Experian Group

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

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09/24/2025, 09:07 am

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Experian is the world's leading global data, analytics and software company, solving complex problems across financial services, healthcare, automotive, marketing and beyond. 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 approximately 23,300 people operating across North America, UK Ireland, Brazil, EMEA/Asia Pacific and Spanish Latin America and every day we're investing in new technologies, talented people, and innovation to help all our clients maximise every opportunity. We are listed on the London Stock Exchange (EXPN) and are a constituent of the FTSE 100 Index.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/30/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

7523177306

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

GB00B19NLV48

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

EXPN

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

293565958

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Denmark
☑ Malaysia
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Greece
☑ Monaco
☑ Norway
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Lesotho
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland

☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ South Africa
☑ United Arab Emirates

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Our strategy is underpinned by our commitment to reduce our carbon emissions in line with our 2030 science-based target, as well as our scope 3 supplier engagement target (both validated by the Science Based Target initiative). We map the impact of our value chain by carrying out an annual exercise of calculating our GHG emissions footprint both upstream and downstream in our value chain. We are also committed to identifying, assessing and managing risks and opportunities presented by climate change, both now and in the future. We manage climate-related risks – strategic, financial, operational or regulatory – in the same way as our

other business risks, as part of our overall risk management process for the business. We apply our established four-step framework for mapping and managing business risks – to identify, assess, respond to, and report and monitor climate-related risks as well as climate-related opportunities.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We evaluate the materiality of identified risks and opportunities at least once a year: by undertaking scenario analysis to assess our exposure and vulnerability to climate change risks and potential opportunities in the short, medium and long term; and by quantifying the potential financial impact of each risk or opportunity (see tables on pages 68-69 in our Annual Report and Accounts). We define short term as within 12 months from the end of the current reporting period, medium term as between one and five years, and long term as more than five years. These timeframes have been chosen taking into account the models already used by our Strategy and Risk teams, as well as the recognition that climate change is an issue that spans beyond 2030.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We evaluate the materiality of identified risks and opportunities at least once a year: by undertaking scenario analysis to assess our exposure and vulnerability to climate change risks and potential opportunities in the short, medium and long term; and by quantifying the potential financial impact of each risk or opportunity (see tables on pages 68-69 in our Annual Report and Accounts). We define short term as within 12 months from the end of the current reporting period, medium term as between one and five years, and long term as more than five years. These timeframes have been chosen taking into account the models already used by our Strategy and Risk teams, as well as the recognition that climate change is an issue that spans beyond 2030.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We evaluate the materiality of identified risks and opportunities at least once a year: by undertaking scenario analysis to assess our exposure and vulnerability to climate change risks and potential opportunities in the short, medium and long term; and by quantifying the potential financial impact of each risk or opportunity (see tables on pages 68-69 in our Annual Report and Accounts). We define short term as within 12 months from the end of the current reporting period, medium term as between one and five years, and long term as more than five years. These timeframes have been chosen taking into account the models already used by our Strategy and Risk teams, as well as the recognition that climate change is an issue that spans beyond 2030.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Heat stress
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We manage climate-related risks – strategic, financial, operational or regulatory – as part of our overall risk management process for the business. Risks, including climate-related risks, are identified by the Audit Committee as having a substantive impact when the likelihood of impacting the business is more than 50% and their impacts are understood to have a significant unfavourable economic or reputational effect over the medium to long-term (i.e. when they cause a 10%+ loss in revenue). We apply our four-step framework for managing business risks to identify, assess, respond to, and report and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities: Step 1: Identification - We identify potential climate-related risks and opportunities throughout our value chain, from the impact on direct operations to upstream and downstream activities. As part of the identification process, we review relevant climate change publications and data specific to the regions where we

operate; disclosures by peer companies on their identified climate-related risks and opportunities; TCFD guidance and reviews on potential risks and opportunities; and climate-related risks and opportunities previously identified for Experian. Step 2: Assessment - We evaluate the materiality of identified risks and opportunities at least once a year using the risk criteria outlined above, with oversight from the Sustainability Steering Committee. We consider risks across the value chain by undertaking scenario analyses to assess exposure and vulnerability to climate change risks and potential opportunities in the short, medium, and long term and quantifying potential financial impacts of each risk or opportunity for our business. We define short term as within 12 months from the end of the current reporting period, medium term as between one and five years, and long term as more than five years. These timeframes have been chosen taking into account the models already used by our Strategy and Risk teams. We model risks and opportunities using two scenarios, a high carbon 'worst case scenario' and a low-carbon 'aggressive mitigation scenario'. We used these scenarios as they represent two opposing pathways and have a wide-ranging scope that aligns with the range of geographies we serve. Step 3: Response - We develop controls to mitigate or adapt to identified risks, if these are not already in place, as well as measures to capitalise on identified opportunities. Step 4: Reporting and monitoring - Our process for reporting and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities within the business, up to Board level, is part of our overall sustainability governance. The main climate change risks impacting the Group relate to how physical risks such as flooding and damage from hail and freezing could cause disruption to business operations, alongside risks posed by the transition to a low-carbon economy such as climate change regulation and failure to adapt our products and services in markets most affected by this change. Climate risk has implications for several of the Group's existing risk categories (and related principal risks) and the Group recognises that a range of risk responses are required. The Group has developed a strategy to manage these ongoing risks, as they present themselves, and within the Group's broader approach to enterprise risk management.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Biodiversity indicators for site-based impacts

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Other

☑ Desk-based research

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Impact on any Key Biodiversity Area

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

Reputation

☑ Other reputation, please specify :investor expectations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Using the Task Force on Nature related Financial Disclosures' LEAP (locate, evaluate, assess and prepare) approach as a guiding framework, we mapped our global operations against indicators of water stress risk (defined as the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies), as well as key biodiversity areas and protected areas. Our operations do not depend on biodiversity or present any risk to biodiversity or have any impacts. The assessments were carried out in FY24 and we aim to review these every three years or in the case of a material change to business operations.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

In addition to our focus on climate, we strive to identify, assess and address other potential environmental risks and impacts from our business, including those related to issues that are high on the global agenda, such as biodiversity, water stress and single-use plastics. Our environmental management systems help us drive continuous improvements designed to minimise the environmental impact of our operations and ensure we comply with regulations. In some of our locations we have processes in place to identify environmental aspects of factors such as carbon emissions, water, pollution and waste and the associated impacts such as the use of natural resources, as well as dependencies. For instance, we know that due to the nature of our business and operations we don't have a significant impact on global biodiversity loss. We are also not dependent on a specific ecosystem for our business and economic activity to function.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Due to the nature of our business and operations we don't have a significant impact on global biodiversity loss. We are also not dependent on a specific ecosystem service for our business and economic activity to function.
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Experian assesses climate risks using a likelihood versus impact matrix. Risks, including climate-related risks, are identified by the Audit Committee, as having a substantive impact when the likelihood of impacting the business is more than 50% and their impacts are understood to have a significant unfavourable economic impact or reputational effect over the medium to long-term (i.e. when they cause a 10% loss in revenue, e.g. in FY25 this quantifies to 752.3 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.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Opportunities are assessed based on their cash flow return and time to generate returns.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

We are committed to identifying, assessing and managing risks and opportunities presented by climate change, both now and in the future. We manage climate-related risks – strategic, financial, operational or regulatory – in the same way as our other business risks, as part of our overall risk management process for the business. Risks, including climate-related risks, are identified by the Audit Committee, as having a substantive impact when the likelihood of impacting the business is more than 50% and their impacts are understood to have a significant unfavourable economic impact or reputational effect over the medium to long-term (i.e. when they cause a 10% loss in revenue, e.g. in FY25 this quantifies to 752.3 million). Whilst we have identified and reported on climate related risks this year, none of these risks have a potential to have a substantive financial impact on Experian. We conduct a range of risks assessments – including physical risks (acute and chronic), market, reputation and technology risks. We also consult on our risk exposure with both internal experts and external experts (e.g. our global property insurer of all Experian locations include an assessment of natural catastrophe risk). Our TCFD aligned climate scenario analysis revealed that at present none of the risks identified and assessed exceed our internal defined threshold for substantive or strategic impact. The analysis covers both transition and physical risks. See below for more information on our analysis: Transition risks have the potential to impact any business. Our analysis, however, has found that these risks have no material impact on our business in the short term and will be unlikely to do so in the medium and long term. We are committed to mitigating the potential impacts by demonstrating strong climate stewardship through our climate action plan, progress towards our science-based targets, carbon reductions and transparent climate disclosures. Physical risks from climate change currently have a low impact on Experian's operations, strategy and financial planning. Our operating model has

proven to be resilient to disruption in the past, but we will continue to monitor evolving climate risks through our regular scenario analyses. We already consider exposure to extreme weather events in our business continuity and disaster recovery planning, in particular for the four regional data centres that are business-critical assets.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization. We are committed to identifying, assessing and managing risks and opportunities presented by climate change, both now and in the future. We manage climate-related risks – strategic, financial, operational or regulatory – in the same way as our other business risks, as part of our overall risk management process for the business. Risks, including climate-related risks and those relating to biodiversity, plastics, etc are identified by the Audit Committee, as having a substantive impact when the likelihood of impacting the business is more than 50% and their impacts are understood to have a significant unfavourable economic impact or reputational effect over the medium to long-term (i.e. when they cause a 10% loss in revenue, e.g. in FY25 this quantifies to 752.3 million). Experian doesn't produce any products that rely on plastics and the only usage of single-use plastics in our operations is linked to our catering and cleaning services in our controlled facilities. We have identified no risks associated with the usage of plastics across our operations. We monitor usage of plastics on a monthly basis across our controlled operations and have robust plans in place for phasing out avoidable single use plastics as well as monitoring the impact of our usage.
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services
☑ Ability to diversify business activities

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Experian Business Information (BI) identified an opportunity to support clients in the Banking and Financial Services (FS) sector in measuring and managing climate related risks in their mortgage and commercial lending portfolios. One half of the UK's company-related emissions come from SMEs, but there was a significant data gap across this area. Task: Experian combined their own data assets with data from expert third party providers to develop a solution to enable lenders and insurers to quantify financed emissions related to commercial lending and property assets. Action and timeline: Our initial ESG Insight product launched in the UK in 2023, creating a scoring system for all UK SMEs based on ESG risks. It included Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, and governance ratings; and utilised Experian BI's business data on UK SMEs, this was renamed Sustainability Attributes and relaunched in 2025 with additional insights across physical risk, societal health and accreditations for lender asset portfolios. We also launched a complementary Meter Insight product in FY24, to derive more accurate Scope 1 and 2 emissions for financed emissions reporting, with access to energy meter data for any address in Great Britain. Result: Meter Insights has enabled lenders to reach a reliable data quality score of 1 for the financed emissions across the majority of their mortgage asset portfolios for the first time, moving away from inaccurate EPC-based estimates

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Within the broader ESG and Sustainability data market valued at 1bn globally and forecast to reach 4bn by 2029, the customer ESG measurement, analysis and monitoring market in the UK is modelled to reach 160m by 2029. Our revenue target across Meter Insights and Sustainability Attributes for FY26 is $1M.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

1000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Within the broader ESG data market valued at 1bn globally and forecast to reach 4bn by 2029, the customer ESG measurement, analysis and monitoring market in the UK is modelled to reach 160m by 2029. Our revenue target across Meter Insights and Sustainability Attributes for FY26 is $1M.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

550000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs to develop the products to date are $450k, with a yearly product management cost of $100k. Royalty data costs to third parties at target revenue will be $400k in FY26.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Route to market is via existing relationships within the Financial Services industry leveraging our existing offerings within credit risk and financial crime.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Impact on share register

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

It's common now that major international investment firms incorporate climate criteria into the investment criteria of all their funds, with minimum standards required for climate action, in order for a company to be invested in. In addition, there are a range of climate specific funds that go further, as investors seek to shift capital away from companies that are not managing climate change risks and towards companies that are taking positive climate action and have revenue opportunities from climate-related products. Experian is held in some funds with environmental requirements - funds with climate / carbon criteria. These climate-specific funds make up less than 1% of the share register – at 31 March 2025 these were valued at around $90m. This is currently the only metric we publish on the impact of environmental opportunities
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The composition of the Board is subject to ongoing review, with considerations that include maintaining the appropriate balance of skills, experience, knowledge, independence and tenure. The Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee ensures a formal, rigorous and transparent procedure when considering candidates for appointment to the Board. The Board recognises the benefits of having a range of views, insights, perspectives and opinions, and how this range enhances Board decision-making and effectiveness. The Board is satisfied that its current composition exhibits an appropriate mix of skills, professional and industry

backgrounds, geographical experience and expertise, age, and tenure. For more information about diversity and our Board please see page 99 of our FY25 Annual Report.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Board of Directors ARA section.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Our business and operations do not have a significant impact on biodiversity, and we are not dependent on a specific ecosystem service for our business and economic activity to function. However, we recognise that as a global business, we have the power and ability to influence change. Climate change and biodiversity

loss are interconnected, and impacting one affects the other. We have applied the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Disclosures (TNFD) to our business by assessing biodiversity-related risks and opportunities in our operations using the Locate Evaluate Assess Prepare (LEAP) framework (in FY24 focusing on water scarcity and fragile ecosystems). Our CFO, as our Sustainability sponsor oversees developments in this space and he and the CEO report to the Board as necessary.
[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Other, please specify :Company Secretary and our Sustainability Steering Committee chaired by our Chief Financial Officer

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board oversees our Sustainability strategy and performance. This includes a periodic review of climate-related risks & opportunities, KPI setting, performance progress and policy updates. These form part of regular Board reporting, and risk management and budget setting processes. The Board is annually briefed by the Global Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), including an annual in-depth presentation from the CSO that educates them on the evolving global sustainability context and provides a detailed update on our climate strategy and performance. For example, in March 2025 the CSO gave a strategic update on how Experian is developing market leading practices for sustainable growth, including progress against our near-term target and Scope 3 supplier engagement target. The Board was also issued with a briefing paper covering a wider update of Experian's sustainability programme, including an overview of how Experian's sustainability strategy continues to evolve and the new reporting regulations being mandated in different geographies e.g. an expectation that Experian is anticipating it will need to incorporate International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) disclosure requirements into its sustainability reporting. An update to Experian's environmental policy is also reviewed as an agenda item every July. We do not have a sustainability presentation as a standing agenda item for each Board meeting. However, we issue a Sustainability update / paper to the Board for each Board meeting.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities
☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Financial Officer acts as Executive Sponsor of our overall Sustainability programme, The CFO has overall responsibility for assessing and monitoring the management and performance of all areas of Sustainability, including climate related issues. This includes developing Experian's transition plan; progress against existing climate related targets and setting of new ones (e.g. our scope 3 supplier engagement target); overseeing our supply chain engagement programme as well as climate related risks & opportunities. The CFO holds responsibility for climate related issues based on his competence and his role across both strategic and operational committees, from the Group Operating Committee to the Executive Risk Management Committee and the Sustainability Steering Committee. He reports frequently directly to our CEO and to the Board on our sustainability strategy and performance. To drive our Sustainability programme and climate strategy he has set up the Sustainability Steering Committee, which he chairs alongside our CSO. Climate items addressed by the Sustainability Steering Committee this year included performance against our targets, ongoing developments of our Net Zero ambition and the roadmap for delivering our Scope 3 supplier engagement target, including progress against internal regional targets supporting this ambition.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our business and operations do not have a significant impact on biodiversity, and we are not dependent on a specific ecosystem service for our business and economic activity to function. However, we recognise that as a global business, we have the power and ability to influence change. Climate change and biodiversity loss are interconnected and impacting one affects the other. Two years ago we started to apply the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Disclosures (TNFD) to our business by assessing biodiversity-related risks and opportunities in our operations using the Locate Evaluate Assess Prepare (LEAP) framework (in FY24 focusing on water scarcity and fragile ecosystems). Biodiversity topics are discussed and reviewed by our Sustainability Steering Committee as relevant matters / updates arise. The Sustainability Steering Committee is chaired by our CFO. For instance, in FY24, via the analysis described above, we confirmed our operations do not depend on biodiversity or present any risk to biodiversity (this assessment is to be carried out every 3 years or upon material changes to our business operations).
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

At Experian some of our C level executives do not sit on the Board of directors or are part of the Group Operating Committee so it is difficult for us to determine the % required for this question.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our CSO is responsible for ensuring successful delivery of our sustainability plans, including the implementation of our climate action strategy. Their Environment related dominant goal for this reporting year has been advancing our net zero transition work with a focus on the implementation of our new near term scope 3 supplier engagement target. Including cascading down the target to our regions and obtaining executive sign off for internal regional targets for each of our regions. And ensuring buyers across the organisations have had training on our scope 3 ambition. Our bonus reward structure is closely linked to performance against an individual's dominant goal.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive ensures our focus is on driving action on climate change by furthering our transition to Net Zero rather than focusing simply on compliance. It also ensures our dominant climate goals are high on the agenda for our management, dominant goals can often we shared across the team or supported in different functions by management.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Roll out our supplier engagement target internally

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Other emission reduction-related metrics, please specify :Progress our single-use plastics internal commitment and strategy

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our central sustainability team (including our Global Head of Sustainability, Global Sustainability Managers and Global Reporting Manager) all have dominant goals around progressing our net zero transition ambition and wider sustainability KPIs, including the roll out of internal and external engagement campaigns to support our supplier engagement targets, improving the accuracy and relevance of our emissions reporting, etc. Our bonus rewards structure is closely linked to performance against these objectives.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive ensures our focus is on driving action on climate change by furthering our transition to Net Zero rather than focusing simply on compliance. It also ensures our dominant climate goals are high on the agenda for our management, dominant goals can often we shared across the team or supported in different functions by management.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Procurement manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our global ESG Procurement Lead has specific objectives around the furthering the coverage of our CDP Supply Chain programme as well as the roll out of our scope 3 supplier engagement regional targets and engagement with strategic suppliers. Our bonus rewards structure is closely linked to performance against this objective

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive ensures our focus is on driving action on climate change by furthering our transition to Net Zero rather than focusing simply on compliance. It also ensures our dominant climate goals are high on the agenda for our management, dominant goals can often we shared across the team or supported in different functions by management.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At Experian we recognise that our day-to-day operations impact on the environment in a number of ways. It is for this reason that we aim to maintain our strong environmental practices and standards and to improve our performance in all our operations. We work with our suppliers and contractors to minimise the impact of their operations on the environment and ensuring that they comply with Experian's standards through our contractual agreements with them.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Experian's Net Zero Transition Plan Final September 2025.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At Experian we recognise that our day-to-day operations impact on the environment in a number of ways. It is for this reason that we aim to maintain our strong environmental practices and standards and to improve our performance in all our operations. We work with our suppliers and contractors to minimise the impact of their operations on the environment and ensuring that they comply with Experian's standards through our contractual agreements with them.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

environmental-policy (1).pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ We Mean Business

☑ Other, please specify :Other: (B4NZ Bankers for Net Zero)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

As a UK listed company, Experian has been required to report against the requirements of TCFD in our annual report and accounts since FY22. However, we became a public supporter of TCFD in March 2021 and have been an early adopter of TCFD and aim to increase the level of disclosure and application of scenarios applied each year of reporting. Experian is a supporter of the We Mean Business Coalition and respond to climate crisis by setting our Ambition (through our SBTI validated targets), Action via our current decarbonisation plans which we use to operationalize our science-based targets. Advocacy, by securing wider change through our supply chain. And drive progress by demonstrating Accountability through our transparent reporting. Experian has joined the B4NZ (Bankers 4 Net Zero) ecosystem to enhance the flow of high-quality sustainability data within the UK's financial system. We are Co-chair of the UK SME Sustainability Data Task Force under B4NZ and the Broadway Initiative.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Experian's Net Zero Transition Plan Final September 2025.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Our sustainability programme (strategy, ambition, targets and progress) is socialized frequently across the business and after any substantial change. Our Operating Committee and Board receive a full update at least once a year, and we also use internal forums such as internal communications, regional townhalls and team meetings to ensure we're all aligned in our strategy.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Independent consultant

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

SB+CO is a sustainability consultancy that advises companies on strategy, sustainability activation and integration, sustainability, stakeholder engagement and communications. SB+CO are also a knowledge partner to the European CSO Network –powered by CSR Europe. The European CSO Network is an incubator for learning and collaboration between enterprises and EU policy makers.

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Experian had the pleasure of joining SB+CO's roundtable organised to unpack the Omnibus I and II packages exploring the challenges they are balancing is meeting the increasingly onerous and complex set of EU regulatory requirements and retaining focus on the actual implementation of strategic sustainability priorities within their businesses. SB+CO brought together an exceptional group of practitioners, including Experian, to develop a position paper on proposed changes to these key pieces of EU Sustainability Regulation and Experian. This engagement and this resulted in a white paper being produced. The paper reflects the collective voice of sustainability leaders across Europe and puts forward actionable recommendations to improve the design, coherence, and implementation of EU sustainability regulation. Based on in-depth conversations we had as part of the roundtable, SB+CO collected a pragmatic view of what is working—and what is not—on the ground. The paper advocates for a fundamental shift towards a more streamlined, and incentive-based model of engaging EU businesses on sustainability and competitiveness. This is a view that Experian agreed with. Experian had no actions to take to influence the paper's position, our objective was to be an active participant in the debate.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :CSRD

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

B4NZ (Bankers for Net Zero) is a not-for-profit initiative bringing together banks, businesses, regulators, and policymakers to accelerate the shift toward a just, resilient net zero economy. Their mission is grounded in strategic policy alignment, pinpointing where smart policy can unlock the full potential of the banking sector to finance the transition of the real economy.

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The consortium recognises that half of U.K. small and medium enterprises (SMEs) agreeing reducing their environmental impact was a top priority but only 22 percent reported measuring their emissions, a priority area will be creating an industry wide SME sustainability data standard. The current challenge is a lack of uniformity, with SMEs having to share different sustainability data information in different forms to lenders, insurers and corporate procurement functions. This creates a lack of consistency, comparability and reliability so creating a single, practical standard tailored to SMEs will improve the overall quality of sustainability data in the market. Experian agrees with this assessment and is interested in identifying and working towards solutions. To support with closing this gap Experian is also looking to build a sustainability bureau. This Sustainability Data Exchange will be a trusted platform where businesses can submit information regarding their emission levels in a standardised way, helping them meet environmental obligations and helping lenders get a complete picture. This approach serves as a key enabler in helping adopt a common data standard and trusted data sharing in the UK.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

175000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

FY25 we paid membership and an additional fee to fund the setting up and to secure lead sponsor position of the UK SME Sustainability Standard Taskforce to define a standard for SME sustainability reporting in the UK – which is now endorsed as a project by the UK government.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

This is our Net Zero Transition Plan. All sections are relevant.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Experian's Net Zero Transition Plan Final September 2025.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This financial year marks the launch of our Net Zero Transition Plan

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Biodiversity indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 58-69

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

experian_sustainability_presentation (1).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We publish a sustainability deck on our plc website with more detailed updates and KPIs than in our Annual Report

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 67-71 of our Annual Report and Accounts FY25

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

experian-annual-report-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We publish a Sustainability section in our Annual Report and Accounts, this includes our TCFD statement. Our latest Annual Report and Accounts is for our FY25. [Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA SDS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Investors

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Regulators, e.g. FRC

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario assumes a reduction of emission to 10bn tCO2e by 2050, mostly stemming from the transport and power sector, and driven by technological progress and regulatory action. Some of the mitigation solutions assumed within the scenario include energy efficiency, renewables, nuclear, and carbon capture & storage technologies. A range of parameters have been considered ranging from regulatory developments, investor and consumer sentiment, market changes and impact on skills. Some examples of the assumptions made include: Climate policies: Significant energy transition policies, pollution control regulation, policies on resource conservation and public subsidies; Large investments: The 2020s saw a significant upfront cost for decarbonisation across all sectors; Investor sentiment: All investors & asset managers are incorporating climate risk considerations into their investment decisions; Shifting markets: There is a revaluing of assets as the economy transitions to a low-carbon future; Skill base: The transition to a low-carbon economy requires a rapid need for new skills, information and training; Consumer sentiment: There is an increased awareness of and demand for climate friendly financial products & investment; Emitting comes at a cost: there is a tax on GHG emissions to further drive reductions and finance mitigations actions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In FY24 we refreshed our assessment of material climate-related risks & opportunities to consider changes in climate trends or science, as well as emerging climate risks and opportunities. The analysis assessed our exposure and vulnerability to climate change risks and potential opportunities – in the short term (0-12 months), medium term (1-5 years) and long term (5+ years)– and quantifying the potential financial impact of each risk or opportunity for our business. These time frames have been chosen considering the models already used by our Strategy & Risk teams and recognition that climate change is an issue that spans beyond 2030. Our first climate scenario modelling was an 'aggressive mitigation' scenario that sees early decisive policies and action towards a low-carbon economy that is sufficient to limit global warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century. The IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario explores a pathway for bringing global energy systems to net-zero emissions by 2070. Following this pathway would limit global warming to 1.8°C and would present the best change of limiting warming to 1.5oC by the end of the century.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2006

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :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.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In building this scenario for the study, the RCP8.5 was utilised. The aim of the physical scenario is to explore the 'upper range' of the physical effects of climate change, and to provide a reference point on which to understand the most severe potential outcomes. RCP8.5 is the most widely used scenario by companies, governments, and academia. This means a high availability of model projections and studies to pull from, that also allow comparability. RCP8.5 represents the 'worst case scenario', with the highest concentration of GHGs resulting in a global temperature increase of ~3.7°C by the end of the century. RCP8.5 has several assumptions including high population growth, increased coal burning, and a continued heavy reliance on fossil fuels. Some examples of the projections made are described below: Market changes: Unpredictable weather patterns are having a volatile impact on household, corporate, or sovereign income and/or wealth, triggering large and sudden price adjustments; Financial impacts: Extreme weather events can generate significant and recurring financial losses across the economy; Climate risk assessments significantly influence credit ratings and even influence borrowers' ability to repay and service debt; Assets, in particular data centres, are exposed to extreme weather events including heatwaves, floods, wildfires, and storms; Climate migration: Effects such as reduced crop yields and water availability leads to higher levels of migration and the increased risk of humanitarian crises.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In FY24, we refreshed our assessment of material climate-related risks and opportunities to take into account changes in climate trends or science, as well as emerging risks and opportunities. The analysis assessed our exposure and vulnerability to climate change risks and potential opportunities – in the short term (0-12 months), medium term (1-5 years) and long term (5+ years) – and quantifying the potential financial impact of each risk or opportunity for our business. These time frames have been chosen considering the models already used by our Strategy and Risk teams, as well as the recognition that climate change is an issue that spans beyond 2030. Our second climate scenario modelling was: A 'worst-case' scenario whereby governments fail to introduce policies to address climate change beyond those already in place, global GHG emissions continue to rise, and global warming reaches 4°C by the end of the century.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We assess and disclose our most material climate-related risks and opportunities across our business and in the countries where we operate. We modelled our analysis on two wide ranging climate warming scenarios. A high-carbon scenario-a worst case scenario, where governments fail to introduce policies to address climate change beyond those already in place, which projects GHG continuing to rise (based on RCP8.5), and a low-carbon scenario with 'aggressive mitigation'. We

evaluate the materiality of risks and opportunities at least once a year by undertaking scenario analysis to assess our exposure and vulnerability to climate change risks and opportunities- in the short term (pre-2025), medium term (2025-2030) and long term (2030+). These timeframes were chosen taking into account the models already used by our Strategy and Risk teams. Transition risks have the potential to impact any business. Our analysis has found that these risks have no material impact on our business in the short term and will be unlikely to do so in the medium and long term. The impact of climate change regulation, carbon taxation are representing risks of less than 1% of annual revenue. Physical risks from climate change currently have a low impact on Experian's operations, strategy and financial planning. Our operating model has proven to be resilient to disruption in the past, but we will continue to monitor evolving climate risks through regular scenario analysis. What would constitute a critical physical risk to our business relates to the chronic effect of climate change and impacts from extreme weather events that could lead to climate migrations, which may result in consumers becoming financially excluded if they are unable to access their data and demonstrate their financial identities. These impacts are most significant under the high carbon scenario we modelled. The climate -related opportunities for our business are greater within the low-carbon scenario we modelled, as they relate to the potential of our business to support and facilitate the transition to a low carbon future. The risks of rising temperatures and disruption to business operations are estimated to be less than 1% of annual revenue.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector - Experian does not operate in the fossil fuel sector.

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

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Our climate goals and our implementation strategy to meet them are forward-looking, meaning we must make assumptions, and are dependent on external factors outside of our control. In the development of our transition plan, we have identified macro factors, industry trends, and areas within our extensive value chain on which we have a dependency. These dependencies inform our implementation strategy. Renewable energy transition: Our transition relies on supply of grid electricity generated from renewable sources and making renewable electricity accessible for companies in the markets where we operate. Supplier commitments: Commitments from suppliers to align with our emissions reduction targets by establishing their own targets and climate transition plans. Mergers, acquisitions and divestments: Significant changes to the Group's buildings and asset structure, including through mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures, investments, and divestments, are incorporated into our GHG accounts and inventory in line with our reporting standards. Impact from AI use: The use of AI in our operations and to generate products and services will inevitably lead to an increase in energy consumption, particularly with our third-party Cloud providers. Spend profile: As the business evolves, and grows organically, we should expect variances in our supply chain. Data availability and data quality: We rely on robust carbon data and insights to make well-informed, data-driven decisions. Data availability remains a challenge, regarding our upstream supply chain especially at a product or service level. Government policies in our operating regions influence new reporting requirements, potential target setting for our value chain, and the pace of adopting lower carbon technologies in certain markets. Facilities' operational control: Where we do not have the operational control of a facility) we rely on landlords to upgrade/renovate facilities and implement energy efficiency initiatives

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

This year we reduced our scopes 1 and 2 market-based emissions by a further 30%. Since 2019 we have reduced our total scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 82%, which means we are currently outperforming and well on track to meet our science-based target. • We decreased our energy use by a further 14% in FY25, even as our business continued to grow. • We are continuing to implement decarbonisation roadmaps across our regions to drive further reductions as our business evolves – through energy efficiency measures and building consolidation, as well as by sourcing renewable electricity to power the buildings we own or control.

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

Experian's Net Zero Transition Plan Final September 2025.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our products and services are flexible and adaptable to low-carbon transitioning, and we are innovating to capitalise on opportunities that will help our clients and consumers adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. Demand continues to increase for data and analytics services that can support clients, such as financial institutions, in understanding emissions in their supply chains, analysing physical and transitional climate-related risks in their portfolios, and assessing applications based on the climate credentials of the assets or organisations to be funded. Our existing decisioning tools can help clients meet these needs by bringing data and analytics into operational processes and organisations. We are also developing new products and services specifically designed to capture climate-related opportunities for our business by supporting others in efforts to understand and reduce their carbon footprints (see the Opportunities section for more details).

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Experian is a global company, with approximately 23,300 people operating across North America, UK Ireland, Brazil, EMEA/Asia Pacific and Spanish Latin America. 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.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our operating model has proven to be resilient to disruption in the past, but we will continue to monitor evolving climate risks through our regular scenario analyses. Inspections by our global property insurer of all major Experian locations include an assessment of natural catastrophe risk applying the high carbon and lower carbon scenario's. In FY25, these inspections identified five locations with exposure to climate risk – two US locations exposed to hail damage, and one US and two UK locations exposed to flooding. The buildings exposed to risk from hail damage are leased and potential damage to the roofs is not expected to pose an impact on operations. Whilst not impacting direct operations the scenario analysis has resulted in the launch of wider project to understand if the business continuity plans in place may require additional information for longer term site unavailability or utility outage.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

As a global data, analytics and software company our main environmental impact is the carbon footprint generated from our operations and value chain. The majority of our footprint is made up of greenhouse gas emissions from Purchased Goods and Services and Upstream Leased Assets, including third-party data centres, with emissions from our direct operations making up approximately 2% of total emissions. We recognise the importance of identifying and effectively managing the physical and transitional risks that climate change poses to our operations and consider the impact of climate-related matters, including legislation, on our business. The following climate change considerations have been made in preparing the Group financial statements: -The impact in the going concern period or on the viability of the Group over the next three years. -The impact on factors such as residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods that determine the carrying value of non-current assets. -The impact on forecasts of cash flows used in impairment assessments for the value-in-use of non-current assets including goodwill -The impact on forecasts of cash flows used in the fair value measurement of assets and liabilities. The impact on post-employment benefit assets. At present, there is no material impact of climate-related matters on the Group's financial results or on-going concern or viability.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Experian's focus for the reporting year has been on measuring and reducing our value chain emissions. This has been actioned through successful supplier engagement campaigns and culminated in the development of our new near-term supplier engagement target as well as the development of the foundations for our transition plan. We will evaluate the possibility of pricing environmental externalities in the future.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The top suppliers representing 80% of our emissions for any given year. They are assessed and scored based on a mix of emissions data quality, science-based targets, whether they have signed our Sustainability Commitment.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

225
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Other, please specify :(a) Greenhouse gas emissions (b) length of the contract with the suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

FY25 was our third year using CDP to obtain emissions data and sustainability strategies from our top suppliers. We prioritise which suppliers to engage with on climate related issues using a combination of factors, including procurement spend, the strategic status of the suppliers (e.g. some suppliers are viewed as more critical to the business than others), the leverage we have but also the emissions contribution the supplier has to our overall scope 3 footprint. We are also considering the maturity of the supplier's sustainability reporting and climate agenda. Most important factors when deciding who to engage with are procurement spend and the supplier's emissions profile. In FY25 we obtained emissions data from suppliers covering 41% of global spend, up from 38% in FY24. Having already engaged directly with our largest suppliers to understand their climate strategies, commitments and targets, we're now also engaging directly with the next tier down, whilst continuing discussions with the largest.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We request our top suppliers to make climate-related disclosure through a public platform – via the CDP Supply Chain Programme. This reporting year we targeted our top 438 suppliers. Recently we have also introduced a new sustainability addendum, Experian's Sustainability Supplier Commitment, that requests suppliers to report their carbon emissions and to set a science-based target. We are asking suppliers to sign this Commitment.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Since FY23, we have been participating in the CDP Supply Chain Programme. Our supply chain plays an important role in achieving our carbon reduction target for Scope 3 and we are keen to explore opportunities that can help to accelerate our decarbonisation plan. Through the CDP Supply Chain Programme, we engage with suppliers to understand their climate strategy (including science-based targets and net zero carbon reduction plans where relevant), review their performance and identify ways to reduce the carbon intensity of the products and services we purchase from them. In FY23 we launched our first supplier requests as part of the CDP

Supply Chain programme and we have continued in FY24 and FY25 inviting a larger number of suppliers. During FY25 we started to incorporate the requirement to respond to CDP into contractual terms via our Sustainability Commitment.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We have developed a new Scope 3 target as part of our Net Zero transition work – for suppliers covering 78% of Experian's spend to have science-based targets by 2029.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our strategy is underpinned by our commitment to reduce our carbon emissions in line with our science-based target, validated by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) as well as our new scope 3 commitment that 78% of our suppliers by spend will have their own science-based target by 2029. Most of our footprint (around 98%) is made up of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, particularly the category of Purchased Goods and Services which accounted for 74% in FY25 and, as such, making our supply chain more sustainable through emissions reduction is crucial to our climate strategy. Our supplier engagement programme targets high impact suppliers in terms of spend and emissions. In FY24 we engaged with 64% of suppliers by spend (including suppliers of Purchased Goods and Services (Category 1), Capital Goods (Category 2) and Upstream Leased Assets (Category 8) as part of the CDP Supply Chain Programme. These suppliers were initially selected based

on our spend profile in FY24 and the list was reviewed in FY25. Once they were selected, we continued to segment them by carbon impact and maturity of understanding of the subject. Based on this segmentation, we approached each of the categories appropriately (e.g. inviting them to webinars, directing them to relevant guidance, requesting 121 meetings to discuss their GHG reporting and climate strategy, engaging with them about our new sustainability addendum). Beyond the CDP Supply Chain Programme, we have segmented our spend to identify our most strategic vendors (in FY25 we engaged with over 20 strategic suppliers). We engage with them as part of our Quarterly Business Reviews (QBRs) process, with the aim to gain an insight on the likely trajectory of our scope 3 emissions and identify opportunities for collaboration on reducing emissions. As part of these regular reviews, Sustainability (including strategy) has been introduced as one of six regular topics being reviewed.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Disclose their environmental data to us via CDP. Commit to signing our new Sustainability Addendum and therefore committing to setting a science-based target.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Feedback is a key measure of how we judge our success in investor engagement. First, we receive informal feedback during meetings on our performance. Secondly following each sustainability meeting investors receive a link to complete a feedback form where they can not only provide written comments but score the company on its sustainability strategy, sustainability commitments and targets, ESG communication and disclosure, and the overall progress that we are making. As we receive more feedback, we're able to track progress over time. We also note how we're invested in by climate related investment funds. The number of climate related funds that Experian is invested into on the basis of positive climate related action and revenue opportunities from climate-related products is on the rise year on year. Currently this is less than 1% of our total share register, but still relevant.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

To ensure that we maintain our strong reputation with our current and future customers, we are dedicated to reducing our environmental impact and reporting our progress as we work towards this commitment. We are both responsive and reactive in our dialogue with our customers. We respond and collaborate when it comes to the requests for the provision of environmental data (via CDP or directly e.g. with Lloyds Banking Group via their Emerald Standard) and we share best practice from our experiences. We've also signed a number of sustainability commitments / clauses that support our customer's sustainability objectives (e.g. Salesforce, Master Card, etc). We also engage with customers strategically based on their sustainability maturity level to discuss appropriate products and services.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We assess success on the basis of feedback received from our customers / clients, as well as any other recognition associated with the feedback and / or request. For instance we receive feedback from customers regarding our CDP submissions, we signed a number of environmental related clauses, e.g. Salesforce's Environmental Exhibit. Another measure of success is also the linked to the amount and variety of new climate related business opportunities identified.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with our employees on sustainability topics (climate change, plastics, biodiversity) with the aim of bringing them along on our sustainability journey. We are keen that our colleagues understand our commitments and contribute by shaping and / or supporting some of the work we do in this space. We engage with them so that they are confident to have sustainability themed conversations with external stakeholders relevant to their roles e.g. clients, partners, suppliers

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We expect our colleagues to have a basic understanding of Experian's sustainability commitments. This reporting year for instance we are planning a campaign to engage with buyers across the business as well as vendor relationship owners to raise awareness about our new S3 target and we aim to measure the reach of the campaign and impact via surveys as one example.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

To date we have not identified any specific mutually beneficial environmental initiatives as a result of being members of the CDP Supply Chain programme. We continue to engage and share best practice with other members, and these conversations may in the future result in mutually beneficial initiatives. At this time, we do not have a standardised procedure for tracking joined initiatives with other CDP Supply Chain members.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Carbon emissions data is gathered within each of the Experian Group regions: North America, Brazil, Latin America, UK and Ireland, EMEA/Asia Pacific (EMAP), and consolidated and reported for the Experian Group as a whole, using an operational control approach. We do not report carbon emissions on a legal entity basis. Where we have a controlling stake in an acquired business but not the whole entity, we include data for the whole entity. Acquired businesses are included in our portfolio from the point that Experian takes operational control of the business.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

For consistency with our emissions reporting we follow the same operational control approach when considering our single-use plastics programme. The scope of our Single-Use Plastics (SUP) programme covers single use plastics used in Experian controlled facilities including: catering, waste disposal, cleaning, restrooms and shower facilities.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

For consistency with our emissions reporting we follow the same operational control approach when considering our impacts on biodiversity
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) 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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

During the year ended 31st March 2025, we extended the spend used in the calculation for Scope 3 emissions categories 1, 2, and 8 to include all spend during the reporting period, regardless of when it had been invoiced and have restated the 2024 emissions on the same basis. For the years ended 31st March 2023 and prior, the spend used in the calculation only includes spend that was both paid and invoiced in the reporting period.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

To consistently track metrics and progress against targets over time, where possible, we will restate metrics and/or baseline years when there is a significant change resulting from: o Structural changes in the reported organisation, such as mergers, acquisitions and divestments, o Changes in calculation methodologies, improvements in data accuracy, or discovery of errors, or o Changes in the operational or organisational boundaries of GHG inventory (eg changes in the categories or activities in the scope 3 inventory or how emissions are consolidated). o Final month estimates are not in-line with actual March data, when available. A significant change is defined as one which causes a change in the metric of 5% or more. In certain circumstances, a change in a single metric may be assessed in relation to the total aggregated metric. For example, a change in an individual GHG emissions category may be assessed as a % of Experian's total GHG emissions to determine whether it is material.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3625

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions are made up of gas used for heating and cooking, diesel used in back-up power generators, fuel consumption by company cars. We collect data in a central system for gas and diesel used in generators (where applicable). Where possible, data is obtained from supplier invoices at a site level on a monthly basis. Where this is not possible, we estimate gas consumption (if applicable) by applying a scaling calculation. Emissions from cars owned and leased by Experian are calculated using mileage data and the type of fuel used (petrol, diesel, hybrid, or electric). Where mileage data is not available, the data is estimated based on the average mileage per car where data has been obtained, to ensure emissions have been calculated for all cars which have been reported under the Group insurance policy. The estimated mileage is uploaded at year-end for those locations that have company owned or leased vehicles but are not able to report actual mileage throughout the year using the latest Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs, UK, (DEFRA) Petrol emissions conversion factor. We apply the DEFRA emissions factors to our Scope 1 energy consumption to calculate our Scope 1 emissions. Although we recognise there is some variation in the emissions associated with different fuel types in different countries due to the specific local composition of the fuel, the 2018 DEFRA factors have been applied to consumption in all countries globally for the current reporting period. Refrigerants are used for air conditioning and cooling, particularly within datacentre facilities. These are closed systems and emissions of greenhouse gases are considered to be negligible and are not measured. The lifetime impact and carbon credentials of hardware and building systems are considered at point of purchase.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29763

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 2 is made up of the electricity we consume in our offices and data centres, and district heating. We collect data in a central system for electricity consumption and district heating (where applicable) at a site level on a monthly basis from supplier invoices. We aim to collate electricity data from at least 80% of the Group (as defined by offices' total floor area). Where it is not possible to obtain actual usage data, we apply a scaling calculation to estimate consumption data. Location based emissions are calculated using the latest International Energy Agency (IEA) emissions factors available and applied to energy consumption at a country level as per the IEA guidance. The IEA Emissions Factors 2018 have been applied to our Scope 2 energy consumption for the reporting period.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25644

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 2 is made up of the electricity we consume in our offices and data centres, and district heating. We collect data in a central system for electricity consumption and district heating (where applicable) at a site level on a monthly basis from supplier invoices. We aim to collate electricity data from at least 80% of the Group (as defined by offices' total floor area). Where it is not possible to obtain actual usage data, we apply a scaling calculation to estimate consumption data. Market-based emissions reflect the emissions from the energy we have chosen to purchase and therefore consider the positive impact of using renewable energy on carbon emissions. Market-based emissions have been calculated in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. In the first instance an emission factor supplied by the electricity supplier and derived from contractual instruments is used. Examples of contractual instruments are Renewable Energy Certificates (REC), International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC), and Renewable Guarantees of Origin (REGO). Where this factor is not available, a residual mix factor per country is applied. Residual mix factors are obtained from RE-DISS (Reliable disclosure systems for Europe). Finally, where neither a supplier nor residual mix factor is available, IEA factors are used, following the methodology described above for location-based emissions. For district heating, consistent with our approach for calculating emissions from all Scope 1 and 2 sources other than purchased electricity, we have applied the 2018 DEFRA emission factor for our current reporting period. This includes an adjustment for assumed energy losses.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

164327

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. This methodology provides what we consider to be a more accurate view of our supply chain related emissions, than using purely secondary-based methodology as we have done in the past (see below). Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. FY25 is the first year we've requested this data and have focussed on our cloud service providers and third-party datacentre co-locations, as these are some of our largest suppliers. We work with these suppliers to understand their methodologies and validate their approaches to calculating our product and service level emissions. Once we are comfortable that they have been calculated in line with the GHG protocol and can be supported, we use the data for our carbon emissions reporting. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8041

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. This methodology provides what we consider to be a more accurate view of our supply

chain related emissions, than using purely secondary-based methodology as we have done in the past (see below). Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. FY25 is the first year we've requested this data and have focussed on our cloud service providers and third-party datacentre co-locations, as these are some of our largest suppliers. We work with these suppliers to understand their methodologies and validate their approaches to calculating our product and service level emissions. Once we are comfortable that they have been calculated in line with the GHG protocol and can be supported, we use the data for our carbon emissions reporting. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5335

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 2023 Emission Factors for WTT of fuels have been applied. For calculating (2) BEIS no longer provide the relevant country specific WTT Emission factors for electricity. Instead, they provide a methodology and formula to calculate these factors separately. We have therefore followed the BEIS methodology of calculating these emission factors using country specific IEA electricity factors. These formulas can be found on pages 101-102 of their June 2022 Methodology Paper for Conversion Factors. To calculate (3) IEA 2023 T&D Emission Factors were used and applied to all our sites, using the relevant country specific emission factor.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105

(7.5.3) Methodological details

A detailed calculation is used to estimate emissions from waste generated in our operations. This involves obtaining activity data collected in our sustainability software system. Where data sets were complete, actual data was used. For sites where data was incomplete, average waste in tonnes per employee has been calculated (using actual reported data) and applied to the total employee numbers for the current reporting period. BEIS 2023 waste emission factors were applied to all sites. Assumptions applied to FTE calculations: 55% recycled, 24% landfilled, 21% incinerated. (Eurostate, 2020: The European Environment: State and Outlook: 2020).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14439

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 categorised as either Domestic (starts and ends within the UK), Short-haul (starts or ends in the UK and up to 3,700km), Longhaul (starts or ends in the UK and over 3,700km) or International (starts and ends outside the UK). Domestic flights taken in countries other than the UK are classified as international flights. This categorisation, along with the class of seat (Economy, Premium economy, Business or First) is used to determine which conversion factor is used to apply to the distance (in km) of each journey. As per the DEFRA recommendations, we apply the emissions factors including RF (radiative forcing), to take into account the additional emissions generated by air travel. BEIS 2022 emission factors have been applied. Rail Travel and hotels Data on rail travel and hotel stays by employees for work purposes is obtained from our supplier who manages rail travel and hotel bookings. BEIS 2023 emission factors have been applied. Grey Fleet We define grey fleet as car travel by employees in vehicles which are not owned or controlled by Experian. Spend data for such travel is obtained from our internal employee expenses system. BEIS's supply chain emission factors, last updated in November 2022, have been applied.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17183

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 calculation has been used to estimate employee commuting emissions for the current reporting period. An average emission per employee has been calculated and applied to the total employee numbers for the current reporting period. As a result of COVID-19, working and commuting patterns amongst our employees have changed. To reflect this, we have factored in occupancy rates of our offices to the estimation to account for the increased number of employees who now work from home. We recognise that emissions are generated by employees whilst working from home. Therefore, we include an estimate of those emissions within this category. We have identified the number of employees who work from home using our office occupancy rates (actual data from a number of locations across the regions were used to determine an average global monthly occupation rate) and employee numbers. Headcount per site is aggregated to the country-level and then using Ecometrica's 2023 Global Homeworker emission factors, we are able to estimate emissions from employees working from home in each country we operate in.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14295

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. This methodology provides what we consider to be a more accurate view of our supply chain related emissions, than using purely secondary-based methodology as we have done in the past (see below). Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. FY25 is the first year we've requested this data and have focussed on our cloud service providers and third-party datacentre co-locations, as these are some of our largest suppliers. We work with these suppliers to understand their methodologies and validate their approaches to calculating our product and service level emissions. Once we are comfortable that they have been calculated in line with the GHG protocol and can be supported, we use the data for our carbon emissions reporting. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Experian does not have any downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Experian does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

462

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have updated our calculation for Investments during the year ended 31st March 2025 and have restated emissions for the prior year for comparative purposes. We estimate our associate undertakings' Scope 1, 2, and upstream Scope 3 total emissions, using a hybrid approach. Where available, we use actual emissions data from our associate undertakings and allocate these based on Experian's shareholding percentage. Where this is not available, we use the spend-based approach: multiplying their annual revenue (US$m) by the relevant CDP industry averages used in categories 1, 2, and 8. Once we have each associate undertakings' total emissions, these are multiplied by Experian's shareholding percentage to allocate our emissions. Emissions from investments prior to the year ended 31st March 2023 have been calculated as part of the hybrid methodology described under categories 1, 2 and 8 above.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2703

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions are made up of gas used for heating and cooking, diesel used in back-up power generators, fuel consumption by company cars, and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases at sites where we are responsible for the maintenance and management of air conditioning systems. We collect data in a central system for gas and diesel used in generators (where applicable). Where possible, data is obtained from supplier invoices at a site level on a monthly basis. Where this is not possible, we estimate gas consumption (if applicable) by applying a scaling calculation (please see section 2.4). Emissions from cars owned and leased by Experian are calculated using mileage data and the type of fuel used (petrol, diesel, hybrid, or electric). Where mileage data is not available, the data is estimated based on the average mileage per car where data has been obtained, to ensure emissions have been calculated for all cars which have been reported under the Group insurance policy. The estimated mileage is uploaded at year-end for those locations that have company owned or leased vehicles but are not able to report actual mileage throughout the year using the latest Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, UK, (DESNZ) Petrol emissions conversion factor. We apply the DESNZ emissions factors to our Scope 1 energy consumption to calculate our Scope 1 emissions. Although we recognise there is some variation in the emissions

associated with different fuel types in different countries due to the specific local composition of the fuel, the 2024 DESNZ factors have been applied to consumption in all countries globally for the current reporting period. In March 2025, we conducted an annual review of refrigerant gases across the sites where we have responsibility for the maintenance and management of the air conditioning systems. Data collected is the type of refrigerant and the amount that has been used to refill the relevant air conditioning units, which is typically in the form of supplier invoices. The latest DESNZ emission factors are applied to the refrigerants that have been used during the year to calculate GHG emissions. For the year ended 31st March 2025, the emissions from refrigerants exceeds our materiality threshold of 5% of scope 1 and have therefore been included within our scope 1 emissions.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2646

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions are made up of gas used for heating and cooking, diesel used in back-up power generators, and fuel consumption by company cars. We collect data in a central system for gas and diesel used in generators (where applicable) at a site level on a monthly basis, and where possible, actual consumption data is obtained from supplier invoices. Where this is not possible, we estimate gas consumption (if applicable) by applying a scaling calculation. Emissions from cars owned and leased by Experian are calculated using mileage data and the type of fuel used (petrol, diesel, or hybrid). Where mileage data is not available, the data is estimated based on the average mileage per car where data has been obtained, to ensure emissions have been calculated for all cars which have been reported under the Group insurance policy. The estimated mileage is uploaded at year-end for those locations that have company owned or leased vehicles but are not able to report actual mileage throughout the year using the latest BEIS (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, UK) Petrol emissions conversion factor. We apply the BEIS emissions factors to our Scope 1 energy consumption to calculate our Scope 1 emissions. Although we recognise there is some variation in the emissions associated with different fuel types in different countries due to the specific local composition of the fuel, the 2023 BEIS factors have been applied to consumption in all countries globally for the current reporting period.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13381

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2455

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our Scope 2 is made up of the electricity we consume in our offices and data centres, and district heating. We collect data in a central system for electricity consumption and district heating (where applicable) at a site level on a monthly basis from supplier invoices. We aim to collate electricity data from at least 80% of the Group (as defined by offices' total floor area). Where it is not possible to obtain actual usage data, we apply a scaling calculation to estimate consumption data (see section 2.4 below). We report both "location-based" emissions and "market-based" emissions under our Scope 2 reporting. Location based emissions are calculated using the latest International Energy Agency "IEA" emissions factors available and applied to energy consumption at a country level as per the IEA guidance. The IEA Emissions Factors 2024 (updated September 2024) have been applied to our Scope 2 energy consumption for the current reporting period. Market-based emissions reflect the emissions from the energy we have chosen to purchase and therefore consider the positive impact of using renewable energy on carbon emissions. Market-based emissions have been calculated in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. In the first instance an emission factor supplied by the electricity supplier and derived from contractual instruments is used. Examples of contractual instruments are Renewable Energy Certificates (REC), International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC), and Renewable Guarantees of Origin (REGO). Where this factor is not available, a residual mix factor per country is applied. Residual mix factors are obtained from RE-DISS (Reliable disclosure systems for Europe). Finally, where neither a supplier nor residual mix factor is available, IEA factors are used, following the methodology described above for location-based emissions. For district heating, consistent with our approach for calculating emissions from all Scope 1 and 2 sources other than purchased electricity, we have applied the 2024 DESNZ emission factor for our current reporting period. This includes an adjustment for assumed energy losses.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15749

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4811

(7.7.3) End date

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our Scope 2 is made of the electricity we consume in our offices and data centres, and district heating. We collect data in a central system for electricity consumption and district heating (where applicable) at a site level on a monthly basis from supplier invoices. We aim to collate electricity data from at least 80% of the Group (as defined by offices' total floor area). Where it is not possible to obtain actual usage data, we apply a scaling calculation to estimate consumption data. We report both "location-based" emissions and "market-based" emissions under our Scope 2 reporting. Location based emissions are calculated using the latest International Energy Agency "IEA" emissions factors available and applied to energy consumption at a country level as per the IEA guidance. The IEA Emissions Factors 2023 (updated September 2023) have been applied to our Scope 2 energy consumption for the current reporting period. Market-based emissions reflect the emissions from the energy we have chosen to purchase, and therefore consider the positive impact of using renewable energy on carbon emissions. Market-based emissions have been calculated in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. In the first instance an emission factor supplied by the electricity supplier and derived from contractual instruments is used. Examples of contractual instruments are Renewable Energy Certificates (REC), International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC), and Renewable Guarantees of Origin (REGO). Where this factor is not available, a residual mix factor per country is applied. Residual mix factors are obtained from REDISS (Reliable disclosure systems for Europe). Finally, where neither a supplier nor residual mix factor is available, IEA factors are used, following the methodology described above for location-based emissions. For district heating, consistent with our approach for calculating emissions from all Scope 1 and 2 sources other than purchased electricity, we have applied the 2023 BEIS emission factor for our current reporting period. This includes an adjustment for assumed energy losses.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

161345

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

38

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. This methodology provides what we consider to be a more accurate view of our supply chain related emissions, than using purely secondary-based methodology as we have done in the past (see below). Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. FY25 is the first year we've requested this data and have focussed on our cloud service providers and third-party datacentre co-locations, as these are some of our largest suppliers. We work with these suppliers to understand their methodologies and validate their approaches to calculating our product and service level emissions. Once we are comfortable that they have been calculated in line with the GHG protocol and can be supported, we use the data for our carbon emissions reporting. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9640

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. This methodology provides what we consider to be a more accurate view of our supply chain related emissions, than using purely secondary-based methodology as we have done in the past (see below). Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. FY25 is the first year we've requested this data and have focussed on our cloud service providers and third-party datacentre co-locations, as these are some of our largest suppliers. We work with these suppliers to understand their methodologies and validate their approaches to calculating our product and service level emissions. Once we are comfortable that they have been calculated in line with the GHG protocol and can be supported, we use the data for our carbon emissions reporting. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4377

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Activity data is collected, maintained, and reported using Experian's sustainability software system. Following DESNZ reporting guidelines this category includes emissions from three distinct activities: (1) "Well to Tank" emissions of purchased fuels; (2) "Well to Tank" emissions from purchased electricity; (3) Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Losses from purchased electricity. For calculating (1) DESNZ 2024 Emission Factors for WTT of fuels have been applied. For calculating (2) DESNZ no longer provide the relevant country specific WTT Emission factors for electricity. Instead, they provide a methodology and formula to calculate these factors separately. We have therefore followed the DESNZ methodology of calculating these emission factors using country specific IEA electricity factors. These formulas can be found on pages 113-114 of their June 2024 Methodology Paper for Conversion Factors. To calculate (3) IEA 2024 T&D Emission Factors were used and applied to all our sites, using the relevant country specific emission factor.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

98

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

44

(7.8.5) Please explain

A detailed calculation is used to estimate emissions from waste generated in our operations. This involves obtaining activity data collected in our sustainability software system. Where data sets were complete, actual data was used. For sites where data was incomplete, average waste in tonnes per employee has been calculated (using actual reported data) and applied to the total employee numbers for the current reporting period. BEIS 2024 waste emission factors were applied to all sites. Assumptions applied to FTE calculations: 55% recycled, 24% landfilled, 21% incinerated. (Eurostate, 2020: The European Environment: State and Outlook: 2020).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14178

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Air Travel We are using a new approach to calculating our air travel emissions in FY25. Emissions from air travel are calculated in line with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) CO2 Standard. Every business flight taken by an Experian employee is broken down into its individual flight leg and categorised by haulage type and seat class. Our third-party travel provider applies the IATA methodology to each flight taken to calculate emissions on a per flight basis, which is then aggregated to produce our global emissions from air travel. This approach relies on primary data from airlines, such as fuel burn and load factors. It considers various elements, including the type of aircraft, specific routes, cabin classes, and the airline's operational performance. Additionally, it accounts for emissions resulting from the aircraft's radiative forcing (RF). Rail Travel and hotels Data on rail travel and hotel stays by employees for work purposes is obtained from our third-party travel provider who manages rail travel and hotel bookings. DESNZ 2024 emission factors have been applied. Grey Fleet We define grey fleet as car travel by employees in vehicles which are not owned or controlled by Experian. Spend data for such travel is obtained from our internal employee expenses system. The Department for Environment, Food, & Rural Affairs' (DEFRA) carbon footprint conversion factors by SIC code, last updated in May 2024, have been applied.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14615

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have developed an enhanced calculation for FY25, that focuses on Experian employees' commuting patterns. Using data from HR, we have been able to calculate average commuting distances per country and per region for office-based employees. Where possible, using publicly available national statistics data on modes of transport used for commuting, we have calculated CO_2e emissions per mode of transport per FTE per day for North America, UK&I, and LATAM; using the Scope 3 DESNZ 2024 emission factors for each relevant mode of transport. In order to annualise these emissions, we have multiplied the daily CO_2e by 240 (assuming that each employee works 240 days per year – which is based off each employee having 4 weeks annual leave and weekends off). In order to extrapolate the CO_2e emissions across the remaining regions, we have calculated an Experian specific emissions factor per office-based FTE from the calculated emissions for North America, UK&I, and LATAM. This is multiplied by the office-based FTE for the remaining regions (Brazil and EMAP), in order to calculate their CO_2e from employee commuting. Once we have the annual regional CO_2e emissions, we factor in our flexible working policy; by using the average office occupancy rates from regional facilities teams (this data is based off employee access cards), this allows us to estimate the emissions associated with employee commuting. Total emissions are then calculated by aggregating all regional emissions. We recognise that emissions are generated by employees whilst working from home. Therefore, we include an estimate of those emissions within this category. We have identified the number of employees who work from home using our office occupancy rates (actual data from office access cards provided by regional facilities teams) and FTE figure. FTE per site is aggregated to the country-level and then using Ecometrica's 2023 Global Homeworker emission factors, we are able to estimate emissions from employees working from home in each country we operate in. These are then aggregated to regional and global level.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14374

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

2

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. This methodology provides what we consider to be a more accurate view of our supply chain related emissions, than using purely secondary-based methodology as we have done in the past (see below). Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. FY25 is the first year we've requested this data and have focussed on our cloud service providers and third-party datacentre co-locations, as these are some of our largest suppliers. We work with these suppliers to understand their methodologies and validate their approaches to calculating our product and service level emissions. Once we are comfortable that they have been calculated in line with the GHG protocol and can be supported, we use the data for our carbon emissions reporting. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Because Experian is an information and data business, and that our products/ services are hosted online on a virtual environment, there are thought to be no emissions-related activities from the processing of sold products. Also, it wouldn't be possible to quantify any emissions related from the use of these due to the number of variable and lack of information.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

While we anticipate that emissions in this category will be minimal, we are currently unable to accurately measure the emissions associated with the use of our sold products. This primarily relates to the energy consumption of end-user devices accessing our services. We will continue to explore methods to further our capabilities to capture use of sold products emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Because Experian is an information and data business, and that our products/ services are hosted online on a virtual environment, there are thought to be no downstream transportation and distribution emissions.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

465

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

22

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have updated our calculation for Investments during the year ended 31st March 2025 and have restated emissions for the prior year for comparative purposes. We estimate our associate undertakings' Scope 1, 2, and upstream Scope 3 total emissions, using a hybrid approach. Where available, we use actual emissions data from our associate undertakings and allocate these based on Experian's shareholding percentage. Where this is not available, we use the spend-based approach: multiplying their annual revenue (US$m) by the relevant CDP industry averages used in categories 1, 2, and 8. Once we have each associate undertakings' total emissions, these are multiplied by Experian's shareholding percentage to allocate our emissions. Emissions from investments prior to the year ended 31st March 2023 have been calculated as part of the hybrid methodology described under categories 1, 2 and 8 above.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

n/a

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

n/a
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2024

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

164327

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

8041

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

5335

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

0

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

105

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

14439

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

17183

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

14295

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

462

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Restated Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Upstream Leased Assets, and Investments.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Final Assurance Opinion Experian KPMG (website version).pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Final Assurance Opinion Experian KPMG (website version).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Final Assurance Opinion Experian KPMG (website version).pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

86
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1735

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

23.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Total reduction in our market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions was 2,299 tonnes CO2e from 7,457 tonnes to 5,158 tonnes. 1,735 tonnes CO2e were due to the procurement of renewable energy certificates (RECs) across various sites in the UK&I, North America, Brazil, Spanish LATAM, and EMEA. Through these activities we have reduced our emissions by 1,735 tonnes CO2e. Our total Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions in the previous year were 7,457 tonnes CO2e, therefore a 23.3% reduction. (-1,735/7,457) * 100 = -23.3%*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1191

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

16

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Total reduction in our market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions was 2,299 tonnes CO2e from 7,457 tonnes to 5,158 tonnes. 1,191 tonnes CO2e were due to global initiatives to further reduce our office space and improve energy efficiency. Through these activities we have reduced our emissions by 1,191 tonnes CO2e. Our total Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions in the previous year were 7,457 tonnes CO2e, therefore a 16.0% reduction. (-1,191/7,457) * 100 = -16.0%*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Total reduction in our market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions was 2,299 tonnes CO2e from 7,457 tonnes to 5,158 tonnes. Due to acquisitions during the year, we took on a number of new sites which were not on renewable energy contracts or purchasing RECs. These sites were responsible for an additional 113 tonnes CO2e during FY2025. Our total Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions in the previous year were 7,457 tonnes CO2e. This therefore caused an increase in emissions of 1.5%. (113/7,457 = 1.5%)

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

514

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Total reduction in our market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions was 2,299 tonnes CO2e from 7,457 tonnes to 5,158 tonnes. Due to the inclusion of refrigerants in our Scope 1 emissions this year, we saw an addition of 514 tonnes CO2e in Scope 1 during FY2025. Our total Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions in the previous year were 7,457 tonnes CO2e. This therefore caused an increase in emissions of 6.9%. (514/7,457 = 6.9%)

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.57

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

141.05

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

141.05

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.63

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

380.79

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

391.51

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

315.34

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

276.33

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40.22

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

40.22

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.63

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.63

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.98

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

95.56

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.17

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.17

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.35

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

82.71

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

152.62

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83.38

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

143.12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

259.42

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.81

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.17

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

457.03

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

457.03

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.57

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.31

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63.11

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.34

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.15

Lesotho

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.21

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.21

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.63

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

169.72

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

169.72

Monaco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.02

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.92

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.44

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.83

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.25

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.32

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.82

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

69.76

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.27

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40.31

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.63

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.87

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34.89

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

43.43

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.79

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.79

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.87

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

821.65

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60.21

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

116.98

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

192.99

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.05

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50.68

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.72

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.72

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.03

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.03

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

409.95

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1717.41

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.17

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1581.45

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8682.33

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

528.2
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Emissions from Experian Data Centres*	*377.45*
Row 2	*Experian Offices (Excluding Data Centres)*	*798.76*
Row 3	*Road Travel (Company owned and/or leased vehicles)*	*1526.93*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Emissions from Experian Data Centres*	*8481.6*	*0*
Row 2	*Experian Offices (Excluding Data Centres)*	*4899.26*	*2454.6*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2703

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13381

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2455

(7.22.4) Please explain

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

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

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

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

82449.74

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.03

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)". We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer

allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer). Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold. Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

82449.74

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.03

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)". We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer). Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for

the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold. Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

82449.74

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

19228629.41

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.91

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

19228629.41

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.27

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

19228629.41

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

588.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

89741335.81

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

32.24

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

89741335.81

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

89741335.81

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2607.94

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

4199841.74

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.51

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

4199841.74

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.37

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

4199841.74

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

122.05

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

667142.13

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.24

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

667142.13

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.22

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

667142.13

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

19.39

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

110.72

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies':
https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

110.72

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

110.72

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

17002520.14

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

17002520.14

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5.55

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

17002520.14

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

494.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

2574208.98

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.92

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

2574208.98

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.84

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

2574208.98

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

74.81

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission

sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

34.21

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

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Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

34.21

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

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Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

34.21

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

We have adopted best practices and well-establisSince FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to

estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

26089768.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9.37

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)". We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more

general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer). Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold. Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.

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Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

26089768.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8.51

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

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Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

26089768.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

758.18

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

54848224.44

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

19.71

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)". We record and

monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer). Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold. Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.

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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

54848224.44

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)". We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more

general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer). Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold. Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

54848224.44

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1593.92

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

205705.89

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.07

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

205705.89

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.07

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

205705.89

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

12696.13

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

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Row 38

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

12696.13

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

12696.13

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.37

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdfSpecific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 40

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

33710.65

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.01

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 41

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

33710.65

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.01

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

33710.65

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

20309118.23

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies':
https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

20309118.23

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.63

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

20309118.23

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

590.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission

sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 46

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

116033618.12

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

41.69

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

116033618.12

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

37.86

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies':
https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

116033618.12

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3372.01

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific

supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 49

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

251057.09

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.09

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)". We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer). Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for

the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold. Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

251057.09

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.08

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

251057.09

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 52

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

570552.51

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.05

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)". We record and

monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer). Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold. Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 53

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

570552.51

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.86

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)". We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more

general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer). Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold. Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

570552.51

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

165.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 55

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

3399043.44

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.22

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 56

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

3399043.44

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 57

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

3399043.44

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

98.78

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 58

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

44189147.26

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15.88

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 59

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

44189147.26

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14.42

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 60

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

44189147.26

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1284.16

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 61

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

774931.39

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.28

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators, natural gas for heating and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 62

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

774931.39

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.25

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, and district heating

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf

Row 63

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

774931.39

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

22.52

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios. For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies' Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures. Therefore, the only approach currently available to us is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies': https://www.experianplc.com/content/dam/marketing/global/plc/en/assets/documents/reports/2025/carbon-reporting-and-methodologies-2025.pdf
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

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.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

The current setting of our operations doesn't allow us to do this in a logical and accurate manner. If we were just producing a single product or service then we could have better ways to monitor what has been spent with each customer, however this is not realistic for a company like Experian with many products and customers.

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Availability of data

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

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
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(7.28.4) 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.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

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

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3460.72

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3460.72

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

38579.73

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5672.53

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

44252.26

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

552.09

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

552.09

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

148.27

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

148.27

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

38728.01

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9685.34

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

48413.35
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

499.7

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

499.7

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This is diesel used in back-up generators

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2961.02

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2961.02

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas used for heating

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3460.72

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

499.7

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2961.02

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

148.27

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

148.27

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

148.27

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

148.27

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) 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 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

22935.47

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Use supplier specific emissions factor

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

38.33

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :California energy supplier's own emission factor from fuel mix

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

n/a

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Supply backed by REGOs purchased by supplier

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

8712.64

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

n/a

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Supply backed by RECs purchased by supplier

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

30.05

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

n/a

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

5255.11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1999

(7.30.14.10) Comment

n/a

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

14.66

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

n/a

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

642.64

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

1977

(7.30.14.10) Comment

n/a

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Panama

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

147.13

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Panama

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

n/a

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Peru

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

13.51

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

n/a

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

828.53

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

n/a
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14657

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14657.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

231146.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

231146.01

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10293.04

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10293.04

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5255111.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

123639

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5378750.92

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

659973.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

659973.98

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

124285.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

124285.22

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23028.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23028.35

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

642644

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

642644.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

569200

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

569200.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

144634.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

380352

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

524986.57

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

329364.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

124206.49

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

453570.81

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2376.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2376.67

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

621726.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

17292

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

639018.90

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

84700

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

84700.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52237

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52237.00

Lesotho

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3124.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3124.67

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

268927

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

268927.00

Monaco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47100

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47100.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25560

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

47532

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

73092.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34987.76

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34987.76

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

116531.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

116531.87

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

147127

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

147127.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13510

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13510.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55098.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55098.47

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65195

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

65195.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

828525

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

828525.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

683279

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

683279.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1934.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1934.78

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34812

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34812.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7216.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7216.73

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8731096.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8731096.40

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24422855.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

7343

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24430198.86
[Fixed row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.7

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

5158

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

7523177306

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

30

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in renewable energy consumption
☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

In FY25, we reduced our scopes 1 and 2 market-based emissions by a further 30% to 5.2 thousand tonnes of CO2 equivalent (CO2e), cutting the carbon intensity of our direct emissions by 30% to 0.7 tonnes of CO2e per US$1m of revenue. In FY25, 87% of our total electricity was backed by renewable energy certificates (RECs) or came from renewable sources, up from 75% in FY24, with key sites in Argentina, Colombia, Panama, Peru, South, Africa, and the USA purchasing RECs for the first time. Carbon intensity has also decreased as a result of Experian's revenue increasing compared to last year.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

48413344

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

kWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

14

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

We decreased our energy use by a further 14% in FY25, even as our business continued to grow. We are continuing to implement decarbonisation roadmaps across our regions to drive further reductions as our business evolves – through energy efficiency measures and building consolidation, as well as by sourcing renewable electricity to power the buildings we own or control. Energy reductions this year were primarily driven by consolidation efforts and in addition some energy efficiency projects such as a boiler replacement project, a BMS upgrade and the replacement of end of life cooling at some of our UKI properties, as well as decommissioning of some kit in our data centres as we are migrating to cloud.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Experian plc - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf,Experian plc - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2019

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

3625

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

25644

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

0.000

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

29269.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50.1

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

14605.231

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

2703

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

2455

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

5158.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

164.43

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all S1&S2 emissions from our global operations. No geographies, operations or facilities have been excluded. Scope: Emissions from natural gas, fuel for fleet vehicles and purchased fuel for generators. Scope 2: Emissions from purchased electricity and district heating used in our buildings where we control our consumption. The only activities excluded are fugitive emissions. For the SBTi targets approval in FY21 we calculated fugitive emissions for our key locations in the UK and USA that account for over 50% of our S1&S2 carbon footprint. When fugitive emissions for these sites were extrapolated the total carbon footprint associated with these accounted for less than 5% of our total S1 footprint, on this basis they have been excluded from the 2019 baseline year. However, for the current reporting period, as they exceeded our 5% materiality threshold, they are included and will continue to be included going forwards.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our established target to cut Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% by 2030 (from 2019) has previously been validated by the SBTi as in line with a 1.5°C scenario.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates Energy efficiency initiatives Office consolidation Transition fleet to hybrid and electric
[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/01/2024

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Suppliers

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

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

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Percentage of suppliers (by procurement spend) with a science-based target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/30/2029

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

78

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

32

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

41.0256410256

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Experian plc - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions account for the majority (98%) of our total carbon footprint in FY25 making our supply chain an integral part of our sustainability strategy. There are no exclusions within this target.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

As part of our ambition to reduce emissions across our value chain, we want to work with suppliers that share our commitment to sustainability and will collaborate with us to drive climate action.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In FY25, suppliers representing 17% of spend agreed to sign a commitment to set targets in the next two years (with an additional 8% under discussion). 4% of those suppliers who signed the commitment, already set a science-based target during FY25, contributing to the increase of total spend with suppliers that have already set targets to 32% in FY25. To meet our commitment we have established a global roadmap, supported by regional targets, to drive year-on-year progress towards our SBTi target. Some of the ways in which we are taking action are: A key mechanism for achieving our Scope 3 target is through the introduction of a Sustainability Commitment in contracts with our largest suppliers that commits them to setting a science-based target and report their GHG emissions to us. Continuing to capture supplier emissions data and information through the supplier engagement programme at CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project).
[Add row]

(7.55) 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.

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*14*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*8*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*16*	*0*
Implemented	*29*	*2926*
Not to be implemented	*3*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1735

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In the buildings we own or control, we are continually looking for opportunities to switch to renewable electricity contracts or, where feasible, to invest in on-site installations to generate our own renewable power. In FY25, 87% of our total electricity came from renewable sources globally (a change from 75% in FY24). The main opportunity this year has been to switch our energy contracts of four of our sites in South Africa, Spanish LatAm and North America (to REC (renewable energy certificates). The total reduction in our market-based emissions associated with this initiative was 1735 tCO2e.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1191

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This initiative aims to decrease Scope 1 and 2 emissions associated with Experian's corporate real estate from energy consumption in offices and data centres through site consolidation where possible. Site consolidation involves reducing the footprint of Experian's office space by closing sites that are no longer required due to hybrid working arrangements or moving to offices with smaller square footage. Our office consolidation and floor area reduction (19% reduction in FY25 vs FY24) efforts this year have resulted in the closure or downsizing of several locations, including decommissioning equipment at some of our data centres as we continue our migration to cloud. Examples include, decommissioning of kit at our UK&I data centre, resulting in a 22% reduction in electricity usage but no impact on emissions as this location 's electricity is covered by REGOS. Other consolidation examples include downsizing in Chile and across our North American portfolio (29% floor area reduction). Savings have been calculated by looking at the overall decrease in energy usage (19%) and include savings from a few energy efficiency projects as the actual split between reductions from floor area consolidation and energy efficiency measures cannot be calculated.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We are continuing to support the transition to low-carbon transport, with new contracts in place for hybrid and electric vehicles for our US sales teams and a ban on new diesel vehicles in our UK and Ireland fleet. In FY25, worldwide, around 56% of our owned and controlled fleet vehicles are hybrid or electric. In North America for instance, we saw a 31% reduction in road travel mileage in petrol vehicles compared to the previous year. Carbon savings included in calculation for row 2, site consolidations where we have combined scope 1 and scope 2 emission savings as a result of our efficiency and consolidation initiatives.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

575000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Our UK&I facilities and data centre teams have run a programme of upgrades in FY25. We have observed a 16% reduction in gas usage compared to FY24, due to increased controls and our boiler replacement programme where we had gas boilers replaced upgraded to a mix of gas and heat source pumps. Further reductions are expected following the new BMS upgrade. Our data centre cooling towers were repaired and we expect some minor energy savings and water savings. We also reduced the capacity of our emergency power fuel tanks at our data centre. Savings from these programmes have been listed as 0 carbon as carbon emissions have either been already captured as part of the Site consolidation entry, or no savings are to be achieved as the location(s) are already covered by REGOs. Monetary savings not yet calculated
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As part of our efforts to operationalise our current carbon neutral plans, and work to develop our transition plan, we regularly engage across Functions and departments, for instance with Facilities, Finance, Procurement, HR. We do so to continue to identify emission reductions opportunities but also to embed sustainability considerations and criteria into their internal processes, including budget planning. We work closely with Finance to ensure there is a process for financing initiatives subject to feasibility

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Potential energy efficiency opportunities are assessed from a carbon and cost saving perspective using a toolkit that was developed as part of our carbon neutral work. The tool uses global emission factors. We are aiming to further improve and streamline our capabilities around tracking impact and progress of relevant initiatives

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As part of our work on the development of a transition plan we have identified several carbon emissions reduction opportunities. To assess the effectiveness of these decarbonisation opportunities we have worked with external consultants to carry out a cost benefit analysis. A Marginal Abatement Cost was used to assess attractiveness for implementation through the cost per unit of carbon abated. While this method is still being explored, we expect that in coming years we will integrate this approach further into our efforts to drive investment in carbon reduction activities
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic goods/products

☑ Other plastic goods/products target, please specify :Within our own operations we have an internal target to reduce avoidable single-use plastics in our operations by 95% by FY26

(10.1.3) Please explain

In FY23 we carried out a single-use plastics (SUP) pilot to measure our SUP footprint and determined we were using over 2 million avoidable SUP items across our controlled facilities. We set out an internal ambition and roadmap for phasing out as much as possible of this avoidable single-use plastics from our controlled facilities by the end of our FY26.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Experian does not produce / commercialize any goods, including any goods that may contain plastic polymers

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Experian does not produce / commercialize any goods, including any goods that may contain durable plastic components

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Experian does not use any durable plastic goods in its operations

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Experian does not produce / commercialize any plastic packaging

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Experian does not produce / commercialize any products packaged in plastic packaging

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Experian does not provide / commercialize any services that use plastic packaging

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Experian does not provide any waste management or water management services

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Experian does not provide any financial products and / or services for plastic related activities

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*n/a*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*n/a*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*n/a*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*n/a*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*n/a*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*n/a*

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Umhlanga

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We established that only one of our sites is located in an area of biodiversity risk, a small office (280 square metres) that we lease in Umhlanga, South Africa, which is in a Key Biodiversity Area. Our operations do not depend on biodiversity or present any risk to biodiversity.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

This year, using the Task Force on Nature Related Financial Disclosures' LEAP (locate, evaluate, assess and prepare) approach as a guiding framework, we mapped our global operations against indicators of water stress risk (defined as the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies), as well as key biodiversity areas and protected areas. We established that only one of our sites is located in an area of biodiversity risk, a small office (280 square metres) that we lease in Umhlanga, South Africa, which is in a Key Biodiversity Area. Our operations do not depend on biodiversity or present any risk to biodiversity. [Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Experian's strategic priority for the reporting year has been on measuring and reducing our value chain emissions. This has been actioned through successful supplier engagement campaigns and culminated in the development of our climate transition plan. We will evaluate the possibility of verifying/assuring any other components of our CDP response in the coming years.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]