

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

IHG is one of the world's leading hotel companies, with a clear purpose to provide True Hospitality for everyone. Through our purpose and our global reach, we ensure True Hospitality extends to our people, our environment and local communities all around the world.

We focus on mainstream, upscale and luxury segments of the hotel industry and have a portfolio of 16 brands individually tailored to meet guests' and owners' needs: Six Senses Hotels, Resorts and Spas; Regent; Intercontinental Hotels & Resorts; Kimpton Hotels & Restaurants; Hotel Indigo; Even Hotels; Hualuxe Hotels and Resorts; Crowne Plaza Hotels & Resorts; Voco; Holiday Inn; Holiday Inn Express; Holiday Inn Club Vacations; Avid; Staybridge Suites; Atwell Suites and Candlewood Suites.

We operate hotels in three different ways – as a franchisor, a manager, and on an owned and leased basis. Whether we franchise to, or manage hotels on behalf of third-party hotel owners depends largely on market maturity, owner preference and, in certain cases, the particular brand. Mature markets, such as the Americas and Europe, predominantly follow a franchise model, while a managed model is typically used in emerging markets, such as Greater China.

As of Dec 2019, our estate included 5,903 hotels (883,563 rooms) - 26 hotels (less than 1%) are owned, leased and managed by IHG, 1,007 hotels (approx. 17%) are owned by a third party but managed by IHG, and 4,870 hotels (over 82%) are fully franchised and under third party ownership and management.

For CDP reporting purposes, the 1,033 hotels we manage constitute the properties over which we have operational control and we therefore report their emissions as scope 1 and 2. The group of 4,870 franchised hotels constitutes our value chain partners and we therefore report their emissions as scope 3. While franchised properties sit outside our operational control, our Responsible Business programmes and our Green Engage standard for environmental reporting and improvements apply to all IHG hotel globally, including our franchised estate.

At IHG, we are committed to the highest standards of quality and integrity and understand how crucial it is to grow our business in a way that positively impacts our environment and local communities. To ensure we achieve this, our Responsible Business commitments are closely aligned to our business purpose and strategy, and they are felt in all aspects of our operations, including the expectations we place on our suppliers and third-party hotel owners.

IHG Green Engage, our online sustainability platform, was rolled out to our global estate in Jan 2015. It provides our hotels with over 200 Green Solutions, helping them manage, report and reduce their environmental impacts across energy, water and waste. Today, all IHG hotels (including franchised) are set performance targets in these areas and are required to report these on a monthly basis.

At IHG level, in 2018 we set a carbon intensity target to reduce our carbon footprint per occupied room by 6-7% across our entire estate by Dec 2020 (against a 2017 baseline). More recently, we have launched our new science-based targets, in line with the stipulations of the Paris Agreement and approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

We recognise the importance of working in partnership and support key regional and global initiatives, including the UN Sustainable Development Goals to build a fairer and more sustainable world. We have also signed up to the recommendations of the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures and have started working with a specialist consultancy to implement the recommendations and embed climate-related risks and opportunities in IHG's governance, risk management, financial planning, strategy development and annual reporting.

We are proud of our commitment to growing our business in a sustainable way that delivers long-term value for shareholders and owners, and we're passionate about using the incredible reach of our hospitality industry to be a force for good.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	October 1 2018	September 30 2019	Yes	3 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

Algeria
Andorra
Argentina
Armenia
Aruba
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Belarus
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada
Cayman Islands
Chile
China
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
China, Macao Special Administrative Region
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
French Polynesia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Gibraltar
Greece
Guatemala
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Libya
Lithuania
Malaysia
Maldives
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Montenegro
Myanmar

Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
North Macedonia
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
State of Palestine
Switzerland
Taiwan, Greater China
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam
Zambia
Zimbabwe

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7

(C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

Other real estate or construction activities, please specify (We are one of the world's leading hotel companies and predominantly either franchise or manage hotels on behalf of third party owners. Owners are responsible for construction, renovation and building management of hotels.)

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Responsible Business Board Sub-Committee reviews and advises the Board on the Group's corporate responsibility objectives and strategy, including our approach to sustainable development and climate related issues. The Committee is chaired by, and made up of Non-Executive Directors of the Board. Meetings are regularly attended by our Chair, CEO, Group Executive Vice President of Global Corporate Affairs and Vice-President of Corporate Responsibility. During 2019, the Committee assessed progress against our 2018-2020 carbon reduction target and reviewed and endorsed new climate-related commitments, including setting science-based targets, signing up to the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), partnering with a specialist third party to start implementing the recommendations, and our commitment to the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate. The Group Executive Vice President of Global Corporate Affairs leads executive level management of climate-related issues and reports to our Group CEO. Our regional Chief Executive Officers for AMER, EMEA and Greater China lead the implementation of climate-related strategies at an operational level.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues 	<Not Applicable>	The Responsible Business Board Sub Committee reviews and advises the Board on the Group's Responsible Business objectives and strategy, including climate-related issues. The Committee meets three times a year and ensures that IHG's responsible business priorities align with our group strategy. As set out in the Committee's Terms of Reference, the Committee reviews and advises on our climate strategy including plans of actions, business plans to mitigate against climate change, performance objectives, as well as goals and targets. Our Audit Committee of the Board leads and reviews our risk management process, policies and procedures, including our approach to our principal risks (including climate change) as outlined in our Annual Report. The Chair of the Audit Committee and other members of the Audit Committee also sit on the Responsible Business Board Sub Committee. Matters of budgeting, business plans and major capital expenditure, acquisitions and divestitures are reserved for the Group Board.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other, please specify (Group Executive Committee)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (EVP, Corporate Affairs)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

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

The Responsible Business Board Sub Committee reviews and advises the Board on the Group's Responsible Business objectives and strategy, including climate-related issues. The Committee meets three times a year and ensures that IHG's responsible business priorities align with our group strategy. As set out in the Committee's Terms of Reference, the Committee reviews and advises on our climate strategy including plans of actions, business plans to mitigate against climate change, performance objectives, as well as goals and targets.

Our Executive Vice President of Corporate Affairs leads our Global Corporate Affairs team, which includes our Corporate Responsibility team. Our EVP of Corporate Affairs leads executive level (C-Suite) management of climate-related issues and reports to our Group CEO.

Regular updates are given to the Group Executive Committee on climate-related issues and as appropriate this group will review and assess climate related issues at Executive Committee meetings.

Our Corporate Responsibility team is led by our Vice President of Global Corporate Responsibility and team is responsible for the development and implementation of our group sustainability strategy, including climate-related issues.

In 2019, we formed a Group Responsible Business Governance Committee that comprises of Senior Leaders across our business who oversee our key day-to-day environmental, social and governance (ESG) activities in the areas of: Cybersecurity and Information Security, Procurement, Global Risk Management, Human Resources, Legal, Global Operations and Corporate Responsibility (including climate-related issues, water stewardship, waste and communities). This group meets quarterly to drive collaboration across our business, ensuring that we meet our ambitions, commitments and targets including monitoring ongoing climate-related issues. Our Vice President of Global Corporate Responsibility sits on this committee and oversees development and implementation of our group sustainability which includes monitoring of climate-related issues and works with their peers on this committee advise and supports our Board and Executive Committee on ESG matters including climate related issues.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Board/Executive board	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Carbon reduction is one of our Executive Committee Metrics. It is one of the KPIs that impact the remuneration of our Directors' remuneration as part of their Annual Performance Plan. Details of this can be found on page 42 and 45 of our 2019 Annual Report and Form 20-F.
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	The responsible business metric is one our 10 winning metrics. All IHG Executives have their compensation tied to performance on these metrics. This Responsible business metric in 2019 was dedicated to meeting our carbon footprint reduction targets per occupied room.
Business unit manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target	The remuneration of our VP of Corporate Responsibility is based on the delivery of our CR strategy and goals, of which climate change strategy and carbon reduction form a significant part.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target	The remuneration of our CR/ Environmental Sustainability Director is tied to the delivery of global environmental programmes and initiatives to drive the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
Other, please specify (Managed Hotel General Managers)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Carbon reduction in one of our global hotel metrics, which every hotel is measured against. Every IHG hotel is set an annual carbon reduction target and their performance is reviewed monthly. General Managers' in managed hotels have their remuneration directly tied to the hotel's performance against its carbon reduction target.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	The responsible business metric is one of our 10 winning metrics. Emissions reduction per occupied room is one of these targets and achievement of these targets is a gate to employees Annual Performance Plan

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Our growth ambition in a fast-moving and innovative business environment means that we must consider risk as a central part of the definition and execution of our strategy. We review social and environmental macro trends as part of our principal risks (see pg. 52 in our Annual Report), which are regularly reviewed as part of our risk management processes. The Board and Executive Committee have collaborated closely throughout 2019 to ensure that risk assessment, mitigation strategies and plans are integrated into broader consideration of our short-term goals and longer-term strategic initiatives and key projects. We are committed to achieving our growth goals in a responsible way. Improving energy efficiency in our operations and reducing our carbon footprint is not only an economic and environmental imperative, but also the expectation of many of our key stakeholders, from investors and regulators to colleagues and guests. Our current ambition to double our growth whilst operating responsibly sees us set annual targets as well as develop medium-long term financial plans and growth strategies. Our short term climate targets are the one year reduction targets we set for hotels and IHG management.
Medium-term	1	3	In 2018, we engaged with internal and external and stakeholders to define a set of Responsible Business targets for 2018-2020. These medium term targets were focused on environmental sustainability, community impact, our people and responsible procurement. For more details please visit: https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business . Our medium term targets set out our vision and help us to set our annual plans against a longer term ambition to drive change. We will be launching a new set of long-term targets, with medium-term commitments in early 2021.
Long-term	3	30	Our long-term horizon varies from 5 to 30 years. We look at 5-10 years for our longer term financial planning, our new Science Based Targets are set for a 10 year period to 2030, and we are using a 30 year time horizon for the scenario planning work we have started with a third party consultant as part of implementing the TCFD recommendations by 2022. IHG is a long standing member the ITP (International Tourism Partnership) and we have played an active role in the creation in the ITP Goals and Vision for 2030. These visions and goals represent the industry's response to the United Nations Sustainability Goals, driving progress on the key issues affecting the hotel sector at a global level. We are also long-term members of the BITC Global Goals Leadership Team, which drives business to deliver on the United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

C2.1b

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

Our discussions of risk take place within a context of increasing scrutiny of the impact on the business, as well as of the impact of our business on our stakeholders and our longer-term sustainability. We have therefore split out our consideration of external factors to recognise both the risks relating to political and economic headwinds on our growth ambitions (for example disruption in key markets and trade wars) and also the requirement to anticipate and respond appropriately to the risks and opportunities relating to our environmental and social responsibilities (such as climate change, shifting societal expectations, human rights and our evolving responsibilities across our supply chain).

To define the size of the impact, from minor to substantial, we assess whether the risk area is stable or dynamic in its impact and/or likelihood (inherent risk trend), and the rate at which there could be a material impact on IHG. Inherent risk can vary from stable/rapid to dynamic/gradual to dynamic/rapid. The impact on our strategic priorities is assessed in terms of impact on revenue, owner proposition, building scale, loyalty programme and brand portfolio.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Medium-term

Description of process

Our risk management and internal control system is fully integrated with the way we run the business and how we create and protect value in pursuit of our objectives. Our culture, values and behaviours, establish authorities, capabilities and appropriate incentives for empowered and agile decision-making across our portfolio of risks by teams across IHG, supported by functional expertise. Formal and informal monitoring, reporting and assurance arrangements, enable the Board and Executive Committee to maintain ongoing oversight of key areas of uncertainty and the effectiveness of our risk management and internal control arrangements. Our discussions of risk also take place within a context of increasing scrutiny of the impact of our business on our stakeholders, and our longer-term sustainability. We have therefore split out our consideration of external factors to recognise both the risks relating to political and economic headwinds on our growth ambitions (for example disruption in key markets and trade wars) and also the requirement to anticipate and respond appropriately to the risks and opportunities relating to our environmental and social responsibilities. While the Board oversees the risk management system to ensure that risks and opportunities are appropriately identified and managed to an acceptable level, it works in partnership with the Executive Committee and Senior Leaders to maintain and, where necessary, accelerate the understanding of key risk topics. For example, during 2019, the Responsible Business Committee of the Board together with the Executive Committee reviewed and considered the Group's approach to corporate responsibility, including global social and environmental issues such as climate change, and its post-2020 responsible business ambitions. They endorsed new sustainability commitments for the Group, including setting stretching science-based targets, plans to meet the requirements of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and commitment to the CEO Water Mandate. The Committee also endorsed management's establishment of a Responsible Business Governance Committee, comprising senior executives. Our IHG Disaster Relief programme provides guidance to hotels for preparing for and responding to disasters. For all of our hotels we provide IHG Green Engage, which includes ROI data, benchmarking and goal setting functionality to help them to identify opportunities. For physical risks at the hotel asset level, IHG manages these through annual audits and our Global Brand Safety Standards. All risk assessments at the hotel level are supported by management action plans. Risk maturity and culture is established through a comprehensive suite of toolkit, learning materials and systems available to all hotels.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	The Group is exposed to certain compliance costs and potential liabilities under various foreign and U.S. federal, state and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. These laws and regulations govern actions including air emissions, the use, storage and disposal of hazardous and toxic substances, wastewater disposal and environmental reporting requirements. The Group's failure to comply with such laws, including any required permits or licenses, could result in substantial fines or possible revocation of our authority to conduct some of our operations. Non-compliance with these regulations would impact operational costs as well as corporate reputation.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	An increase in the number of environmental regulations and demands within building regulations can impact the cost of operating our existing estate as well as the cost of building the 1,900 hotels in our pipeline. In addition, resources are required to complete regional and international reporting to the required level. Mandatory Carbon Reporting in the UK for our global emissions continues to increase the need for more detailed data, increased accuracy and verification. Upcoming regulations for UK-listed companies, such as compliance with the TCFD recommendations and the EU Non-financial Reporting Directive, continue to drive reporting requirements and stakeholder expectations. Non-compliance with these regulations would impact operational costs as well as corporate reputation.
Technology	Relevant, always included	We review technological trends (including e.g. new technologies that facilitate more energy and water efficient buildings) and assess potential risks/ opportunities for our business depending on the timing, deployment and costs of new technologies. The extent to which new technologies replace or disrupt current systems, can have an impact on our competitive advantage and ability to meet stakeholder expectations. Other risks might relate to keeping our key internal systems up to date to meet latest business requirements. IHG Green Engage system is our Group-wide, online sustainability platform. It is central to helping our hotels manage, report and reduce their energy, water and waste impacts and drive operational efficiencies. Any failure or short-comings of the system may affect our ability to meet external reporting requirements.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Government regulations affect countless aspects of the Group's business, ranging from corporate governance and financial accounting, to corporate responsibilities in relation to health and safety and the environment. Regulatory changes may require significant changes in the way the business operates and may inhibit the Group's strategy, including the markets the Group operates in. If we fail to comply with existing or changing regulations, the business may be subject to fines, prosecution, loss of licence to operate or reputational damage. Any developments in environmental policy or legislation, such as e.g. carbon-pricing mechanisms, renewable energy incentives or the definition of corporate environmental liability, can have significant impact on our business and our exposure to potential litigation costs. When environmental legislation differs between countries and there are challenges in achieving international agreements, this can create additional uncertainty and risk.
Market	Relevant, always included	We anticipate guests' behaviours and expectations to evolve in response to climate-related developments. Shifting consumer behaviours across both leisure and corporate travellers and an increasing focus on sustainable travel and accommodation, has an impact on our industry as a whole and can affect companies' competitive advantage. We are seeing particularly corporate clients requesting information on hotels' green credentials in order to meet their own reporting (scope 3) requirements. Almost 60% of our corporate clients over the last year have requested environmental data about our hotels. Our ability to meet these changes in guests' expectations can create key risks/ opportunities for our business.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Any event that materially damages the reputation of one or more of the Group's brands and/or fails to sustain the appeal of the Group's brands to its customers and owners may have an adverse impact on the value of that brand and subsequent revenues from that brand or business. In particular, if the Group is unable to create consistent, valued and quality products and guest experiences across the owned, leased, managed and franchised estates, or if the Group, its franchisees or business partners fail to act responsibly, this could result in an adverse impact on brand reputation. Corporate social and environmental commitments and actions are under increased scrutiny and any failure to meet the expectations of guests, owners, regulators, investors and our communities, as well as our current and future employees, may create reputational risks for the Group. An IHG analysis has shown that 75% of frequent travellers are interested in the sustainability of our hotels. Almost 60% of IHG's clients utilised the Global Business Travel Association's CR question set in 2019 as part of the tender process. Through IHG Green Engage, we support our hotels in managing their environmental impact, building their environmental credentials and offering their guests a greener stay, including greener modes of travel, dining options and meetings. The system also facilitates hotels' reporting for the purposes of RFP processes and helps them provide corporate clients with carbon footprint data.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Our hotels are located across more than 100 countries and different climate zones. Key physical risks from climate change include extreme weather conditions and events, such as floods, droughts and wildfires. Depending on the level of uncertainty and severity associated with these risks, they can impact operations of existing hotels and influence the design of new hotels (e.g. in terms of heating and cooling requirements). This in turn will impact hotels' energy costs, carbon emissions and resilience to climate change risks.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks for our business include e.g. sea level rise and chronic heat waves. These can impact hotels' operating costs as well as guest experience and safety. Financial impact can range from damage to buildings to increased operational costs and insurance premiums, as well as impacts on customer demand.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The Group is exposed to certain compliance costs and potential liabilities under various foreign and U.S. federal, state and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. These laws and regulations govern actions including air emissions, the use, storage and disposal of hazardous and toxic substances, wastewater disposal and environmental reporting requirements. The Group's failure to comply with such laws, including any required permits or licenses, could result in substantial fines or possible revocation of our authority to conduct some of our operations. Carbon pricing mechanisms e.g. have a direct financial impact on the business and our partners. In the UK, the Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme requires IHG to report on emissions from all of our UK properties, including franchised hotels, and to purchase allowances covering these emissions. While, as a franchisor, we are able to recoup the majority of the carbon levy from hotels, any levy for our owned and leased hotels has a direct financial impact on IHG. Any non-compliance with the scheme could result in substantial fines.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

IHG was required to purchase £2.9 million worth of carbon allowances to cover its 2016/17 carbon emissions in September 2017 and project to purchase £2.7 m worth of allowances in September 2018 to cover 2017/18 carbon emissions. This figure applies to c.300 UK hotels and would increase significantly if similar schemes were created in other regions.

Cost of response to risk

1000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

IHG engages with policy makers on climate-related issues in a variety of ways, e.g. through direct engagement with regulators such as the UK Environment Agency on the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC). Our primary tool for managing risks associated with climate-related regulations is IHG Green Engage. IHG Green Engage is now a foundational standard for all IHG hotels and supports hotels in managing and reporting their environmental impacts. It enables us to have accurate and auditable data for carbon reporting, trading purposes, carbon tax calculations etc. The system also ensures our hotels are prepared for tighter existing and 'new build' building standards. Hotels can choose from over 200 Green Solutions that have been modelled by external experts to improve environmental impacts and drive carbon reductions. Since the launch of IHG Green Engage in 2008, we have invested over US\$10m in the system. The annual cost of running the system is approximately \$1m and we are investing in continuous updates to ensure it is fit for purpose. In addition, we use an external company for CRC administration. The time and cost to the business (internal staff time and engagement with external consultants) of complying with the CRC is approximately 3,500 hrs (150 days).

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

An increase in the number of environmental regulations and demands within building regulations can impact the cost of operating our existing estate as well as the cost of building the 1,900 hotels in our pipeline. In addition, resources are required to complete regional and international reporting to the required level. Mandatory Carbon Reporting in the UK for our global emissions continues to increase the need for more detailed data, increased accuracy and verification. Upcoming regulations for UK-listed companies, such as compliance with the TCFD recommendations and the EU Non-financial Reporting Directive, continue to drive reporting requirements and stakeholder expectations. In turn, these require internal resources and specialist consultancy support and counsel to meet any new regulations. Non-compliance may have an impact on operational costs (e.g. due to fines) as well as brand reputation or investor sentiment.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure**Cost of response to risk**

1000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

IHG liaises with key policy makers in the UK and US as appropriate, to encourage legislation that supports energy efficiency and balances business growth with environmental needs. We work with associations such as the American Hotels and Lodging Association, UK Hospitality and International Association of Holiday Inns (our Owners Association) to influence policy on a variety of issues which impact our hotels, including carbon policy. To mitigate the risk and ensure compliance with new regulations we invest in internal resources and specialist consultancy support and counsel. For example, the cost of additional resources required for full TCFD compliance can add up to approx. \$1m. Our work on implementing the TCFD recommendations goes beyond regulatory compliance and will evolve and strengthen our approach to climate-related risks (transitional and physical) across the business, as well as support our hotels with their planning and mitigation efforts.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Legal	Exposure to litigation
-------	------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Any developments in environmental policy or legislation, such as e.g. carbon-pricing mechanisms, renewable energy incentives or the definition of corporate environmental liability, can have significant impact on our business and our exposure to potential litigation costs. When environmental legislation differs between countries and there are challenges in achieving international agreements, this can create additional uncertainty and risk.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Unknown

Magnitude of impact

Unknown

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

1000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

IHG liaises with key policy makers in the UK and US as appropriate, to encourage legislation that supports energy efficiency and balances business growth with environmental needs. We work with associations such as the American Hotels and Lodging Association, UK Hospitality and International Association of Holiday Inns (our Owners Association) to influence policy on a variety of issues which impact our hotels, including carbon policy. Our primary tool for managing and mitigating risks associated with changes in legislation is IHG Green Engage, by supporting our hotels in managing, reporting and improving their environmental impact.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Our hotels are located across more than 100 countries and different climate zones. Key physical risks from climate change include extreme weather conditions and events, such as floods, droughts and wildfires. Depending on the level of uncertainty and severity associated with these risks, they can impact operations of existing hotels and influence the design of new hotels (e.g. in terms of heating and cooling requirements). This in turn will impact hotels' energy costs, carbon emissions and resilience to climate change risks. Our revenue is derived from the following sources: franchise fees; management fees; owned and leased properties and other revenues, which could

all potentially be impacted by acute physical risks.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Safety, Security and Crisis Management, which covers extreme weather events, is a key dynamic risk that is being monitored by senior IHG management. IHG takes a proactive risk based approach to hotel safety and security and provides Hotel Disaster Response Guidance. IHG's hotel level safety solutions combine measures to protect the physical building and processes and procedures to ensure guest and employee safety. Our primary tool for managing and mitigating environmental risks is IHG Green Engage. Since the launch of the program in 2008, we have invested over US\$10m in IHG Green Engage and continue to invest in it to ensure it is fit for purpose. The annual cost of running the system is approximately, \$1m. IHG Green Engage provides actions that encourage hotels to be sited in locations which consider the local environment and climate, and to be designed in ways which maximise natural shading, heating and cooling.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior
--------	----------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

We anticipate guests' behaviours and expectations to evolve in response to climate-related developments. Shifting consumer behaviours across both leisure and corporate travellers and an increasing focus on sustainable travel and accommodation, has an impact on our industry as a whole and can affect companies' competitive advantage. We are seeing particularly corporate clients requesting information on hotels' green credentials in order to meet their own reporting (scope 3) requirements. Almost 60% of our corporate clients over the last year have requested environmental data about our hotels. Our ability to meet these changes in guests' expectations can create key risks/ opportunities for our business.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We regularly monitor and review guest preferences. IHG analysis has shown that 75% of frequent travellers are interested in the sustainability of our hotels. Our 'Greener Stay' programme was launched in 2015 and offers our guests staying at participating hotels the option to request less housekeeping services in return for loyalty points towards our rewards programme. The initiative emphasizes hotels' green commitments and encourages guests to make more environmentally conscious decisions when

travelling. IHG Green Engage, our global environmental management platform, provides hotels with over 200 green solutions to drive environmental improvements. The platform also supports hotels in managing and reporting their environmental footprint data to corporate guests and other key stakeholders requesting this information.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact

Please select

Company-specific description

Across our hotels, both managed (direct) and franchised (downstream), we have a key opportunity to reduce utility costs (typically the second highest operational cost for a hotel after staff costs), while driving environmental improvements and reducing our carbon footprint. IHG Green Engage provides 200 Green Solutions to help hotels achieve just this. In addition, by requiring hotels to report their environmental impacts and by setting individual hotel level carbon reduction targets (as part of IHG's 10 global hotel metrics), this drives more complete and robust data, which in turn enables more effective analysis of utility use and GHG emissions, leading to more effective and targeted solutions . Reducing operational costs while building a hotel's green credentials and reducing exposure to emerging climate-related transitional risks creates value for owners.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

80000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

In 2019, IHG Green Engage supported our global estate in avoiding approx. US \$80 million in carbon and energy costs. The potential financial impact figure was estimated from direct operational savings. We also have modelled return on investment information for specific energy efficiency solutions promoted within IHG Green Engage.

Cost to realize opportunity

1000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

IHG Green Engage is our online sustainability tool for maximising the opportunities associated with climate change/carbon regulation. Emission reporting obligations help to drive up quality and quantity of data which enables more effective analysis of consumption and emissions in our hotels, leading to more effective and targeted solutions through IHG Green Engage that can further help them to reduce costs. IHG Green Engage in this case enables us to have accurate and auditable data for carbon reporting/carbon trading purposes, and ensures our hotels are prepared for tighter existing building standards, and new build standards. We also have modelled return on investment information for the energy action items promoted within IHG Green Engage. Our primary tool for managing opportunities associated with current climate change regulation is IHG Green Engage. The annual cost of running the system is approximately \$1m.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

We anticipate guests' behaviours and expectations to evolve in response to climate-related developments. Shifting consumer behaviours across both leisure and corporate travellers and an increasing focus on sustainable travel and accommodation, has an impact on our industry as a whole and can affect companies' competitive advantage. We are seeing particularly corporate clients requesting information on hotels' green credentials in order to meet their own reporting (scope 3) requirements. Almost 60% of our corporate clients over the last year have requested environmental data about our hotels. Our ability to meet these changes in guests' expectations can create key opportunities for our business, both in attracting new guests and winning new corporate accounts, as well as in our value proposition to owners. Almost 60% of IHG's clients utilised the Global Business Travel Association's CR question set in 2019 as part of their tender process, and the number has been steadily growing year on year. In 2014, the same utilisation rate was only 41%.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure**Cost to realize opportunity**

1000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

We maximise the opportunities associated with access to new markets through IHG Green Engage and the green credentials it helps to build for our hotels. We have set up a feed from IHG Green Engage into IHG's Request for Proposal system, which hotels use to respond to corporate clients requests for rooms. In 2019, almost 60% of IHG's clients utilised the Global Business Travel Association's CR question as part of the tender process. Since the launch of IHG Green Engage in 2008, we have invested \$10m in total in the tool and the annual cost of running the system is approximately \$1m.

Comment**Identifier**

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

Food waste is a key challenge for our industry. By tackling it, we have the significant opportunity to reduce operational costs at hotel level, reduce upstream carbon emissions and help address some of the global social issues around food production. IHG was the first global hotel company to use the award-winning Winnow Vision AI enabled technology, with the goal to help our hotels achieve a 30% reduction in food waste. Through the use of an intelligent camera, smart scales and AI-based smart meter technology, Winnow Vision analyses ingredients during food preparation, as well as plates returned to the kitchen, to assess which food items are most wasted and in what quantities. This builds up a bank of data which in turn informs buying decisions, shapes menus and hones food preparation techniques. Winnow's technology has been successfully installed in several IHG hotels across our EMEA region and is being rolled out to interested hotels in other regions. As an example, one hotel benefiting from this approach is InterContinental® Fujairah Resort, UAE. In just six months, the resort was able to reduce food waste by more than 50%.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
Other, please specify (Internal scenario analysis)	We use a materiality matrix to embed our responsible business priorities within IHG's strategic approach and our principal risks. We consider the areas of greatest impact on the business and the areas where we can make the greatest positive contribution. The matrix, together with stakeholder feedback, helps us identify our responsible business targets. We consider energy and carbon as a key material issue to our business and we continually look to improve our approach to embedding responsible business practices across the organisation. We have an in-house 'threat intelligence' capability, supplemented by third party expertise, that provides key teams with intelligence information and planning support in response to macro factors, such as e.g. risks posed by extreme weather events. In addition, specific elements of our risk management framework relate to these areas, such as our codes of conduct in relation to trade restrictions and the environment. Risks and opportunities are identified through meetings and workshops with senior managers, combined with external research and monitoring. Risks are recorded and risk profiles are updated quarterly in line with our Strategic Planning Process. Regional and functional risks are synthesised and combined with a strategic/ global lens by the Risk Working Group (RWG), including our Company Secretary and General Council, Global Heads of Risk Management, Strategy, the Programme Office and Internal Audit. The RWG proposes a set of Major Risks to the Executive, Audit Committee and Board, who review these bi-annually. In 2018, we also worked with PwC to identify and update materials risks and threats from macro trends, such as climate change. This work continued in 2019, with the aim of embedding climate-related issues and broader responsibility considerations into the decision-making and strategy development processes of the business. In 2019, we made carbon reduction one of our 10 global hotel metrics and set our new, approved Science Based Targets to 2030. We started working with a consultancy to develop a bespoke modelling tool to help us compare and evaluate different scenarios for achieving our SBTs and understand the impact of different achievement paths on our short-, medium- and long-term financial planning processes. Finally, following our public support of the TCFD recommendations, we have also started working with a specialised consultancy to further evolve our approach to scenario analysis processes and extend the time horizon for assessing and managing climate-related risks beyond 2030.
Please select	

C3.1d

(C3.1d) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Climate-related risks, including both physical and transition risks, can impact the operations of our existing estate (e.g. influencing the choice of heating or cooling systems), as well as the design and development of new hotels in our pipeline, to ensure they meet current and emerging environmental regulations. As we embed the TCFD recommendations further into the business, we are starting to look more closely at the impact of climate-related risks on our target markets and growth strategies.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	In 2019, we made carbon reduction one of our 10 global hotel metrics for all IHG hotels, including all franchised hotels (our value chain). Throughout the year, we inform our hotels and senior leadership of our performance in this area and recommend hotel actions to meet our carbon reduction targets. Carbon performance is a key element of operational excellence across our value chain. After labour costs, utility costs are the highest operational cost for our hotels. Reducing energy and water consumption is therefore business critical to operating a high performing and profitable hotel. To support this, we recommend solutions to hotels through budget guidance and we have a number of key internal success metrics in place for relevant stakeholders, including key performance objectives for sub-sets of Finance and Hotel Operations. In addition, looking at our corporate supply chain, we have a Supplier Code of Conduct in place that considers, amongst others, the commitment of suppliers to environmental sustainability.
Investment in R&D	Yes	During 2019, we have worked with a specialised consultancy to research different energy saving/ carbon reduction solutions for our hotels and estimate the level of investment required as well as the ROIs for each solution. As a franchised business, this is critical research that we use in developing recommendations and practical case studies for our estate - for our managed hotels (over which we have direct operational control) as well as our franchised estate (where this type of research can help influence hotel owners' approach to climate-related risks). We intend to build on this research as we continue with the implementation of the TCFD recommendations and look to assess the financial impacts of climate-related risks.
Operations	Yes	Realising the risks climate change can pose to the business, in 2019 we made carbon reduction one of our 10 hotel metrics for all IHG hotels globally. Each hotel is set an annual carbon reduction target, which in our managed hotels (i.e. our own operations) directly links to the remuneration of hotels' General Managers. Throughout the year, we inform our hotels and senior leadership of our performance in this area and recommend actions to meet our carbon reduction targets. Carbon performance is a key element of operational excellence and business performance. After labour costs, utility costs are the highest operational cost for our hotels. Reducing energy and water consumption is therefore business critical to operating a high performing and profitable hotel. To support this, we recommend solutions to hotels through budget guidance and we have a number of key internal success metrics in place for relevant stakeholders, including key performance objectives for sub-sets of Finance and Hotel Operations.

C3.1e

(C3.1e) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Indirect costs Capital allocation	Example of direct/ indirect costs: Carbon performance is a key element of operational excellence and business performance. After labour costs, utility costs are the highest operational cost for our hotels (direct for our managed estate, indirect in terms of our franchised estate). Reducing energy and water consumption is therefore business critical to operating a high performing and profitable hotel. To support this, we consider energy costs in financial planning processes and recommend relevant energy saving/ carbon reduction solutions to hotels through budget guidance and IHG Green Engage. Our commitments to environmental sustainability, including e.g. our Science Based Targets, also affect annual OPEX allocated to relevant research and specialist consultancy support required to meet our targets and commitments. Example of capital allocation: IHG Green Engage is our global environmental management system and is critical to our ability to assess, evaluate and mitigate climate-related risks (both physical and transition risks). Our assessments of climate-related risks therefore inform e.g. annual CAPEX allocated to the maintenance and enhancement of IHG Green Engage.

C3.1f

(C3.1f) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Both absolute and intensity targets

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Other, please specify (Owned, leased and managed hotels)

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (location-based) +3 (upstream)

Base year

2018

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

3120316

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

2652268.6

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

We're committed to reducing absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 (FERA) greenhouse gas emissions from our owned, leased and managed hotels by 15% by 2030, from a 2018 base year. This target was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. We have also committed to reducing our scope 3 GHG emissions per square metre from our franchised hotels by 46% by 2030, from a 2018 base year. We plan to start reporting against these new targets in our 2020 Annual Report.

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (location-based) +3 (downstream)

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (CO2e per occupied room)

Base year

2017

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

28.5

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

6

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

26.79

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

10

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

12

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

26.8

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

99.4152046783625

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain (including target coverage)

Between 2013 and 2017, we reduced our carbon footprint per occupied room by 15% (against a 2012 baseline). In 2018, we set a target to reduce our carbon footprint per occupied room by a further 6%, from a 2017 base year. To help us achieve this, in 2019 we included carbon as one of our 10 global hotel metrics and set individual carbon reduction targets for all IHG hotels globally, including all our franchised hotels. Through IHG Green Engage, we support hotels with best practice guidance and practical solutions to help ensure we succeed together. By end of 2019, we reported a 5.9% reduction in carbon per occupied room against a 2017 base year, nearly meeting our 2020 target one year early. In 2019, we then set new science-based targets for our managed and franchised estate, approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. We have publicly committed to reducing our absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 (FERA) GHG emissions from our owned, leased and managed hotels by 15% by 2030, from a 2018 base year. We have also committed to reducing our scope 3 GHG emissions per square metre from our franchised hotels by 46% by 2030, from a 2018 base year. We plan to start reporting against these new targets in our 2020 Annual Report.

Target reference number

Int 2

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 3 (downstream)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per square meter

Base year

2018

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

89.2

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

48.168

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions****Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)****% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

In 2019, we set new science-based targets for our managed and franchised estate, approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. We have publicly committed to reducing our absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 (FERA) GHG emissions from our owned, leased and managed hotels by 15% by 2030, from a 2018 base year. We have also committed to reducing our scope 3 GHG emissions per square metre from our franchised hotels by 46% by 2030, from a 2018 base year. We plan to start reporting against these new targets in our 2020 Annual Report.

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

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*	16	2017
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	21318	1087041
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Solar Farm)
--------------------------------	------------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

30.34

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

36024

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

97897

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

The voco Kirkton Park Hunter Valley installed 370 solar panel each with 100KW to support energy needs and sustainability of the hotel operation.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

400

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

30000

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

37244

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

The ANA Holiday Inn Resorts Miyazaki maximized Japan government's support on sustainability via a 25% subsidy program for LED installation to the hotel.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

70

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

35500

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

25058

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

The Holiday Inn Express Singapore Clark Quay installed LED lighting section by section to reduce energy consumption and improve guest experience

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	We encourage our hotels in the UK to use the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) as a driver for taking energy efficiency action by implementing solutions from IHG Green Engage. The cost of the CRC allowances for our hotels can mean that some actions have a faster payback than typical for UK hotels. The requirement to be reporting energy consumption also embeds good energy management practices.
Employee engagement	Our online environmental sustainability platform, the IHG Green Engage system is a foundation standard. One of the first actions we require hotels in IHG Green Engage is developing a Green Team which involves engaging employees and getting them involved in helping to develop and implement sustainability innovations in our hotels including those that reduce carbon and energy. We also encourage best practice sharing through case studies available to hotels within IHG Green Engage and through internal social media platforms We also promote employee engagement in our headquarters through an active Green Team with members from different departments.
Marginal abatement cost curve	When we developed the Green Solutions for our global online sustainability platform IHG Green Engage, we calculated energy/carbon savings, marginal cost, annual savings, payback periods, IRR and NPV for each action item. The ROI of Green Solutions is shared within the IHG Green Engage platform for all our hotels globally.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	We are continuously looking to promote our hotels that invest in energy efficiency and carbon reduction. Hotels that implement solutions well are promoted internally through internal communications channels and videos. We also have regional competitions and awards for hotels that have made the most significant contribution to minimising their environmental impacts through IHG Green Engage. We also have four levels within Green Engage so hotels can improve their performance and be recognised for taking on more sustainability actions.
Other (Environmental Management System)	IHG Green Engage is our main tool for driving emissions reduction activities in our hotels. The programme provides more than 200 solutions for IHG branded hotels to help reduce energy, waste, water and carbon emissions. Each solution has a step-by-step implementation guide that is backed up by financial modelling. By working through 4 levels of certification hotels focus on quick wins first which can achieve significant emissions reduction.
Employee engagement	As part of IHG Green Engage, hotels are asked to complete action O-4-2 "Training for green practices", which requires key hotel teams to be trained on environmental sustainability practices.
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	We widely use success case studies from our own portfolio to drive investment in emissions reduction activities. These case studies are always brand and region specific to make it more relevant to our hotels. To remain transparent, we include ROI facts and specifications.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

October 1 2011

Base year end

September 30 2012

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

378778

Comment

The IHG estate is subject to constant change, with acquisitions and divestments occurring in a small percentage of the estate each year. Because both the total estate and the sample used to estimate impacts are different each year, we recalculate the baseline each year to make sure that any changes are measured against a comparable baseline. We report Scope 1 and 2 emissions as defined by the GHG protocol as follows: Scope 1 (Direct emissions): combustion of fuel and operation of facilities; and Scope 2 (Indirect emissions): electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased for own use. To ensure the quality of participation in the IHG Green Engage system, hotels that reach any level of certification undergo a third-party assurance process administered by Deloitte. We work with sustainability reporting specialist company Anthesis annually to report on and verify our carbon, water and waste data. Anthesis uses a sampling and extrapolation methodology to estimate our carbon and water footprint; and waste usage.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

October 1 2011

Base year end

September 30 2012

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1737685

Comment

The IHG estate is subject to constant change, with acquisitions and divestments occurring in a small percentage of the estate each year. Because both the total estate and the sample used to estimate impacts are different each year, we recalculate the baseline each year to make sure that any changes are measured against a comparable baseline. To ensure the quality of participation in the IHG Green Engage system, hotels that reach any level of certification undergo a third-party assurance process administered by Deloitte. We work with sustainability reporting specialist company Anthesis annually to report on and verify our carbon, water and waste data. Anthesis uses a sampling and extrapolation methodology to estimate our carbon and water footprint; and waste usage.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

October 1 2011

Base year end

September 30 2012

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1750044

Comment

The IHG estate is subject to constant change, with acquisitions and divestments occurring in a small percentage of the estate each year. Because both the total estate and the sample used to estimate impacts are different each year, we recalculate the baseline each year to make sure that any changes are measured against a comparable baseline. To ensure the quality of participation in the IHG Green Engage system, hotels that reach any level of certification undergo a third-party assurance process administered by Deloitte. We work with sustainability reporting specialist company Anthesis annually to report on and verify our carbon, water and waste data. Anthesis uses a sampling and extrapolation methodology to estimate our carbon and water footprint; and waste usage.

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Other, please specify (The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (WBCSD/WRI, 2004) and the Hotel Carbon Measurement Guidelines (World Travel and Tourism Council and International Tourism Partnership, 2011).)

C5.2a

(C5.2a) Provide details of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (WBCSD/WRI, 2004) and the Hotel Carbon Measurement Guidelines (World Travel and Tourism Council and International Tourism Partnership, 2011) were both informative in calculating the carbon footprint.

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
529093

Start date
October 1 2018

End date
September 30 2019

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
508617

Start date
October 1 2017

End date
September 30 2018

Comment

As IHG's System Size is continually changing and number of hotels reporting data to the IHG Green System increases annually, we have restated the data for the reporting year.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
479280

Start date
October 1 2016

End date
September 30 2017

Comment

As IHG's System Size is continually changing and number of hotels reporting data to the IHG Green System increases annually, we have restated the data for the reporting year.

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
426870

Start date
October 1 2015

End date
September 30 2016

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

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

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

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

2008037

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

2028531

Start date

October 1 2018

End date

September 30 2019

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

1949694

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

Start date

October 1 2017

End date

September 30 2018

Comment

As IHG's System Size is continually changing and number of hotels reporting data to the IHG Green System increases annually, we have restated the data for the reporting year.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

1863266

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

Start date

October 1 2016

End date

September 30 2017

Comment

As IHG's System Size is continually changing and number of hotels reporting data to the IHG Green System increases annually, we have restated the data for the reporting year.

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

1914276

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

Start date

October 1 2015

End date

September 30 2016

Comment

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

1571690

Emissions calculation methodology

The above number was calculated based on 2018 data, to identify key scope 3 categories for our SBTi submission. Our public scope 3 targets, approved by the SBTi, cover FERA emissions from our owned, leased and managed hotels, as well as scope 1, 2, and 3 (FERA) GHG emissions from our franchised hotels, which together make up over 70% of our scope 3 emissions.

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

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

IHG did not purchase any capital goods in 2018.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

673924

Emissions calculation methodology

The above number was calculated based on 2018 data, to identify key scope 3 categories for our SBTi submission. Our public scope 3 targets, approved by the SBTi, cover FERA emissions from our owned, leased and managed hotels, as well as scope 1, 2, and 3 (FERA) GHG emissions from our franchised hotels, which together make up over 70% of our scope 3 emissions.

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

100

Please explain

Emissions are calculated using data from our hotels.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

8

Emissions calculation methodology

The above number was calculated based on 2018 data, to identify key scope 3 categories for our SBTi submission.

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

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

23463

Emissions calculation methodology

The above number was calculated based on 2018 data, to identify key scope 3 categories for our SBTi submission.

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

Please explain

Business travel**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

22610

Emissions calculation methodology

The above number was calculated based on 2018 data, to identify key scope 3 categories for our SBTi submission.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****Employee commuting****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

14893

Emissions calculation methodology

The above number was calculated based on 2018 data, to identify key scope 3 categories for our SBTi submission.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**Please explain****Upstream leased assets****Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

IHG does not lease any assets that are not already included in Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant. IHG does not manufacture, physically ship or sell any physical goods. Given the nature of our business, we have determined this category to be not relevant for our Scope 3 reporting.

Processing of sold products**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant. IHG does not manufacture, physically ship or sell any physical goods. Given the nature of our business, we have determined this category to be not relevant for our Scope 3 reporting.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant. IHG does not manufacture, physically ship or sell any physical goods. Given the nature of our business, we have determined this category to be not relevant for our Scope 3 reporting.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant. IHG does not manufacture, physically ship or sell any physical goods. Given the nature of our business, we have determined this category to be not relevant for our Scope 3 reporting.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

IHG does not lease any assets to third parties.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

3310906

Emissions calculation methodology

The above number was calculated based on 2018 data, to identify key scope 3 categories for our SBTi submission. Our public scope 3 targets, approved by the SBTi, cover FERA emissions from our owned, leased and managed hotels, as well as scope 1, 2, and 3 (FERA) GHG emissions from our franchised hotels, which together make up over 70% of our scope 3 emissions. Please note that the above number reflects 2018 emissions from our franchised hotels, including FERA. The number therefore slightly differs from our scope 3 emissions in our 2019 Annual Report.

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

100

Please explain

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

IHG does not have any significant investments. We have determined this category to be not relevant for our Scope 3 reporting.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

44.7

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

2537130

Metric denominator

room night produced

Metric denominator: Unit total

56769503

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

3

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Emissions per occupied room decreased by 3% over the period due to emission reduction activities.

Intensity figure

0.0012180173

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

2537130

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

2083000000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

4.2

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Emissions per unit revenue decreased because revenue increased and emissions reducing activities helped to reduce growth in overall emissions.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	451667	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	549	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	951	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	75928	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
Other, please specify (CO2e)	0	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Americas	95759
Other, please specify (EMEA)	194786
Other, please specify (Greater China)	238547

C7.3

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

By business division

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
CP – Crowne Plaza	165573
CW – Candlewood Suites	6473
EX – Holiday Inn Express	29657
HI – Holiday Inn	107890
IC – InterContinental Hotel	146690
IN – Indigo Hotel	5967
KI - Kimpton Hotel	28574
SB – Staybridge Suites	6396
UL - Hualuxe Hotel	8915
VN - Even Hotel	1736
VX- Voco	1673
Global Offices	657
IHG Army Hotels	11855
Regent Hotels & Resorts	1925
Southern Pacific Hotel Corp	930
Unbranded	4181

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Americas	195256	195256	546503	
Other, please specify (EMEA)	917864	938358	1707259	
Other, please specify (Greater China)	894916	894916	1577237	

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
CP – Crowne Plaza	599643	601108
CW – Candlewood Suites	22361	22361
EX – Holiday Inn Express	100269	100871
HI – Holiday Inn	383404	384247
IC – InterContinental Hotel	689942	705302
IN – Indigo Hotel	31340	31457
KI – Kimpton Hotel	62521	62775
SB – Staybridge Suites	20217	20217
UL – Hualuxe Hotel	29682	29682
VN – Even Hotel	1685	1685
VX – Voco	17559	17559
Global Offices	11091	11768
IHG Army Hotels	1592	1592
Regent Hotels & Resorts	13698	14622
Southern Pacific Hotel Corp	2321	2574
Unbranded	20711	20711

C7.9

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

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption		<Not Applicable>		
Other emissions reduction activities	77378	Decreased	3	The occupied room nights total for IHG increased by 6.4% while at the same time the total CO2e increased by 3.2%, due to emission reduction activities, giving an overall decrease of 3.0%
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	156196	Increased	6.4	Our emissions increased over the reporting period as our portfolio of hotels grew and increase in the number of occupied rooms across our estate by 6.4%
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)		2295523	2295523
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>		3340106	3340106
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>		136703	136703
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>		164640	164640
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>		189550	189550
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	11813	<Not Applicable>	11813
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	11813	6126522	6138335

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

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

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

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

126960

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat****MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam****MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration**Emission factor**

0.245

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Comment

Unknown amount for self generation

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Fuel Oil Number 4

Heating value

Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

123988

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Emission factor

0.268

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Defra GHG Emission Factors 2019

Comment

Unknown amount for self-generation

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Gas Oil

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

80585

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Emission factor

0.257

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Defra GHG Emission Factors 2019

Comment

Unknown amount for self-generation

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

13490

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Emission factor

0.184

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Defra GHG Emission Factors 2019

Comment

Unknown amount for self-generation

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

137630

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat****MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam****MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration**Emission factor**

0.214

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Defra GHG Emission Factors 2019

Comment

Unknown amount for self-generation

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1767028

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

1760766

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

6262

Emission factor

0.184

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Defra GHG Emission Factors 2019

Comment**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Petrol

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

45842

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat****MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam****MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Emission factor

0.234

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Defra GHG Emission Factors 2019

Comment

Unknown amount for self-generation

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	7534	7534	6302	6302
Heat	7750	7750	5512	5512
Steam	9756	9756	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator)

Low-carbon technology type

Geothermal

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Please select

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

876

Comment

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator)

Low-carbon technology type

Other, please specify (Solar Water Heating)

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Please select

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

2743

Comment

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator)

Low-carbon technology type

Other, please specify (Heat pump Energy)

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Please select

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1893

Comment

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator)

Low-carbon technology type

Other, please specify (Renewable energy produced)

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Please select

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

6302

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Other, please specify (Energy usage - kWh per room night)

Metric value

108.4

Metric numerator

6,151,561,407

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

56,769,503

% change from previous year

2

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

The roomnights total for IHG Increased by 6.4% while at the same time the total energy use Increased by 4.2%, due to emission reduction activities, giving an overall decrease of 2.0%

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	No	

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

APEX_Assurance_Statement_2019.pdf

Page/ section reference

All

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

APEX_Assurance_Statement_2019.pdf

Page/ section reference

all

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

APEX_Assurance_Statement_2019.pdf

Page/ section reference

all

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Franchises

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

APEX_Assurance_Statement_2019.pdf

Page/section reference

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Corrective and Preventative Action plans)

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

As part of our introductory pilot programme in 2018, we continued to make good progress with our supplier risk assurance programme in 2019 . As part of the of assessments, we issued a desktop-based risk assessment to all our Market Place Suppliers to help us understand their environmental, governance and human rights practices.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2019, we reviewed responses and categorised them based on their risk profile. Requesting corrective action plans have been put in place where there has been a deviation from our expectations. Strategic suppliers receive hands on support from IHG in form of business performance reviews to promote value realisation, mitigating risk and creating healthy partnerships

Comment

Definition of marketplace: centralised procurement programme for both managed and franchised hotels in the US, Mexico and Canada.

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Supplier Code of Conduct)

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

To ensure that our suppliers act with the same integrity and respect as we do, in 2019 we updated our Supplier Code of Conduct ('Supplier Code'). It sets out the requirements, principles and values that IHG has adopted to promote ethical conduct in the workplace, safe working conditions in the supply chain, treatment of persons with respectand dignity, and environmentally responsible practices.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In total, as of 31 December 2019, 3,688 suppliers have signed the Supplier Code.

Comment

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In 2019, we introduced the IHG Green Supplier Scorecard, which helps us understand the environmental credentials of prospective IHG suppliers going through our tendering process. The programme's criteria poses sustainability related questions on raw materials, manufacturing methods, transportation and the use phase of the product, which we subsequently use to assess potential suppliers' green credentials.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

45% of new contracts through our tendering processes were awarded to an IHG Green Supplier

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

58

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

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

<Not Applicable>

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

As part of collaborating with our customers, we have set up an automated feed from IHG Green Engage into IHG's Request for Proposal system which hotels use to respond to corporate clients requests for rooms.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2019, 58% IHG's corporate clients utilised the Global Business Travel Association's CR question as part of the tender process which has been steadily growing year on year. In 2014, the same utilisation rate was only 41%.

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

100

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

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

<Not Applicable>

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

All our brands communicate to our guests about linen reuse giving them the opportunity to reuse their hotels linens. Through our Greener Stay programme, participating hotels can offers IHG Rewards Club members (IHG's loyalty programme) the opportunity to forgo housekeeping, reducing their energy and water usage associated with linen cleaning

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

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

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

<Not Applicable>

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

We report our sustainability data to Ecovadis and CDP annually, which is shared with our corporate clients.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

C12.1d

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

Third-party owners and franchisees

Operating as a predominately franchised business (82%), the third party hotels owners who own, operate and finance IHG branded hotels are integral to the Groups long term success and our sustainability strategy especially as in 2019, we set science-based targets to reduce our scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions from our franchised hotels by 46% per square metre by 2030. As part of our engagement with the owners in our value chain, we engage with them formally through the IHG Owners Association and we are creating a new sustainability committee.

All IHG hotels globally must operate to a set of brand and operating standards including using our online sustainability platform. As well as helping our hotels measure, report and manage their use of energy, carbon, water and waste, the tool provides more than 200 Green Solutions – sustainable and efficient actions that hotels can implement to reduce their environmental footprint including those that reduce their use of carbon, energy and water.

In 2019, hotel carbon metric was included for the first time, putting carbon reduction as one of 10 key measures for our all our hotels globally. To help hotels achieve their target, we provided training and resources for hotel teams including their engineers, sharing guidance and best practices in achieving energy efficiency and carbon reduction.

Investors

IHG is a public listed company, listed on the London Stock Exchange and our investors increasingly integrating environmental factors into their investment cases and decisions. Our Board, Investors Relations and Corporate Responsibility team are in regular dialogue with our investors as we discuss our climate strategy. Throughout the year, we also respond to a number of organisations who collect energy, carbon and water data and disclosures which is purchased by investors as part of ESG investment strategies.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations
- Funding research organizations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other, please specify (carbon)	Support	Carbon reduction is one of IHG's eight global sustainability areas of focus. IHG works regularly with key policy makers, especially in our key markets such as the the United States to advance legislative and policy proposals that provide environmental benefit without burdensome costs to the growth of our industry.	IHG meets regularly with key policymakers in the United States to encourage legislation that incentivises energy efficiency and balances business growth with environmental needs. We work with associations in our key markets around the world such as the UKHospitality , Business in the Community, International Tourism Partnership, American Hotel and Lodging Association, and International Association of Holiday Inns (our Owner's Association) to influence policy on a variety of issues which impact our hotels, including carbon policy. Working with member organisations and working groups such as the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) in the UK who represent businesses interests to Government, World Travel and Tourism Council and International Tourism Partnership to develop standardised carbon reporting within the tourism and hotels sectors. For example, in the United States IHG meets regularly with policymakers from both sides of the aisle and both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. Over the last several years we have engaged with key bipartisan congressional leaders to encourage market-based sustainability solutions and shared our success with Green Engage as validation that these types of programs are good for the environment and the bottom line. We regularly met with senior policy makers in the Federal government to promote the same message. Most recently, we have engaged both the Democratic and Republican staff of the House of Representatives Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, the committee charged with delivering climate policy recommendations to Congress to achieve substantial and permanent reductions in pollution and other activities that contribute to the climate crisis. We discussed IHG's sustainability efforts and how legislators can incentivize sustainability efforts IHG has also spent considerable time educating lawmakers in both the House of Representatives and the Senate on innovative market-based approaches. In particular, IHG worked closely with leaders of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the Small Business Committee to explore energy efficiency policies that would benefit small businesses.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

American Hotel & Lodging Association: AH&LA provides focused advocacy, communications support and educational resources for the hospitality industry.

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

American Hotel & Lodging Association's Sustainability Committee's mission is to advocate, communicate, and educate on behalf of the lodging industry in order to create business value through sustainability strategies defined as social responsibility and environmental protection. AH&LA has developed a series of comprehensive, sustainable greening guidelines designed expressly to create an environmental-friendly and sustainable hotel. AH&LA provides hoteliers with the resources, tools and education to effectively implement sustainable strategies and helps guide the US Government towards making more sustainable decisions through travel.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Our CEO for the Americas sits on the Executive Committee Our Chief Development Officers, Americas is on the Board of Directors Head of Government affairs sits on the Advocacy Cabinet

Trade association

Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The GSTC established and manages global sustainable standards with the aim of increasing sustainable tourism knowledge and practices among public and private stakeholders. IHG is represented on the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC), which serves as the international body for establishing and managing standards for sustainable tourism.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Trade association

Global Business Travel Association (GBTA)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

GBTA is the world's leading business travel and meetings organisation with over 9,000 members. GBTA and the GBTA Foundation deliver world-class education, events, research, advocacy and media to a network of travel professionals. IHG is represented on the Sustainability Committee, which is committed to engaging and educating the business travel community to find a balance between people, planet and profit. It aims to balance the social, economic and environmental impact of their members' business travel programmes.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

IHG also serves on the Global Business Travel Association (GBTA) sustainability committee. The objective of the Sustainability Committee is to provide leadership and resources to help GBTA member organizations balance the social, economic and environmental impact of their business travel programs. In 2016, we took a leading role in developing sustainability benchmarking tool.

Trade association

International Tourism Partnership

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The ITP, convenes the world's leading hotel companies for combined action on carbon, water, youth employment and human rights.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

IHG was one of the founding members of the ITP. We work with our industry peers to share knowledge and resources, develop policy and implement programmes which have a positive social, economic and environmental impact. IHG sits on the carbon and water working group the ITP Over the years, IHG has worked with other ITP members to develop measurement initiatives for carbon and water, and to develop policies and guidance to hotels on human trafficking. In 2017, IHG collaborated with ITP members to develop and launch the ITP's 2030 Goals for Sustainable Development, helping the sector make a positive contribution to the UN's SDGs and to the COP 21 climate agreements.

Trade association

UKHospitality

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

UKHospitality is the powerful voice representing the broad hospitality sector in the UK

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

IHG sits on the UKH Sustainability Public Forum

C12.3d

(C12.3d) Do you publicly disclose a list of all research organizations that you fund?

No

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Our policy influencing activities are directly tied to the business and our approach to policy is a core function of Global Corporate Affairs. Both IHG's Corporate Responsibility team, which leads on environmental sustainability, and Government Affairs team report to the Executive Vice President of Global Corporate Affairs. Structurally, therefore, decisions about IHG's policy positions are de facto aligned with our climate change strategy. The processes that support this are regular meetings with the business owners on each of the policy issues we track, as well as regular updates from the business to the Public Affairs function and back again. In order to ensure that these activities are consistent in their implementation, the Government Affairs and Corporate Responsibility teams work together to provide recommendations on all direct and indirect activities that further IHG's overall climate change strategy. This also includes engagement on indirect activities with trade associations, as our sustainability experts advises our key trade group – the American Hotel and Lodging Association – on activities influencing policy in this arena as members of the Association's sustainability committee.

Carbon and climate change is also one of our 8 key policy issues – Key messages to influence policy or engage key business or policy makers are done consistently through the joint approach within the remit of Corporate Responsibility's Sustainability and Government Affairs team.

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Page/Section reference

34 Our culture, responsible business and stakeholders (strategy) 45 Carbon footprint per occupied room (emissions figures) 52 Risk management (Risks and opportunities) 92 Corporate Responsibility Report - now the Board Responsible Business Committee (Governance) 223 Directors' Report (Emissions figures)

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Comment

IHG Annual Report and Form 20-F 2019

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Please select

Attach the document

Page/Section reference

Content elements

Please select

Comment

C15. Signoff

C-FI

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

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Vice President, Global Corporate Responsibility	Other, please specify (Vice President, Global Corporate Responsibility)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	2083000000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	GB	00BHJYC057

SC1.1

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

Requesting member

Bank of America

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

140.03

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 1 were 529092.83 tCO₂.

Requesting member

Bank of America

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

532.11

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 2 were 2008036.7 tCO₂.

Requesting member

Bank of America

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

728.16

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 3 were 2758518.28 tCO₂.

Requesting member

HP Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

80.83

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 1 were 529092.83 tCO2.

Requesting member

HP Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

307.17

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 2 were 2008036.7 tCO2.

Requesting member

HP Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

420.34

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 3 were 2758518.28 tCO₂.

Requesting member

Cisco Systems, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

262.8

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 1 were 529092.83 tCO₂.

Requesting member

Cisco Systems, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

998.63

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 2 were 2008036.7 tCO2.

Requesting member

Cisco Systems, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1366.55

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 3 were 2758518.28 tCO2.

Requesting member

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

120.62

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 1 were 529092.83 tCO2.

Requesting member

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

458.37

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions madeRatio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 2 were 2008036.7 tCO₂.**Requesting member**

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

627.25

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions madeRatio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 3 were 2758518.28 tCO₂.**Requesting member**

KPMG UK

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

185.97

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions madeRatio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 1 were 529092.83 tCO₂.**Requesting member**

KPMG UK

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

706.7

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions madeRatio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 2 were 2008036.7 tCO₂.**Requesting member**

KPMG UK

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

967.06

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate

to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 3 were 2758518.28 tCO2.

Requesting member

MetLife, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

26.9

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 2 were 2008036.7 tCO2.

Requesting member

MetLife, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

102.22

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 3 were 2758518.28 tCO2.

Requesting member

MetLife, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

139.88

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 3 were 2758518.28 tCO2.

Requesting member

The Allstate Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27.5

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 1 were 529092.83 tCO2.

Requesting member

The Allstate Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

104.49

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 2 were 2008036.7 tCO2.

Requesting member

The Allstate Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

142.98

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 3 were 2758518.28 tCO2.

Requesting member

VMware, Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions**Verified**

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Requesting member

VMware, Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

35.04

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 1 were 529092.83 tCO₂.

Requesting member

VMware, Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

133.17

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 2 were 2008036.7 tCO₂.

Requesting member

VMware, Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

182.23

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 3 were 2758518.28 tCO₂.

Requesting member

Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

146.39

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO₂ of which Scope 1 were 529092.83 tCO₂.

Requesting member

Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Commodity

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

556.28

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global

estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 2 were 2008036.7 tCO2.

Requesting member

Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

761.23

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Our footprint was calculated as part of a 2019 study using data from a sample of hotels. For 2019, in line with the methodology set out in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, the sample covered 5,193 (92%) of our 5,663 hotels. During 2011, IHG also sponsored a study carried out by Cornell University which calculated the emissions from a sample of 45 hotels. The data from IHG Green Engage and the Cornell Study was extrapolated to derive an estimate of the carbon footprint for the IHG global estate. To derive as accurate an extrapolation as possible, the hotels in both samples were classified by brand and region, and occupancy data for each hotel (room nights sold) was used to derive a carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand in each region. Using the average carbon footprint per room night sold for each brand and region, the total carbon footprint for 2018 for each hotel was calculated by multiplying the relevant (brand and regionally specific) carbon footprint per room night sold by the room nights sold by each hotel for the period. The total carbon footprint was calculated by aggregating the individual footprints of each hotel in the global estate. To allocate to a customer, the carbon per occupied room figure of 26.80kg is multiplied by the number of occupied rooms related to that customer in 2019. Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions were then determined from the ratio of IHG's own 2019 scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (<https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business>)

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Ratio was identified from the 2019 IHG Annual Report. Total Scope1+2+3 emissions were 5295647.82 tCO2 of which Scope 3 were 2758518.28 tCO2.

SC1.2

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

Greenhouse gas emissions data is provided on page 223 of our 2019 Annual Report and Form 20-F.

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Other, please specify (Emissions reporting from specific hotels)	The Global Business Travel Association (GBTA) provides Request for Proposal (RFP) question sets for corporate clients seeking to contract for hotel rooms. In 2013 the GBTA launched a Corporate Responsibility question set which includes questions regarding the carbon footprint of a hotel and per occupied room. We have set up a data feed from IHG Green Engage to IHG's RFP systems so that hotels can easily report on their carbon footprint to corporate clients using the GBTA's question sets.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

The Global Business Travel Association (GBTA) provides Request for Proposal (RFP) question sets for corporate clients seeking to contract for hotel rooms. In 2013 the GBTA launched a Corporate Responsibility question set which includes questions regarding the carbon footprint of a hotel and per occupied room. We have set up a data feed from IHG Green Engage to IHG's RFP systems so that hotels can easily report on their carbon footprint to corporate clients using the GBTA's question sets.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2020-2021 CDP Action Exchange initiative?

No

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2019-2020 Action Exchange initiative?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Please select

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms