Divisional level contacts in departments such as HR
- Office level contacts for data such as some local office volunteering or some environmental data

The data is then sense checked by Informa's Sustainability team.

Transparency, honesty and integrity in sustainability reporting

We seek to present a fair reflection of our work on sustainability. We use the reporting principles from the GRI guidance (GRI 1 – Foundation document) to ensure that our sustainability reporting is accurate and does not make unsubstantiated claims about our environmental or social impacts, avoiding what is sometimes called greenwashing. These principles are: accuracy, balance, clarity, comparability, reliability and timeliness.

To meet these requirements,

- We focus on our most material issues
- We are transparent about our reporting methodology
- We report based on accepted sustainability frameworks such as GRI, SASB and TCFD and also seek to present information that is important and material. We do not overemphasise issues that are immaterial to the company or have limited relevance to stakeholders
- We provide at least annual updates on progress against our commitments in our sustainability reports
- We seek independent verification of our data

Materiality assessment process

Our most recent double materiality assessment was undertaken in 2024, following the EFRAG guidelines and facilitated by an independent consultant. To identify key sustainability issues for Informa and our stakeholders, the assessment included a desktop review of group risk registers, existing materiality assessments, and current sustainability strategy. We also examined public sources such as reporting frameworks and sustainability indices. Interviews were conducted with internal and external stakeholders including investors, industry associations and groups familiar with our customers. The results of this assessment are detailed in our latest sustainability report.

Data assurance

Each year, Informa's internal audit team reviews a selection of externally reported data from the Sustainability Report.

To further increase our data accuracy and in response to stakeholder requests, we introduced external assurance over a selection of our data in 2019. The data in scope of external assurance for 2024 is indicated with an (A) in the table below.

We engaged Bureau Veritas to undertake a limited assurance engagement using the ISAE 3000 assurance standards. Their conclusion and a summary of the work they performed is included within their assurance statement which is available on our website at: www.informa.com/sustainability/sustainability-reports.

The following section details the definitions and methodologies we use for each of the five pillars that form part if our sustainability programme: content, customers, community, colleagues and environment.

Sustainable Events

Methodology
Metric: Number of events accredited in the Fundamentals **Definition:** The total number of events that were accredited in the Fundamentals (more than 10 points in the Fundamentals marking scheme) **Boundaries:** All Informa events **Methodology:** We count the number of accredited Fundamentals workbook received at year end.

Content & Customers

Methodology
Metric: Number of countries sold into **Definition:** The total number of countries that Informa sells books, subscriptions or services, or runs events **Boundaries**: All countries where Informa runs events or directly sells books or subscriptions into **Methodology:** Group Finance collects the data at year end from the divisions for use in the Annual Report.
Metric: Number of new books published **Definition:** Number of new books published during the reporting period **Boundaries**: All new books published by Taylor & Francis within the calendar year **Methodology:** Data is obtained from a report run by the Research & Analytics Department.
Metric: E-books to search and download **Definition:** Total number of e-books to search and download

Methodology
Boundaries: All e-books published by Taylor & Francis **Methodology:** Data is obtained from a report run by the Research & Analytics Department.
Metric: Percentage of e-books **Definition:** The proportion of all books available in electronic format **Boundaries**: All books published by Taylor & Francis **Methodology:** Data is obtained from a report run by the Research & Analytics Department.
Metric: Open access journals **Definition:** The number of journals that are wholly open access **Boundaries**: All journals published by Taylor & Francis **Methodology:** Data is obtained from a report run by the Research & Analytics Department.
Metric: Open access articles published **Definition: The number of open access articles** **Boundaries**: All articles published by Taylor & Francis **Methodology:** Data is obtained from a report run by the Research & Analytics Department.
Metric: Number of journals downloaded through INASP **Definition:** The count of all FTDs (Full Text Downloads) downloaded through the INASP Platform **Boundaries**: All journals that have been downloaded in the INASP system. **Methodology:** Data is obtained from a report run by the Research & Analytics Department.
Metric: Journal articles downloaded **Definition:** The number of journals that have been downloaded by customers

Methodology
Boundaries: All journals published by Taylor & Francis **Methodology:** Data is obtained from a report run by the Research & Analytics Department.
Metric: Proportion of accepted academic articles from developing countries **Definition:** The proportion of all accepted articles that are from developing countries **Boundaries**: All journal articles reviewed by Taylor & Francis **Methodology:** Research & Analytics Department provides the raw data of accepted and rejected articles by country. The Sustainability team then categorises the countries into Developed, Developing, Economy in Transition and Major Developed Economy based on the United Nations definition. This then allows the developing country articles to be calculated as a percentage of total.
Metric: Content in T&F Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Online library **Definition:** The number of book chapters and journal articles in the T&F SDGO library **Boundaries**: T&F SDG Online library **Methodology:** Data is obtained from the T&F SDGO library.
Metric: Events participating in 'The Fundamentals' that support the sustainable development of the industry **Definition:** The average score received on the Question 1 of the Fundamentals **Boundaries**: All Informa events participating in the Fundamentals **Methodology:** We calculate an average of the scores received for question 1 by all events participating in the Fundamentals. More information on 'The Fundamentals' is available in our sustainability report: https://www.informa.com/sustainability/sustainability-reports/
Metric: The Percentage of events that have embedded 'Sustainability Inside'. **Definition:** The percentage of Informa events that have been able to identify and demonstrate where Sustainability Inside has featured significantly as part of their product set within the calendar year

Methodology
Methodology: We calculate the percentage of events which have embedded Sustainability Inside the brand and achieved Fundamental 2. More information on 'The Fundamentals' is available here: https://www.informa.com/globalassets/documents/sustainability/informa-2019-sustainability-report.pdf#page=16
Metric: Help and promote the achievement of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals through our brands **Definition:** embedding sustainability content linked to the SDGs into our events and publications **Boundaries:** Informa Group **Methodology**: this is measured by how well we embed sustainability content within our brands as described in the two metrics above.

Communities

Methodology
Metric: Connecting the disconnected **Definition:** Number of disconnected people that we helped access our knowledge and networks with our products and customer markets. **Boundaries:** All Informa products. **Methodology:** There are varied reasons why people and businesses may have traditionally found it challenging to access our content. We focus on improving: • Accessibility: We all have different abilities, physical or mental attributes, and by considering these in the design of our products, more people can connect. • Social equity: By providing for and welcoming different social groups or cultures, such as gender, sexuality, race or religion, we can create opportunities for people to engage with our products. • Understanding: By considering factors such as language, technical terminology and the experience and levels of education of audiences, we can make our products more accessible. • Access to resources: We can design our products to improve accessibility for those with different levels of resource including visas to travel, an internet connection, and buying power.
Metric: Number and percentage of colleagues volunteering **Definition:** The number and percentage of colleagues taking part in volunteering activities during the reporting period, and the number of hours volunteered, where these activities are organised, supported or encouraged by Informa. **Boundaries:** All Informa colleagues including full time and part time but excluding contractors and temporary workers. **Methodology:** The number of hours and number of colleagues volunteering is obtained from reports from the Human Resources (HR) systems in which colleagues book volunteering time. We also collect volunteering data from our Benefacto volunteering booking system and from our global network of Sustainability Champions across the business for volunteering activities not captured in our HR systems.
Metric: Company donations – cash **Definition:** The amount of money donated by Informa to charitable organisations

Methodology
Boundaries: Informa Group **Methodology:** This data is obtained from the Group Finance system. We also collect leveraged donations raised by events but not processed through our finance systems.
Metric: Company donations – volunteer programme costs **Definition:** The value of time and cash donated by Informa to charitable organisations **Boundaries:** Informa Group **Methodology:** This data is collected in the 'Informa Sustainability Report Master Table' and includes the following volunteer and charity programme organisation costs: • Cost of organising volunteering activities at the local and Group level. This is calculated by multiplying the average cost per person per day (obtained from Group Finance) by the total number of staff days spent organising volunteering. The time spent organising volunteering is obtained from the Sustainability Champions. • Cost of employing colleagues during their volunteering activities– calculated by multiplying the average cost per person per day by the number of days volunteered. The number of days volunteered is calculated by adding the data from our HR systems and any additional volunteering time obtained from the Sustainability champions.
Metric: Donations in kind **Definition:** The value of products and services donated by Informa to charitable organisations. This includes: • Donations in kind reported by the Sustainability Champions • The Informa Sustainable Event Management System reporting system for events (donations of equipment, exhibitor space or tickets) • Value donated by T&F (free and discounted publishing services, training and accessible content represent) **Boundaries:** Informa Group **Methodology:** This data is obtained from our Sustainability Champions. For events, we collect donations data through our Informa Sustainable Event Management System reporting process. The sustainability manager at Taylor & Francis is responsible for collating the information and calculating the in-kind value utilising the outlined methodology. The Strategic Finance Director is responsible for reviewing the calculations to ensure accuracy.
Metric: Induced donations

Methodology
Definition: Donations that are facilitated by Informa **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** This data is collected from across the business in particular events teams. It includes activities held at Informa events and supported by Informa, such as auctions, where money is raised for non-profitable organisations.
Metric: Colleagues fundraising **Definition:** Private monies raised by Informa colleagues at work or through encouragement or incentivisation they have received at work **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** This data is obtained from our Sustainability Champions and includes donations as part of long-term charity partnership, one off donations and amounts raised by colleagues such as team runs, bake sales, food drives, etc. We also include all monies raised by colleagues during our annual global Walk The World programme (see indicators below for more information).
Metric: Contribute value of at least 1% of profit to community groups **Definitions:** • Value: includes cash donations, cost of running Informa's volunteering programme, in-kind donations, induced colleagues fundraising, free or heavily discounted T&F products and induced donations. • 1% of profit: adjusted profit before tax for continuing operations • Community groups: charitable and not for profit organisations **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** Total value contributed is calculated based on the methodologies described above for each type of donation. The total is then compared with the 1% of profit figure. Informa will only support registered non-profit social enterprises, charities and community groups who meet certain criteria as described in our Community Programme Policy available on the company Portal.
Metric: Tax paid **Definition:** The Group's total tax contribution

Methodology
Boundaries: Informa Group **Methodology:** Total tax contribution is made up of the taxes borne by the Group plus other taxes generated as a result of our business operations, where we collect tax on behalf of others and provide it to the relevant government tax authorities. The most significant taxes borne by the Group are corporation tax and equivalent taxes outside of the UK, and employer social security contributions. The taxes we collect for others include net payments of VAT and similar taxes outside of the UK, employee income tax deducted at source and employee social security contributions deducted from pay. More details can be found at: https://informa.com/investors/tax/
Metric: Statutory effective tax rate **Definition:** average rate at which Informa's pre-tax profits are taxed **Boundaries:** Informa Group **Methodology:** The adjusted effective tax rate is Informa's statutory tax charge divided by the adjusted profit before tax.
Metric: Economic impact on the cities where we host our events from the money spent by Informa, exhibitors and attendees in the city **Boundaries:** all Informa physical events **Methodology:** We worked with an independent consultancy, Little Blue Research, to develop a methodology to measure the economic impacts of our events on host cities. The tool focuses on attendees' spend on hotels, food and local transportation as well as Informa's spend on local suppliers. The model takes into account the percentage of spend that stays within the local economy and an industry multiplier to account for money that is recycled through the local economy to impact GDP. We believe that the estimates calculated are conservative compared to the actual economic impacts generated by our events as we are in the process of expanding the model to include other impacts including local spend by exhibitors on contractors, local taxes and sales generated by local exhibitors at the event. In 2024, we calculated the economic impact on 50 cities where we have the most attendees.
Metric: Number of events to support authors

Methodology
Definition: number of events held by Informa to support authors. **Boundaries:** Taylor & Francis **Methodology:** Taylor & Francis holds workshops throughout the year, in various locations around the world, to train authors better understand the publishing process and help them get published. Information about each workshop (name, location, attendance, etc) is obtained from Taylor & Francis.
Metric: Number of events to support authors from developing countries **Boundaries:** Taylor & Francis **Methodology:** The Sustainability team uses the events data provided by Taylor & Francis and then categorises the countries where each event was held into Developed and Developing based on the United Nations definition. This then allows the number of workshops in developing countries to be calculated.

Colleagues

Methodology
Metric: Headcount **Definition:** The total number of colleagues on the payroll averaged over the 12-month period. **Boundaries**: All colleagues in Informa, both part time and full time. Excludes contractors. **Methodology:** The number of colleagues is calculated monthly based on data obtained from our HR systems. The annual headcount data is calculated as the average of the monthly headcounts.
Metric: Full time colleagues **Definition:** The percentage of full time colleagues as of 31 December. **Boundaries**: All full time colleagues in Informa. Excludes contractors. **Methodology:** The percentage of full time colleagues is calculated at year end.
Metric: Number of contractors **Definition:** The number of contractors as of 31 December.

Methodology
Boundaries: All contractors employed by Informa. **Methodology:** The number of contractors is calculated at year end.
Metric: Spend on training (A) **Definition:** The amount of money spent on training each year **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** The training spend is obtained from Group Finance. Spend occurred outside of the UK is converted to GBP using actual exchange rates at the time of the transactions. We include a filtering mechanism based on keywords such as training, course, coaching, learning, exams, workshops, webinars, tuition, etc. to ensure that the expenses captured align with the intended definition of training spend.
Metric: Colleague turnover (voluntary and involuntary) **Definitions:** The percentage of colleagues who have left Informa during the year either voluntarily or involuntarily. Involuntary turnover: percentage of colleagues who have left the business due to termination of employment by the company through redundancy or the disciplinary process during the reporting year, relative to average headcount. Voluntary turnover: percentage of colleagues who have left the business through resignation or retirement during the reporting year, relative to average headcount. Total turnover: percentage of colleagues who have left the business during the reporting year, relative to average headcount. **Boundaries**: All colleagues at Informa, both part time and full time. Excludes contractors **Methodology:** The total number of colleagues who left the business voluntarily and those who left involuntarily is obtained from our HR systems. Turnover is calculated based on the average total headcount for the year.
Metric: Absenteeism (A) **Definition:** Average sickness absence per colleague in days. **Boundaries**: All colleagues at Informa, both part time and full time, who report sickness data in our HR systems. Excludes contractors and those who've been on long term sickness for 6 months.

Methodology
Methodology: The total number of sick days is obtained from our HR systems. A sickness rate is then calculated using the average number of colleagues included in these systems. Note: Not all parts of the business are using an absence tracking system, so the data provided does not cover every colleague. In 2023, the data reported covered 78% of the total headcount.
Metric: Gender split of all colleagues (A) **Definition:** The percentage of female colleagues on the last day of the financial year **Boundaries**: All colleagues at Informa, both part time and full time. Excludes contractors. **Methodology:** The total number of male and female colleagues as of 31 December is obtained from our HR systems. The percentage of female colleagues is then calculated. Note: colleagues who chose not to report their gender are excluded from the calculations. The calculations also exclude colleagues for whom we do not have gender information, usually because they recently joined Informa following of an acquisition.
Metric: Gender split of management (A) **Definition:** The percentage of female colleagues in the defined population of managers on the last day of the financial year **Boundaries**: All colleagues at Informa, both part time and full time, who have line management responsibilities. Excludes contractors. **Methodology:** The total number of male and female managers as of 31 December is obtained from our HR systems. The percentage of female managers is then calculated. The calculations also exclude colleagues for whom we do not have gender information, usually because they recently joined Informa following of an acquisition.
Metric: Gender split of leadership group (A) **Definition:** The percentage of female colleagues in the leadership group on the last day of the financial year **Boundaries**: All colleagues at Informa, both part time and full time, who are part of the leadership group, which is defined as Executives, their direct reports and colleagues on salary of over £150k. **Methodology:** The total number of male and female colleagues in the leadership group as of 31 December is obtained from our HR systems. The percentage of female colleagues in that group is then calculated. The calculations exclude colleagues for whom we do not have gender information, usually because they recently joined Informa following of an acquisition.
Metric: Gender split of board of directors (A)

Methodology
Definition: The percentage of female members of the Board on the last day of the financial year **Boundaries**: All Board members of Informa **Methodology:** Manual count of board members as of 31 December.
Metric: Gender split of promotions (A) **Definition:** The percentage of female colleagues as a proportion of all promotions during the year **Boundaries**: All colleagues at Informa, both part time and full time, who have been promoted during the year **Methodology:** The total number of male and female colleagues who have been promoted during the year is obtained from our HR systems. The percentage of female colleagues who received a promotion is then calculated. The calculations exclude colleagues for whom we do not have gender information, usually because they recently joined Informa following of an acquisition.
Metric: Gender pay gap **Definition:** The gender pay gap is the average difference between how much men and women are paid. **Boundaries**: All Informa colleagues based in the UK **Methodology:** We report the UK median gender pay ratio using the UK Government reporting methodology. The Group figure for 2018 was calculated by combining the total figures for Informa and UBM entities that were separately reported that year. More detailed information is available in our annual 'UK Colleagues and Pay Report' available at: https://www.informa.com/gpg/
Metric: Colleagues by age groups **Definition:** The percentage of colleagues by age groups **Boundaries**: All colleagues at Informa, both part time and full time. Excludes contractors. **Methodology:** The total number of colleagues in each age group as of 31 December is obtained from our HR systems. The percentage for each age group is then calculated. The age groups are: • colleagues aged 29 or less;

Methodology
• colleagues aged 30-39; • colleagues aged 40-49; • colleagues aged 50-59; • colleagues aged 60 or above The calculations exclude colleagues for whom we do not have age information, usually because they recently joined Informa following of an acquisition.
Metric: Number of Walk The World (WTW) walkers **Definition:** Number of WTW participants **Boundaries**: All Informa colleagues and external guests **Methodology:** The number of walkers taking part in our annual WTW programme is calculated through the number of registered participants on our WTW website. For some walks, participants were registered manually via sign-up sheets. This data was then sent to the Sustainability team.
Metric: Percentage of Informa colleagues taking part in WTW **Definition:** Percentage of WTW participants **Boundaries**: All Informa colleagues **Methodology:** The percentage of colleagues is calculated using the total number of walkers calculated above and the total number of colleagues in August, defined to be the 'peak point' of the WTW programme in 2023, as many walks take place around this date.
Metric: distance walked during WTW programme **Definition:** Number of kilometres pledged **Boundaries**: All WTW participants, including colleagues and external guests **Methodology:** Every walk has a registration page on our WTW website. When colleagues register, they pick the walk distance they will complete (i.e. 5km, 10km etc). Total distance is the sum of all kilometres pledged by all participants. For walks where some participants did not pick a distance, we used an average distance walked based on the available distances for that event.
Metric: WTW charitable donations **Definition:** Amount of charitable donations raised through a combination of colleague and company donations as part of the WTW programme

Methodology
Boundaries: Informa Group and external donors **Methodology:** Donations raised as part of the WTW programme come from the following sources: • Online donations: When colleagues registered for a walk, an online fundraising page is created for them. The online donations total is calculated by adding the donations from all individual fundraising pages. • Offline donations: Sustainability Champions manually record offline donations for their office/colleagues and submit the totals to the Sustainability team through Excel spreadsheets. • Informa donations: Informa provides additional funding through internal competitions.
Metric: Walk the World – employee survey **Definition:** Feedback survey post WTW participation **Boundaries**: All colleagues who participated in WTW and received the survey. **Methodology:** After WTW, a link to a feedback survey was sent out to all colleagues via email.
Metric: Colleague engagement survey **Definition:** Colleagues engagement index score **Boundaries**: All colleagues directly employed by Informa on a permanent basis or fixed term contract, and who joined before 1 March 2023. **Methodology**: The colleagues engagement score is calculated by averaging the percentage of respondents who agree to each individual statement below: • I believe strongly in the goals and objectives of the business I work for • I would recommend the business I work for as a good place to work • I am willing to work beyond what is required in my job to help the business I work for succeed • My work gives me a sense of personal accomplishment • I have the equipment/tools/resources I need to do my job effectively

Methodology
Metric: Total energy consumption (kWh) (A) **Definition:** Consumption of energy (in kWh) **Boundaries**: All Informa sites, power generators used at events and company cars **Methodology:** We add up our annual consumption of natural gas, electricity, generator fuel and mobile fuel. The calculations for each energy source are explained below.
Metric: Total energy use per revenues (kWh/£m) **Definition:** Consumption of energy per million of revenues (in kWh/£m) **Boundaries**: All Informa sites, power generators used at events and company cars **Methodology:** We add up our annual consumption of natural gas, electricity, generator fuel and mobile fuel. Total energy use is then divided by total revenues in £m.
Metric: Renewable electricity consumption (kWh) (A) **Definition:** Consumption of renewable electricity (either purchased or self-generated) in kWh **Boundaries**: All Informa sites **Methodology:** This includes the electricity used in offices where we generate our own electricity through solar PVs. In addition, we purchase Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) for all offices where it is possible and practical to do so. An EAC, is a certificate that provides information about the environmental attributes of one megawatt hour (MWh) of electricity. Each EAC is retired on our behalf. This demonstrates that the electricity we use comes from renewable sources.

Methodology
In line with good practice, we aim to purchase EACs and retire them in the year they were purchased. However, to ensure our programme is cost effective, we do use allowances from previous years in the following year if there is a surplus from the previous year. Similarly, should our forecasts purchase insufficient EACs for the calendar year, we can choose to use allowances from the following year if EACs for the year of consumption are unavailable or at an excessive premium due to supply and demand. In a few countries, where the EACs market is not developed and where our overall electricity consumption is minimal (i.e. less than 5% of total consumption), we purchase EACs from a neighbouring country.
Metric: Proportion of renewable energy (%) **Definition:** Amount of renewable energy (either purchased or self-generated) as a percentage of total energy use **Methodology:** We divide the amount of renewable energy by the total amount of energy use.
Metric: Percentage of attendees covered by renewable electricity at events. **Definition:** The percentage of customers who have attended events that have been powered by renewable electricity. **Methodology:** We determine the share of Informa event attendees covered by renewable electricity at events as a percentage of all attendees of Informa events.
Metric: Non-renewable energy consumption (kWh) **Definition:** Consumption of non-renewable energy (in kWh) **Boundaries**: All Informa sites, power generators used at events and company cars **Methodology:** We add up our total annual energy consumption (as calculated above) and subtract our consumption of renewable electricity (as calculated above).
Metric: Number of offices with a green rating **Definition:** Number of offices with a LEED or BREEAM rating **Boundaries**: All Informa sites **Methodology:** The Property team sent a survey to major offices asking whether their building had a LEED or BREEAM rating.
Metric: Colleagues based in an office with a green rating **Definition:** Percentage of colleagues based in an office with a green rating (LEED or BREEAM)

Methodology
Boundaries: All office-based colleagues **Methodology:** We add up the total number of colleagues based in an office with a LEED or BREEAM rating, and divide by the total number of office-based colleagues as of 31 December.
Metrics: Natural gas consumption (kWh) **Definition:** Consumption of natural gas (in kWh) **Boundaries**: All Informa offices **Methodology:** Consumption data is sought for each office with over 50 colleagues and entered in our Sphera reporting system by local offices. For each office, any gaps in data are estimated in Sphera in the following manner (except in offices and warehouses where we know that natural gas is not used): 1) if actual data was provided for 50% or more of days in the year: data gaps are filled by taking the average office consumption per m2 (based on the actual data for that office during year); 2) if actual data was provided for less than 50% of days in the year: annual data is estimated by taking the global consumption average per m2 (based on all available consumption data for the year). Consumption for offices with less than 50 colleagues (including rented desks in shared working spaces) is estimated based on the same global consumption average per m2.
Metrics: Scope 1 emissions from natural gas (A) **Definition:** CO2-equivalent (CO2e) emissions from consumption of natural gas. **Boundaries**: All Informa offices **Methodology:** We apply the relevant emission factors for natural gas (gross caloric value) to our natural gas consumption data (as calculated above). The source of the emissions factors is the 2023 'UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting' from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).
Metrics: Vehicle fuel consumption **Definition:** Consumption of fuel in company cars **Boundaries**: All fuel used in company vehicles by Informa colleagues for business travel. **Methodology:** We have company cars in the UK and the Netherlands.

Methodology
In the Netherlands, we obtain from the local Finance team the list of company cars, along with the emissions in gCO2/km for each car (estimated by the car manufacturer) and the fuel consumption in litres. We assume that each driver only uses the company car for company business half of the time (the rest of the time they might use it for personal travel or to commute, which is a scope 3 emission source). In the UK, we obtain a list of company cars from our vehicle supplier (Zenith) with CO2e emissions data for each car. Distance travelled is recorded each time the car is taken to the garage. We use this data to calculate the km travelled for each car for the year. For new cars that have not been serviced yet, we do not have any mileage data. We instead use an average of the distance driven by the other drivers. Finally, we apply an uplift of 13.41% as recommended by DEFRA and divide by 2 to account for personal use. Fuel use in trucks for the Fort Lauderdale International Boat Show is collected by the local Operations team based on their financial records.
Metrics: Scope 1 CO2e emissions from vehicles (A) **Definition:** Consumption of fuel in company cars & CO2e emissions from consumption of vehicle fuel **Boundaries**: All fuel used in company vehicles by Informa colleagues for business travel. **Methodology:** We use the distance travelled in km by each company car (as calculated above) and apply the relevant DEFRA emission factors for passenger vehicles to calculate the tonnes of CO2e for all cars during the reporting year. We also calculate emissions from the fuel used in trucks at the Fort Lauderdale International Boat Show by applying the relevant DEFRA emission factors for petrol (gross caloric value) to the fuel consumption data.
Metrics: Consumption of generator fuel **Definition**: Consumption of generator fuel & CO2e emissions from consumption of generator fuel. **Boundaries**: All Informa offices and events. **Methodology:** We use a material amount of generator fuel at two events: Farm Progress and the Fort Lauderdale International Boat Show. Fuel usage in generators at both events is collected by local Operations teams based on their financial records and tracking systems. All offices with over 50 colleagues are also report any generator fuel used during the reporting year.
Metrics: Scope 1 CO2e emissions from generator fuel (A) **Definition**: Consumption of generator fuel & CO2e emissions from consumption of generator fuel.

Methodology
Boundaries: All Informa offices and events. **Methodology:** We apply the relevant DEFRA emission factors for diesel fuel (gross caloric value) to our diesel generator fuel consumption data (as calculated above).
Metric: Scope 1 emissions from refrigerants (A) **Definition:** CO2e emissions from refrigerants leaks **Boundaries**: All Informa offices **Methodology:** We conducted an audit of air-conditioning units (based on DEFRA guidance) at a sample of offices from around the world to estimate the average leakage rate and average emissions per m2 of occupied office space. We extrapolate these emissions average to all offices to calculate a total CO2e emissions from refrigerants.
Metric: Electricity consumption **Definition:** Electricity consumption (in kWh) at all Informa offices and warehouses **Boundaries**: All Informa sites **Methodology:** Consumption data is sought for each site with over 50 colleagues and entered in the Sphera system by local offices. For offices with smart meters, the Sustainability team obtains the consumption data from our energy bureau provider Stark or from the energy supplier portal and upload it into Sphera. For each office, any gaps in data are estimated in our reporting system Sphera in the following manner: 1) if actual data was provided for 50% or more of days in the year, data gaps are filled by taking the average office consumption per m2 (based on the actual data for that office during year); 2) if actual data was provided for less than 50% of days in the year, annual data is estimated by taking the global consumption average per m2 (based on all available consumption data for the year). Electricity consumption at warehouses where we do not have actual consumption data is estimated based on an average of consumption at other warehouses. This average is different from the office consumption average.
Metrics: Location-based & market-based scope 2 CO2e emissions (A) **Definition:** Location-based & market-based scope 2 CO2e emissions from consumption of electricity

Methodology
Boundaries: All Informa sites **Methodology:** Location-based emissions are calculated using the electricity consumption for each site calculated above and applying the relevant emission factors: DEFRA for UK sites, US EPA grid regions for US sites and the International Energy Agency for all remaining sites. Market-based emissions are calculated based on specific emission factors provided by energy suppliers or a factor of 0 for offices where we purchase green electricity, either via the energy supplier or via energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchased by Informa Group. Location-based emission factors are used as a default when specific emission factors from energy suppliers are not available.
Metric: Scope 1&2 emissions intensity by colleague (A) **Definition:** Scope 1 and location-based scope 2 CO2e emissions intensity by colleague (in tCO2e/colleague) **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** Emissions intensity is calculated by dividing the sum of scope 1 and location-based scope 2 CO2e emissions by the average headcount. Note: The colleague figures utilised in the calculation of the environmental related intensity metric includes headcounts from businesses acquired by Informa during 2023.
Metric: Scope 1&2 emissions intensity by revenues **Definition:** Scope 1 and location-based scope 2 CO2e emissions per million of revenues (in tCO2e/£m) **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** Emissions intensity is calculated by dividing the sum of scope 1 and location-based scope 2 CO2e emissions by total revenues in £m. Total energy use is then divided by total revenues in £m.
Metric: Scope 1&2 emissions by division **Definition:** Scope 1 and scope 2 CO2e emissions by division **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** For each office, emissions are allocated to the division that holds the P&L. For the largest offices, if several divisions occupy the office, emissions are split equally.
Metrics: Water use (A)

Methodology
Definition: Water use **Boundaries**: All Informa offices **Methodology:** An average water consumption per colleague is calculated based on primary data from a sample of offices. The average consumption is extrapolated to all other offices based on headcount. Headcount for each office is calculated as an average of the January and December headcounts. For offices vacated during the year, we use the average between the January headcount and the last full month of occupancy. For offices where we moved in during the year, we use the average between the first month of full occupancy and the December headcount. Note: water use at our events is calculated separately (see below)
Metric: Water use per employee **Definition:** Office water use per employee **Boundaries**: All Informa offices **Methodology:** Water intensity is calculated by dividing the total water use in Informa offices by the average headcount. Note: The colleague figures utilised in the calculation of the environmental related intensity metric includes headcounts from businesses acquired by Informa during 2023.
Metric: Water use per revenues (m3/£m) **Definition:** Office water use per million of revenues (m3/£m) **Boundaries**: All Informa offices **Methodology:** Water intensity is calculated by dividing the total water use in Informa offices by total revenues (£m).
Metric: Offices in high water stressed areas **Definition:** offices in high water stressed areas **Boundaries**: All Informa offices

Methodology
Methodology: We assessed the water risk at all of our offices using the WRI Aqueduct tool. We then counted the number of offices rated as having a high or extremely high overall water risk (this is a weighted average of several risks, such as drought, flood, water stress, etc). We then calculated the total water consumption at these offices as a percentage of total consumption.
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods & services **Definition:** scope 3 CO2e emissions from the purchase of goods and services **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** Purchased Goods and Services are all goods and services purchased or acquired by Informa in the reporting year. We obtain from the PACE procurement system all spend data, grouped by category. Spend is assigned to a CEDA category (economic input-output model). Emissions are calculated by multiplying the spend by the CEDA emission factor. In 2019 and 2022, these calculations were performed by EcoAct who holds a licence to use the CEDA emission factors. In 2020 and 2021, we estimated the emissions from each spend category based on the 2019 emissions and the ratio of 2020 and 2021 against 2019 spend. In 2023 and 2024, we estimated the emissions from each spend category based on the 2022 emissions and the ratio of 2023 (and 2024) against 2022 spend. Unclassified spend was assigned an average emission factor based on emission factors used. Some spend categories are excluded from the calculations as the emissions are calculated separately. These include spend related to events' venues, colleagues' travel and accommodation, utilities, waste collection, postage and distribution.
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods & services – publishing (A) **Definition:** Scope 3 CO2e emissions from paper, books & journals manufacturing **Boundaries**: Taylor & Francis's printed publications **Methodology:** Taylor & Francis receives regular, detailed reports from all the printers that manufacture our books and journals. The total tonnage of paper used is compiled on a yearly basis and broken down by month. To calculate the associated emissions with the manufacturing of the paper, we used the 2024 DEFRA emissions factor for paper under the "Material use" category. When total paper usage data was not available an estimation has been made based on the amount of books ordered from the supplier. For the manufacturing of our books and journals we have compiled 12 months of data covering Jan 2024 – Dec 2024 for the on-site consumption of purchased electricity for our suppliers. In many instances we have been able to obtain Taylor & Francis's portion of their energy consumption, but where this was not possible, an estimated kWh figure has been calculated based on the total tonnage of products that they manufacture on our behalf. To calculate the associated kg CO2e emissions for all printers we have used market-based emission factors (Scope 1 &2). In the case where a printer uses 100% renewable energy, we use an emissions factor of 0 and provide their renewable energy certificates as supporting evidence.

Methodology
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from capital goods **Definition:** scope 3 CO2e emissions from the purchase of capital goods **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** Emissions from capital goods include the extraction, production, and transportation of capital goods purchased or acquired by Informa in the reporting year. As above, emissions are calculated by multiplying Informa's spend for each category of capital goods (obtained from Procurement) by the CEDA emission factor for each category. In 2019 and 2022, these calculations are performed by EcoAct who holds a licence to use the CEDA emission factors. In 2020 and 2021, we estimated the emissions from each spend category based on the 2019 emissions and the ratio of 2020 and 2021 against 2019 spend. In 2023 and 2024, we estimated the emissions from each spend category based on the 2022 emissions and the ratio of 2023 (and 2024) against 2022 spend.
Metrics: Well-to-Tank emissions (scope 3 emissions from fuel & energy related activities) (A) **Definition:** Upstream scope 3 CO2e emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of the raw fuel sources to Informa sites prior to combustion **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** We apply the relevant emission factors from IEA for well-to-tank to our natural gas, fuel and electricity consumption data. In 2024, our data presentation has been updated to reflect changes in calculation methodologies on Sphera. Transmission and distribution losses, along with well-to-tank emissions for electricity, are now presented as a combined value. Conversely, fuels energy maintains a separate well-to-tank figure.
Metrics: Transmission and distribution losses (scope 3 emissions from electricity) (A) **Definition:** Scope 3 emissions associated with electricity grid losses (the energy loss that occurs in getting the electricity from the power plant to Informa sites) **Boundaries**: All Informa sites **Methodology:** We apply the relevant emission factors from IEA for transmission & distribution losses to our offices' electricity consumption data. Note: the calculations do not incorporate electricity consumption at colleagues' homes or electric vehicles used for business prior to 2024. In 2024, our data presentation has been updated to reflect changes in calculation methodologies on Sphera. Transmission and distribution losses, along with well-to-tank emissions for electricity, are now presented as a combined value. Conversely, fuels energy maintains a separate well-to-tank figure.

Methodology
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from upstream transport & distribution **Definition:** Inbound and outbound logistics and distribution of printed products paid by Informa **Boundaries:** Informa Group **Methodology:** To calculate emissions from our books being transported around the world, stock movement data was compiled from various external and internal sources. All data was consolidated into one report, mapping out each shipment journey, detailing the products shipped, product weight, and mode of transport. In cases where the exact transport method was unknown, assumptions were made about the most likely mode of transport. To calculate the distance a product travelled, look-up tables containing coordinates for suppliers, airports, and countries were created. This data was used to calculate distances from the shipment origin to the final destination. Each journey leg, including transport from the warehouse to the airport or from the airport to the customer, was accounted for. When the exact end destination was unknown, estimations were made using the maximum distance a product could travel within a country. Emissions calculations were performed using DEFRA emission factors, based on the distance travelled and weight transported.
Metric: Operational waste (A) **Definition:** Waste generated at Informa offices **Boundaries**: All Informa offices **Methodology:** An average amount of waste generated per colleague is calculated based on primary data from a sample of offices. The average amount of waste is extrapolated to all other offices based on headcount. Extrapolated waste is assumed to go to landfill. Headcount for each office is calculated as an average of the January and December headcounts. For offices vacated during the year, we use the average between the January headcount and the last full month of occupancy. For offices where we moved in during the year, we use the average between the first month of full occupancy and the December headcount. Note: waste generated at our events is calculated separately (see 'Scope 3 emissions from end of life treatment – events' below).
Metric: Total waste (excluding events waste) (tonnes) (A) **Definition:** Office waste and books & journals sent for pulping (tonnes) **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** Total waste is calculated by adding office waste (see methodology above) and the waste from the disposal of books and journals (see methodology below).

Methodology
Metric: Total waste diverted from landfill (tonnes) **Definition:** Office waste and books & journals sent for pulping that is diverted from landfill (tonnes) **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** We calculate the total office waste by country, then determine for each country an average percentage of waste that is diverted from landfill (i.e. recycled, composted or sent to an energy from waste facility). This average is based on actual data collected in Sphera or on government studies in the largest countries where we operate. The waste from the disposal of books and journals is sent for pulping and is therefore diverted from landfill.
Metric: Total waste per million of revenues (tonnes/£m) **Definition:** Total waste per million of revenues (tonnes/£m) **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** Waste intensity is calculated by dividing the total waste by total revenues (£m).
Metric: Zero waste company **Definition:** 90% reduction in waste sent to landfill or burned **Boundaries**: Informa group **Methodology:** The following waste streams are included in our calculations: office waste, pulping from the printing of our publications and waste from our events. We have based our definition of zero waste on existing standards such as the one from the US Green building Council which requires that 90% waste diversion. For Informa, zero waste means a 90% reduction in waste sent to landfill or incineration (including energy from waste) based on a 2019 baseline.
Metric: Scope 3 CO2e emissions from waste (A) **Definition:** Scope 3 CO2e emissions from waste generated at Informa offices **Boundaries**: All Informa offices **Methodology:** We apply the relevant DEFRA emission factors for recycling, incineration and landfill waste generated at our offices (as calculated above).

Methodology
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from pulping waste (A) **Definition:** Scope 3 CO2e emissions from pulping waste (books and journals) **Boundaries**: Disposal of printed unsold stocks, including books and journals. **Methodology:** We calculate the total weight of books and journals sent for pulping (see methodology below under 'Books & journals sent for pulping') and apply the relevant DEFRA emission factor for paper waste.
Metrics: Scope 3 emissions from water use **Definition:** Scope 3 CO2e emissions from water use **Boundaries**: All Informa offices **Methodology:** We apply the relevant DEFRA emission factors for water use to our water consumption data (as calculated above).
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from business travel (A) **Boundaries**: All Informa colleagues **Methodology:** • **Emissions from air travel:** Our travel booking provider Navan provides an emissions report for all flights booked on Egencia, including radiative forcing. • **Ground transportation:** Emissions from ground transportation include emissions from train travel, taxis, travel in personal cars and in hire cars. Total emissions from ground transportation account for less than 1% of emissions from air travel. Due to the small size of these emissions, the calculations (detailed below) are based on estimates. <u>Train travel:</u> Train travel is generally booked directly with train companies (instead of Navan). We obtain the total expenses on train travel from Group Finance. We then estimate the total distance travelled using an average cost per km of £0.36 based on average of rates per km for most common train companies used by our colleagues.

Methodology
Using the estimated distance travelled, we then calculate CO2e emissions using the DEFRA factor for national rail travel. Taxis: Taxis are not booked through Egencia. We obtain the total expenses on taxis from Group Finance. We then estimate the total distance travelled in taxis using an average cost of 0.13930 pence per metre. This figure is taken from an average of taxi fares in major cities where we operate. Using the estimated distance travelled, we then calculate CO2e emissions using the DEFRA factor for km travelled in taxis. Travel in personal cars: We obtain the total amount that colleagues claimed on expenses for mileage driven in their own cars from Group Finance. We use an average mileage rate of £0.50 (calculated using rates from major countries where we operate) to estimate a total distance travelled in personal cars. We then apply the DEFRA emission factor for an average car to calculate CO2e emissions. Hire cars: We obtain the total spend on hire cars from Group Finance and assume an average cost per km of £0.65 to calculate the total distance travelled in hire cars. We then apply the DEFRA emission factor for an average car to calculate CO2e emissions. • **Hotels:** We obtain from Navan the total number of hotel nights per country. For each country we apply the relevant DEFRA emission factor for hotel stays. For countries where DEFRA did not provide an emission factor, we use the emission factor of a neighbouring country.
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting **Definition:** Scope 3 CO2e emissions from the transportation of colleagues between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by Informa) **Boundaries**: All Informa colleagues

Methodology
Methodology: To calculate emissions from commuting, we use EcoAct's commuting model which calculates an estimated tCO2e emissions per employee per country. Emission factors are calculated for each country by EcoAct using regional benchmarks and assumptions on transport method, speed and distance. To estimate our total commuting emissions, we apply these factors to headcount data per country, obtained from HR. • 2019 & 2022 calculations: We commissioned EcoAct to conduct full emissions calculations in these years. • 2020 & 2021 adjustments (Covid-19 impact): Due to office closures and reduced occupancy, we estimated the average office occupancy for our largest offices and applied an adjusted headcount per country. Emissions were then estimated using 2019 per-employee emissions data. • 2023 & 2024 calculations (hybrid working consideration): Most offices now operate on a flexible/hybrid basis. To reflect this, we adjust headcount data based on office occupancy and apply the per-employee emissions factor from the 2022 EcoAct calculations.
Metric: Scope 3 upstream leased assets **Definition:** Scope 3 CO2e emissions from the operation of assets leased by the reporting company (lessee) in the reporting year and not included in scope 1 and scope 2 – reported by lessee **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** we do not operate any leased assets, which are not already reported in scope 1 &2
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from downstream transport & distribution - Books & journals distribution (A) **Definition:** Inbound and outbound logistics and distribution of printed products paid by Informa **Boundaries:** Informa Group **Methodology:** To calculate emissions from our books being transported around the world, stock movement data was compiled from various external and internal sources. All data was consolidated into one report, mapping out each shipment journey, detailing the products shipped, product weight, and mode of transport. In cases where the exact transport method was unknown, assumptions were made about the most likely mode of transport. To calculate the distance a product travelled, look-up tables containing coordinates for suppliers, airports, and countries were created. This data was used to calculate distances from the shipment origin to the final destination. Each journey leg, including transport from the warehouse to the airport or from the airport to the customer, was accounted for. When the exact end destination was unknown, estimations were made using the maximum distance a product could travel within a country. Emissions calculations were performed using DEFRA emission factors, based on the distance travelled and weight transported.
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from downstream transportation and distribution

Methodology
Definition: Scope 3 CO2e emissions from logistics of main contractors and exhibitors at events organised by Informa **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** Emissions from logistics of main contractors and logistics of exhibitors are calculated based on a sample of events and extrapolated to all events based on floor space.
Metric: Scope 3 processing of sold products **Definition:** Scope 3 CO2e emissions from the processing of intermediate products sold in the reporting year by downstream companies **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** we are not a manufacturing company and do not process products
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products - digital products **Definition:** Scope 3 CO2e emissions from the use of use of digital products by consumers and business customers **Boundaries**: Online publications (primary Taylor & Francis's electronic books and journals) **Methodology:** • **Taylor & Francis online publications:** Emissions from the use of online publications come from the energy consumed by end-users to read these publications through digital devices. At T&F, we measure the carbon footprint of our digital products using the DIMPACT carbon calculator. DIMPACT (Digital Impact) is a collaborative initiative between leading media companies, Carnstone consultancy, and computer scientists from the University of Bristol. The aim of the project is to better understand, measure, and reduce the emissions associated with digital products. We collect data from our two biggest digital products and use their emissions to estimate the emissions for the rest of our smaller digital products. To calculate digital emissions with the DIMPACT tool we calculate following usage data: - Average webpage size, average downloads per day, average download service hours, reading duration, pageviews, average website service hours We also collect data from data centers and other back-end services, as well as usage duration percentages per country from Google Analytics. All this data is then input into the DIMPACT tool, which calculates carbon emissions. Currently, third-party providers involved in prepress editing, such as typesetting and submissions, are considered out of scope, as the current DIMPACT model does not support their inclusion.

Methodology
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products – events **Definition:** Scope 3 CO2e emissions from the use of event space **Boundaries**: All exhibitions and conferences organised by Informa Markets, Informa Connect and Informa Tech. **Methodology:** We calculate the scope 3 emissions from running events, excluding: • Emissions from waste which is calculated under 'Scope 3 emissions from end of life treatment – events' (see below); and • Emissions from main contractors and exhibitors which are calculated under 'Scope 3 emissions from downstream transportation and distribution' (see above). Emissions are calculated based on a sample of primary data and extrapolated to all events based on total m2 of event space and total number of attendees. These emissions include: • Emissions from the energy used at the venues • Embedded emissions from materials used at the events. This includes the extraction, processing, manufacturing and transportation of the following materials: signage, carpet, feature areas, stands, paper and lanyards. • Emissions from water use by attendees and exhibitors Note: Energy use at venues that we use for our events is categorised as scope 3 as we do not have operational control of the venues: i.e. we do not have "the full authority to introduce and implement our operating policies at the operation" (GHG Protocol definition for operational control). Emissions from attendees' travel do not form part of our Science-Based Targets as outside of our control.
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from end of life treatment of sold products (books & journals and packaging) (A) **Definition:** Scope 3 CO2e from the waste disposal and treatment of books & journals and packaging **Boundaries**: End of life disposal of books & journals and packaging **Methodology:** Journals Packaging: We pull reports showing whether the journals were mailed in polywrap, paper envelopes / paper wrap, or packaging-free. This report shows us how many individual copies were mailed using the different packaging options and we multiply the number of copies for each mailing type by the average weight of a polywrap bag or paper envelope to obtain tonnage of packaging material. To calculate associated kgCO2e emissions for the packaging we use DEFRA emissions factors. Note: Emissions from waste generated in offices and at exhibitions are each recorded separately.
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from end of life treatment - events

Methodology
Definition: Scope 3 CO2e from the waste disposal and treatment of products used at events **Boundaries**: All exhibitions and conferences organised by Informa Markets, Informa Connect and Informa Tech. **Methodology:** Emissions from events' waste are calculated based on a sample of primary data and extrapolated to all events based on total m2 of event space and total number of visitors. Emissions from the disposal of the waste generated by events, including by attendees as well as waste from carpets, signage, lanyards, catering, contractors (e.g. feature build) and exhibitors (stands).
Metric: Scope 3 downstream leased assets **Definition:** Scope 3 CO2e emissions from the operation of assets owned by the reporting company (lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year, not included in scope 1 and scope 2 – reported by lessor **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** We do not operate any leased assets, which are not already reported in scope 1 &2
Metric: Scope 3 from franchises **Definition:** Scope 3 from the operation of franchises in the reporting year, not included in scope 1 and scope 2 – reported by franchisor **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** We do not operate any franchises and therefore this is not relevant to Informa's business
Metric: Scope 3 from investments **Definition:** Scope 3 from the operation of investments (including equity and debt investments and project finance) in the reporting year, not included in scope 1 or scope 2 **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** We do not have any investments that would be deemed material and therefore this is not relevant to Informa's business
Metric: Scope 3 emissions - Total upstream emissions **Definition:** Total upstream scope 3 CO2e emissions

Methodology
Boundaries: Informa Group **Methodology:** In line with the GHG Protocol definition, we calculate the total scope 3 upstream emissions as the sum of emissions from: purchased good & services, including paper, books & journals manufacturing, capital goods, energy transmission & distribution losses, energy (well-to-tank), office waste, pulping waste, wastewater, business travel, water use and employee commuting.
Metric: Scope 3 emissions - Total downstream emissions **Definition:** Total downstream scope 3 CO2e emissions **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** In line with the GHG Protocol definition, we calculate the total scope 3 downstream emissions as the sum of emissions from: downstream transportation and distribution (books & journals distribution), use of sold products (customer use of digital products & services), end of life treatment of sold products (disposal of packaging, books & journals) and emissions from running exhibitions. Emissions from running exhibitions include downstream transportation & distribution (logistics of main contractors & exhibitors), use of sold products (events' energy, water & material use), and end of life treatment of sold products (events waste).
Metric: Scope 3 emissions from home working **Definition:** Emissions from the use of office equipment and from heating and cooling of colleagues' homes when working from home. **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** We follow the methodology created by EcoAct: https://info.eco-act.com/hubfs/0%20-%20Downloads/Homeworking%20emissions%20whitepaper/Homeworking%20Emissions%20Whitepaper%202020.pdf For each country or office, we calculate emissions from the use of office equipment and from heating and cooling of homes. We estimate the number of months in each country or region when people generally heat their homes or use air-conditioning based on the local climates. Since 2020, we calculate the emissions from regular home-based workers and the emissions from office-based workers who work from home some days of the week. We estimated the amount of time that office-based colleagues worked at home based on office occupancy data for our largest offices in each region.
Metric: Carbon offsets **Definition:** Carbon offsets compensate our emissions by retiring (cancelling) carbon credits. Each carbon credit represents a tonne of CO2e that is reduced, avoided or sequestered by a project and is certified/verified to an internationally recognised carbon accounting standard.

Methodology
Boundaries: Informa Group **Methodology:** After calculating the carbon footprint of our company, we chose to support emission reduction projects to offset our emissions in line with the Natural Capital Partners' CarbonNeutral® Protocol. We only purchase carbon credits from carbon accounting standards approved by The CarbonNeutral® Protocol. We retain these credits until they are consumed. Carbon credits are retired from the exchange as soon as Natural Capital Partners hand them over to us.
Metric: Carbon neutral company **Definition:** CarbonNeutral® Company certification in accordance with the CarbonNeutral® Protocol **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** Informa is a certified CarbonNeutral® Company in accordance with the industry-leading CarbonNeutral® Protocol. The emissions sources that are accounted for include: - Scope 1 emissions; - Scope 2 emissions (market-based); - Scope 3 emissions from business travel, office waste, electricity (indirect) and transmission and distribution losses, and homeworking Further information about CarbonNeutral® company certification can be found at https://www.carbonneutral.com/the-carbonneutral-protocol/introduction (detailed information about the required assessment emission sources for product certification on page 25 of the CarbonNeutral Protocol).
Metric: Carbon neutral publications **Definition:** CarbonNeutral® Publications certification in accordance with the CarbonNeutral® Protocol **Boundaries**: Taylor & Francis physical publications **Methodology:** All printed book and journal publications published by Taylor & Francis Group are certified CarbonNeutral® Publications in accordance with the industry-leading CarbonNeutral® Protocol. The emissions sources that are accounted for include:

Methodology
- Cradle-to-customer embodied emissions of raw materials, inputs to production and packaging (This includes paper and card for printed publications as well as plastics, paper, and cardboard packaging for distribution to customer) - Inbound deliveries of raw materials and inputs to production - Direct emissions from on-site consumption of purchased electricity for our printing partners - Emissions from waste disposal within warehouses (including pulping of returned sold goods or overstocks) - Onward transportation from warehouse or printer to first customer - Emissions from disposal of sold products at end of life for journals publications Further information about CarbonNeutral® publication certification can be found at https://www.carbonneutral.com/the-carbonneutral-protocol/introduction (detailed information about the required assessment emission sources for product certification on page 25 of the CarbonNeutral Protocol).
Metric: Carbon neutral events **Definition:** CarbonNeutral® Event certification in accordance with the CarbonNeutral® Protocol **Boundaries**: Informa events **Methodology:** Some Informa events are certified CarbonNeutral® Events in accordance with the industry-leading CarbonNeutral® Protocol. The emissions sources that are accounted for include: - Emissions from energy use at the venue; - Emissions from waste generated; - Emissions from the use of materials such as carpet - Emissions from logistics - Emissions from attendees travel and hotel stays. Further information about CarbonNeutral® event certification can be found at https://www.carbonneutral.com/the-carbonneutral-protocol/introduction (detailed information about the required assessment emission sources for product certification on page 27 of the CarbonNeutral Protocol).
Metric: Net zero carbon company **Definition:** We follow the definitions used by the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative. Net zero definitions and standards in this area are still evolving however, and we are continuing to monitor how they develop and assess whether we will need to make any adjustments as a result. To ensure we remain on the right path, we are also developing an enhanced net zero transition plan in line with the Transition Plan Taskforce.

Methodology
Boundaries: Informa Group **Methodology:** We are exploring the feasibility of setting a Science Based Net Zero target, with the draft VCMI guidelines (www.vcmintegrity.org) being a stepping stone to meeting net zero in 2030 through reductions and offsets. Our approach to becoming a net zero business is to reduce the emissions associated with our operations, supply chain and the use of our products by customers as far as practical. We then offset emissions that cannot currently be avoided by purchasing high-quality offsets that reduce or remove carbon.
Metric: Paper use and percentage certified as sustainably sourced **Definition:** Weight of paper use (in tonnes) and percentage that is sustainably sourced (i.e FSC/PEFC certification) **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** Paper use data is obtained from Taylor & Francis, Procurement and Informa Markets Marketing Services. For our offices, paper use is calculated based on a sample of offices where we collect actual paper usage data. Paper is marked as sustainable in our calculations only if we have confirmation that it is from the data owner.
Metric: Paper use per revenues **Definition:** Paper use per million of revenues (in tonnes/£m) **Boundaries**: Informa Group **Methodology:** Paper use intensity is calculated by dividing the total paper use by total revenues in £m.
Metric: Books and journals sent for pulping (A) **Definition:** Weight of book and journal stock written off and sent for pulping (in tonnes) **Boundaries:** Taylor & Francis operations worldwide **Methodology:** Each year, we dispose of books and journals that are unlikely to be sold. Some are donated to charities. Some are sent for pulping. • **Books:**

Methodology

The number of books sent for pulping is obtained from Taylor & Francis' Books Publishing team.

Since 2021, we have been able to collect weight data for the books that were actually pulped, while in prior years, we used an average book weight.

The weight data was collected from pulping reports which were provided by each warehouse's reporting system. We calculated an average weight per book pulped for each region and applied that average for books for which we do not have weight information:

- US average weight: 0.86 kg
- Singapore and UK: 0.65 kg
- Australia: 0.66 kg

- **Journals:**

The number of journals sent for pulping and the average weight of a journal weight are obtained from Taylor & Francis' Journals Production team.

In cases where the exact weight of journals from the supplier is not available and the number of pallets is provided instead, we calculate the tonnage of journals sent for pulping by multiplying the number of journals by the average weight of a journal.

(A) – indicates that the KPI is within the scope of external assurance in 2024.