



Intercontinental Hotels Group

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

2024: We are a global hospitality company with 19 hotel brands, one of the industry's largest loyalty programmes, over 6,600 open hotels in more than 100 countries, and a further 714 hotels in our development pipeline. We predominantly franchise our brands and manage hotels on behalf of third party hotel owners.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ 5 years

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

Select from:

☒ 5 years

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

Select from:

☒ 5 years

[Fixed row]

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

33400000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

XS2723593187

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

GB00BHJYC057

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

45857P608

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IHG

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BHJYC05

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

2138007ZFQYRUSLU3J98

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

738801005

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Fiji

☒ Guam

☒ Oman

☒ China

☒ Egypt

☒ India

- ✓ Peru
- ✓ Aruba
- ✓ Libya
- ✓ Malta
- ✓ Qatar
- ✓ Spain
- ✓ Angola
- ✓ Jordan
- ✓ Kuwait
- ✓ Mexico
- ✓ Poland
- ✓ Serbia
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Germany
- ✓ Grenada
- ✓ Hungary
- ✓ Lebanon
- ✓ Colombia
- ✓ Dominica
- ✓ Honduras
- ✓ Malaysia
- ✓ Maldives
- ✓ Australia
- ✓ Indonesia
- ✓ Mauritius
- ✓ Nicaragua
- ✓ Singapore
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ New Zealand
- ✓ Philippines

- ✓ Italy
- ✓ Japan
- ✓ Bhutan
- ✓ Brazil
- ✓ Canada
- ✓ France
- ✓ Israel
- ✓ Turkey
- ✓ Algeria
- ✓ Armenia
- ✓ Austria
- ✓ Bahrain
- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Ukraine
- ✓ Vanuatu
- ✓ Bulgaria
- ✓ Cambodia
- ✓ Portugal
- ✓ Slovenia
- ✓ Thailand
- ✓ Viet Nam
- ✓ Argentina
- ✓ Bangladesh
- ✓ Kazakhstan
- ✓ Montenegro
- ✓ Seychelles
- ✓ Uzbekistan
- ✓ Saudi Arabia
- ✓ South Africa
- ✓ Taiwan, China

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rico | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cayman Islands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> French Polynesia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Papua New Guinea | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong SAR, China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China, Macao Special Administrative Region |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Northern Mariana Islands | |

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

- ☒ No, this is confidential data

(1.8.2) Comment

Given IHG has a predominantly asset-light business model, with the majority of hotels owned by third parties and unlike company-owned properties, franchised and managed hotels have independent ownership, including decisions related to infrastructure, utilities and carbon. We therefore do not share the geolocation data for these hotels.

[Fixed row]

(1.15) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

Select all that apply

- ☒ 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

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Boards, plywood, engineered wood

☒ Paper

☒ Other, please specify :Hotel furniture

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

IHG does not consider timber a significant commodity in terms of revenue. We assess the significance of agricultural commodities by evaluating whether their procurement or use contributes materially to our core business income. In this case, timber is an operational input rather than a revenue driver. We predominantly franchise our brands and manage hotels on behalf of third-party hotel owners. Most of our revenue is generated through franchise fees based upon a fixed percentage of rooms revenue when a guest stays at one of our hotels. In 2024, franchised hotels represented 73% of our hotel rooms and operate independently of IHG, falling outside its operational control. Procurement of goods and services by these franchise hotels is not carried out by IHG. Timber is used in our direct operations (corporate offices and owned, leased and managed properties representing 27% of total IHG hotel rooms in 2024) primarily in the form of wood and paper products, such as furniture and printed materials. These materials support our service offerings but are not directly linked to revenue generation.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Crude palm oil (CPO)
- ☒ Palm oil derivatives
- ☒ Refined palm oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- ☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

- ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

These materials are used in our operations and support our service offerings, but they are not directly tied to revenue generation. We determine the significance in terms of revenue of agricultural commodities by assessing whether their procurement or use materially contributes to our core business income. Timber, palm oil, cattle products, soy, rubber, cocoa and coffee are all considered an operational inputs rather than a revenue drivers. Furthermore, a value chain risk assessment conducted in 2022 by an independent third party focused on identifying high risk commodities relevant to our business model, largely based on spend and human rights risk factors highlighted timber and coffee as the only commodities from the CDP forest list with potentially high risk. As a result, we disclose information on those two commodities only.

(1.22.19) Please explain

N/A

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Beef

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

These materials are used in our operations and support our service offerings, but they are not directly tied to revenue generation. We determine the significance in terms of revenue of agricultural commodities by assessing whether their procurement or use materially contributes to our core business income. Timber, palm oil, cattle products, soy, rubber, cocoa and coffee are all considered an operational inputs rather than a revenue drivers. Furthermore, a value chain risk assessment conducted in 2022 by an independent third party focused on identifying high risk commodities relevant to our business model, largely based on spend and environmental and human rights risk factors highlighted timber and coffee as the only commodities from the CDP forest list with potentially high risk. As a result, we disclose information on those two commodities only.

(1.22.19) Please explain

N/A

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

☒ Embedded soy only

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Embedded soy [soy row only]

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

These materials are used in our operations and support our service offerings, but they are not directly tied to revenue generation. We determine the significance in terms of revenue of agricultural commodities by assessing whether their procurement or use materially contributes to our core business income. Timber, palm oil, cattle products, soy, rubber, cocoa and coffee are all considered an operational inputs rather than a revenue drivers. Furthermore, a value chain risk assessment conducted in 2022 by an independent third party focused on identifying high risk commodities relevant to our business model, largely based on spend and environmental and human rights risk factors highlighted timber and coffee as the only commodities from the CDP forest list with potentially high risk. As a result, we disclose information on those two commodities only.

(1.22.19) Please explain

N/A

Rubber

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Not disclosing

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

These materials are used in our operations and support our service offerings, but they are not directly tied to revenue generation. We determine the significance in terms of revenue of agricultural commodities by assessing whether their procurement or use materially contributes to our core business income. Timber, palm oil, cattle products, soy, rubber, cocoa and coffee are all considered an operational inputs rather than a revenue drivers. Furthermore, a value chain risk assessment conducted in 2022 by an independent third party focused on identifying high risk commodities relevant to our business model, largely based on spend and environmental and human rights risk factors highlighted timber and coffee as the only commodities from the CDP forest list with potentially high risk. As a result, we disclose information on those two commodities only.

(1.22.19) Please explain

N/A

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Not disclosing

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

These materials are used in our operations and support our service offerings, but they are not directly tied to revenue generation. We determine the significance in terms of revenue of agricultural commodities by assessing whether their procurement or use materially contributes to our core business income. Timber, palm oil, cattle products, soy, rubber, cocoa and coffee are all considered an operational inputs rather than a revenue drivers. Furthermore, a value chain risk assessment

conducted in 2022 by an independent third party focused on identifying high risk commodities relevant to our business model, largely based on spend and environmental and human rights risk factors highlighted timber and coffee as the only commodities from the CDP forest list with potentially high risk. As a result, we disclose information on those two commodities only.

(1.22.19) Please explain

N/A

Coffee

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Coffee

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

IHG does not consider coffee a significant commodity in terms of revenue. We assess the significance of agricultural commodities by evaluating whether their procurement or use contributes materially to our core business income. In this case, coffee is an operational input rather than a revenue driver. We predominantly franchise our brands and manage hotels on behalf of third-party hotel owners. Most of our revenue is generated through franchise fees based upon a fixed percentage of rooms revenue when a guest stays at one of our hotels. Franchised hotels represent 73% of our hotel rooms and operate independently of IHG and fall outside its operational control. Procurement of goods and services by these franchise hotels is not carried out by IHG. Coffee is used in our operations and as part of service offerings but is not directly linked to revenue generation. Procurement of hotel goods and services required for building, opening, renovating and operating a hotel, such as energy, operating supplies and equipment, uniforms, food and beverage, furniture, fixtures and fittings, and maintenance services, predominantly occurs at a local hotel level, with goods purchased by our franchisees. In key markets, the IHG Procurement Team has created procurement programmes for certain goods and services which includes Coffee. Hotel owners and IHG branded hotels can purchase from suppliers under centrally negotiated contracts in these markets, leveraging IHG's system-wide scale.

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- ☒ Smallholders relevant but not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

IHG has mapped both its upstream value chain (Tier 1 suppliers) and downstream value chain (hotel-level operations) to identify, assess, and manage environmental and social risks across our business. Upstream Mapping – Supply Chain In 2022, IHG commissioned an independent third-party to conduct a value chain risk assessment. This assessment reviewed and updated our internal supply chain risk processes and identified timber and coffee as higher-risk commodities for IHG in terms of environmental and human rights impacts. Following this, we invited suppliers of these commodities to participate in EcoVadis, a sustainability performance platform that evaluates suppliers on working conditions, energy use and GHG emissions, biodiversity, and deforestation impacts. Suppliers not participating in EcoVadis are issued an IHG Sustainability Scorecard, which includes questions on sustainability and human rights practices. Insights from both tools inform our supplier engagement strategy and help us collaborate to improve sustainability performance. To further support responsible sourcing, we introduced an updated Responsible Sourcing Guide for suppliers and our Global Procurement team. This guide includes third-party certifications and commodity-specific guidelines for coffee, timber, and paper products. In 2024, we launched a supply chain engagement exercise to improve transparency, with findings to be addressed in 2025. We also began piloting supplier audits in AMER and EMEAA, building on existing audit programmes in Greater China.

Downstream Mapping – Hotel-Level Operations IHG has mapped environmental dependencies and biodiversity risks across our hotel estate using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). This analysis focuses on properties with the greatest exposure to biodiversity threats and considers proximity to IUCN Red List species and Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) metrics. Through this mapping, we have identified hotels near protected and key biodiversity areas,

enabling us to provide tailored guidance and prioritise mitigation efforts. These insights support our broader environmental strategy and help hotels operate with respect for their natural surroundings. For example, Hotel Indigo Bali Seminyak Beach partnered with the Bali Blue Harmony conservation group to support a coral reef restoration programme, contributing to marine biodiversity preservation. This type of local engagement re

[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Single use items across our direct operations (managed hotels) and downstream value chain (franchise hotel operations)

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ No

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

Coffee

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Our short-term time horizon incorporates our financial going concern and viability statement assessments, along with our budget-setting timeline. Our hotel energy performance targets are also aligned to this timeframe.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

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

Our medium-term time horizon reflects our time horizon from a strategic planning perspective.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

16

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

A long-term time horizon of up to 30 years aligns with national government policy and regulatory timeframes: for example, the UK's 2050 net-zero target and the Paris Agreement. It also reflects the longer-term nature of the contracts we sign with our owners.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

☒ Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

We are undertaking a double materiality assessment as part of our Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) compliance which will help to determine if this assessment is required.

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Water stress

Market

- ☒ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other water users at the basin/catchment level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

IHG assesses water-related risks across all hotel locations, including both direct operations (managed and owned & leased hotels), and the downstream value chain (franchised hotels), using the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. This tool evaluates usage-to-supply ratios and regional water stress to identify areas of heightened water risk across our global estate. This analysis is disclosed in accordance with the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) framework, highlighting water use in areas facing extreme or high scarcity. IHG's assessment incorporates additional factors such as flooding, drought, and water depletion, and is integrated into our broader climate risk evaluation under the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), detailed in pages 68–73 of our 2024 Annual Report. Our water risk management process is embedded in our company-wide environmental strategy and operational standards. We have implemented global brand standards requiring all hotels to install high-efficiency, low-flow aerated showerheads and taps by the end of 2025. These measures typically reduce water consumption by 11 litres per minute for showers and 3 litres per minute for taps, though actual savings vary by property. In drought-prone regions, hotels comply with local water restrictions and have adopted measures such as desalination systems and community engagement initiatives. IHG monitors water performance through Green Engage, our environmental data platform, which requires regular reporting of water consumption data from all hotels. In 2024, our water intensity (m³ per available room) decreased by 1.8% compared to 2019, while our absolute water footprint increased by 9% year-over-year due to business growth. To further support water stewardship, our Americas region is developing a comprehensive water conservation guide for hotels, scheduled for release in 2025. We also plan to launch pilot programmes in 2025 to test innovative water conservation solutions, with learnings shared across EMEAA and Greater China regions. IHG recognizes the social dimension of water issues and aligns its water partnerships with community impact goals to ensure dual benefit for both operations and local communities. While we have not conducted a standalone environmental dependency mapping exercise, we have undertaken extensive climate and water risk assessments across our portfolio. These exercises have begun to highlight where our business is inherently dependent on environmental resources, particularly reliable access to water and energy. For example, water risk mapping using the WRI Aqueduct tool has identified hotels in high water-stress regions, reinforcing our dependency on water availability. Similarly, climate scenario analysis has highlighted exposure to temperature extremes and energy system disruption in some regions, underscoring our reliance on stable environmental conditions.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Databases

- ☒ Other databases, please specify :Verisk Maplecroft Risk Indices

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drought | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landslide | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfires | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat waves | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other acute physical risk, please specify : Coastal flood hazard, extra-tropical |
| cyclone hazard | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons | |

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees

- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In accordance with TCFD, we've assessed climate risks and opportunities against (1) transition risks: related to the transition to a low-carbon economy, and (2) physical risks: related to the physical impacts of climate change in our three regions - Americas, EMEAA and Greater China: – To assess potential transition impacts, we have used the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis' Shared Socioeconomic Pathways to capture how societal, economic and technological trends could evolve under three selected temperature rise scenarios. – To assess potential physical impacts, we have aligned the temperature rise scenarios in our analysis with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 1.5°C, 2°C and 4°C aligned Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) 2.6, 4.5 and 8.5, respectively. We have considered these over the short-, medium- and long-term. At IHG, we assess the connections between climate-related risks and opportunities and other principal risks to ensure that climate change is embedded in our risk management processes and addressed through our business strategy. Determining the materiality of climate related risks and opportunities to IHG. Our climate analysis helps us identify risks that could have a 'potentially material impact' on IHG, meaning they could directly affect our revenue, costs, or reputation if we don't take steps to mitigate them. When we look at climate risks and opportunities, we consider how they might influence our financial performance, factoring in future revenue and cost growth from our long-range strategic plan. Our approach to materiality regarding potential revenue or cost impacts is consistent with what we use in our Financial Statements. It is important to note that much of the data we use in our scenario and risk analyses relies on various assumptions, which can create uncertainties. As data availability and quality improve, we will gain a better understanding of these uncertainties, helping us assess how resilient our business is under different climate scenarios. We also expect that new regulatory frameworks will generate more comprehensive datasets, supporting our quantification work. While our current assessments do not indicate any material financial impact, the risks attached to climate change are evolving, and these will continue to be assessed against the Group's judgments and estimates. We are committed to monitoring changing trends and evolving climate related regulations in order to inform how our climate risk responses may need to evolve. This includes compliance with the UK Sustainability Disclosure Requirements when applicable. Our risk identification and scenario analysis considers the potential impact on IHG's objectives and allows for discussion of strategic and operational steps to enable us to build business resilience where needed or to position us to take opportunities presented by the climate transition. To enable our risks to inform business decisions effectively, risk reviews are conducted by the EC and management teams and reviewed by the Board, to align with the business decision-making cycle. Our Risk and Assurance team conducts regular meetings with IHG leaders and teams responsible for assessing and managing risks. These conversations consider a range of uncertainties, such as the effect of climate change on hospitality, and the steps being taken to reduce IHG's exposure, which may be relevant to IHG's success.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Customers

☒ Employees

☒ Local communities

☒ Regulators

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

IHG has mapped environmental dependencies and biodiversity risks across our hotel estate, which includes both direct operations (managed, owned, leased, and managed lease hotels) and our downstream value chain (franchised hotels). To support this, we use the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to assess biodiversity risk levels at the property level. This analysis focuses on hotels with the greatest exposure to biodiversity threats and incorporates proximity to IUCN Red List species and Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) metrics. Through this mapping, we have identified hotels located near protected areas and key biodiversity zones—many of which are currently unprotected. These insights will allow us to provide tailored guidance and prioritise mitigation efforts. All hotels, whether directly operated or franchised, are encouraged to operate with respect for their natural surroundings and to engage in conservation initiatives. For example, Hotel Indigo Bali Seminyak Beach, part of our managed estate, partnered with the Bali Blue Harmony conservation group to support a coral reef restoration programme at Lipah Beach. Volunteers planted seven reef stars and 150 coral fragments, contributing to the preservation of marine biodiversity in the region. These efforts are integrated into our broader environmental strategy and risk management processes, helping us proactively address biodiversity risks and support nature-positive outcomes across our full value chain.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Databases

- ☒ Other databases, please specify :Verisk Maplecroft risk indices

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ **cooling degree days, heating degree days**
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Other chronic physical driver, please specify :**Climate change exposure,**

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

With the support of external experts, we have undertaken scenario analysis to identify and assess which climate-related risks and opportunities are most relevant and potentially impactful for IHG over the short, medium and long term. As global temperatures rise, chronic physical risks, such as persistent changes in weather patterns, are expected to intensify, particularly under higher temperature scenarios. These changes could lead to higher operating costs for hotel owners, shifts in customer travel patterns and disruptions in resource availability due to population migration and supply chain disruption. These may impact IHG's financial performance and growth potential in certain markets. Our analysis identified that IHG's hotel locations are more exposed to long-term persistent chronic climate risks than to short-term acute shocks. Significant risks include heat stress in Southeast Asia, the UAE, China, and India, and water stress in regions such as the US, China, Australia, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia. Extreme temperature, prolonged heatwaves and heavy rainfall are expected to increase under a 4°C scenario (RCP 8.5) to 2030 and 2050. In 2024 we started additional analysis to improve our understanding of the significance of this chronic risk. We have focused on the potential impact of long-term temperature change on energy usage in hotels through increased and/or cooling demands. This work is ongoing. We support our hotel owners in implementing efficient building practices, including energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources, to reduce reliance on resources and strengthen hotel resilience. In water management, we guide owners on adhering to brand standards for efficiency, such as installing low-flow fixtures. In drought-affected areas, hotels are bound by local water restrictions, with examples of hotels implementing desalination and engaging with nature and local communities. Our regional teams use physical climate risk data to inform and support their environment work and are continuing to assess the effects of water stress at the hotel level.

Row 6

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Plastics
- ☒ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☒ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Reputation

☒ Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders (e.g., informal workers)

☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Liability

☒ Exposure to litigation

☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We recognise the potential environmental and social impact of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity, and respect as we do. To ensure this, IHG requires new corporate suppliers to confirm their acceptance of the Supplier Code of Conduct (Supplier Code) at the onboarding stage (or demonstrate that they have equivalent policies in place). This requirement is also a contractual obligation for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. These standards apply to suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to support the protection of labour practices through their business activities related to forced labour and human trafficking, as well as standards relating to the environment, which align with IHG's responsible business agenda. As part of our process for identifying and managing environmental risks and impacts, the Supplier Code sets clear expectations for suppliers in relation to climate, water, plastics, and biodiversity. Under the Supplier code, suppliers are expected to support the standards relating to the environment by preserving and reducing the environmental impact of their operations, products and services, including complying with environmental regulations. To further support the assessment and management of environmental risks, we have introduced an updated Responsible Sourcing Guide for our suppliers and wider Global Procurement function that includes a set of relevant third-party certifications and guidelines by commodity, intended to support and educate our suppliers in high-risk supply chain operations. As a founding member of the Hospitality Alliance for Responsible Procurement (HARP), facilitated by EcoVadis, we leveraged this partnership to develop and deliver a comprehensive Decarbonisation learning plan for high-emitting suppliers. After an EcoVadis benchmarking exercise, we expanded platform usage with new usage criteria for suppliers, increased the number of supplier invitations and increased scope to include both hotel and corporate suppliers. To date, we have requested 188 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis sustainability assessment. This year we further developed the programme by beginning to work with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance through identifying, issuing and developing corrective action plans. We commenced a supply chain engagement exercise to learn more about transparency in the supply chain. Surveys were distributed in 2024 and learnings will be addressed in 2025. In 2024, we began collaborating with a leading third party to pilot supplier audits in AMER and EMEAA, focusing on labour and environmental practices. This builds on the existing on-site supplier audit programme in Greater China.

Row 7

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | |

- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Recognising the potential impact climate change could have to IHG's prospects over a range of future temperature scenarios and time horizons. We have a Steering Committee responsible for identifying and reviewing potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities, measuring their impact and integrating climate scenario analysis into our business strategy. With the support of external experts, we have undertaken scenario analysis to identify and assess which climate-related risks and opportunities are most relevant and potentially impactful for IHG over the short, medium and long term. Our analysis focused on the assessment of both transition and physical climate change uncertainties across all hotels in our three regions (Americas, EMEAA and Greater China) under three different temperature scenarios and timeframes. We also assessed and outlined the work we are already undertaking to mitigate these risks and seize potential opportunities, as well as the work still required and how to embed climate change into our business strategy. The dependencies of our transition plan are also outlined on page 64 to 67 of our Annual Report.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

- ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

We are undertaking a double materiality assessment as part of our Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) compliance which will help to determine if this assessment is required.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas important for biodiversity

☒ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We aim to protect and preserve biodiversity in the areas surrounding our hotels and offices. To support this, we have used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to map biodiversity risk levels focusing on properties with the greatest exposure to biodiversity threats. Our risk mapping considers several factors, including proximity to species on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List and Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) metrics, which guide actions to protect vulnerable species. This analysis has enabled us to identify hotels near protected and key biodiversity areas (currently unprotected), which

will help us provide hotels in the areas most at risk with bespoke information. In addition to assessing our impact on biodiversity, we are gaining a deeper understanding of the impact of deforestation within our supply chain by collaborating with suppliers on selected commodities. We have introduced an updated Responsible Sourcing Guide for our suppliers and wider Global Procurement function that includes relevant third-party certifications and guidelines by commodity, including coffee, timber and paper products. In addition, we have assessed the potential risk and impact of chronic physical climate risks across our existing and pipeline hotel locations, modelling three different future scenarios to both 2030 and 2050. The analysis found that IHG's existing and pipeline hotels are more exposed to longer-term changes in weather, (commonly referred to as the chronic impacts of climate change) than shorter-term ones (commonly known as acute impacts), such as natural disasters. The existing risks found to be most prominent are heat stress in countries such as Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, UAE, China and India and water stress in the US, China, Australia, Mexico, India and Saudi Arabia. Extreme temperature, heatwave duration and heavy rainfall are also expected to rise significantly under 4°C scenario (RCP 8.5) to 2030 and 2050.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

☒ Other, please specify :impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

IHG defines a substantive effect as a climate-related risk or opportunity that could materially influence the Group's financial performance, strategic direction, or reputation. Risks are considered to have a potentially material impact if they could directly affect revenue, costs, or brand perception in the absence of mitigation. Our approach to materiality regarding potential revenue or cost impacts is consistent with what we use in our Financial Statements. We assess impact based on whether a risk could significantly alter our financial trajectory or disrupt operations across a meaningful portion of our hotel estate. Time horizons are aligned with our strategic planning: short-term (1 - 3 years), medium-term (4 - 10 years), and long-term (beyond 10 years). Likelihood is evaluated qualitatively using expert judgment and scenario modelling, and velocity (the speed at which a risk may manifest) is considered when prioritising mitigation actions. IHG applies a matrix-based approach that combines impact, likelihood, and velocity to determine materiality. This framework is embedded in our enterprise risk management process and reviewed annually by cross-functional teams, including finance, sustainability, and risk. Governance of climate-related risks and opportunities is overseen by the Executive Committee, with designated sponsors for the principal climate risk. The TCFD Steering Committee meets quarterly to identify and review potential impacts, measure their significance, and integrate scenario analysis into business strategy. We disclose the outcomes of this process annually in our TCFD-aligned reporting within the Annual Report. While our current assessments do not indicate any material financial impact, the risks attached to climate change are evolving, and these will continue to be assessed against the Group's judgments and estimates.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

☒ Other, please specify :Impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

IHG defines a substantive effect as a climate-related risk or opportunity that could materially influence the Group's financial performance, strategic direction, or reputation. Risks are considered to have a potentially material impact if they could directly affect revenue, costs, or brand perception in the absence of mitigation. Our approach to materiality regarding potential revenue or cost impacts is consistent with what we use in our Financial Statements. We assess impact based on whether a risk could significantly alter our financial trajectory or disrupt operations across a meaningful portion of our hotel estate. Time horizons are aligned with our strategic planning: short-term (1 - 3 years), medium-term (4 - 10 years), and long-term (beyond 10 years). Likelihood is evaluated qualitatively using expert judgment and scenario modelling, and velocity (the speed at which a risk may manifest) is considered when prioritising mitigation actions. IHG applies a matrix-based approach that combines impact, likelihood, and velocity to determine materiality. This framework is embedded in our enterprise risk management process and reviewed annually by cross-functional teams, including finance, sustainability, and risk. Governance of climate-related risks and opportunities is overseen by the Executive Committee, with designated sponsors for the principal climate risk. The TCFD Steering Committee meets quarterly to identify and review potential impacts, measure their significance, and integrate scenario analysis into business strategy. We disclose the outcomes of this process annually in our TCFD-aligned reporting within the Annual Report. While our current assessments do not indicate any material financial impact, the risks and opportunities attached to climate change are evolving, and these will continue to be assessed against the Group's judgments and estimates.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.3) Please explain

Water pollution has not been identified as a material topic for IHG to date. We are undertaking a double materiality assessment as part of our compliance to CSRD which will determine if water pollutants are an issue that we need to consider and manage. At present, our Journey to Tomorrow commitments are focused to "Conserve water and help secure water access in those areas at greatest risk".

[Fixed row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

In accordance with TCFD recommendations, we've assessed climate risks and opportunities against (1) transition risks: related to the transition to a low-carbon economy, and (2) physical risks: related to the physical impacts of climate change in our three regions (Americas, EMEAA and Greater China). While our current assessments do not indicate any material financial impact, the risks attached to climate change are evolving, and these will continue to be assessed against the Group's judgments and estimates.

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

IHG does not consider Forest-related commodities to be significant in terms of revenue. We predominantly franchise our brands and manage hotels on behalf of third-party hotel owners. Most of our revenue is generated through franchise fees based upon a fixed percentage of rooms revenue when a guest stays at one of our hotels. Franchised hotels represent 73% of our hotel rooms and operate independently of IHG and fall outside its operational control. Procurement of goods and services by these franchise hotels is not carried out by IHG. Forest-related commodities such as timber and coffee support our service offerings but are not directly linked to revenue generation. We assess the significance of agricultural commodities by evaluating whether their procurement or use contributes materially to our core business income. In this case, timber is an operational input rather than a revenue driver.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

IHG has not identified any water-related risks that have had a substantive financial or strategic impact on the business in the reporting year. While water is vital to hotel operations—particularly for guest services, cleaning, and food preparation—our diverse global footprint and asset-light business model help mitigate exposure to water scarcity and quality risks. The majority of our estate is franchised and operated by third-party owners, and water procurement decisions are made locally, reducing direct financial exposure. We monitor water usage across our managed and franchised estate through our Green Engage platform and continue to

implement water efficiency measures. However, no water-related events or trends in the reporting year have materially affected our revenue, costs, or operational continuity.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

IHG does not consider plastics to have had a substantive impact on the business in the reporting year. While we recognise the environmental importance of reducing single-use items (SUIs), our efforts to phase out SUIs - such as transitioning to bulk amenities and eliminating plastic straws - have not resulted in material financial or strategic effects. These initiatives are part of our broader sustainability commitments under Journey to Tomorrow and are implemented through brand standards and supplier engagement. Given our franchise-based model, the procurement and disposal of plastics are managed by hotel owners, and changes in plastic usage have not significantly influenced IHG's fee-based revenue or operational resilience.

[Fixed row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ No

(3.3.3) Comment

No, in the reporting year, IHG has not been subject to any fines, enforcement orders or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations. Domestic and international environmental laws and regulations may cause us to incur substantial costs or subject us to potential liabilities. The Group is exposed to certain compliance costs/potential liabilities under various foreign and US federal, state and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. These laws and regulations govern actions and reporting requirements relating to matters including air emissions, the use, storage and disposal of hazardous and toxic substances, and wastewater disposal. The Group's failure to comply with such laws, including any required permits or licences, could result in substantial fines or possible revocation of our authority to conduct some of our operations. Detailed in IHG's 2024 Annual report pages 283-284.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

IHG has not identified any climate-related opportunities that have had a substantive financial or strategic impact on the business in the reporting year. Given our asset-light business model - where the majority of hotels are owned and operated by third-party owners - IHG's ability to directly influence capital investment decisions is limited. As a result, climate-related opportunities have not yet translated into material changes in revenue, cost structure, or market positioning at the

Group level. We work with owners to unlock commercial value from these initiatives and, whether for business or leisure, we aim to offer a sustainable stay as part of the IHG guest experience. In 2024, we launched our Low Carbon Pioneer programme, continued to promote our Greener Stay initiative, supported hotels with third-party sustainability certifications and continued our Meeting for Good programme, addressing demand for sustainable options.

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

IHG has not identified any forest-related opportunities with a substantive impact in the reporting year. While we engage suppliers on responsible sourcing of forest-risk commodities such as timber and paper, these efforts are primarily aimed at reducing reputational and supply chain risks. As a franchisor, IHG does not directly procure most forest-risk commodities, and changes in sourcing practices by hotel owners have not materially influenced our fee-based revenue model.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Water-related opportunities have not been deemed substantive in the reporting year. Although we actively promote water efficiency across our estate through brand standards and operational guidance, the financial impact of these measures remains modest. Water procurement and infrastructure decisions are made locally by hotel owners, and improvements in water efficiency have not resulted in material cost savings or revenue growth for IHG. Our focus remains on reducing water intensity and supporting local stewardship.

[Fixed row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

IHG's Global Inclusion Policy outlines our commitment to "providing an inclusive culture where all colleagues feel safe, included, valued and respected – not just because it's the right thing to do, or the best way to behave – but because people are the best version of themselves when they feel and experience these things. An inclusive culture is also one in which everyone has equal access to opportunities. We're clear in our commitment as a company to ensure we're fair in how we treat, compensate and develop our colleagues. This policy applies to anyone who is directly employed by an IHG Hotels & Resorts company or works in an IHG managed hotel." (page 2, IHG's Global Inclusion Policy) 2024 Annual Report (page 121): "As at 17 February 2025, the Company complies with the following targets on board

diversity in accordance with UK Listing Rule 6.6.6R(9): (i) at least 40% of the individuals on the Board are women; (ii) at least one senior position, namely the Chair of the Board, is held by a woman; and (iii) at least one individual on the Board is from a minority ethnic background.”

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

inclusion-policy-global-corporate-and-hotels-2025-v1.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

The Board maintains oversight of Responsible Procurement through the Board-level Responsible Business Committee, which governs our Journey to Tomorrow strategy. While forests are not specifically highlighted as a standalone topic, this is because forest-related impacts, risks, or opportunities have not currently been identified as material to IHG. To ensure our efforts align with the most critical responsible business issues for both IHG and society, we conduct regular materiality assessments. These assessments help us understand our impact, set priorities, and stay focused on the issues most relevant to our stakeholders, industry, and long-

term success. Our Journey to Tomorrow plan is shaped by these assessments, guiding our actions toward positive change and helping us meet evolving expectations. As global reporting standards and regulations continue to advance - such as the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) - we are actively evaluating their implications and updating our materiality processes accordingly. Should forest-related impacts, risks or opportunities be identified as material through this work, they would be considered for Board oversight.

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

While biodiversity is not addressed independently at the Board level, we believe that the actions we are taking to deliver our Journey to Tomorrow commitments - such as reducing energy and water consumption, minimising single-use items, and engaging suppliers that drive positive change - contribute to the protection of biodiversity. Our Journey to Tomorrow responsible business plan is overseen by the Board-level Responsible Business Committee. As global reporting standards and regulations continue to advance - such as the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) - we are actively evaluating their implications and updating our materiality processes accordingly. Should biodiversity-related impacts, risks or opportunities be identified as material through this work, they would be considered for Board oversight."

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other C-Suite Officer

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Executive Vice President, Global Corporate Affairs is a member of IHG's Executive Committee and is responsible for all global corporate affairs activity, focused on supporting and enabling IHG's broader strategic priorities. This includes all external, internal, hotel and owner communications; global government affairs work; and leading IHG's Corporate Responsibility strategy. This includes monitoring progress against our carbon reduction commitment and reporting progress to the Responsible Business Committee. The Responsible Business Committee advises the Board on IHG's responsible business strategy and objectives, which covers climate change within the context of our wider Group Strategy. The Committee provides oversight of our Journey to Tomorrow goals, transition plan and decarbonisation commitments, including recommending and reporting progress on ESG Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) measures to the Remuneration Committee. The committee is made up Non-Executive Directors of the Board. The Chair of the Board, CEO, General Counsel and Company Secretary, Executive Vice President, Global Corporate Affairs and the Chief Sustainability Officer attended all meetings held during the year. The Committee meets four times a year and ensures that IHG's responsible business priorities align with our group strategy.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Executive Vice President, Global Corporate Affairs is a member of IHG's Executive Committee and is responsible for all global corporate affairs activity, focused on supporting and enabling IHG's broader strategic priorities. This includes all external, internal, hotel and owner communications; global government affairs work; and leading IHG's Corporate Responsibility strategy. The Board-level Responsible Business Committee reviews and advises the Board on the Group's responsible business objectives and strategy, including its impact on the environment and climate change; social, community and human rights issues; its approach to sustainable development and responsible procurement; and stakeholder engagement in relation to the Group's approach to responsible business. This includes water-related issues. The Responsible Business Committee assessed the 2024 strategic priorities that support the Group's 2030 responsible business commitments and monitoring the progress against them, which includes our water-related commitments. The committee is made up Non-Executive Directors of the Board. The Chair of the Board, CEO, General Counsel and Company Secretary, Executive Vice President, Global Corporate Affairs and the Chief Sustainability Officer attended all meetings held during the year. The Group Executive Vice President of Global Corporate Affairs leads Executive level management of water related issues and reports to our Group CEO. The committee meets four times a year and ensures that IHG's responsible business priorities align with our group strategy. As set out in the committees Terms of Reference, the committee reviews and advises on water related issues and climate change including plans of actions, business plans to mitigate against risks, performance objectives, goals and targets. Our Audit Committee is responsible for the review and oversight of our internal control and risk management systems, including our approach to and assessment of emerging and principal risks which consider climate change, as well as the procedures in place to identify, manage and mitigate them.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :EVP of Global Corporate Affairs

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ✓ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ✓ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ✓ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ✓ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ✓ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ✓ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ✓ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ✓ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ✓ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Responsible Business Committee (Board level sub-committee) advises the Board on IHG's responsible business strategy and objectives, which covers climate change within the context of our wider Group Strategy. The Committee provides oversight of our Journey to Tomorrow goals, transition plan and decarbonisation commitments, including recommending and reporting progress on ESG Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) measures to the Remuneration Committee.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :EVP of Global Corporate Affairs

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

Select from:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Management responsibility of forest-related risks resides with the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), the CSO does not sit on the board but reports into the Executive Vice President, Corporate Affairs and has management responsibility for our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan. The Chief Sustainability Officer has oversight of our biodiversity work.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Corporate responsibility committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Responsible Business Committee (Board level sub-committee) advises the Board on IHG's responsible business strategy and objectives, which covers water within the context of our Journey to Tomorrow goals.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :EVP of Global Corporate Affairs

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

Select from:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Management responsibility of biodiversity-related risks resides with the Chief Sustainability Officer, who reports into the Executive Vice President, Corporate Affairs and has management responsibility for our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan. The Chief Sustainability Officer has oversight of our biodiversity strategy.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) reports into the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and is responsible for Supply Chain related risks and the overall implementation of the Responsible Procurement agenda.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

To reinforce our commitments, we have aligned our Directors' Remuneration Policy with our decarbonisation strategy. Carbon measures are part of our Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) for Executive Directors and senior leaders. The weighting of these targets is 10%. Performance measures for the 2024–26 LTIP cycle (5% weighting for each): 1) Adoption of five existing energy conservation measures (ECMs), threshold target (20% vesting): 80% of hotels, maximum target (100% vesting): 100% of hotels. 2) Low/zero carbon hotels open or under construction, threshold target (20% vesting): 10 hotels, maximum target (100% vesting): 15 hotels. (from page 147 of the 2024 Annual Report)."

Forests

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We do not currently have targets related to forests as it has not been determined as a material issue to date, we are undertaking a double materiality assessment as part of our CSRD compliance which will determine whether targets related to the issue are required

Water

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Water-specific targets are not currently included in our Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP). Instead, our LTIP focuses on carbon reduction, which is a priority area aligned with our Science-Based Targets (SBTs) and broader climate strategy. However, water efficiency is indirectly addressed through the implementation of Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) that are incentivised under the LTIP. These ECMs include the rollout of high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators across our estate. While the primary objective of these measures is to reduce energy consumption and associated carbon emissions, they also deliver measurable water savings—on average, reducing water use by 11 litres per minute for showers and 3 litres per minute for faucets, depending on the hotel.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Remuneration Committee determines Executive Board and Executive Committee remuneration and reviews wider workforce remuneration, to ensure they are aligned with the interests of shareholders, the UK corporate governance environment, and our environmental and climate-related goals. The remuneration committee has continued to work closely with the Responsible Business Committee and Company management team on a discrete ESG metric for Executive Director remuneration. To reinforce our commitments, we have aligned our Directors' Remuneration Policy with our decarbonisation strategy. Carbon measures are part of our Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) for Executive Directors and senior leaders, linking decarbonisation targets to the adoption of ECMs in both new and existing hotels. The weighting of these targets is 10%. Targets include: -5% weighting. Expected energy reduction from introduction of new energy conservation measures, (ECMs)- Threshold target (20% vesting) 5.6% reduction (new builds), 4.1% reduction (existing estate), Max target (100% vesting) 11.1% reduction (new builds) 7.6% reduction (existing estate) -5% weighting. Adoption of existing ECMs in managed hotels and owned, leased, and managed lease hotels -Threshold target (20% vesting) 80% of hotels, Max target (100% vesting) 100% of hotels.

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

We continue to evolve our climate transition plan with support from external experts to help us make progress towards our Science Based Target. We have identified three key decarbonisation levers and steps to implement them across our global estate and key one is energy: 1) Implementing energy efficiency measures in hotels 2) Pioneering low carbon hotels 3) Supporting hotels source renewable energy The LTIP measures align to our climate transition plan, with particular focus on supporting the energy efficiency of our existing estate through the adoption of energy reduction from introduction of new energy conservation measures and the adoption of existing ECMs in managed hotels and owned, leased, and managed lease hotels. These measures support our overall global target of reducing our greenhouse gas emissions by 46% by 2030 from our 2019 baseline (scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and Scope 3 emissions from FERA and franchise energy). This target has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify :Hotel Managers in managed and owned & leased hotels

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Reduction in total energy/achievement of energy targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Energy reduction is one of the key metrics for all managed and franchised hotels globally, alongside other critical performance measures such as Guest Love. This metric requires all of our hotels to report their energy data monthly, and meet both short and long term energy reduction target. Achievement of the global metrics is one of the criteria used in the annual performance plan calculations for General Managers of managed hotels.

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

For IHG, General Managers of managed hotels play a pivotal role in delivering hotel performance and this includes environmental performance. By linking financial rewards to energy reduction outcomes, IHG ensures that sustainability is embedded into day-to-day hotel operations and leadership accountability. This incentive structure supports the Group's broader climate transition plan by driving down scope 1 and 2 emissions.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from:

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This policy applies to all IHG employees in our corporate offices (included reservation centres), IHG managed hotels and all Directors and Officers of IHG group companies. When working with our partners, suppliers and franchisees we encourage them to apply the standards and principles sets out in this policy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Commitment to reduce carbon footprint and energy use of hotels

Forests-specific commitments

- ☒ Other forests-related commitment, please specify :To engage suppliers and integrate forest requirements into sourcing guidance

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Commitment to ensure green claims are accurate and substantiated

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Race to Zero Campaign

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

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

☒ UN Global Compact

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

Our Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) reporting for 2024 is integrated into our Annual Report, and is consistent with the Companies Act requirements and the London Stock Exchange (LSE) Listing Rule 6.6.6R(8). This includes consistency with all 11 TCFD recommendations and their corresponding recommended disclosures. UN Global Compact: IHG has been a member of the UN Global Compact since 2009 and aligns to the ten universal principles. Race to Zero Campaign: In 2021 IHG joined UN's Race to Zero. SBTi: In 2021, we set a target to reach a 46% absolute reduction (scope 1, 2 and 3) in GHG emissions by 2030 from our franchised, managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, from a 2019 baseline. This target has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☒ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Lobbying Disclosure Act Reporting

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

IHG's Public Affairs and Corporate Responsibility teams reside under the same Global Corporate Affairs umbrella which enables us to better prioritise and align our climate strategy. Our teams work closely to ensure our engagement and advocacy efforts support IHG's responsible business objectives as outlined in our Journey to Tomorrow plan.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

☒ Corporate environmental reporting

☒ Mandatory environmental reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

IHG continues to actively engage in industry discussions on the development and implementation of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) framework. We have participated in the 100 Group's discussions on ISSB-related developments. The 100 Group represents the finance directors of FTSE 100 companies, large UK private companies, and UK operations of multinational groups. Its aim is to promote the competitiveness of UK businesses, particularly in areas such as tax, reporting, pensions, regulation, capital markets, and corporate governance.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- ☒ Other global trade association, please specify :UK Hospitality

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Water

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

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

IHG's position on climate action and sustainability is aligned with that of UK Hospitality (UKH), the leading trade body representing the UK's hospitality sector. UKH represents over 740 companies operating approximately 100,000 venues across England, Scotland, and Wales, and plays a key role in shaping the policy

environment for the industry. IHG actively participates in UKH's quarterly sustainability forum, which facilitates the sharing of best practices among members and provides a platform for direct engagement with government representatives. These forums support dialogue on key sustainability issues and help inform the sector's collective response to emerging policy and regulatory developments. UKH maintains regular engagement with UK government departments, including DEFRA and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (formerly BEIS), to discuss the sustainability agenda. Through our membership, IHG contributes to government consultations and supports UKH's efforts to advocate for a fair and effective policy environment that enables the hospitality sector to transition towards net zero. Our involvement ensures that our sustainability priorities are reflected in broader industry positions and that we contribute to shaping a supportive policy landscape for climate action in hospitality.

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :Global Business Travel Association (GBTA)

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

IHG's position on sustainability in business travel is aligned with that of the Global Business Travel Association (GBTA). GBTA is the world's premier business travel and meetings trade organization headquartered in the Washington, D.C. area serving stakeholders across six continents. GBTA and its 8,000 members represent and advocate for the 1,357 trillion global business travel and meetings industry. The GBTA Foundation is the 501(c)3 cause-led arm of GBTA, driving and funding initiatives that foster sustainability, inclusion, and equity in business travel. IHG is actively engaged in both the GBTA Sustainability Leadership Council and GBTA Sustainability Committee. GBTA's Sustainability Leadership Council (SLC) is set up as an advisory body to the GBTA Foundation. It actively guides and shapes the Foundation's efforts to build a greener future for business travel. Council members bring deep sustainability experience and are nominated by their company to serve a one-year calendar term. They help guide GBTA's efforts, define priority areas for collaborative and global action, raise the bar for the business travel industry overall, and identify significant contributions the sector can make to climate action and corporate responsibility. GBTA's Sustainability Committee leads, guides, and mobilizes the GBTA membership to collaborate on advancing standards and solutions to improve the sustainability performance of business travel across all three ESG pillars (Environment, Social, and Governance).

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :British Chambers of Commerce

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

IHG's position is consistent with that of the British Chambers of Commerce (BCC). IHG actively contributes to this agenda by sharing insights into how sustainability is embedded across its operations. Through our participation in the Green Innovation Challenge Group, we support BCC's efforts to accelerate green innovation across the UK economy. This includes contributing to policy discussions, offering hospitality sector perspectives, and advocating for enabling conditions that help businesses decarbonise. IHG's engagement reflects a shared commitment to advancing practical, scalable solutions that support the UK's climate goals and promote sustainable growth.

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- ☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :American Hotel Lodging Association & US Travel

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Water

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

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

IHG's position is broadly consistent with that of the American Hotel & Lodging Association (AHLA), particularly in relation to the priorities of the AHLA Sustainability Committee and the Responsible Stay initiative. Both organisations advocate for sustainability strategies that balance environmental protection with business value creation. AHLA's focus on energy efficiency, water conservation, waste reduction, and responsible sourcing aligns closely with IHG's Journey to Tomorrow commitments and our efforts to reduce carbon emissions, minimise waste, and promote sustainable operations across our hotel estate. IHG actively engages with AHLA through industry forums and working groups, including participation in the Sustainability Committee. We support AHLA's efforts to elevate environmental performance across the sector and have publicly endorsed the Responsible Stay initiative, which reflects shared priorities around operational sustainability and guest experience. Where appropriate, IHG contributes insights and best practices to help shape AHLA's guidance and advocacy efforts, including input into policy discussions and resource development. There are no material differences between IHG's position and AHLA's current stance on sustainability. Our collaboration reinforces a collective industry approach to advancing environmental goals and supporting responsible travel across the U.S. hospitality sector.

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☒ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :China Hotel Association

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The China Hotel Association (CHA) is a key national industry body representing China's hospitality sector. It plays a pivotal role in promoting sustainable development across the hotel industry, including environmental protection, energy efficiency, and climate action.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Real Estate Roundtable

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The Real Estate Roundtable (RER) is a prominent U.S.-based public policy organisation that represents the interests of the commercial real estate sector. Its membership includes leading real estate owners, developers, lenders, and managers. RER plays a critical role in shaping federal policies that impact the built environment, particularly in areas related to energy efficiency, climate risk disclosure, and decarbonisation.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ TCFD

☒ Other, please specify :SECR

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Within IHGs Annual Report for 2024 we report on the following environmental issues: - Being a responsible business page 52 - Our people page 53 - Our communities page 58 - Our planet page 60 - Transition plan page 64 - Delivering on the recommendations of TCFD page 68 - Responsible Business Committee Report 134

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

ihg-ar-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We have reported against the 11 recommendations of the TCFD within our 2023 Annual Report. We consider the impact of both physical and transition risks and opportunities to IHG, as well as outlining the metrics and targets used to monitor and manage these and our strategy for mitigation. We also include our transition plan within this report which describes our key decarbonisation levers and the steps we will take to progress towards our Science-based Target.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Content of environmental policies
- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Public policy engagement
- ☒ Dependencies & Impacts

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Within IHGs Responsible Business Report 2024: - Responsible Business data - page 45 - Environmental data - page 46 - Social data - page 53 - Procurement data - page 54 - Making stays more sustainable - page 10 - Our people - page 11 - Communities - page 18 - Carbon and energy - page 24 - Waste - page 30 - Water - page 34 - Nature - page 38 - Responsible procurement - page 40 - Ext ESG ratings performance - page 56 - UN SDGs - page 57 - SASB - page 58 - Global Reporting Initiative - page 59

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In IHG's responsible business report, we share our approach, progress and plans on how we are shaping the future of responsible travel. We provide an overview of IHG's responsible business strategy and environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance for 1 January to 31 December 2024. We obtain third-party assurance over selected data disclosed in this report, as indicated in our 2024 assurance statements. In addition to the information found in this report and on our website, we also report progress in our 2024 Annual Report.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Not defined

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We are undertaking a double materiality assessment as part of our CSRD compliance which will help to determine if this assessment is required and it will be incorporated into our CSRD work.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Not defined

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis and potential impacts assumes an entirely unmitigated response from IHG and a mitigated response elsewhere. For example, IHG do not meet make any progress towards their science-based target verses peers who achieve theirs. Our initial analysis was conducted during a period of pronounced variability in the recovery of the hospitality industry following the Covid-19 pandemic. This situation led to limited visibility in forecasting. While scenario analysis is not designed to deliver precise forecasts, we are actively enhancing and refining our data and assumptions to evolve the transparency of our TCFD disclosure to cover both quantitative and qualitative impacts in future. Our assessment of impact is now based on an assumption of reduced volatility in the medium- and longer-term outlook. We determine the materiality of climate-related risks and opportunities following the same criteria used to determine the significance of other information in our financial filings.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To assess potential impacts, we have based our analysis on the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis'(IIASA) Shared socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) to capture how societal, economic and technological trends could evolve over time. In 2022, we updated our scenario analysis by assessing our transition risks under a 1.5°C temperature scenario to align with our SBT.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis and potential impacts assumes an entirely unmitigated response from IHG and a mitigated response elsewhere. For example, IHG do not meet make any progress towards their science-based target verses peers who achieve theirs. Our initial analysis was conducted during a period of pronounced variability in the recovery of the hospitality industry following the Covid-19 pandemic. This situation led to limited visibility in forecasting. While scenario analysis is not designed to deliver precise forecasts, we are actively enhancing and refining our data and assumptions to evolve the transparency of our TCFD disclosure to cover both quantitative and qualitative impacts in future. Our assessment of impact is now based on an assumption of reduced volatility in the medium- and longer-term outlook. We will look to determine the materiality of climate-related risks and opportunities following the same criteria used to determine the significance of other information in our financial filings.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2023, we conducted scenario analysis with third-party experts to identify hotel locations with high chronic and acute physical risk exposure, specifically water stress and drought, under a BAU temperature scenario and to 2030 and 2050. This analysis found that IHG's hotel locations are more exposed to long-term persistent chronic climate risks than to short-term acute shocks, and has therefore informed our decision to transition chronic physical risks from an uncertainty that we monitor to one that we report on and begin to actively manage. We are now looking at how we begin to quantify these risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis and potential impacts assumes an entirely unmitigated response from IHG and a mitigated response elsewhere. For example, IHG do not meet make any progress towards their science-based target verses peers who achieve theirs. Our initial analysis was conducted during a period of pronounced variability in the recovery of the hospitality industry following the Covid-19 pandemic. This situation led to limited visibility in forecasting. While scenario analysis is not designed to deliver precise forecasts, we are actively enhancing and refining our data and assumptions to evolve the transparency of our TCFD disclosure to cover both quantitative and qualitative impacts in future. Our assessment of impact is now based on an assumption of reduced volatility in the medium- and longer-term outlook. We will look to determine the materiality of climate-related risks and opportunities following the same criteria used to determine the significance of other information in our financial filings.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP1 - Physical risks – To assess potential impacts, we have aligned the temperature rise scenarios used in our scenario analysis with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). Temperature alignment of scenario 2°C. As the physical risks related to climate change would become less likely under a lower temperature scenario, we have not re-run the analysis under 1.5C for physical risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Insurance caps / premium rises

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Stakeholders expectation for IHG to achieve Science-based Target and changes to consumer preferences for sustainable travel

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets
- ☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis and potential impacts assumes an entirely unmitigated response from IHG and a mitigated response elsewhere. For example, IHG do not meet make any progress towards their science-based target verses peers who achieve theirs. Our initial analysis was conducted during a period of pronounced variability in the recovery of the hospitality industry following the Covid-19 pandemic. This situation led to limited visibility in forecasting. While scenario analysis is not designed to deliver precise forecasts, we are actively enhancing and refining our data and assumptions to evolve the transparency of our TCFD disclosure to cover both quantitative and qualitative impacts in future. Our assessment of impact is now based on an assumption of reduced volatility in the medium- and longer-term outlook. We will look to determine the materiality of climate-related risks and opportunities following the same criteria used to determine the significance of other information in our financial filings.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To assess potential impacts, we have based our analysis on the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) Shared socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) to capture how societal, economic and technological trends could evolve over time. In 2023, we performed scenario analysis under 2°C and 4°C temperature rise scenarios to assess our exposure to physical and transition risks up to 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital

- ☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Insurance caps / premium rises

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Consumer attention to impact
- ☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Stakeholder expectation for IHG to achieve SBT

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis and potential impacts assumes an entirely unmitigated response from IHG and a mitigated response elsewhere. For example, IHG do not meet make any progress towards their science-based target verses peers who achieve theirs. Our initial analysis was conducted during a period of pronounced variability in the recovery of the hospitality industry following the Covid-19 pandemic. This situation led to limited visibility in forecasting. While scenario analysis is not designed to deliver precise forecasts, we are actively enhancing and refining our data and assumptions to evolve the transparency of our TCFD disclosure to cover both quantitative and qualitative impacts in future. Our assessment of impact is now based on an assumption of reduced volatility in the medium and longer term outlook. We will look to determine the materiality of climate-related risks and opportunities following the same criteria used to determine the significance of other information in our financial filings.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To assess potential impacts, we have based our analysis on the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) to capture how societal, economic and technological trends could evolve over time. In 2023, we performed scenario analysis under 2°C and 4°C temperature rise scenarios to assess our exposure to physical and transition risks up to 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis and potential impacts assumes an entirely unmitigated response from IHG. While scenario analysis is not designed to deliver precise forecasts, we are actively enhancing and refining our data and assumptions to consider both quantitative and qualitative impacts. Our assessment of impact is now based on an assumption of reduced volatility in the medium- and longer-term outlook. We will look to determine the materiality of climate-related risks and opportunities following the same criteria used to determine the significance of other information in our financial filings.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2023, we conducted scenario analysis with third-party experts to identify hotel locations with high chronic physical risk exposure under different temperature scenarios and time horizons to 2050. The analysis found that IHG's hotel locations are more exposed to long-term persistent chronic climate risks than to short-term acute shocks, and has therefore informed our decision to transition chronic physical risks from an uncertainty that we monitor to one that we report on and begin to actively manage. We are now looking at how we begin to quantify these risks. In 2024, we started further analysis to understand how certain acute physical risks might change in the future and how they could impact our operations. This work is still ongoing. We have an enterprise-wide approach to business resilience planning that includes identifying risks, ensuring readiness, responding effectively, and facilitating recovery from operational disruptions. We support our hotels and surrounding communities in the aftermath of natural disasters through our humanitarian aid partners, Disaster Colleague Assistance Fund, and natural disaster guides. Our regional teams use physical climate risk data to inform and support their environment work.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis and potential impacts assumes an entirely unmitigated response from IHG. While scenario analysis is not designed to deliver precise forecasts, we are actively enhancing and refining our data and assumptions to consider both quantitative and qualitative impacts. Our assessment of impact is now based on an assumption of reduced volatility in the medium- and longer-term outlook. We will look to determine the materiality of climate-related risks and opportunities following the same criteria used to determine the significance of other information in our financial filings.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2023, we conducted scenario analysis with third-party experts to identify hotel locations with high chronic physical risk exposure under different temperature scenarios and time horizons to 2050. This analysis found that IHG's hotel locations are more exposed to long-term persistent chronic climate risks than to short-term acute shocks, and has therefore informed our decision to transition chronic physical risks from an uncertainty that we monitor to one that we report on and begin to actively manage. We are now looking at how we begin to quantify these risks. In 2024, we started further analysis to understand how certain acute physical risks might change in the future and how they could impact our operations. This work is still ongoing. We have an enterprise-wide approach to business resilience planning that includes identifying risks, ensuring readiness, responding effectively, and facilitating recovery from operational disruptions. We support our hotels and surrounding communities in the aftermath of natural disasters through our humanitarian aid partners, Disaster Colleague Assistance Fund, and natural disaster guides. Our regional teams use physical climate risk data to inform and support their environment work.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis and potential impacts assumes an entirely unmitigated response from IHG. While scenario analysis is not designed to deliver precise forecasts, we are actively enhancing and refining our data and assumptions to consider both quantitative and qualitative impacts. Our assessment of impact is based on an assumption of reduced volatility in the medium- and longer-term outlook. We will look to determine the materiality of climate-related risks and opportunities following the same criteria used to determine the significance of other information in our financial filings.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2023, we conducted scenario analysis with third-party experts to identify hotel locations with high chronic physical risk exposure under different temperature scenarios and time horizons to 2050. The analysis found that IHG's hotel locations are more exposed to long-term persistent chronic climate risks than to short-term acute shocks, and has therefore informed our decision to transition chronic physical risks from an uncertainty that we monitor to one that we report on and begin to actively manage. We are now looking at how we begin to quantify these risks. In 2024, we started further analysis to understand how certain acute physical risks might change in the future and how they could impact our operations. This work is still ongoing. We have an enterprise-wide approach to business resilience planning that includes identifying risks, ensuring readiness, responding effectively, and facilitating recovery from operational disruptions. We support our hotels and surrounding communities in the aftermath of natural disasters through our humanitarian aid partners, Disaster Colleague Assistance Fund, and natural disaster guides. Our regional teams use physical climate risk data to inform and support their environment work.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis and potential impacts assumes an entirely unmitigated response from IHG and a mitigated response elsewhere. For example, IHG do not meet make any progress towards their science-based target verses peers who achieve theirs. Our initial analysis was conducted during a period of pronounced variability in the recovery of the hospitality industry following the Covid-19 pandemic. This situation led to limited visibility in forecasting. While scenario analysis is not designed to deliver precise forecasts, we are actively enhancing and refining our data and assumptions to evolve the transparency of our TCFD disclosure to cover both quantitative and qualitative impacts in future. Our assessment of impact is now based on an assumption of reduced volatility in the medium- and longer-term outlook. We will look to determine the materiality of climate-related risks and opportunities following the same criteria used to determine the significance of other information in our financial filings.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP1 - Physical risks – To assess potential impacts, we have aligned the temperature rise scenarios used in our scenario analysis with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). Temperature alignment of scenario 2°C. As the physical risks related to climate change would become less likely under a lower temperature scenario, we have not re-run the analysis under 1.5C for physical risks.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

As outlined in our 2024 Annual Report (page 70), and in line with the TCFD recommendations, IHG has assessed climate-related risks and opportunities across our three operating regions (Americas, EMEAA, and Greater China), focusing on both transition and physical risks. To evaluate transition risks, we used the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis' Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), which explore how global societal, economic, and technological trends might evolve under different climate futures. For physical risks, we aligned our analysis with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), specifically RCP 2.6 (1.5°C), RCP 4.5 (2°C), and RCP 8.5 (4°C). These scenarios were assessed across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. Our scenario analysis helps identify risks that could have a potentially material impact on IHG—defined as those that could directly affect our revenue, costs, or reputation if not mitigated. These insights are integrated into our long-range strategic and financial planning processes, using the same materiality thresholds applied in our Financial Statements. While our current assessments do not indicate any material financial impact, we recognise that climate-related risks are dynamic. We will continue to monitor and reassess these risks as part of our ongoing enterprise risk management and strategic planning processes. Given our asset-light business model, we believe IHG is well-positioned to respond flexibly to climate-related risks and opportunities. This includes the ability to adapt or repurpose assets through our managed and franchised estate, and to direct investment toward mitigation and resilience measures. Our Journey to Tomorrow programme outlines our decarbonisation strategy and carbon reduction targets, which are aligned with our science-based targets and broader ESG commitments. At this stage, our scenario analysis has not identified material implications for other environmental issues such as biodiversity. However, we continue to monitor emerging risks and opportunities in this area as part of our broader sustainability strategy.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

As global temperatures rise, chronic physical risks, such as persistent changes in weather patterns, are expected to intensify, particularly under higher temperature scenarios. These changes could lead to higher operating costs for hotel owners, shifts in customer travel patterns and disruptions in resource availability due to population migration and supply chain disruption. These may impact IHG's financial performance and growth potential in certain markets. Our analysis identified that IHG's hotel locations are more exposed to long-term persistent chronic climate risks than to short-term acute shocks. Significant risks include heat stress in Southeast Asia, the UAE, China, and India, and water stress in regions such as the US, China, Australia, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia. Extreme temperature, prolonged heatwaves and heavy rainfall are expected to increase under a 4°C scenario (RCP 8.5) to 2030 and 2050. In 2024 we started additional analysis to improve our understanding of the significance of this chronic risk. We have focused on the potential impact of long-term temperature change on energy usage in hotels through increased and/or cooling demands. This work is ongoing. We support our hotel owners in implementing efficient building practices, including energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources, to reduce reliance on resources and strengthen hotel resilience. In water management, we guide owners on adhering to brand standards for efficiency, such as installing low-flow fixtures. In drought-affected areas, hotels are bound by local water restrictions, with examples of hotels implementing desalination and engaging with nature and local communities. Our regional teams use physical climate risk data to inform and support their environment work and are continuing to assess the effects of water stress at the hotel level.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

For IHG, this would mean ceasing the signing of new-build or conversion hotels with fossil fuel based heating systems. Whilst we are committed to reducing our GHG emissions, improving the energy efficiency of our hotels, and develop new-build hotels that operate at very low/zero carbon as a predominantly asset-light business model, there are a number of additional external factors that impact the rate at which IHG hotel owners can decarbonise. Some of these key external dependencies are outlined in our Transition Plan on page 64-76 of our Annual Report, along with how we consider the impacts of these dependencies in how we progress towards our SBT. We recognise that our role in collaborating with governments, peers and trade bodies will be crucial to supporting owners and the industry in decarbonising successfully. We work closely with our owners and teams across our entire estate in relation to our climate targets to influence, guide and support, initiatives across the entire network.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We hold regular meetings with shareholders in which they have the opportunity to feedback on all aspects of our business. Engagement and feedback include: - Regular roadshow investor meetings and participation in investor conferences by Executive Directors, Senior Leaders and Investor Relations. Consultations between the Chair, the Chair of the Remuneration Committee and other NEDs with institutional investors and proxy vote advisors responding directly to investor enquiries.. - Embracing an ever-evolving ESG agenda by participating in surveys and working with ratings agencies. Conduct regular investor perception surveys.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

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

The key external factors at the macro and industry level that impact the speed at which IHG is able to decarbonise are outlined below: 1) Energy infrastructure: high electricity costs can reduce the business case for electrifying hotels, making it harder to shift to cleaner energy options. Availability of renewable energy sources and grid capacity for clean energy adoption impact decarbonisation. 2) National regulations: national and local environmental laws, taxes and standards can have a significant impact on the pace and scope of the achievement of our carbon reduction commitments. 3) Carbon accounting standards: current lack of clarity and confidence in future carbon accounting and certification rules inhibits effective business planning. 4) High cost of retrofits: retrofitting buildings for energy efficiency can be costly and disruptive, slowing decarbonisation efforts. 5) Technology and innovation: limited availability, maturity and costs of low-carbon technologies affect the ability to implement decarbonisation solutions. 6) Employee turnover: The hotel industry faces high employee turnover, making it harder to maintain consistent sustainability practices with high levels of retraining required. 7) Franchise business model: Many hotel franchisees are small business owners with limited resources and access to credit, making it harder to invest in costly decarbonisation efforts. They might not face the same regulatory or investor expectations concerning carbon performance as IHG does. 8) Supply chain emissions: Procurement of hotel goods and services, such as energy, operating supplies and equipment, food and beverage, furniture, predominantly occurs at local hotel level and are purchased by our franchisees. 9) Market demand: Guest preferences for sustainable practices and eco-friendly products and services can impact the pace at which a business decarbonises

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

Our ongoing commitment to decarbonisation has driven an 11.5% reduction in carbon emissions per available room and a 9.4% reduction in energy per available room in 2024 compared to 2019. However, the lack of a clean energy infrastructure in our markets, alongside the opening of more hotels around the world, means that total carbon emissions are up 7.2% since 2019. As a result, despite our ongoing efforts, we are not on track to meet our 2030 target. We remain dedicated to the actions we are taking to assist hotel owners in reducing carbon emissions and while our programmes will require time to scale, the actions we are taking today will improve operational efficiency of IHG hotels and prepare us for accelerated decarbonisation once market factors are more favourable. Since setting our target, we have undertaken extensive work to map out the pathways to achieve it, identifying key initiatives to drive progress, focusing on the areas we can control and influence. However, some of the key external enablers that we anticipated would support our efforts have not materialised as expected: – A challenging global economic environment coming out of the Covid-19 pandemic has hindered owners' ability to invest in initiatives. – Grid decarbonisation has been slower than anticipated. – There remains uncertainty regarding future consumer demand for higher priced sustainable good and services. – Limited access to suitable renewable energy options that are scalable. As a result, despite our ongoing efforts, we are not on track to meet our 2030 target. We remain dedicated to the actions we are taking to assist hotel owners in reducing carbon emissions, including by the following means: – We will continue to drive and constantly reassess initiatives across our decarbonisation pillars to maximise our impact, and we remain dedicated to the actions we are taking to assist hotel owners in reducing carbon emissions. While our programmes will require time to scale, the actions we are taking today will improve operational efficiency of IHG hotels and prepare us for accelerated decarbonisation once market factors are more favourable. - Leveraging our scale and market position, we will strive to influence change across the hospitality industry. We are committed to sharing our learnings and best practices with industry peers and stakeholders to foster collective progress towards sustainability goals. – We will also maintain ongoing, transparent reporting against our existing targets. This accountability is crucial for tracking our progress and identifying areas for improvement

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

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☒ No

(5.5.2) Comment

As a company operating an asset-light business model, IHG does not run a formal R&D function. However, we actively collaborate with partners and technical experts to identify and implement innovative solutions that support our carbon reduction goals and broader Journey to Tomorrow sustainability commitments. We invest in

developing tools and resources that build hotel teams’ knowledge, skills, and awareness of climate change, enabling them to contribute meaningfully to our environmental objectives. To support the future development of IHG hotels, we aim to test, learn, and share insights on approaches that can accelerate our efforts and inspire broader adoption of carbon reduction practices across our estate. For example, in July 2024, we launched our Low Carbon Pioneers programme, bringing together energy-efficient hotels that operate without on-site fossil fuel combustion and are backed by renewable energy. Each participating hotel is required to achieve an operational sustainability certification - such as Green Key - or a sustainable building certification like LEED, BREEAM, or EDGE within 12 months of opening. These hotels also use IHG’s Green Engage platform to track and measure energy data. Additionally, we are developing a low-carbon ready group of hotels in preparation for future access to fully renewable energy in markets where it is not yet available.

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

	Please explain
	HG does not report water related CAPEX or OPEX trends publicly.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

We analysed the IHG Group and individual hotel-level exposure to carbon pricing legislation by applying a projected carbon price to our GHG emissions under a 1.5°C temperature scenario. At the IHG Group level, analysis found that we are largely insulated by our revenue-based fee structure, which mitigates a substantial proportion of costs being passed through to the Group from our hotels. However, we acknowledge that exposure could increase the risk of hotels becoming less profitable or less desirable as an asset class in future. By supporting our hotels in decarbonising, we aim to reduce this risk.

[Fixed row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Plastics

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We do not typically engage with this type of stakeholder

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We do not typically engage with this type of stakeholder.

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Plastics

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Plastics

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Plastics

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :We partnered with EcoVadis to evaluate supplier sustainability performances, having requested 188 suppliers to participate to date. Those not partaking will be issued an IHG Sustainability Scorecard, which includes sustainability related-questions.

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

To date, we have requested 188 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis sustainability assessment. We use supplier performance insights from the scorecards to identify social and environmental risks in our supply chain and to better collaborate with suppliers to enhance their sustainability performance.

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Forests

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :We partnered with EcoVadis to evaluate supplier sustainability performances, having requested 188 suppliers to participate to date. Those not partaking will be issued an IHG Sustainability Scorecard, which includes sustainability related-questions.

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

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

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :We partnered with EcoVadis to evaluate supplier sustainability performances, having requested 188 suppliers to participate to date. Those not partaking will be issued an IHG Sustainability Scorecard, which includes sustainability related-questions.

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

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

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Plastics

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :We partnered with EcoVadis to evaluate supplier sustainability performances, having requested 188 suppliers to participate to date. Those not partaking will be issued an IHG Sustainability Scorecard, which includes sustainability related-questions.

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new procurement managed suppliers during the tender process, helping us assess their environmental credentials. The questionnaire features sustainability related questions regarding raw materials, manufacturing methods, transportation and the product lifecycle, in addition to understanding practices surrounding carbon and energy, waste and water. We recognise the potential environmental and social impact of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity, and respect as we do. To ensure this, IHG requires new corporate suppliers to confirm their acceptance of the Supplier Code of Conduct at the onboarding stage (or demonstrate that they have equivalent policies in place). These standards apply to suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to support standards relating to the environment. While we strive to work with suppliers to resolve any issues identified, material breaches of the Supplier Code may lead to the termination of a supplier's contract with IHG. In 2023, IHG became a founding member of the Hospitality Alliance for Responsible Procurement (HARP). Through HARP, this year we kick-started a decarbonisation learning plan for specific suppliers, including a webinar to help shortlisted suppliers build their own decarbonisation strategies.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

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Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

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Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

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[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

To evaluate supplier risk and sustainability performance, we partnered with EcoVadis in 2022, a global leader in business sustainability performance assessment. EcoVadis requires suppliers to report on criteria such as working conditions, energy usage and GHG emissions, biodiversity and operational effects on forests. To date, we have requested 188 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis sustainability assessment. We use supplier performance insights from the scorecards to identify social and environmental risks in our supply chain and to better collaborate with suppliers to enhance their sustainability performance. Further strengthening our commitment to growing our business sustainably and delivering long-term value for owners, hotels and guests, our pre-contract criteria include questions on where products are sourced and manufactured to improve our understanding of our supply chain. To build on our sustainable sourcing plans and to ensure suppliers operate in a manner that meets our expectations, we have included social and environmental reporting provisions in our standard contracts. IHG requires new corporate suppliers to confirm their acceptance of the Supplier Code of Conduct (Supplier Code) at the onboarding stage (or demonstrate that they have equivalent policies in place). This requirement is also a contractual obligation for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase.

Forests

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

To evaluate supplier risk and sustainability performance, we partnered with EcoVadis in 2022, a global leader in business sustainability performance assessment. EcoVadis requires suppliers to report on criteria such as working conditions, energy usage and GHG emissions, biodiversity and operational effects on forests. To date, we have requested 188 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis sustainability assessment. We use supplier performance insights from the scorecards to identify social and environmental risks in our supply chain and to better collaborate with suppliers to enhance their sustainability performance. Further strengthening our commitment to growing our business sustainably and delivering long-term value for owners, hotels and guests, our pre-contract criteria include questions on where products are sourced and manufactured to improve our understanding of our supply chain. To build on our sustainable sourcing plans and to ensure suppliers

operate in a manner that meets our expectations, we have included social and environmental reporting provisions in our standard contracts. IHG requires new corporate suppliers to confirm their acceptance of the Supplier Code of Conduct (Supplier Code) at the onboarding stage (or demonstrate that they have equivalent policies in place). This requirement is also a contractual obligation for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase.

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

To evaluate supplier risk and sustainability performance, we partnered with EcoVadis in 2022, a global leader in business sustainability performance assessment. EcoVadis requires suppliers to report on criteria such as working conditions, energy usage and GHG emissions, biodiversity and operational effects on forests. To date, we have requested 188 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis sustainability assessment. We use supplier performance insights from the scorecards to identify social and environmental risks in our supply chain and to better collaborate with suppliers to enhance their sustainability performance. Further strengthening our commitment to growing our business sustainably and delivering long-term value for owners, hotels and guests, our pre-contract criteria include questions on where products are sourced and manufactured to improve our understanding of our supply chain. To build on our sustainable sourcing plans and to ensure suppliers operate in a manner that meets our expectations, we have included social and environmental reporting provisions in our standard contracts. IHG requires new corporate suppliers to confirm their acceptance of the Supplier Code of Conduct (Supplier Code) at the onboarding stage (or demonstrate that they have equivalent policies in place). This requirement is also a contractual obligation for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Acceptance of Supplier Code of Conduct

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We recognise the potential environmental and social impact of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity, and respect as we do. To ensure this, IHG requires new corporate suppliers to confirm their acceptance of the Supplier Code of Conduct at the onboarding stage (or demonstrate that they have equivalent policies in place). These standards apply to suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. These standards apply to suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to support standards relating to the environment, which align with IHG's responsible business agenda. While we strive to work with suppliers to resolve any issues identified, material breaches of the Supplier Code may lead to the termination of a supplier's contract with IHG. In 2024 100% new suppliers signed the Supplier Code. Suppliers who sign our supplier code are expected to Preserve and reduce the environmental impact of operations, products and services, including complying with environmental regulations and in making business decisions suppliers are expected to endeavour to: a. Reduce energy use and GHGs, and maximise and optimise the role of renewable energy b. Reduce unnecessary waste and plastics and explore circular economy solutions c. Incorporate efficiency measures to preserve and conserve water d. Take steps to support biodiversity conservation and regeneration, where possible.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Acceptance of Supplier Code of Conduct

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We recognise the potential environmental and social impact of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity, and respect as we do. To ensure this, IHG requires new corporate suppliers to confirm their acceptance of the Supplier Code of Conduct at the onboarding stage (or demonstrate that they have equivalent policies in place). These standards apply to suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. These standards apply to suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to support standards relating to the environment, which align with IHG's responsible business agenda. While we strive to work with suppliers to resolve any issues identified, material breaches of the Supplier Code may lead to the termination of a supplier's contract with IHG. In 2024 100% new suppliers signed the Supplier Code. Suppliers who sign our supplier code are expected to Preserve and reduce the environmental impact of operations, products and services, including complying with environmental regulations and in making business decisions suppliers are expected to endeavor to: a. Reduce energy use and GHGs, and maximise and optimise the role of renewable energy b. Reduce unnecessary waste and plastics and explore circular economy solutions c. Incorporate efficiency measures to preserve and conserve water d. Take steps to support biodiversity conservation and regeneration, where possible.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Acceptance of Supplier Code of Conduct

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We recognise the potential environmental and social impact of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity, and respect as we do. To ensure this, IHG requires new corporate suppliers to confirm their acceptance of the Supplier Code of Conduct at the onboarding stage (or demonstrate that they have equivalent policies in place). These standards apply to suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. These standards apply to suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to support standards relating to the environment, which align with IHG's responsible business agenda. While we strive to work with suppliers to resolve any issues identified, material breaches of the Supplier Code may lead to the termination of a supplier's contract with IHG. In 2024 100% new suppliers signed the Supplier Code. Suppliers who sign our supplier code are expected to Preserve and reduce the environmental impact of operations, products and services, including complying with environmental regulations and in making business decisions suppliers are expected to endeavour to: a. Reduce energy use and GHGs, and maximise and optimise the role of renewable energy b. Reduce unnecessary waste and plastics and explore circular economy solutions c. Incorporate efficiency measures to preserve and conserve water d. Take steps to support biodiversity conservation and regeneration, where possible.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :By utilising platform allows suppliers resources to help mature ESG agenda

Information collection

☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

To evaluate supplier sustainability performance, we partnered with EcoVadis in 2022, a global leader in business sustainability performance assessment. EcoVadis requires suppliers to report on criteria such as working conditions, energy usage and GHG emissions, biodiversity and operational effects on forests. After an EcoVadis benchmarking exercise, we expanded our usage and increased the number of suppliers we invite to participate, now covering more of our hotel supply chains and Greater China supplier base. To date, we have requested 188 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis sustainability assessment. We use supplier performance insights from the scorecards to identify social and environmental risks in our supply chain and to better collaborate with suppliers to enhance their sustainability performance. In 2023, IHG became a founding member of the Hospitality Alliance for Responsible Procurement (HARP). Through HARP, this year we kick-started a decarbonisation learning plan for specific suppliers, including a webinar to help shortlisted suppliers build their own decarbonisation strategies. In 2024, we began collaborating with a leading third party to pilot supplier audits in the Americas and EMEA, focusing on labour and environmental practices. This builds on the existing on-site supplier audit programme in Greater China. As part of the Journey to Tomorrow decarbonisation strategy, we have continued to support the rollout of renewable energy initiatives, including US Community Solar programmes and purchase activity related to renewable energy certificate procurement options. We also continue to evaluate renewable energy opportunities in feasible markets.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :EcoVadis requires suppliers to report on criteria such as working conditions, energy usage and GHG emissions, biodiversity and operational effects on forests.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :By utilising platform allows suppliers resources to help mature ESG agenda

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

To evaluate supplier sustainability performance, we partnered with EcoVadis in 2022, a global leader in business sustainability performance assessment. EcoVadis requires suppliers to report on criteria such as working conditions, energy usage and GHG emissions, biodiversity and operational effects on forests. After an EcoVadis benchmarking exercise, we expanded our usage and increased the number of suppliers we invite to participate, now covering more of our hotel supply chains and Greater China supplier base. To date, we have requested 188 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis sustainability assessment. We use supplier performance insights from the scorecards to identify social and environmental risks in our supply chain and to better collaborate with suppliers to enhance their

sustainability performance. Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new suppliers during the tender process, helping us assess their environmental credentials. The questionnaire features sustainability related questions regarding raw materials, manufacturing methods, transportation and the product lifecycle, in addition to understanding practices surrounding carbon and energy, waste and water.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :EcoVadis requires suppliers to report on criteria such as working conditions, energy usage and GHG emissions, biodiversity and operational effects on forests.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new suppliers during the tender process, helping us assess their environmental credentials. The questionnaire features sustainability related questions regarding raw materials, manufacturing methods, transportation and the product lifecycle, in addition to understanding practices surrounding carbon and energy, waste and water. We recognise the potential environmental and social impact of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity, and respect as we do. To ensure this, IHG requires new corporate suppliers to confirm their acceptance of the Supplier Code of Conduct (Supplier Code) at the onboarding stage (or demonstrate that they have equivalent policies in place). This requirement is also a contractual obligation for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. These standards apply to suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. In 2024 100% of suppliers signed up to our Supplier Code. The Supplier Code states the expectation that suppliers must preserve and reduce the environmental impact of operations, products and services, including complying with environmental regulations and in making business decisions suppliers are expected to endeavour to incorporate efficiency measures to preserve and conserve water. We have also been working with two hygiene and cleaning solution suppliers that utilise advanced technology to provide hotel staff with sustainable, on-site production of chemical-free cleaners with reusable bottles. As well as being environmentally safe to dispose of in traditional waterways, the on-site generation reduces a hotel's carbon footprint by eliminating the need for cleaning consumables to be delivered, alongside reducing plastic packaging waste. Having piloted and integrated the use of these chemical-free cleaning solutions at voco Oxford Spires and Kimpton Charlotte Square, the hotels have eliminated an average of 281 litres of chemical solution per hotel annually.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Suppliers are expected to incorporate efficiency measures to preserve and conserve water

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Acceptance of Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :100% Acceptance of Supplier Code of Conduct

Information collection

☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Further strengthening our commitment to growing our business sustainably and delivering long-term value for owners, hotels and guests, our pre-contract criteria include questions on where products are sourced and manufactured to improve our understanding of our supply chain. To build on our sustainable sourcing plans and to ensure suppliers operate in a manner that meets our expectations, we have included social and environmental reporting provisions in our standard contracts. We recognise the potential environmental and social impact of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity, and respect as we do. To ensure this, IHG requires new corporate suppliers to confirm their acceptance of the Supplier Code of Conduct (Supplier Code) at the onboarding stage (or demonstrate that they have equivalent policies in place). This requirement is also a contractual obligation for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. These standards apply to suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. In 2024 100% of suppliers signed up to our Supplier Code. The Supplier Code states the expectation that suppliers must preserve and reduce the environmental impact of operations, products and services, including complying with environmental regulations and in making business decisions suppliers are expected to endeavour to reduce unnecessary waste and plastics and explore circular economy solutions. Our procurement team has been working with our suppliers to ensure hotels have a range of sustainable solutions – for example, laundry suppliers committing to replace the plastic wrapping used in their linen deliveries with crates and fabric bags. So far, this has been implemented in Scotland, with one supplier adopting the practice. In 2025, we will collaborate with other UK laundry suppliers to encourage adoption of similar practices.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Coffee

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :By utilising platform allows suppliers resources to help mature ESG agenda

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

To evaluate supplier sustainability performance, we partnered with EcoVadis in 2022, a global leader in business sustainability performance assessment. EcoVadis requires suppliers to report on criteria such as working conditions, energy usage and GHG emissions, biodiversity and operational effects on forests. After an

EcoVadis benchmarking exercise, we expanded our usage and increased the number of suppliers we invite to participate, now covering more of our hotel supply chains and Greater China supplier base. To date, we have requested 188 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis sustainability assessment. We use supplier performance insights from the scorecards to identify social and environmental risks in our supply chain and to better collaborate with suppliers to enhance their sustainability performance. A new coffee brand has been introduced by our voco Hotels brand, made from organic beans sourced from Pu'er, Yunnan. The brand combines local speciality ingredients and focuses on sustainability. By sourcing from farms that follow organic planting standards and limit chemical fertiliser and pesticide use, this minimises environmental impact and supports local biodiversity.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :EcoVadis requires suppliers to report on criteria such as working conditions, energy usage and GHG emissions, biodiversity and operational effects on forests.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Coffee

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Acceptance of Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :100% Acceptance of Supplier Code of Conduct

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Acceptance of Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :100% Acceptance of Supplier Code of Conduct

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

We continue to receive sustainability-related questions from corporate customers, particularly when they seek accommodation providers that can support them with their own ESG ambitions. To enhance our understanding of this risk, we monitor ESG-related questions from corporate customers submitting Requests For Proposals (RFPs). In 2023, we saw more than 70% of customer accounts include ESG questions in RFPs, including requests for environmental data about our hotels. We have also conducted an internal analysis and found that nearly all top strategic global customers' accounts have their own carbon targets.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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. Thus, the level of engagement with customers on such topics offers a dimension by which to measure the volume of appetite. Our ability to meet these changes in guests' expectations can create key risks/opportunities for our business. We measure success and engagement through the volume of requests we receive from corporate clients – through inquiries directed to IHG and our hotels, or via requests for responses in third party questionnaires, such as the CDP supply chain climate and water questionnaires.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

It is important we engage with investors and shareholders to understand their expectations for our businesses, their feedback can influence decision-making and potentially shift the focus and materiality of ESG topics. Investor expectations may disadvantage companies unable to evidence sufficient progress and advantage those that are.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Forests and nature have been included as agenda items on several investor calls at their request. We measure the success of our engagement on this topic by ensuring we can provide informed responses to investor questions and appropriate follow-up actions. For example, we updated our Environmental Policy to explicitly include biodiversity and forest-related commitments as a direct outcome of investor engagement

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Franchise hotels (partners in our value chain)

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Support hotels to monitor and manage their water use

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

We hope to drive water efficiency through the water reduction measures that we have integrated into our brand standards globally, which mandate existing hotels to implement high-efficiency, low-flow aerated shower heads and taps by the end of 2025. On average, these steps reduce water consumption by 11 litres per minute and three litres per minute respectively (this can vary according to hotel). Our environmental management system, Green Engage, allows all our hotels including our franchise partners to track their water performance.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We anticipate that as water efficiency brand standards are implemented across our estate we will start to see a reduction in water consumption.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Hotels owners

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

We continue to receive sustainability-related questions from the majority of our corporate customers, particularly when they seek accommodation providers that can support them with their own ESG ambitions. To enhance our understanding of this risk, we monitor ESG-related questions from corporate customers submitting Requests For Proposals (RFPs). We have conducted an internal analysis and found that nearly all top strategic global customers' accounts have their own carbon targets.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success of our engagement through the number of initiatives we roll out to support our hotels to meet customers demand for sustainability. In 2023, we continued to promote our Greener Stay initiative, as well as facilitating hotels' access to leading third-party sustainability certification programmes and launching IHG's Meeting for Good sustainable meetings programme, which helps hotels to respond to the growing customer demand for sustainable meeting offerings, post-pandemic. In 2023, we also launched Meeting for Good – IHG's sustainable meetings programme for corporate clients. IHG has developed a hotel stay carbon footprint calculator and a sustainable meetings playbook, which provides guidance for hotels to host sustainable meetings and events, such as removing single-use items, reducing food waste and developing energy reduction strategies.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

It is important we engage with investors and shareholders to understand their expectations for our businesses, their feedback can influence decision-making and potentially support the shift towards a low-carbon business. Investor's expectations may disadvantage companies unable to evidence sufficient progress and advantage those that are.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success of our engagement with investors and shareholders through the regular meetings we have with them throughout the year, of which our transition plan is a regular agenda item. As well as through our annual investor survey. We also ensure all energy conservation measures integrated into hotel brand standards and in turn our transition plan are carefully considered and discussed in advance with the IHG Owners Association.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Franchise hotels (value chain partners)

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Choosing to partner with IHG offers our hotel owners and teams access to a range of support to empower them with the knowledge and resources they need to attract the next generation of customers, minimise their environmental impact and protect their assets. We provide the following tools and resources to not only save our hotel teams time but also build their knowledge, skills and awareness of climate change and their role in supporting the achievement of our carbon reduction commitments.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We remain dedicated to the actions we are taking to assist hotel owners in reducing carbon emissions and while our programmes will require time to scale, the actions we are taking today will improve operational efficiency of IHG hotels and prepare us for accelerated decarbonisation once market factors are more favourable. Our ongoing commitment to decarbonisation has driven an 11.5% reduction in carbon emissions per available room and a 9.4% reduction in energy per available room in 2024 compared to 2019.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☒ Bank of America

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☒ Other collective action, please specify :Encourage a shift to lower carbon per room night emissions in the hotel industry

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

IHG's Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. To increase the scale of this initiative, we need to be able to demonstrate the commercial benefits of this programme, to make a business case to our hotel owners. For that, we need our corporate customers to help us push for Carbon per Room Night to be a key driver in choosing where to stay, to reward hotels with a low carbon footprint.*

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reduction of carbon emissions of hospitality industry

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Givaudan SA

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :Encourage a shift to lower carbon per room night emissions in the hotel industry

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

IHG's Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. To increase the scale of this initiative, we need to be able to demonstrate the commercial benefits of this programme, to make a business case to our hotel owners. For that, we need our corporate customers to help us push for Carbon per Room Night to be a key driver in choosing where to stay, to reward hotels with a low carbon footprint.*

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reduction of carbon emissions of hospitality industry

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Capgemini SE

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :Encourage a shift to lower carbon per room night emissions in the hotel industry

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

IHG's Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. To increase the scale of this initiative, we need to be able to demonstrate the commercial benefits of this programme, to make a business case to our hotel owners. For that, we need our corporate customers to help us push for Carbon per Room Night to be a key driver in choosing where to stay, to reward hotels with a low carbon footprint.*

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reduction of carbon emissions of hospitality industry

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ HP Inc

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :Encourage a shift to lower carbon per room night emissions in the hotel industry

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

IHG's Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. To increase the scale of this initiative, we need to be able to demonstrate the commercial benefits of this programme, to make a business case to our hotel owners. For that, we need our corporate customers to help us push for Carbon per Room Night to be a key driver in choosing where to stay, to reward hotels with a low carbon footprint.*

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reduction of carbon emissions of hospitality industry

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Accenture

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :Encourage a shift to lower carbon per room night emissions in the hotel industry

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

IHG's Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. To increase the scale of this initiative, we need to be able to demonstrate the commercial benefits of this programme, to make a business case to our hotel owners. For that, we need our corporate customers to help us push for Carbon per Room Night to be a key driver in choosing where to stay, to reward hotels with a low carbon footprint.*

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reduction of carbon emissions of hospitality industry

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 6

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ KBR Inc

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :Encourage a shift to lower carbon per room night emissions in the hotel industry

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

IHG's Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. To increase the scale of this initiative, we need to be able to demonstrate the commercial benefits of this programme, to make a business case to our hotel owners. For that, we need our corporate customers to help us push for Carbon per Room Night to be a key driver in choosing where to stay, to reward hotels with a low carbon footprint.*

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reduction of carbon emissions of hospitality industry

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 7

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :Encourage a shift to lower carbon per room night emissions in the hotel industry

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

IHG's Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. To increase the scale of this initiative, we need to be able to demonstrate the commercial benefits of this programme, to make a business case to our hotel owners. For that, we need our corporate customers to help us push for Carbon per Room Night to be a key driver in choosing where to stay, to reward hotels with a low carbon footprint.*

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reduction of carbon emissions of hospitality industry

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 8

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :Encourage a shift to lower carbon per room night emissions in the hotel industry

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

IHG's Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. To increase the scale of this initiative, we need to be able to demonstrate the commercial benefits of this programme, to make a business case to our hotel owners. For that, we need our corporate customers to help us push for Carbon per Room Night to be a key driver in choosing where to stay, to reward hotels with a low carbon footprint.*

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reduction of carbon emissions of hospitality industry

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 9

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ McKinsey & Company, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :Encourage a shift to lower carbon per room night emissions in the hotel industry

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

IHG's Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. To increase the scale of this initiative, we need to be able to demonstrate the commercial benefits of this programme, to make a business case to our hotel owners. For that, we need our corporate customers to help us push for Carbon per Room Night to be a key driver in choosing where to stay, to reward hotels with a low carbon footprint.*

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reduction of carbon emissions of hospitality industry

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 10

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Cisco Systems, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :Encourage a shift to lower carbon per room night emissions in the hotel industry

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

IHG's Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. To increase the scale of this initiative, we need to be able to demonstrate the commercial benefits of this programme, to make a business case to our hotel owners. For that, we need our corporate customers to help us push for Carbon per Room Night to be a key driver in choosing where to stay, to reward hotels with a low carbon footprint.*

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reduction of carbon emissions of hospitality industry

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 11

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ News Corp

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :Encourage a shift to lower carbon per room night emissions in the hotel industry

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

IHG's Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. To increase the scale of this initiative, we need to be able to demonstrate the commercial benefits of this programme, to make a business case to our hotel owners. For that, we need our corporate customers to help us push for Carbon per Room Night to be a key driver in choosing where to stay, to reward hotels with a low carbon footprint*

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reduction in emissions of the hospitality industry

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 12

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Jacobs Solutions Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :Encourage a shift to lower carbon per room night emissions in the hotel industry

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

IHG's Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. To increase the scale of this initiative, we need to be able to demonstrate the commercial benefits of this programme, to make a business case to our hotel owners. For that, we need our corporate customers to help us push for Carbon per Room Night to be a key driver in choosing where to stay, to reward hotels with a low carbon footprint*

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reduction in emissions of the hospitality industry

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :We engage with our corporate clients independently of CDP.	We engage with our corporate clients independently of CDP.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

The hotels we manage - those over which we have operational control - are reported under Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This includes our managed and owned & leased hotels. Our franchised hotels, which are operated by third parties, are considered part of our value chain and are therefore reported under Scope 3 emissions. Although franchised properties fall outside our direct operational control, our Responsible Business programme and the IHG Green Engage system for environmental reporting and performance improvement apply to all IHG-branded hotels globally, including those in the franchised estate.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

The hotels we manage - those over which we have operational control - are reported under Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This includes our managed and owned & leased hotels. Our franchised hotels, which are operated by third parties, are considered part of our value chain and are therefore reported under Scope 3 emissions. Although franchised properties fall outside our direct operational control, our Responsible Business programme and the IHG Green Engage system for environmental reporting and performance improvement apply to all IHG-branded hotels globally, including those in the franchised estate.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

The hotels we manage - those over which we have operational control - are reported under Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This includes our managed and owned & leased hotels. Our franchised hotels, which are operated by third parties, are considered part of our value chain and are therefore reported under Scope 3 emissions. Although franchised properties fall outside our direct operational control, our Responsible Business programme and the IHG Green Engage system for environmental reporting and performance improvement apply to all IHG-branded hotels globally, including those in the franchised estate.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

The hotels we manage - those over which we have operational control - are reported under Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This includes our managed and owned & leased hotels. Our franchised hotels, which are operated by third parties, are considered part of our value chain and are therefore reported under Scope 3 emissions. Although franchised properties fall outside our direct operational control, our Responsible Business programme and the IHG Green Engage system for environmental reporting and performance improvement apply to all IHG-branded hotels globally, including those in the franchised estate.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

The hotels we manage - those over which we have operational control - are reported under Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This includes our managed and owned & leased hotels. Our franchised hotels, which are operated by third parties, are considered part of our value chain and are therefore reported under Scope 3 emissions. Although franchised properties fall outside our direct operational control, our Responsible Business programme and the IHG Green Engage system for environmental reporting and performance improvement apply to all IHG-branded hotels globally, including those in the franchised estate.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, other structural change, please specify :Hotels enter and leave our overall estate each year as part of our franchise model, but we make very few actual acquisitions or divestments given our asset light model.

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Hotels enter and leave our overall estate each year as part of our franchise model, but we make very few actual acquisitions or divestments given our asset light model. As an exampleexample, a franchise agreement was signed with NOVUM Hospitality in 2024 which will double our presence in Germany.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Numerous acquisitions and divestments occur throughout each year in the IHG estate under our franchise model.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

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

In 2024, a review of the data methodology was conducted to implement improvements in reporting and reduce the amount of estimation by moving the process in-house. These improvements have been applied to both current and historical data, including our 2019 baseline in line with our restatement methodology. This statement outlines the sources of data, how we will collect it, the method for calculations, and the reporting processes used for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024. Current-year December data is estimated based on average values from the previous December. Any differences between estimated and actual data will be incorporated in next year's restated inventory.

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

☒ Scope 3

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

1) Additional Base year emissions may need to be periodically adjusted to reflect current organisational structures to ensure that a meaningful comparison can be made. 2) IHG's base year inventory will be adjusted in the following instances that trigger a significant cumulative change in base year emissions. Significant is defined as a cumulative change of 5% or larger in an organisation's total base year emissions (CO2e sum of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions). a. A structural change in organisational boundaries (e.g. merger, acquisition or divestiture) that triggers a significant cumulative change in the company's baseline year emissions. b. A change in reporting boundary, calculation methodologies, or improvement in the accuracy of emission factors that triggers a significant cumulative change in the organisation's baseline year emissions. c. A significant error or a number of cumulative errors that are collectively significant are discovered.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ 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).

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	Our SBT is market-based and so whilst we report on location-based emissions we calculate our progress using market-based Scope 2 emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

378110

(7.5.3) Methodological details

See our Methodology on pages 46 of our 2024 Responsible Business Report. https://www.ihgplc.com/~/_media/Files/I/Ihg-Plc/investors/annual-report/2024/ihg_rbr_24-25_interactive.pdf

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1852422

(7.5.3) Methodological details

See our Methodology on pages 46 of our 2024 Responsible Business Report. https://www.ihgplc.com/~media/Files/I/Ihg-Plc/investors/annual-report/2024/ihg_rbr_24-25_interactive.pdf

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1846670

(7.5.3) Methodological details

See our Methodology on pages 46 of our 2024 Responsible Business Report. https://www.ihgplc.com/~media/Files/I/Ihg-Plc/investors/annual-report/2024/ihg_rbr_24-25_interactive.pdf

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1769024

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased goods and services calculated based on spend data from managed and owned & leased hotels. This data is based on 2019 calculations (aligned with our science-based targets baseline) and extrapolated for 2024 based on 2024 available room night data. We, we are exploring a method for calculating this annually.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No capital goods purchases.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

484407

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using spend data and Environmentally-extended input output (EEIO) factors from DEFRA. This data is based on 2019 calculations (aligned with our science-based targets baseline) and extrapolated for 2024 based on 2024 available room night data. We, we are exploring a method for calculating this annually.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28004

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste generated in corporate offices, managed hotels and owned, leased, and managed lease hotels. This data is based on 2019 calculations (aligned with our science-based targets baseline) and extrapolated for 2024 based on 2024 room night data. We are exploring a method for calculating this annually.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35991

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Business Travel by IHG colleagues including air, rail, and car travel. This data is based on 2019 calculations (aligned with our science-based targets baseline) and extrapolated for 2024 based on 2024 room night data. We are exploring a method for calculating this annually.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23250

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Commuting estimated from published data and FTE. This data is based on 2019 calculations (aligned with our science-based targets baseline) and extrapolated for 2024 based on 2024 available room night data. We, are exploring a method for calculating this annually.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3397213

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

359349

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions

factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

Past year 1

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

373652

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

Past year 2

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

327043

(7.6.2) End date

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

Past year 3

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

325673

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

Past year 4

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

274329

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

Past year 5

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

378110

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in

the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

2225936

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

2187060

(7.7.4) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

Past year 1

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

2037390

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

2014601

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

Past year 2

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

1758928

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

1758620

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

Past year 3

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

1676844

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

1669019

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

Past year 4

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

1396955

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

1389629

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

Past year 5

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

1852422

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

1846670

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

IHG calculates and reports GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard under the operational control approach, aligned with our science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂e and calculated using the most recent emissions factors from sources including IEA, USEPA, and DESNZ. Data is collected monthly from hotels and corporate sites via the IHG Green Engage™ system. Hotel teams input energy consumption data, which is validated by internal reviewers against utility bills or meter readings. Outliers and missing data are addressed using hotel-level or peer group averages (by brand, region, or climate zone). December data is estimated based on the previous year's values, with corrections incorporated in the following year's restatement. Only renewable electricity backed by Renewable Energy Certificates or documented supply contracts is included in reporting. All data is subject to internal quality controls and independent third-party verification. In 2024, we enhanced our methodology to reduce estimation and improve accuracy by transitioning data management in-house and restating our 2019 baseline accordingly. Current Scope 3 disclosures include Category 14 (Franchises), Category 3 (FERA), and Category 6 (Business Travel – UK), with efforts underway to expand coverage to additional Scope 3 categories.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

2229501

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated using a spend-based approach by applying emissions factors to procurement spend data, in line with the GHG Protocol. This is appropriate given IHG's franchise-heavy, asset-light business model, where most procurement occurs at the hotel level. To reflect changes in business activity over time, emissions are extrapolated based on the change in available room nights compared to our restated 2019 baseline. We are working to improve this estimate through enhanced supplier-specific data in future cycles.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant. IHG's business model does not rely on capital-intensive operations or hotel construction, as we do not typically own the buildings we operate. As such, emissions from capital goods are immaterial to our footprint.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

582181

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

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

82

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated using FERA-specific emissions factors applied to the primary energy consumption of hotels within IHG's operational control. This includes upstream emissions from fuel extraction, refining, and energy transmission.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

10

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Calculated using spend data and Environmentally-extended input output EEIO factors from DEFRA

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated using spend data and Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) emissions factors from DEFRA. Baseline data was calculated in 2019 and extrapolated for 2024 using available room night growth. We are exploring improvements to enable annual calculation based on more granular operational data.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

35293

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

19

(7.8.5) Please explain

Covers waste generated at corporate offices and hotels within IHG's owned, leased, managed lease, and managed portfolios. Emissions were calculated in 2019 using DEFRA emissions factors and extrapolated for 2024 using available room night data. We aim to enhance this by capturing annual waste data across more properties.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

45359

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes emissions from air, rail, and car travel by IHG corporate colleagues. The 2019 baseline was calculated using actual data from travel providers, aligned with our science-based targets. Emissions for 2024 were extrapolated based on available room nights. We are exploring options to improve annual travel data capture and accuracy.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

29302

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Estimated using published commuting emissions data, FTE counts, and travel assumptions. Calculations were first completed for 2019 and extrapolated to 2024 based on available room night growth. We are developing improved methodologies to measure this more accurately on an annual basis.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant. IHG does not lease upstream assets in a way that would result in material emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant. IHG's service-based business model means there are no physical products distributed downstream.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant. IHG does not sell physical products; these categories are not applicable to our business model.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No sold products

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No sold products

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not separately reported. Emissions from leased hotels are already captured in our Scope 1 and 2 inventory under the operational control approach.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

3414617

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific method

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

67

(7.8.5) Please explain

Franchise emissions are calculated annually, using the same methodology applied to our managed, and owned & leased hotels. This includes direct energy consumption and FERA emissions from the franchise estate. This category forms a core part of our Scope 3 emissions and is included in our SBTi-approved science-based targets.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant. IHG does not have investment holdings that result in material GHG emissions within the reporting boundary.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant. No other material downstream activities exist that would result in significant Scope 3 emissions under GHG Protocol guidance.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

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

2134858

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

0

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

541528

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

10

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

33795

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

43434

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

28058

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3250223

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

We calculate FERA and Franchise emissions annually. For the other reported categories, this data is based on 2019 calculations and extrapolated for the relevant reporting year.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

2054544

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

0

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

465903

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

10

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

32524

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

41800

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

27003

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3102922

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

We calculate FERA and Franchise emissions annually. For the other reported categories, this data is based on 2019 calculations and extrapolated for the relevant reporting year.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

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

1954948

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

0

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

440852

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

9

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

30947

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

39774

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2997638

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

We calculate FERA and Franchise emissions annually. For the other reported categories, this data is based on 2019 calculations and extrapolated for the relevant reporting year.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2020

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

1845092

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

0

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

361808

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

8

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

29208

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

37539

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

24250

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2633100

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

We calculate FERA and Franchise emissions annually. For the other reported categories, this data is based on 2019 calculations and extrapolated for the relevant reporting year.

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2019

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

1769024

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

0

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

484407

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

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

28004

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

35991

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

23250

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3397212

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

We calculate FERA and Franchise emissions annually. For the other reported categories, this data is based on 2019 calculations and extrapolated for the relevant reporting year.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

apex-ihg-fy2024-cdp-verification-statement_02032025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

☒ Scope 3: Franchises

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

apex-ihg-fy2024-cdp-verification-statement_02032025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Increased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change on renewable uptake from 2023.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

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 divestments are removed from previous years and any conversion properties are added in if the building existed prior to joining the IHG system to ensure we are measured against a comparable baseline.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

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 divestments are removed from previous years and any conversion properties are added in if the building existed prior to joining the IHG system to ensure we are measured against a comparable baseline.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

158156

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Emissions have increased year-on-year by 6.6%, partly explained by a 4.4% increase in available room nights. The slight increase above the increase of available room nights growth in emissions intensive activities, and growth in premium and luxury hotels, where energy is required for public areas such as restaurant facilities and spas.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The carbon accounting methodology was restated in 2024, however all previous years were recalculated according to this new method which results in no differences arising from the change.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Market-based

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

354532

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Depending on the hotel location we use either AR 6, AR5 or AR4

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

981

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Depending on the hotel location we use either AR 6, AR5 or AR4

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

279

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Depending on the hotel location we use either AR 6, AR5 or AR4

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Refrigerants

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3557

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Depending on the hotel location we use either AR 6, AR5 or AR4

[Add row]

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

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102

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

792

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

792

Angola

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1291

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

3184

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

3184

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

862

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

1902

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

1902

Armenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

276

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

332

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

332

Aruba

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

474

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

5071

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

5071

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8129

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

43137

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

56071

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

682

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

403

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

686

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

6640

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

6640

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

642

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

8590

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

8590

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

439

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

361

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

339

Bhutan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32

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

1531

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

1531

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

811

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

1804

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

1710

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1246

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

1390

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50

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

416

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

416

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2078

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

179

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

179

Cayman Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304

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

6754

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

6754

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

199245

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

960977

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

959409

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129

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

5062

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

5062

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

289

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

1236

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

1236

Dominica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1232

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

1232

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5629

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

21231

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

21231

Fiji

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1234

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

11520

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

11520

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1185

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

2758

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

1747

French Polynesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

677

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

4928

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

4928

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1526

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

6981

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

69

Grenada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53

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

1893

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

1893

Guam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

384

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

3222

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

3222

Honduras

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

281

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

1067

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

1067

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1000

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

36392

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

36392

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1553

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

2987

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

4468

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6834

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

77456

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

66864

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1744

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

80793

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

80171

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

375

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

6209

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

6209

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1332

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

1313

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14931

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

71413

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

71413

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4037

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

11876

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

11876

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

531

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

922

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

922

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

332

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

19938

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

19938

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

170

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

2022

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

2022

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9110

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

8993

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

8993

Libya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

821

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

821

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

707

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

23688

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

23688

Maldives

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2178

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

3033

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

2910

Malta

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

917

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

3410

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

3962

Mauritius

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

244

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

4894

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

4894

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

146

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

665

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

665

Montenegro

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

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

1638

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

2389

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

728

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

2179

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

2932

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2773

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

1048

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

982

Nicaragua

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84

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

709

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

657

Northern Mariana Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42

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

4124

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

4124

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2171

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

18564

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

18564

Papua New Guinea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1786

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

4505

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

4505

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

156

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

332

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

332

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

641

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

17396

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

11469

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

18734

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

466

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1068

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

2073

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

4511

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

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

543

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

543

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3082

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

47047

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

47047

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1011

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

5026

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

5026

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

586

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

770

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

849

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7175

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

261357

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

257234

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46

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

3490

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

4559

Seychelles

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31

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

401

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

401

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1369

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

26616

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

25484

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

294

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

933

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

1412

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

962

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

2203

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

2833

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1184

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

712

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

680

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1946

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

14307

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

14307

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4625

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

71071

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

71071

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

585

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

5411

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

3469

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

656

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

566

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6137

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

75511

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

75511

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4956

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

7035

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

70

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39683

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

109194

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

108965

Uzbekistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1091

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

4876

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

4876

Vanuatu

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110

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

799

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

799

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3343

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

55104

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

54986

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Global Offices

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1227

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

CP - Crowne Plaza

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

90119

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

EX - Holiday Inn Express

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

18907

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

HI - Holiday Inn

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

60161

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

IC - Intercontinental

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

124835

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

IN - Hotel Indigo

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

7352

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

KI - Kimpton Hotel

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

16013

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

LX - Vignette Collection

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1764

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

MA - Military

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

7867

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

RE - Regent

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

4575

Row 11

(7.17.1.1) Business division

SB - Staybridge Suites

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

813

Row 12

(7.17.1.1) Business division

SP - Southern Pacific Hotel Corp

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2564

Row 13

(7.17.1.1) Business division

SX - Six Senses

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2160

Row 15

(7.17.1.1) Business division

UL - Hualuxe

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

15827

Row 16

(7.17.1.1) Business division

VN - Even

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1576

Row 17

(7.17.1.1) Business division

VX - Voco

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3589

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Global offices

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

8122

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

5952

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

CP - Crowne Plaza

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

494121

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

494740

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

EX - Holiday Inn Express

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

112921

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

110554

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

HI - Holiday Inn

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

379714

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

362562

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

IC - Intercontinental

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

723311

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

713433

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

IN – Hotel Indigo

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

66621

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

66397

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

KI - Kimpton

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

50402

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

48438

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

LX - Vignette Collection

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

18944

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

18944

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

MA - Military

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

27815

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

27815

Row 10

(7.20.1.1) Business division

RE - Regent

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

41687

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

41899

Row 11

(7.20.1.1) Business division

SB - Staybridge Suites

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

13216

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

13122

Row 12

(7.20.1.1) Business division

SP - Southern Pacific Hotel Corp

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

79563

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

79835

Row 13

(7.20.1.1) Business division

NO - Unbranded

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

15648

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

15648

Row 14

(7.20.1.1) Business division

SX - Six Senses

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

37307

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

31737

Row 15

(7.20.1.1) Business division

UL - Hualuxe

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

59874

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

59874

Row 16

(7.20.1.1) Business division

VN - Even

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

9952

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

9952

Row 17

(7.20.1.1) Business division

VX - Voco

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

86718

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

86158
[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

359349

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

2225936

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

2187060

(7.22.4) Please explain

This covers our Managed hotels and corporate offices scope 1 and 2 emissions

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

(7.22.4) Please explain

All scope 1 and 2 emissions are accounted under IHG's global entity
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Bank of America

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Carbon per Occupied Room Night

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

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Total Room Nights in 2024

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

4287735

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

613

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

23

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel and Groups & Meetings Segments

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to corporate customers, IHG combines its externally validated GHG emissions methodology with its internal Carbon Per Room Night (CPRN) metric. This integrated approach ensures consistency with international standards, transparency in data quality, and alignment with IHG's science-based targets. IHG calculates annual GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, covering: Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources Scope 2: Indirect emissions from purchased electricity Scope 3: Selected categories, including Category 3 (Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities) and Category 14 (Franchises) Emissions include: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Nitrous oxide (N₂O) Methane (CH₄) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) Conversion factors are sourced from: International Energy Agency (IEA) US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) All emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) using the most recent published factors, applied regionally to hotel-level energy and fuel consumption data. 2. Data Collection and Quality Assurance Hotels report their utility consumption data via the IHG Green Engage™ system throughout 2024. This includes electricity, gas, and other fuels. In 2024: 77% of reported GHG emissions were based on actual hotel data 23% were estimated using extrapolation and gap-filling techniques* *It is for this reason we have entered 23% as the Uncertainty value To ensure data integrity: Outlier checks are performed Missing data is estimated using historical performance and regional benchmarks External assurance is conducted annually 3. Inclusion of Laundry-Related Emissions For hotels without onsite laundry, emissions from outsourced laundry services are estimated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology. 4. Deriving Carbon Per Room Night (CPRN) Once hotel-level emissions are calculated for 2024, CPRN values are assigned in 2025. CPRN is defined as: $CPRN = \frac{\text{Total Hotel Emissions (tCO}_2\text{e)}}{\text{Available Room Nights}}$ Available room nights represent the actual number of rooms available for sale during the year. CPRN values are calculated only for hotels that meet internal data reporting requirements. Hotels with incomplete data do not receive a representative CPRN value and are advised to use the HCMI tool for individual calculations. 5. Allocating Emissions to Corporate Customers Corporate customer emissions are allocated based on: Room nights booked at participating hotels Hotel-specific CPRN values for 2024 Customer-specific booking data, where available This enables a proportional allocation of emissions based on actual usage, ensuring transparency and consistency with IHG's broader decarbonisation strategy. 6. Use and Limitations Representative CPRN values are intended for responding to customer inquiries and sustainability reporting. They are not to be used for marketing or promotional claims. Hotels and corporate customers are encouraged to share this methodology to ensure clarity and transparency.

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

See page 60 of our 2024 Responsible Business Report for further details on the methodologies used for carbon data: https://www.ihgplc.com/~/_media/Files/IIhg-Plc/investors/annual-report/2024/ihg_rbr_24-25_interactive.pdf And our assurance data can be found here: <https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting>

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Accenture

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Carbon per Occupied Room Night

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

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Total Room Nights in 2024

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

10719397

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2430

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

23

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel and Groups & Meetings Segments

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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

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Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Cisco Systems, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Carbon per Occupied Room Night

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

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Total Room Nights in 2024

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

6644876

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

896

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

23

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel and Groups & Meetings Segments

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to corporate customers, IHG combines its externally validated GHG emissions methodology with its internal Carbon Per Room Night (CPRN) metric. This integrated approach ensures consistency with international standards, transparency in data quality, and alignment with IHG's science-based targets. IHG calculates annual GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, covering: Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources Scope 2: Indirect emissions from purchased electricity Scope 3: Selected categories, including Category 3 (Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities) and Category 14 (Franchises) Emissions include: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Nitrous oxide (N₂O) Methane (CH₄) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) Conversion factors are sourced from: International Energy Agency (IEA) US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) All emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) using the most recent published factors, applied regionally to hotel-level energy and fuel consumption data. 2. Data Collection and Quality Assurance Hotels report their utility consumption data via the IHG Green Engage™ system throughout 2024. This includes electricity, gas, and other fuels. In 2024: 77% of reported GHG emissions were based on actual hotel data 23% were estimated using extrapolation and gap-filling techniques* *It is for this reason we have entered 23% as the Uncertainty value To ensure data integrity: Outlier checks are performed Missing data is estimated using historical performance and regional benchmarks External assurance is conducted annually 3. Inclusion of Laundry-Related Emissions For hotels without onsite laundry, emissions from outsourced laundry services are estimated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology. 4. Deriving Carbon Per Room Night (CPRN) Once hotel-level emissions are calculated for 2024, CPRN values are assigned in 2025. CPRN is defined as: $CPRN = \text{Total Hotel Emissions (tCO}_2\text{e)} / \text{Available Room Nights}$ Available room nights represent the actual number of rooms available for sale during the year. CPRN values are calculated only for hotels that meet internal data reporting requirements. Hotels with incomplete data do not receive a representative CPRN value and are advised to use the HCMI tool for individual calculations. 5. Allocating Emissions to Corporate Customers Corporate customer emissions are allocated based on: Room nights booked at participating hotels Hotel-specific CPRN values for 2024 Customer-specific booking data, where available

This enables a proportional allocation of emissions based on actual usage, ensuring transparency and consistency with IHG's broader decarbonisation strategy. 6. Use and Limitations Representative CPRN values are intended for responding to customer inquiries and sustainability reporting. They are not to be used for marketing or promotional claims. Hotels and corporate customers are encouraged to share this methodology to ensure clarity and transparency.

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

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Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Capgemini SE

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Carbon per Occupied Room Night

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

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Total Room Nights in 2024

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

2951473

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

130

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

23

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel and Groups & Meetings Segments

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to corporate customers, IHG combines its externally validated GHG emissions methodology with its internal Carbon Per Room Night (CPRN) metric. This integrated approach ensures consistency with international standards, transparency in data quality, and alignment with IHG's science-based targets. IHG calculates annual GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, covering: Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources Scope 2: Indirect emissions from purchased electricity Scope 3: Selected categories, including Category 3 (Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities) and Category 14 (Franchises) Emissions include: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Nitrous oxide (N₂O) Methane (CH₄) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) Conversion factors are sourced from: International Energy Agency (IEA) US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) All emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) using the most recent published factors,

applied regionally to hotel-level energy and fuel consumption data. 2. Data Collection and Quality Assurance Hotels report their utility consumption data via the IHG Green Engage™ system throughout 2024. This includes electricity, gas, and other fuels. In 2024: 77% of reported GHG emissions were based on actual hotel data 23% were estimated using extrapolation and gap-filling techniques* *It is for this reason we have entered 23% as the Uncertainty value To ensure data integrity: Outlier checks are performed Missing data is estimated using historical performance and regional benchmarks External assurance is conducted annually 3. Inclusion of Laundry-Related Emissions For hotels without onsite laundry, emissions from outsourced laundry services are estimated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology. 4. Deriving Carbon Per Room Night (CPRN) Once hotel-level emissions are calculated for 2024, CPRN values are assigned in 2025. CPRN is defined as: $CPRN = \frac{\text{Total Hotel Emissions (tCO}_2\text{e)}}{\text{Available Room Nights}}$ Available room nights represent the actual number of rooms available for sale during the year. CPRN values are calculated only for hotels that meet internal data reporting requirements. Hotels with incomplete data do not receive a representative CPRN value and are advised to use the HCMI tool for individual calculations. 5. Allocating Emissions to Corporate Customers Corporate customer emissions are allocated based on: Room nights booked at participating hotels Hotel-specific CPRN values for 2024 Customer-specific booking data, where available This enables a proportional allocation of emissions based on actual usage, ensuring transparency and consistency with IHG's broader decarbonisation strategy. 6. Use and Limitations Representative CPRN values are intended for responding to customer inquiries and sustainability reporting. They are not to be used for marketing or promotional claims. Hotels and corporate customers are encouraged to share this methodology to ensure clarity and transparency.

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

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Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Givaudan SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Carbon per Occupied Room Night

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

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Total Room Nights in 2024

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

361070

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

89

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

22

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel and Groups & Meetings Segments

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ HP Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Carbon per Occupied Room Night

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

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Total Room Nights in 2024

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

2686223

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

439

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

23

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel and Groups & Meetings Segments

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ KBR Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Carbon per Occupied Room Night

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

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Total Room Nights in 2024

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

775115

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

137

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

23

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel and Groups & Meetings Segments

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Carbon per Occupied Room Night

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

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Total Room Nights in 2024

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

11258454

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2869

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

23

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel and Groups & Meetings Segments

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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applied regionally to hotel-level energy and fuel consumption data. 2. Data Collection and Quality Assurance Hotels report their utility consumption data via the IHG Green Engage™ system throughout 2024. This includes electricity, gas, and other fuels. In 2024: 77% of reported GHG emissions were based on actual hotel data 23% were estimated using extrapolation and gap-filling techniques* *It is for this reason we have entered 23% as the Uncertainty value To ensure data integrity: Outlier checks are performed Missing data is estimated using historical performance and regional benchmarks External assurance is conducted annually 3. Inclusion of Laundry-Related Emissions For hotels without onsite laundry, emissions from outsourced laundry services are estimated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology. 4. Deriving Carbon Per Room Night (CPRN) Once hotel-level emissions are calculated for 2024, CPRN values are assigned in 2025. CPRN is defined as: $CPRN = \frac{\text{Total Hotel Emissions (tCO}_2\text{e)}}{\text{Available Room Nights}}$ Available room nights represent the actual number of rooms available for sale during the year. CPRN values are calculated only for hotels that meet internal data reporting requirements. Hotels with incomplete data do not receive a representative CPRN value and are advised to use the HCMI tool for individual calculations. 5. Allocating Emissions to Corporate Customers Corporate customer emissions are allocated based on: Room nights booked at participating hotels Hotel-specific CPRN values for 2024 Customer-specific booking data, where available This enables a proportional allocation of emissions based on actual usage, ensuring transparency and consistency with IHG's broader decarbonisation strategy. 6. Use and Limitations Representative CPRN values are intended for responding to customer inquiries and sustainability reporting. They are not to be used for marketing or promotional claims. Hotels and corporate customers are encouraged to share this methodology to ensure clarity and transparency.

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Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Carbon per Occupied Room Night

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

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Total Room Nights in 2024

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

1392525

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

348

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

23

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel and Groups & Meetings Segments

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ McKinsey & Company, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Carbon per Occupied Room Night

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

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Total Room Nights in 2024

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

4201995

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

801

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

23

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel and Groups & Meetings Segments

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ News Corp

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Carbon per Occupied Room Night

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

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Total Room Nights in 2024

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

1175756

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

344

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

23

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel and Groups & Meetings Segments

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Jacobs Solutions Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 6: Business travel

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Carbon per Occupied Room Night

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

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Total Room Nights in 2024

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

3643666

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

473

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

23

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel and Groups & Meetings Segments

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

To allocate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to corporate customers, IHG combines its externally validated GHG emissions methodology with its internal Carbon Per Room Night (CPRN) metric. This integrated approach ensures consistency with international standards, transparency in data quality, and alignment with IHG's science-based targets. IHG calculates annual GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, covering: Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources Scope 2: Indirect emissions from purchased electricity Scope 3: Selected categories, including Category 3 (Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities) and Category 14 (Franchises) Emissions include: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Nitrous oxide (N₂O) Methane (CH₄) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) Conversion factors are sourced from: International Energy Agency (IEA) US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) All emissions are reported in metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) using the most recent published factors,

applied regionally to hotel-level energy and fuel consumption data. 2. Data Collection and Quality Assurance Hotels report their utility consumption data via the IHG Green Engage™ system throughout 2024. This includes electricity, gas, and other fuels. In 2024: 77% of reported GHG emissions were based on actual hotel data 23% were estimated using extrapolation and gap-filling techniques* *It is for this reason we have entered 23% as the Uncertainty value To ensure data integrity: Outlier checks are performed Missing data is estimated using historical performance and regional benchmarks External assurance is conducted annually 3. Inclusion of Laundry-Related Emissions For hotels without onsite laundry, emissions from outsourced laundry services are estimated using the Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) methodology. 4. Deriving Carbon Per Room Night (CPRN) Once hotel-level emissions are calculated for 2024, CPRN values are assigned in 2025. CPRN is defined as: $CPRN = \frac{\text{Total Hotel Emissions (tCO}_2\text{e)}}{\text{Available Room Nights}}$ Available room nights represent the actual number of rooms available for sale during the year. CPRN values are calculated only for hotels that meet internal data reporting requirements. Hotels with incomplete data do not receive a representative CPRN value and are advised to use the HCMI tool for individual calculations. 5. Allocating Emissions to Corporate Customers Corporate customer emissions are allocated based on: Room nights booked at participating hotels Hotel-specific CPRN values for 2024 Customer-specific booking data, where available This enables a proportional allocation of emissions based on actual usage, ensuring transparency and consistency with IHG's broader decarbonisation strategy. 6. Use and Limitations Representative CPRN values are intended for responding to customer inquiries and sustainability reporting. They are not to be used for marketing or promotional claims. Hotels and corporate customers are encouraged to share this methodology to ensure clarity and transparency.

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

See page 60 of our 2024 Responsible Business Report for further details on the methodologies used for carbon data: https://www.ihgplc.com/~/_media/Files/I/Ihg-Plc/investors/annual-report/2024/ihg_rbr_24-25_interactive.pdf And our assurance data can be found here: <https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting> [Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☒ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

The Global Business Travel Association (GBTA) provides Request for Proposal (RFP) question sets for corporate clients seeking to contract for hotel rooms. This includes a Corporate Responsibility-focused question set which has been provided for use across the industry since 2013, and 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.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) 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. This includes a Corporate Responsibility-focused question set which has been provided for use across the industry since 2013, and 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. In addition to our ongoing internal efforts to drive more accurate insights into hotel performance, IHG continues to stay actively engaged in industry-wide conversations on standardisation and alignment of reporting formats and best practices through groups like the Global Business Travel Association and the World Hospitality Alliance.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1799167

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1799167.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

141853

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3760470

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3902323.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

138743

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

138743.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

118372

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

118372.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

362685

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

362685.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

22443

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

22443.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

157093

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6179437

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6336530.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

136310

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel Oil Number 2, Fuel Oil Number 4, Fuel Oil Number 5, Fuel Oil Number 6

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1656189

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural Gas, Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG), Liquified Natural Gas (LNG), Butane, Coal Gas, Propane

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6668

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel, Petrol

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1799167

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

22443

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

22443

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

22443

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

8921

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

13980

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin, backed by credible energy

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

3944

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

6980

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

779

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

30527

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

7576

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Long-Term renewable wind power agreement with no certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

14782

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

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

8278

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ New Zealand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

908

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ New Zealand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

2860

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ Contract**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Portugal**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**Row 13****(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ Singapore**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier***Select from:*☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

2716

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

9579

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

1597

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

18170

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ Contract**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Spain**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**Row 18****(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ Canada**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier***Select from:*☒ Electricity**(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type**

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :We are unable to disaggregate by renewable energy type within our reporting systems; however, all reported renewable electricity is sourced from suppliers that guarantee 100% renewable origin

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

6295

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1536

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1536.00

Angola

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13063

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13063.00

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6091

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6091.00

Armenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1591

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1591.00

Aruba

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7892

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7892.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68524

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1024

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

69548.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3492

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

37

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2205

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5734.00

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9401

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9401.00

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14652

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14652.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2322

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2322.00

Bhutan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4924

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4924.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13306

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13306.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2324

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

980

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3304.00

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1031

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1031.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6242

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6242.00

Cayman Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10512

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10512.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1470839

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3965

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

303124

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1777928.00

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8180

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8180.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8003

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8003.00

Dominica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1918

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1918.00

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51287

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3999

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55286.00

Fiji

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17784

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17784.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20900

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12442

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33342.00

French Polynesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7608

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7608.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13980

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9836

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23816.00

Grenada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2947

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2947.00

Guam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4274

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4274.00

Honduras

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3789

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3789.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56246

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

56246.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16340

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

147

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16487.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107018

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3340

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

110358.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

100782

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5539

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

106321.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13889

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13889.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4440

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4440.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

141055

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

34793

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

175848.00

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30936

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5394

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36330.00

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1867

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1867.00

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32250

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32250.00

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6216

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6216.00

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11989

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

131

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12120.00

Libya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1288

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1288.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37745

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

220

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37965.00

Maldives

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9753

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1521

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11274.00

Malta

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9700

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9700.00

Mauritius

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5981

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5981.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1504

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1504.00

Montenegro

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4405

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4405.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4939

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5716

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10655.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13769

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1512

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15281.00

Nicaragua

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2990

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2990.00

Northern Mariana Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5470

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5470.00

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45201

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

49

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5788

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

51038.00

Papua New Guinea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6023

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3747

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9770.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1763

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1763.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22695

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6440

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29135.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25151

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7910

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33061.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12003

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12003.00

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

758

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

758.00

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

84160

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

56872

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

141036.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3051

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3051.00

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

422462

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

180

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

79

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

422721.00

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4356

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2052

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6408.00

Seychelles

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

973

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

973.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63225

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

63225.00

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2838

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1951

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4789.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12255

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

11

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12266.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12449

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

72

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3745

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16266.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28618

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28618.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

174509

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1777

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

176286.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11881

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3085

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14966.00

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1722

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

837

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2559.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

127595

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

125779

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

253374.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33635

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33635.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

288408

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

389

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14658

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

303455.00

Uzbekistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9200

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9200.00

Vanuatu

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1233

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1233.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96594

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

96594.00
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.2082

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

2546409

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :per gross revenue (\$000)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

12229000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.07

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

– Our ongoing commitment to decarbonisation has driven an 11.5% reduction in carbon emissions per available room and a 9.4% reduction in energy per available room in 2024 compared to 2019. – However, the lack of a clean energy infrastructure in our markets, alongside the opening of more hotels around the world, means that total carbon emissions are up 7.2% since 2019. As a result, despite our ongoing efforts, we are not on track to meet our 2030 target. – We remain dedicated to the actions we are taking to assist hotel owners in reducing carbon emissions and while our programmes will require time to scale, the actions we are taking today will improve operational efficiency of IHG hotels and prepare us for accelerated decarbonisation once market factors are more favourable
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Global carbon emissions per available room night

(7.52.2) Metric value

9.2

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

710,506,668 available room nights in 2024

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

6543207000 KgCO2e

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.22

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Carbon per available room night. This figure is in KgCO2e as the input field only allows two decimal places While there was an increase in carbon emissions year-on-year in 2024 due to growth in the size of our estate, This includes managed and franchised hotels.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Global energy per available room night

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.02

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

710,506,668 available room nights in 2024

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

15033932 MWh

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.47

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

While there was an increase in energy use year-on-year in 2024, we continued to drive energy efficiency with a reduction in energy per room night in our Franchised Estate. As our actions become more widely embedded across our hotels, the rate at which we can decarbonise will be affected by a number of factors, including rates of grid decarbonisation and government's climate change policies

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/24/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH ₄) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

378110

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1846670

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

484407

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3397212

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3881619.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6106399.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

66

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

77

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3297455.460

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

359349

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

2187060

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

582181

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3414617

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3996798.000

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

6543207.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-15.55

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our science-based target (SBT) aims to reduce IHG's Scope 1 and 2 and Scope 3 (FERA and franchised hotels energy) global GHG market-based emissions by 46% by 2030 against our 2019 baseline. The Scope 3 emissions included in this target are those which are considered to be material and approved by the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi) to form a target that is in line with climate science and The Paris Agreement. Our target includes all Scope 1. Direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels on-site, in company owned vehicles and from refrigerant losses from our managed and owned & leased hotels and corporate offices. All Scope 2. Indirect GHG emissions generated by energy, combusted elsewhere and purchased or acquired from our managed and owned & leased hotels and corporate offices. A market-based method has been used to calculate our total GHG emissions as this aligns to our SBT. For Scope 3. Indirect GHG emissions that occur in IHG's value chain. Our SBT includes Category 3 (FERA), from IHG's managed and owned & leased hotels and corporate offices, as well as Category 14 (Franchises), which includes the Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions of our franchised hotels energy use and their Scope 3 FERA.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

o We recognise the risks from climate change and the importance of reducing our carbon footprint and in 2020 IHG published our 2030 carbon reduction targets, approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. In 2021, we have upgraded our SBT to align to the most ambitious target of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to 1.5°C and has been underpinned by our support for the Business Ambition for a 1.5°C Pledge and the UN's Race to Zero campaign. Our aim is to now reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 46% by 2030 from our 2019 baseline (from our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and Scope 3 emissions from FERA and franchise energy).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ No other climate-related targets

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	2	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>
Implementation commenced	1	750
Implemented	5	70000

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :Energy conservation measures implemented in 2024 focused on reducing electricity and an natural gas consumption for HVAC and heating of domestic hot water and pool water.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

70000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)
- ☒ Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☒ Mandatory

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

27000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Five energy conservation measures (ECMs) were incorporated into IHG's Brand Standards in 2024: 1) Minimum chiller efficiencies 2) Guest room management systems 3) Pool covers 4) Variable speed fans for AHUs 5) Hot water heat pumps The global energy impact on existing hotels was estimated for each ECM, based on applicability and current penetration. Next, the global impact on energy consumption for existing hotels was multiplied by the 2024 Global Energy Consumption

(15,033,932 MWh) and average global market-based emissions factors for 2024 (0.4239 kgCO₂e/kWh for electricity; 0.1847 kgCO₂e for natural gas). Average global utility prices were used to compute monetary savings (\$0.16 for electricity; \$0.07 for natural gas). For simplification, the estimated impact on energy consumption for new build hotels was not considered, since new build hotels were a small proportion of annual global energy consumption in 2024. Emissions and monetary savings have not considered the adoption rate of existing hotels. Savings are illustrative only, due to IHG's asset light business model.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We offer a core training module on decarbonisation and the global context of climate change for all colleagues. In addition, training modules and resources are available to owners and hotel colleagues focusing on energy efficiency improvements. We recognise that engaging our owners to implement our recommendations is crucial to us achieving our SBT. We have been supporting hotel teams with new training, with the Carbon and Hotel Energy Reduction Opportunities e-learning empowering hotel colleagues to reduce costs, drive revenue and increase the asset value of their property by providing effective strategies to reduce their hotel's energy use and carbon footprint. The training covers the global context, the commercial and competitive advantages of sustainability efforts, and how hotels can

reduce energy and carbon and what is required to meet their 2025 energy reduction targets. A HERO tool how-to guide, checklists and 10-minute trainers also help General Managers to implement the top no-cost actions.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The UK's commitment to reach net-zero by 2050 has increased the expectations and number of regulations and standards applied to UK listed and particularly larger companies. This includes the Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosures which requires companies to consider climate related risks and opportunities in their financial planning and disclose these for investors to assess. The increasing requirements of TCFD mean IHG must also begin to detail their plan to reduce the carbon emissions resulting from our activities, how they plan to achieve net-zero carbon and at what cost this will be to the business. The requirement to be reporting energy consumption also embeds good energy management practices, the regulation Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR), which adds to the already mandated disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions through the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS), by extending reporting requirements to energy and carbon.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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. Energy reduction is one of the key metrics for all managed and franchised hotels globally. This metric requires all of our hotels to report their energy data monthly, and meet both short and long term energy reduction target. Achievement of the global metrics is one of the criteria used in the annual performance plan calculations for corporate employees and General Managers of managed hotels.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Other :Environmental Management System

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Every IHG hotel is given access to our IHG Green Engage™ system, our online environmental management platform, which helps hotel teams make greener choices, charts their progress, and measures and reports their energy, water and waste data. Within Green Engage, our Hotel Energy Reduction Opportunities (HERO) tool, guides hotels on the most effective energy conservation measures for their specific building. The tool provides indicative capital costs, energy reductions and payback periods for each one based on the hotel's facilities, climate and energy use.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2022 we launched the Hotel Energy Reduction Opportunities (HERO) tool to guide hotels on the most effective energy conservation measures for their specific building. The tool provides indicative capital costs, energy reductions and payback periods for each one based on the hotel's facilities, climate and energy use.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

100

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Bank of America

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied room (room night sold)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Provision of a hotel room for a night's stay and related hotel services

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

19792

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

21.58

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCMI (Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative)

Row 2

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Accenture

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied room (room night sold)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Provision of a hotel room for a night's stay and related hotel services

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

81625

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

29.78

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCMI (Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative)

Row 3

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Cisco Systems, Inc.

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied room (room night sold)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Provision of a hotel room for a night's stay and related hotel services

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

32076

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

27.96

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCMI (Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative)

Row 4

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Givaudan SA

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied room (room night sold)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Provision of a hotel room for a night's stay and related hotel services

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

2471

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

36.25

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCMI (Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative)

Row 5

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Capgemini SE

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied room (room night sold)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Provision of a hotel room for a night's stay and related hotel services

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

24396

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

21.3

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCMI (Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative)

Row 6

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ HP Inc

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied room (room night sold)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Provision of a hotel room for a night's stay and related hotel services

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

21952

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

20.03

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCMI (Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative)

Row 7

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ KBR Inc

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied room (room night sold)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Provision of a hotel room for a night's stay and related hotel services

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

5647

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

24.38

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCMI (Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative)

Row 8

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied room (room night sold)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Provision of a hotel room for a night's stay and related hotel services

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

88081

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

32.58

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCMI (Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative)

Row 9

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied room (room night sold)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Provision of a hotel room for a night's stay and related hotel services

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

11564

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

30.1

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCMI (Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative)

Row 10

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ McKinsey & Company, Inc.

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied room (room night sold)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Provision of a hotel room for a night's stay and related hotel services

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

23644

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

33.92

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCMI (Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative)

Row 11

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ News Corp

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied room (room night sold)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Provision of a hotel room for a night's stay and related hotel services

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

8879

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

38.8

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCMI (Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative)

Row 12

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Jacobs Solutions Inc.

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied room (room night sold)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Provision of a hotel room for a night's stay and related hotel services

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

25450

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

18.62

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCMI (Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative)

[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Occupied room night

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Five energy conservation measures have been completely implemented into Brand Standards: 1) Minimum chiller efficiencies 2) Guest room management systems 3) Pool covers 4) Variable speed fans for AHUs 5) Hot water heat pumps

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

☒ Completed

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

Row 2

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Occupied room night

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Initiative 2

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Implementation was commenced for one energy conservation measure in 2024. The emissions reduction in kgCO2e per unit is less than 0.01 for this energy conservation measure.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

0.01
[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other, please specify :Energy efficient construction, renovation and maintenance

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Many of our hotels have a carbon footprint per room night that is lower than the industry average for the associated country (averages as published with the Cornell Center for Hospitality as part of the Cornell Hotels Sustainability Benchmarking tool that was released in 2023), and can be considered to be a low carbon product. These industry averages were used to compare the carbon footprint per room night of IHG hotels in their respective countries. Approximately 51% of all IHG hotels fall below their respective industry benchmark. In addition to these hotels, because many of our hotels are limited service, and in turn have a lower carbon footprint, these products can be considered low carbon compared to luxury offerings. (The HSB index does not have the benchmarks for 55 countries (97 hotels) IHG operates in.)

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Comparing carbon intensity against industry benchmarks -Avoided emissions are calculated by adding up the difference between emissions of the hotel and its industry benchmark for those hotels. Occupied room nights % is used as a proxy for % revenue

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

t/co2e per occupied room night

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Industry average values as published by the Cornell Center for Hospitality as part of the Cornell Hotels Sustainability Benchmarking, 2023

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Hotel emissions were calculated as part of the inventory process. The countries of all the IHG hotels were considered to align with the countries in the Cornell Hotels Sustainability Benchmarking, 2023 study. 51% of all occupied room nights during 2023 were below the industry benchmark and therefore classed as 'low carbon'. The 51% of occupied room nights that were below the industry benchmark equate to 1,328,269 tCO2e.

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :IHG's definition of Low Carbon Hotels

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :IHG's Low Carbon Pioneer Hotels

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our Low Carbon Pioneers programme brings together energy efficient hotels that have no fossil fuels combusted on-site and are backed by renewable energy. The first community of its kind in the industry, this group of low operational carbon hotels will help us test, learn and share findings on sustainability measures. The ambition is to inspire other properties to join the programme and also help encourage wider adoption of carbon reduction practices across IHG's estate. Footnote: *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption.*

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Coffee	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

While IHG recognises that commodities such as coffee and timber products may be associated with deforestation and biodiversity-related risks, we cannot currently disclose commodity volumes as part of our CDP response due to the structure of our business model. As a franchisor with an asset-light model, the procurement of goods such as food and beverage products, furniture, and fit-out materials is decentralised and managed independently by franchisees at the hotel level. Given the limited control and visibility over these procurement decisions, and the absence of systematic, group-wide data on volumes or sourcing practices for these commodities, we are currently unable to conduct a reliable, consolidated assessment of deforestation risks or GHG emissions related to coffee or timber. That said,

we recognise the importance of these commodities and are exploring ways to strengthen visibility and influence in the future, particularly for categories that may present nature-related risks under evolving frameworks such as TNFD.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

☒ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

While IHG recognises that commodities such as coffee and timber products may be associated with deforestation and biodiversity-related risks, we cannot currently disclose commodity volumes as part of our CDP response due to the structure of our business model. As a franchisor with an asset-light model, the procurement of goods such as food and beverage products, furniture, and fit-out materials is decentralised and managed independently by franchisees at the hotel level. Given the limited control and visibility over these procurement decisions, and the absence of systematic, group-wide data on volumes or sourcing practices for these commodities, we are currently unable to conduct a reliable, consolidated assessment of deforestation risks or GHG emissions related to coffee or timber. That said, we recognise the importance of these commodities and are exploring ways to strengthen visibility and influence in the future, particularly for categories that may present nature-related risks under evolving frameworks such as TNFD.

Coffee

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

- ☒ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

While IHG recognises that commodities such as coffee and timber products may be associated with deforestation and biodiversity-related risks, we cannot currently disclose commodity volumes as part of our CDP response due to the structure of our business model. As a franchisor with an asset-light model, the procurement of goods such as food and beverage products, furniture, and fit-out materials is decentralised and managed independently by franchisees at the hotel level. Given the limited control and visibility over these procurement decisions, and the absence of systematic, group-wide data on volumes or sourcing practices for these commodities, we are currently unable to conduct a reliable, consolidated assessment of deforestation risks or GHG emissions related to coffee or timber. That said, we recognise the importance of these commodities and are exploring ways to strengthen visibility and influence in the future, particularly for categories that may present nature-related risks under evolving frameworks such as TNFD.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- ☒ Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

- ☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

While IHG recognises that commodities such as coffee and timber products may be associated with deforestation and biodiversity-related risks, we cannot currently disclose commodity volumes as part of our CDP response due to the structure of our business model. As a franchisor with an asset-light model, the procurement of goods such as food and beverage products, furniture, and fit-out materials is decentralised and managed independently by franchisees at the hotel level. Given the limited control and visibility over these procurement decisions, and the absence of systematic, group-wide data on volumes or sourcing practices for these commodities, we are currently unable to conduct a reliable, consolidated assessment of deforestation risks or GHG emissions related to coffee or timber. That said, we recognise the importance of these commodities and are exploring ways to strengthen visibility and influence in the future, particularly for categories that may present nature-related risks under evolving frameworks such as TNFD.

[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)
Timber products	0
Coffee	0

[Fixed row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

IHG does not currently have a standalone no-deforestation target due to the nature of our asset-light business model, where the majority of procurement decisions – particularly of forest-risk commodities such as timber, paper, and food products like coffee – are managed at the hotel level by independent franchisees and owners. As such, IHG has limited operational control and visibility over commodity sourcing across our global estate, which presents challenges in setting a credible, measurable group-wide no-deforestation target. However, we recognise the environmental and reputational risks associated with deforestation, and are actively working to better understand and address these through: • Supplier engagement via platforms such as EcoVadis, which assess biodiversity and forest-related impacts; • Updates to our Responsible Sourcing Guide, including commodity-specific certification guidance (e.g., FSC for timber, Rainforest Alliance for coffee); • A new environmental policy which references deforestation risks explicitly; • Ongoing biodiversity risk screening using tools such as IBAT, focusing on high-exposure hotel locations. • We encourage our suppliers to support biodiversity conservation and regeneration, as outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct As data quality and franchisee engagement improve, we will review the feasibility of a deforestation-related target aligned with the broader objectives of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan and emerging frameworks such as TNFD.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Forest-related risks were not identified as a material ESG issue to IHG following our 2020 materiality assessment.

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

IHG does not currently have a standalone no-deforestation target due to the nature of our asset-light business model, where the majority of procurement decisions – particularly of forest-risk commodities such as timber, paper, and food products like coffee – are managed at the hotel level by independent franchisees and owners. As such, IHG has limited operational control and visibility over commodity sourcing across our global estate, which presents challenges in setting a credible, measurable group-wide no-deforestation target. However, we recognise the environmental and reputational risks associated with deforestation, and are actively working to better understand and address these through: • Supplier engagement via platforms such as EcoVadis, which assess biodiversity and forest-related

impacts; • Updates to our Responsible Sourcing Guide, including commodity-specific certification guidance (e.g., FSC for timber, Rainforest Alliance for coffee); • A new environmental policy which references deforestation risks explicitly; • Ongoing biodiversity risk screening using tools such as IBAT, focusing on high-exposure hotel locations. • We encourage our suppliers to support biodiversity conservation and regeneration, as outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct As data quality and franchisee engagement improve, we will review the feasibility of a deforestation-related target aligned with the broader objectives of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan and emerging frameworks such as TNFD.

Coffee

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

IHG does not currently have a standalone no-deforestation target due to the nature of our asset-light business model, where the majority of procurement decisions – particularly of forest-risk commodities such as timber, paper, and food products like coffee – are managed at the hotel level by independent franchisees and owners. As such, IHG has limited operational control and visibility over commodity sourcing across our global estate, which presents challenges in setting a credible, measurable group-wide no-deforestation target. However, we recognise the environmental and reputational risks associated with deforestation, and are actively working to better understand and address these through: • Supplier engagement via platforms such as EcoVadis, which assess biodiversity and forest-related impacts; • Updates to our Responsible Sourcing Guide, including commodity-specific certification guidance (e.g., FSC for timber, Rainforest Alliance for coffee); • A new environmental policy which references deforestation risks explicitly; • Ongoing biodiversity risk screening using tools such as IBAT, focusing on high-exposure hotel locations. • We encourage our suppliers to support biodiversity conservation and regeneration, as outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct As data quality and franchisee engagement improve, we will review the feasibility of a deforestation-related target aligned with the broader objectives of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan and emerging frameworks such as TNFD.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Forest-related risks were not identified as a material ESG issue to IHG following our 2020 materiality assessment.

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

IHG does not currently have a standalone no-deforestation target due to the nature of our asset-light business model, where the majority of procurement decisions – particularly of forest-risk commodities such as timber, paper, and food products like coffee – are managed at the hotel level by independent franchisees and owners. As such, IHG has limited operational control and visibility over commodity sourcing across our global estate, which presents challenges in setting a credible, measurable group-wide no-deforestation target. However, we recognise the environmental and reputational risks associated with deforestation, and are actively working to better understand and address these through:

- *Supplier engagement via platforms such as EcoVadis, which assess biodiversity and forest-related impacts;*
- *Updates to our Responsible Sourcing Guide, including commodity-specific certification guidance (e.g., FSC for timber, Rainforest Alliance for coffee);*
- *A new environmental policy which references deforestation risks explicitly;*
- *Ongoing biodiversity risk screening using tools such as IBAT, focusing on high-exposure hotel locations.*
- *We encourage our suppliers to support biodiversity conservation and regeneration, as outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct*

As data quality and franchisee engagement improve, we will review the feasibility of a deforestation-related target aligned with the broader objectives of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan and emerging frameworks such as TNFD.

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Challenges associated with data collection

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

IHG has not conducted a formal assessment of deforestation-free or conversion-free (DF/DCF) status across our supply chain due to the decentralised and franchise-based nature of our business model. The majority of procurement decisions, including those linked to forest-risk commodities, are made at the individual hotel level by franchisees, limiting our direct control over supply chain inputs. However, we are taking steps to better understand and influence sustainability performance. This includes supplier assessments via EcoVadis, updates to our Responsible Sourcing Guide which now references DF/DCF-aligned certifications, and enhancements to our Environmental Policy. As our visibility and influence grow through improved data collection and supplier collaboration, we will consider conducting a DF/DCF assessment in future.

Coffee

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Challenges associated with data collection

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

IHG has not conducted a formal assessment of deforestation-free or conversion-free (DF/DCF) status across our supply chain due to the decentralised and franchise-based nature of our business model. The majority of procurement decisions — including those linked to forest-risk commodities — are made at the individual hotel level by franchisees, limiting our direct control over supply chain inputs. However, we are taking steps to better understand and influence sustainability performance. This includes supplier assessments via EcoVadis, updates to our Responsible Sourcing Guide which now references DF/DCF-aligned certifications, and

enhancements to our Environmental Policy. As our visibility and influence grow through improved data collection and supplier collaboration, we will consider conducting a DF/DCF assessment in future.
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

IHG has not conducted a formal assessment of deforestation-free or conversion-free (DF/DCF) status across our supply chain due to the decentralised and franchise-based nature of our business model. The majority of procurement decisions — including those linked to forest-risk commodities — are made at the individual hotel level by franchisees, limiting our direct control over supply chain inputs. However, we are taking steps to better understand and influence sustainability performance. This includes supplier assessments via EcoVadis, updates to our Responsible Sourcing Guide which now references DF/DCF-aligned certifications, and enhancements to our Environmental Policy. As our visibility and influence grow through improved data collection and supplier collaboration, we will consider conducting a DF/DCF assessment in future.

Coffee

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

IHG has not conducted a formal assessment of deforestation-free or conversion-free (DF/DCF) status across our supply chain due to the decentralised and franchise-based nature of our business model. The majority of procurement decisions — including those linked to forest-risk commodities — are made at the individual hotel level by franchisees, limiting our direct control over supply chain inputs. However, we are taking steps to better understand and influence sustainability performance. This includes supplier assessments via EcoVadis, updates to our Responsible Sourcing Guide which now references DF/DCF-aligned certifications, and enhancements to our Environmental Policy. As our visibility and influence grow through improved data collection and supplier collaboration, we will consider conducting a DF/DCF assessment in future.

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years</p>
Coffee	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years</p>

[Fixed row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

IHG does not sell Timber products to its customers

Coffee

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

Third-party certification has not been adopted for coffee procurement across IHG's hotel estate due to the decentralised nature of our business model. The majority of food and beverage items, including coffee, are procured locally by franchisees, who operate independently under IHG brands and make purchasing decisions based on local supplier availability, guest preferences, and operational needs. This limits IHG's ability to mandate certification schemes such as Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, or Organic across the portfolio. However, we recognise the environmental and social risks associated with coffee sourcing and are taking steps to influence practices where we have leverage. Our Responsible Sourcing Guide encourages consideration of third-party sustainability certifications, and we continue to promote

better environmental and ethical standards across our preferred supplier relationships. As part of our broader supply chain strategy, we are working to increase visibility and consistency in sourcing practices and will review opportunities to expand the use of certified products where feasible in future.

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☒ No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

IHG does not currently calculate GHG emissions reductions or removals from land use management or land use change associated with timber or coffee procurement due to limited visibility and control over sourcing practices for these commodities. As a franchised business, procurement of timber-based products (e.g. furniture, paper) and food and beverage items (such as coffee) typically occurs at the hotel level, with purchasing decisions made independently by franchisees. As a result, we do not currently have sufficient supply chain transparency to accurately quantify LULUC-related emissions or removals associated with these commodities. However, we acknowledge the growing importance of land use-related impacts in corporate climate accountability. As part of our preparations for compliance with the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), we are conducting a double materiality assessment, which will determine whether land use impacts related to these commodities are material to IHG from both financial and impact perspectives. The outcomes of this assessment will inform future decisions regarding disclosure and emissions calculation. In the interim, we have taken proactive steps to encourage more sustainable sourcing practices, including: • Updating our Environmental Policy in 2023 to include deforestation; • Issuing a Responsible Sourcing Guide with relevant third-party certifications for commodities such as timber and paper; • Partnering with EcoVadis to assess supplier sustainability, including biodiversity and forest impact criteria As supplier data and materiality insights evolve, we will review the feasibility of including Land use related emissions and removals in future greenhouse gas inventories and targets

Coffee

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☒ No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

IHG does not currently calculate GHG emissions reductions or removals from land use management or land use change associated with timber or coffee procurement due to limited visibility and control over sourcing practices for these commodities. As a franchised business, procurement of timber-based products (e.g. furniture, paper) and food and beverage items (such as coffee) typically occurs at the hotel level, with purchasing decisions made independently by franchisees. As a result, we do not currently have sufficient supply chain transparency to accurately quantify LULUC-related emissions or removals associated with these commodities. However, we acknowledge the growing importance of land use-related impacts in corporate climate accountability. As part of our preparations for compliance with the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), we are conducting a double materiality assessment, which will determine whether land use impacts related to these commodities are material to IHG from both financial and impact perspectives. The outcomes of this assessment will inform future decisions regarding disclosure and emissions calculation. In the interim, we have taken proactive steps to encourage more sustainable sourcing practices, including: • Updating our Environmental Policy in 2023 to include deforestation; • Issuing a Responsible Sourcing Guide with relevant third-party certifications for commodities such as timber and paper; • Partnering with EcoVadis to assess supplier sustainability, including biodiversity and forest impact criteria. As supplier data and materiality insights evolve, we will review the feasibility of including LULUC-related emissions and removals in future greenhouse gas inventories and targets

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.14.5) Please explain

Our Global Procurement function, supported by our digital solutions and policies (like the Supplier Code of Conduct and the Procurement Policy), plays a pivotal role in setting our expectations for suppliers and business stakeholders to conduct business ethically. This involves ensuring that responsible business criteria are incorporated into our supplier selection process. Our pre-contract criteria include questions on where products are sourced and manufactured to improve our understanding of our supply chain. To build on our sustainable sourcing plans and to ensure suppliers operate in a manner that meets our expectations, we have included social and environmental reporting provisions in our standard contracts. Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new suppliers during the tender process, helping us assess their environmental credentials. The questionnaire features sustainability related questions regarding raw materials, manufacturing methods, transportation and the product lifecycle, in addition to understanding practices surrounding carbon and energy, waste and water. This year, we streamlined our digital processes by merging our previously separate environmental and human rights due diligence questionnaires into a single IHG Sustainability Scorecard. This scorecard will be administered to suppliers who are not partaking in our EcoVadis programme in 2025. We recognise the potential environmental and social impact of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity, and respect as we do. To ensure this, IHG requires new corporate suppliers to confirm their acceptance of the Supplier Code of Conduct (Supplier Code) at the onboarding stage (or demonstrate that they have equivalent policies in place). To evaluate supplier risk and sustainability performance, we partnered with EcoVadis in 2022, a global leader in business sustainability performance assessment. EcoVadis requires suppliers to report on criteria such as working conditions, energy usage and GHG emissions, biodiversity and operational effects on forests. After an EcoVadis benchmarking exercise, we expanded our usage and increased the number of suppliers we invite to participate, now covering more of our hotel supply chains and Greater China supplier base. To date, we have requested 188 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis sustainability assessment. We use supplier performance insights from the scorecards to identify social and environmental risks in our supply chain and to better collaborate with suppliers to enhance their sustainability performance.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ No suitable initiatives to engage in

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

We expect suppliers to ensure any land acquisition respects the rights of individuals and communities impacted through our IHG Supplier Code of Conduct. We recognise the potential environmental and social impact of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity, and respect as we do. To ensure this, IHG requires new corporate suppliers to confirm their acceptance of the Supplier Code of Conduct (Supplier Code) at the onboarding stage (or demonstrate that they have equivalent policies in place). This requirement is also a contractual obligation for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. These standards apply to suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to support the protection of labour practices through their business activities related to forced labour and human trafficking, as well as standards relating to the environment, which align with IHG's responsible business agenda. While we strive to work with suppliers to resolve any issues identified, material breaches of the Supplier Code may lead to the termination of a supplier's contract with IHG.

[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

☒ Coffee

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

To evaluate supplier risk and sustainability performance, we partnered with EcoVadis in 2022, a global leader in business sustainability performance assessment. EcoVadis requires suppliers to report on criteria such as working conditions, energy usage and GHG emissions, biodiversity and operational effects on forests. After an EcoVadis benchmarking exercise, we expanded our usage and increased the number of suppliers we invite to participate, now covering more of our hotel supply chains and Greater China supplier base. To date, we have requested 188 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis sustainability assessment. We use supplier performance insights from the scorecards to identify social and environmental risks in our supply chain and to better collaborate with suppliers to enhance their sustainability performance.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

☒ Coffee

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Voluntary based initiative

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

IHG is a member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and is committed to aligning IHG's operations, culture, and strategies with the UNGC's 10 universally accepted principles in relation to human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

☒ Coffee

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

In 2023, IHG became a founding member of the Hospitality Alliance for Responsible Procurement (HARP). Through HARP, this year we kick-started a decarbonisation learning plan for specific suppliers, including a webinar to help shortlisted suppliers build their own decarbonisation strategies. Next year, we will continue to strengthen our collaborative relationships within the HARP network and plan to deliver content to support suppliers around human rights.

Row 4

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :External guidance

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Europe

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

IHG's Europe Interior Design Team collaborated with a third-party consultancy to develop and build sustainability material guidance into our brand design guide documentation. These guides are utilised by architects, interior designers and hotel owners to enable informed and sustainable material choices during new hotel builds and renovations. The guides outline detailed minimum sustainability requirements, aimed at promoting greater consideration of sustainability at product selection stage. The refreshed content has been incorporated into our Global InterContinental Journey by Design book and our Kimpton, Crowne Plaza, Hotel Indigo and voco EMEAA Design Handbooks.

Row 5

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Coffee

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Engaging with communities

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ China

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

A new coffee brand has been introduced by voco Hotels, made from organic beans sourced from Pu'er, Yunnan. The brand combines local speciality ingredients and focuses on sustainability. By sourcing from farms that follow organic planting standards and limit chemical fertiliser and pesticide use, this minimises environmental impact and supports local biodiversity.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☒ Reforestation

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :1 million trees planted and 18 restoration projects

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

We have teamed up with Mastercard and the Priceless Planet Coalition to support global reforestation initiatives. The collaboration raised \$2 for Conservation International for every transaction exceeding \$50 on a Mastercard at select IHG properties in the US. This raised \$3m in support of Mastercard's pledge to restore 100 million trees across 18 reforestation projects spanning six continents, while aligning with our Journey to Tomorrow commitments and attracting guests seeking more sustainable stays.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☒ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☒ 2025

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :1 million trees planted and 18 restoration projects

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

In October 2023, the collaboration raised \$2 for Conservation International for every transaction exceeding \$50 on a Mastercard at select IHG properties in the US. This raised \$3m in support of Mastercard's pledge to restore 100 million trees across 18 reforestation projects spanning six continents. Priceless Planet is Mastercard's initiative to plant 100 million trees by 2025 🌳 and is guided by Conservation International and World Resources Institute. Their forest restoration efforts are focused in areas that represent the greatest global need, in perfect harmony with our 10-year responsible business plan.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

It is a brand standard for all hotels, including managed and franchised, to enter their water consumption into our proprietary environmental data management platform, Green Engage.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

N/A

(9.2.4) Please explain

IHG does not currently collect or consolidate water discharge volume data across our portfolio. As a predominantly franchised business, most hotels operate independently and manage their own utilities and discharge in accordance with local regulations and infrastructure. Water discharge data is typically not reported centrally to IHG, and there is currently no standardised mechanism for capturing this across our estate. Where we do obtain water consumption data, primarily through utility invoices or metering, we do not currently have sufficient visibility over the fate of discharged water, particularly whether it is treated on-site, sent to municipal treatment systems, or used for alternative purposes such as irrigation. Recognising the importance of understanding water-related impacts more holistically, we are reviewing how we can strengthen our water data collection processes through our broader ESG data enhancement roadmap. In parallel, our double materiality assessment under the CS

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

N/A

(9.2.4) Please explain

IHG does not currently collect or consolidate water discharge volume data across our portfolio. As a predominantly franchised business, most hotels operate independently and manage their own utilities and discharge in accordance with local regulations and infrastructure. Water discharge data is typically not reported centrally to IHG, and there is currently no standardised mechanism for capturing this across our estate. Where we do obtain water consumption data, primarily through utility invoices or metering, we do not currently have sufficient visibility over the fate of discharged water, particularly whether it is treated on-site, sent to municipal treatment systems, or used for alternative purposes such as irrigation. Recognising the importance of understanding water-related impacts more holistically, we are reviewing how we can strengthen our water data collection processes through our broader ESG data enhancement roadmap. In parallel, our double materiality assessment under the CS

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

N/A

(9.2.4) Please explain

IHG does not currently collect or consolidate water discharge volume data across our portfolio. As a predominantly franchised business, most hotels operate independently and manage their own utilities and discharge in accordance with local regulations and infrastructure. Water discharge data is typically not reported centrally to IHG, and there is currently no standardised mechanism for capturing this across our estate. Where we do obtain water consumption data, primarily through utility invoices or metering, we do not currently have sufficient visibility over the fate of discharged water, particularly whether it is treated on-site, sent to municipal treatment systems, or used for alternative purposes such as irrigation. Recognising the importance of understanding water-related impacts more holistically, we are reviewing how we can strengthen our water data collection processes through our broader ESG data enhancement roadmap. In parallel, our double materiality assessment under the CS

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

N/A

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

IHG does not currently collect or consolidate water discharge volume data across our portfolio. As a predominantly franchised business, most hotels operate independently and manage their own utilities and discharge in accordance with local regulations and infrastructure. Water discharge data is typically not reported centrally to IHG, and there is currently no standardised mechanism for capturing this across our estate. Where we do obtain water consumption data, primarily through utility invoices or metering, we do not currently have sufficient visibility over the fate of discharged water, particularly whether it is treated on-site, sent to municipal treatment systems, or used for alternative purposes such as irrigation. Recognising the importance of understanding water-related impacts more holistically, we are reviewing how we can strengthen our water data collection processes through our broader ESG data enhancement roadmap. In parallel, our double materiality assessment under the CS

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

IHG does not currently calculate water consumption (i.e., withdrawal minus discharge) across its estate. As a predominantly franchised business model, water management is typically handled locally at the hotel level, with water withdrawals occurring from municipal supplies and usage governed by local infrastructure and regulation. We do not currently collect detailed withdrawal or discharge data from the majority of properties, which limits our ability to calculate water consumption accurately.

(9.2.4) Please explain

IHG does not currently calculate water consumption (i.e., withdrawal minus discharge) across its estate. As a predominantly franchised business model, water management is typically handled locally at the hotel level, with water withdrawals occurring from municipal supplies and usage governed by local infrastructure and regulation. We do not currently collect detailed withdrawal or discharge data from the majority of properties, which limits our ability to calculate water consumption accurately. In locations where we do receive water use data, it is generally limited to total water use from utility invoices and lacks granularity regarding sources (e.g., municipal, groundwater) or discharge pathways. We recognise the importance of understanding water consumption and its implications for water-stressed regions. As part of our ESG data enhancement roadmap, we are reviewing how to strengthen water-related data collection from our hotels. Our upcoming double materiality assessment under the

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

IHG does not currently collect data on water recycling or reuse across its hotel estate. Due to our predominantly franchised operating model, water management practice, including any onsite recycling or reuse initiatives, are typically managed at the individual hotel level and are not centrally reported to IHG. As such, we do not currently have visibility of water recycling or reuse volumes across the estate. We recognise that water reuse is an important opportunity to reduce water demand, particularly in water-stressed regions. As part of our broader efforts to enhance the availability and quality of environmental data, we are reviewing how to improve water-related disclosures across our portfolio. This includes assessing whether water reuse practices are material through our upcoming CSRD-aligned double materiality assessment.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

IHG recognises the importance of providing fully functioning, safely managed WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) services to all workers, and we have publicly committed to supporting this as part of our broader sustainability strategy. Due to the nature of our business model, where the majority of our hotels are franchised and day-to-day operations are managed locally, IHG does not currently monitor or verify the provision of WASH services at the hotel level. While WASH is considered a basic expectation within our brand standards and is often regulated by local legislation, we do not currently have systems in place to assess compliance or performance in this area.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

54378

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Compared to the previous reporting year, total water consumption increased by 9% on an absolute basis, reflecting overall growth in our portfolio. Water consumption per available room increased by 2.6%, indicating a modest rise in water intensity. This increase is influenced by factors including regional variations in water usage, differences in hotel size and type, and operational changes across our estate. As part of our ongoing commitment to improve water efficiency under our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan, we are implementing measures such as the mandatory installation of high-efficiency, low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators across existing hotels by the end of 2025, which are expected to reduce water use per room.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

54378

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

IHG does not currently have a formal methodology to measure water discharge and therefore does not disclose this figure. For the purposes of CDP reporting, we assume that 100% of water withdrawals are discharged. In comparison with the previous reporting year, our activity, measured by occupied room nights, increased by 7.1%. As part of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan, we have set commitments to reduce the water footprint of our hotels. In 2022, we updated our brand standards and provided supplier recommendations for hotels to install high-efficiency, low-flow aerated showerheads and tap faucets, which can reduce water consumption by approximately 11 litres and 3 litres per minute, respectively, though actual savings vary by property. Existing hotels are mandated to implement these high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025, demonstrating our commitment to improving water efficiency across the estate.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :No Change

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

IHG does not currently calculate water consumption (i.e., withdrawal minus discharge) across its estate. As a predominantly franchised business model, water management is typically handled locally at the hotel level, with water withdrawals occurring from municipal supplies and usage governed by local infrastructure and regulation. We do not currently collect detailed withdrawal or discharge data from the majority of properties, which limits our ability to calculate water consumption accurately. In locations where we do receive water use data, it is generally limited to total water use from utility invoices and lacks granularity regarding sources (e.g., municipal, groundwater) or discharge pathways. We recognise the importance of understanding water consumption and its implications for water-stressed regions. As part of our ESG data enhancement roadmap, we are reviewing how to strengthen water-related data collection from our hotels. Our upcoming double materiality assessment under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) will also help us evaluate the materiality of water consumption to IHG's value chain and inform future data and disclosure priorities.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

39379

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

72.42

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Water withdrawals in water-stressed regions are higher due to a combination of geographic risk factors and the nature of our portfolio growth. IHG has undertaken detailed water risk assessments using the WRI Aqueduct Tool to identify hotels operating in areas of water scarcity, depletion, and quality risks. These assessments help us prioritise basins for water stewardship based on the number of hotels and local water stress levels. In addition to the inherent challenges of operating in water-stressed regions, we have been expanding our portfolio with larger, more luxury hotels in markets such as the Middle East and China. These properties typically feature water-intensive amenities like swimming pools, spas, extensive landscaping, and higher guest occupancy rates, all of which drive increased water demand. Consequently, water withdrawals in these regions are higher not only due to the baseline environmental scarcity but also because of the operational requirements and expectations associated with luxury hotel offerings. We are committed to responsible water management. This includes developing targeted stewardship action plans for high-risk areas, prioritising investments to improve water efficiency and resilience, and aligning our efforts with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These initiatives, combined with ongoing improvements in data collection and water efficiency measures, aim to address the increased water demands while mitigating the risks associated with water stress in our portfolio.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

IHG does not currently track or separately report water discharge into brackish water, groundwater, or freshwater bodies. Due to our predominantly franchised operational model, water discharge management is handled locally at the hotel level and is typically subject to local regulatory requirements. We do not centrally collect detailed data on the type or destination of water discharges, whether into brackish water, groundwater, or freshwater systems. Where discharge occurs, it is generally managed by municipal wastewater treatment facilities or onsite treatment systems as required by local legislation. Given this, we do not have visibility or operational control to quantify or categorise water discharges by water body type at the portfolio level. Recognising the importance of water quality and discharge impacts, we are reviewing how to enhance water discharge data collection as part of our broader ESG data improvement initiatives and will consider water discharge destinations and impacts.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

IHG does not currently track or separately report water discharge into brackish water, groundwater, or freshwater bodies. Due to our predominantly franchised operational model, water discharge management is handled locally at the hotel level and is typically subject to local regulatory requirements. We do not centrally collect detailed data on the type or destination of water discharges, whether into brackish water, groundwater, or freshwater systems. Where discharge occurs, it is generally managed by municipal wastewater treatment facilities or onsite treatment systems as required by local legislation. Given this, we do not have visibility or operational control to quantify or categorise water discharges by water body type at the portfolio level. Recognising the importance of water quality and discharge impacts, we are reviewing how to enhance water discharge data collection as part of our broader ESG data improvement initiatives and will consider water discharge destinations and impa

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

IHG does not currently track or separately report water discharge into brackish water, groundwater, or freshwater bodies. Due to our predominantly franchised operational model, water discharge management is handled locally at the hotel level and is typically subject to local regulatory requirements. We do not centrally collect detailed data on the type or destination of water discharges, whether into brackish water, groundwater, or freshwater systems. Where discharge occurs, it is generally managed by municipal wastewater treatment facilities or onsite treatment systems as required by local legislation. Given this, we do not have visibility or operational control to quantify or categorise water discharges by water body type at the portfolio level. Recognising the importance of water quality and discharge impacts, we are reviewing how to enhance water discharge data collection as part of our broader ESG data improvement initiatives and will consider water discharge destinations and impa

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

54378

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

IHG assumes that 100% of water withdrawals are discharged to third-party destinations because we currently lack detailed data on onsite water retention, reuse, or discharge pathways across our portfolio. Given our predominantly franchised business model, water discharge management is typically handled locally at the hotel level, with discharges sent to municipal wastewater treatment systems or other third-party facilities as required by local regulations. We do not centrally collect data on the volume of water retained, recycled, or discharged onsite, nor the specific destinations of discharged water. In the absence of granular data, assuming full discharge to third-party treatment facilities is a conservative and pragmatic approach aligned with common industry practice. This assumption ensures transparency and avoids underestimating potential water discharge impacts while we work to improve data collection and reporting capabilities.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Due to IHG's predominantly franchised business model, water discharge management and treatment are handled locally by individual hotels, which operate under local regulations and infrastructure. As a result, IHG does not directly operate or control onsite wastewater treatment facilities across its portfolio, and therefore cannot specify the level of treatment applied to discharges. Discharged water is typically sent to municipal or third-party treatment facilities in accordance with local laws. Given this, it is not relevant for IHG to report specific wastewater treatment levels within our direct operations, as these processes fall outside our operational control and are managed by franchisees or local authorities. We continue to engage with our franchise partners to promote responsible environmental management practices and to explore opportunities for improved data collection and reporting on water discharge treatment in the future.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Due to IHG's predominantly franchised business model, water discharge management and treatment are handled locally by individual hotels, which operate under local regulations and infrastructure. As a result, IHG does not directly operate or control onsite wastewater treatment facilities across its portfolio, and therefore cannot specify the level of treatment applied to discharges. Discharged water is typically sent to municipal or third-party treatment facilities in accordance with local laws. Given this, it is not relevant for IHG to report specific wastewater treatment levels within our direct operations, as these processes fall outside our operational control and are managed by franchisees or local authorities. We continue to engage with our franchise partners to promote responsible environmental management practices and to explore opportunities for improved data collection and reporting on water discharge treatment in the future.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Due to IHG's predominantly franchised business model, water discharge management and treatment are handled locally by individual hotels, which operate under local regulations and infrastructure. As a result, IHG does not directly operate or control onsite wastewater treatment facilities across its portfolio, and therefore cannot specify the level of treatment applied to discharges. Discharged water is typically sent to municipal or third-party treatment facilities in accordance with local laws. Given this, it is not relevant for IHG to report specific wastewater treatment levels within our direct operations, as these processes fall outside our operational control

and are managed by franchisees or local authorities. We continue to engage with our franchise partners to promote responsible environmental management practices and to explore opportunities for improved data collection and reporting on water discharge treatment in the future.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Due to IHG's predominantly franchised business model, water discharge management and treatment are handled locally by individual hotels, which operate under local regulations and infrastructure. As a result, IHG does not directly operate or control onsite wastewater treatment facilities across its portfolio, and therefore cannot specify the level of treatment applied to discharges. Discharged water is typically sent to municipal or third-party treatment facilities in accordance with local laws. Given this, it is not relevant for IHG to report specific wastewater treatment levels within our direct operations, as these processes fall outside our operational control and are managed by franchisees or local authorities. We continue to engage with our franchise partners to promote responsible environmental management practices and to explore opportunities for improved data collection and reporting on water discharge treatment in the future.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Due to IHG's predominantly franchised business model, water discharge management and treatment are handled locally by individual hotels, which operate under local regulations and infrastructure. As a result, IHG does not directly operate or control onsite wastewater treatment facilities across its portfolio, and therefore cannot specify the level of treatment applied to discharges. Discharged water is typically sent to municipal or third-party treatment facilities in accordance with local laws. Given this, it is not relevant for IHG to report specific wastewater treatment levels within our direct operations, as these processes fall outside our operational control and are managed by franchisees or local authorities. We continue to engage with our franchise partners to promote responsible environmental management practices and to explore opportunities for improved data collection and reporting on water discharge treatment in the future.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Due to IHG's predominantly franchised business model, water discharge management and treatment are handled locally by individual hotels, which operate under local regulations and infrastructure. As a result, IHG does not directly operate or control onsite wastewater treatment facilities across its portfolio, and therefore cannot specify the level of treatment applied to discharges. Discharged water is typically sent to municipal or third-party treatment facilities in accordance with local laws. Given this, it is not relevant for IHG to report specific wastewater treatment levels within our direct operations, as these processes fall outside our operational control and are managed by franchisees or local authorities. We continue to engage with our franchise partners to promote responsible environmental management practices and to explore opportunities for improved data collection and reporting on water discharge treatment in the future.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage
Direct operations	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years</p>
Upstream value chain	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities</p>

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency
	33400000000	614218.99

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

IHG's water use per available room across the global estate (m3).

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.3583

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

M3 Per available room night

(9.12.5) Comment

Global water use per occupied room night for our corporate offices, franchise, managed and owned & leased hotels. Please not this is using global total, other figures are reported for managed and corporate offices only.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	n/a

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Hotels that have a low flow shower heads and tap aerators implemented

(9.14.4) Please explain

Hotels that have installed high-efficiency, low-flow showerheads and aerated faucets are classified as having implemented 'low water use products' as part of our water efficiency initiatives. These fixtures reduce water flow rates compared to standard products, resulting in measurable water savings while maintaining guest comfort. For example, our recommended showerheads reduce water consumption by approximately 11 litres per minute and aerated taps by about 3 litres per minute, though exact savings vary by hotel. By mandating the installation of these fixtures across existing hotels by the end of 2025, we are actively reducing water intensity within our estate. This practical measure aligns with best practice for water stewardship and contributes to our overall water efficiency targets.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We have qualitative targets

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

Water is one of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow focus areas. We aim to conserve water and help secure water access in those areas at greatest risk through our commitment to: • Implement tools to reduce the water footprint of our hotels • Mitigate water risk through stakeholder collaboration to deliver water stewardship at basin level • Collaborate to ensure adequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions for our operating communities
[Fixed row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic goods/products

☒ Eliminate single-use plastic products

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Collaborate to achieve circular solutions for major hotel commodity items. Eliminate single-use items, or move to reusable or recyclable alternatives across the guest stay.

(10.1.3) Please explain

IHG has Waste commitments as part of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan. These include: • Eliminate single-use items or move to reusable or recyclable alternatives across the guest stay • Minimise food going to waste through a 'prevent, donate, divert' plan • Collaborate to achieve circular solutions for major hotel commodity items. In 2023, we partnered with a specialist to create a baseline methodology for calculating SUI usage during guest stays. This global, brand-specific baseline informs our strategy for eliminating SUIs and builds upon the work we have been doing for many years, including becoming the first global hotel group to commit to replacing bathroom miniatures with full-size amenities, which has since been incorporated into brand standards across all hotels worldwide. Following last year's efforts that reviewed our brand standards to support our owners to drive sustainability in their hotels, we are now working with teams to remove, amend or establish new standards to reduce our environmental impact. For example, in 2024 we introduced two new brand standards to eliminate plastic water bottles from guest rooms and meetings and events across all hotels in Europe by December 2025. A guidebook was also developed to help hotels find alternative solutions, including water filtration systems and reusable bottles. Building on this momentum, we will be looking to expand these standards into other EMEAA markets going forward. In 2023, we launched a toolkit in collaboration with Travel Without Plastic that offers hotels a best-practice guide for reducing, reusing, replacing and recycling SUIs. Available globally, this toolkit features examples from our brands and insights tailored to properties with varied waste management infrastructures, prioritising waste elimination before considering alternative materials or solutions. Building on the work in EMEAA to offer options for sustainable guestroom

amenities, this year Greater China reviewed and updated its brand standards to incorporate guest-room amenities such as toothbrushes, combs and shavers with higher sustainability credentials for hotels to roll out by June 2025. For Premium and Essentials brands, options include guest-room amenities that are made from post-consumer recycled plastic and packaged in a bag made from sugarcane fibres. For Luxury & Lifestyle brands, guest-room amenities are made from bamboo and the packaging is printed using soy ink and is Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified. We have also strengthened guest-facing communications around sustainable guest-room amenities by encouraging guests to travel responsibly, while making some items on request to prevent waste. We recognise that products provided to guests staying in our hotels can collectively create significant amounts of waste if not reused or recycled. To address this, we aim to integrate circular economy principles by sourcing products that include recycled content or making sure items can be repurposed or reused after they leave our hotels. We also have a system in place to assess the environmental credentials of our suppliers and provide recommendations to our hotels where possible. This year, we launched a guide for US owners of hotels undergoing renovations. The Renew, Renovate, Recover (3RE) playbook provides them with tips and resources on handling major hotel commodity items and how to dispose of waste in an environmentally responsible way – recommending approaches and organisations with capabilities to manage these items, including potential opportunities to repurpose items through local donations. Across our regions, hotels partner with innovative organisations to create circular solutions that reduce waste, and this year we have focused on piloting new solutions. For example, in Greater China we are working with a leading coffee provider to implement a coffee capsule recycling programme which are reprocessed into nutrient-rich compost. Currently 25 IHG hotels are participating and in 2024, the programme has recycled over 5,800kg of coffee capsules – at a recycling rate of 45%.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

IHG is not a manufacturer and does not produce/ commercialise plastic polymers.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

IHG is not a manufacturer and does not produce/ commercialise durable plastic components.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

IHG is not a manufacturer and does not produce/ commercialise durable plastic goods. Procurement of hotel goods and services required for building, opening, renovating and operating a hotel include but are not limited to, energy, operating supplies and equipment, uniforms, food and beverage, furniture, fixtures and fittings and maintenance services.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

IHG is not a manufacturer and does not produce/ commercialise plastic packaging.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

IHG is not a manufacturer and does not produce/ commercialise good and products packaged in plastics.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

IHG is not a manufacturer and does not commercialise from services that use plastic packaging.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

As a hotel group, we provide guiding and training to our hotels to better equip them to manage their own waste and water management services. In 2023, we launched a toolkit in collaboration with Travel Without Plastic that offers hotels a best-practice guide for reducing, reusing, replacing and recycling SUIs. Available globally, this toolkit features examples from our brands and insights tailored to properties with varied waste management infrastructures, prioritising waste elimination. We have a global food waste training programme for all regions and hotels, which features an e-learning module that's available in 13 languages and is included in the General Manager training programme. Based on a 'prevent, donate, divert' plan and the Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP) Guardians of Grub campaign for the hospitality industry, our training encourages hotels to monitor food waste and take action where required. To further raise awareness, we have developed a guide for hotels in our EMEAA region on how to donate and divert surplus food, which will be rolled out in 2025. This year, we launched a guide for US owners of hotels undergoing renovations - the Renew, Renovate, Recover (3RE) playbook which provides them with tips and resources on handling and responsibly disposing major hotel commodity items. We are implementing water efficiency regional action plans that emphasise awareness, conservation and stewardship. We monitor our performance using Green Engage, our environmental data management platform, where hotels are required to regularly submit their water consumption data.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

IHG is not a manufacturer and does not provide financial products and/ or services for plastic-related activities.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ None

(10.4.7) Please explain

IHG is currently unable to provide data on the total weight of plastic durable goods and components used, sold or produced, due to decentralised procurement practices across our portfolio. The majority of goods and services required for building and operating hotels, including furniture, fixtures and fittings, and other durable items, are purchased locally by franchisees or at the individual hotel level. As franchise hotels are outside of IHG's operational control and procurement is not centrally managed or tracked, we do not currently have access to comprehensive data on the materials or weights of these goods. Our existing data reporting systems do not capture material composition of durable goods, and therefore we are not yet able to estimate or disclose the total weight or raw material content of plastic durable goods used across the estate. We are exploring opportunities to improve visibility over materials used in hotel operations and supply chains as part of our broader goals.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Other, please specify :We have teamed up with Mastercard and the Priceless Planet Coalition to support global reforestation initiatives.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We have used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to map the level of risk to biodiversity in the areas where our hotels are located and those with the largest exposure to biodiversity risk. Our risk mapping includes various metrics, such as proximity to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species, and Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) to help identify actions that can protect threatened species. The analysis has highlighted hotels that are near protected areas and key biodiversity areas (that are currently unprotected), which will help us provide hotels in areas most at risk with bespoke information.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We have used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to map the level of risk to biodiversity in the areas where our hotels are located and those with the largest exposure to biodiversity risk. Our risk mapping includes various metrics, such as proximity to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species, and Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) to help identify actions that can protect threatened species. The analysis has highlighted hotels that are near protected areas and key biodiversity areas (that are currently unprotected), which will help us provide hotels in areas most at risk with bespoke information.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We have used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to map the level of risk to biodiversity in the areas where our hotels are located and those with the largest exposure to biodiversity risk. Our risk mapping includes various metrics, such as proximity to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species, and Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) to help identify actions that can protect threatened species. The analysis has highlighted hotels that are near protected areas and key biodiversity areas (that are currently unprotected), which will help us provide hotels in areas most at risk with bespoke information.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We have used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to map the level of risk to biodiversity in the areas where our hotels are located and those with the largest exposure to biodiversity risk. Our risk mapping includes various metrics, such as proximity to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species, and Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) to help identify actions that can protect threatened species. The analysis has highlighted hotels that are near protected areas and key biodiversity areas (that are currently unprotected), which will help us provide hotels in areas most at risk with bespoke information.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We have used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to map the level of risk to biodiversity in the areas where our hotels are located and those with the largest exposure to biodiversity risk. Our risk mapping includes various metrics, such as proximity to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species, and Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) to help identify actions that can protect threatened species. The analysis has highlighted hotels that are near protected areas and key biodiversity areas (that are currently unprotected), which will help us provide hotels in areas most at risk with bespoke information.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Not part of IBAT tool assessment.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ All data points in module 7

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

IHG has 'Limited Assurance' undertaken by Apex Companies, LLC. The 'Limited Assurance' for climate is in line with ISO 14064-3 Second Edition 2019-04: Greenhouse gases -- Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. The 'Limited Assurance' for energy consumption is also verified using the principles and requirements of ISO 14064-3 as part of the verification process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

apex-ihg-fy2024-cdp-verification-statement_02032025.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Water consumption– total volume

☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

IHG has 'Limited Assurance' undertaken by Apex Companies, LLC for assurance over water consumption data. Data and information supporting water consumption were in some cases estimated rather than historical in nature. External Assurance was in line with the Sustainability Reports and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

