Intercontinental Hotels Group

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

.

09/30/2024, 03:40 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

We are a global hospitality company with 19 hotel brands, one of the industry's largest loyalty programmes, over 6,300 open hotels in more than 100 countries, and a further 2,000 hotels in our development pipeline. We predominantly franchise our brands and manage hotels on behalf of third party hotel owners. While we will continue to have a weighting towards Essentials, our pipeline shows an increasing proportion of growth in the Premium and Luxury & Lifestyle segments, as well as a more even geographical spread. Our purpose is to provide True Hospitality for Good. It brings our brands to life, shapes our culture and represents a commitment to make a difference to our people, guests and communities, and to protect the world around us. At IHG, we are committed to the highest standards of quality and integrity and understand how crucial it is to grow our business in a way that positively impacts our environment and local communities. To ensure we achieve this, our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow Responsible Business commitments are closely aligned to our business purpose and strategy, and they are felt in all aspects of our operations, including the expectations we place on our suppliers and third-party hotel owners. We operate hotels in three different ways – as a franchisor, a manager, and on an owned and leased basis. As of 31 December 2023, our estate included 6,363 hotels (946,203 rooms) - 17 hotels (less than 1%) are owned, leased and managed lease by IHG, 990 hotels (15%) are owned by a third party but managed by IHG, and 5,356 hotels (84%) are franchised and under third party ownership and management. The hotels we manage constitute the properties over which we have operational control and we therefore report their emissions as scope 1 and 2, this includes our owned, leased, managed and managed lease hotels. The franchised hotels constitutes our value chain partners and we therefore report their emissions as scope 3. While franchised properties sit outside our operational control, our Responsible Business Programme, Climate targets and our Green Engage standard for environmental reporting and improvements apply to all IHG hotel globally, including our franchised estate.
[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

12/31/2023

(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:

☑ 4 years

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

Select from:

☑ 4 years

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

Select from:

☑ 4 years

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

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
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt

☑ Peru
☑ Aruba
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Malta
☑ Qatar
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Turkey
☑ Zambia
☑ Algeria
☑ Armenia
☑ Austria
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Vanuatu
☑ Anguilla
☑ Malaysia
☑ Maldives
☑ Mongolia
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Spain
☑ Angola
☑ Bhutan
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Kuwait
☑ Mexico
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Bahamas
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belarus
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Jamaica
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Colombia
☑ Dominica
☑ Honduras
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand

☑ Paraguay
☑ Portugal
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Gibraltar
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Montenegro
☑ Seychelles
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Northern Mariana Islands
☑ United States of America
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Lithuania
☑ Mauritius
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Uzbekistan
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ French Polynesia
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ United Republic of Tanzania
☑ Lao People's Democratic Republic
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

(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:

☑ 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 uses timber in our operations in the form of wood and paper. They are used in our operations and as part of service offerings, thus they cannot be tied directly to revenue generation. Additionally, a value chain risk assessment completed in 2022 by an independent third party SME, timber & coffee were both commodities that were considered high risk for IHG's business model and value chain. The other commodities on the CDP Forests list were not identified as high risk, hence this is part of the rationale for disclosing against these 2 commodities only.

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

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Data is not available

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Franchised hotels represent 72% of our hotel rooms and operate independently of IHG and fall outside its operational control. Data, where available, is from our Managed hotels and Owned, Leased and Managed Lease hotels and corporate spend. Additionally a value chain risk assessment completed in 2022 by an independent third party SME, timber & coffee were both commodities that were considered high risk for IHG's business model and value chain. The other commodities on the CDP Forests list were not identified as high risk, hence this is part of the rationale for disclosing against these 2 commodities only.

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

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Data is not available

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Franchised hotels represent 72% of our hotel rooms and operate independently of IHG and fall outside its operational control. Data, where available, is from our Managed hotels and Owned, Leased and Managed Lease hotels and corporate spend. Additionally a value chain risk assessment completed in 2022 by an independent third party SME, timber & coffee were both commodities that were considered high risk for IHG's business model and value chain. The other commodities on the CDP Forests list were not identified as high risk, hence this is part of the rationale for disclosing against these 2 commodities only.

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

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Data is not available

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Franchised hotels represent 72% of our hotel rooms and operate independently of IHG and fall outside its operational control. Data, where available, is from our Managed hotels and Owned, Leased and Managed Lease hotels and corporate spend. Additionally a value chain risk assessment completed in 2022 by an independent third party SME, timber & coffee were both commodities that were considered high risk for IHG's business model and value chain. The other commodities on the CDP Forests list were not identified as high risk, hence this is part of the rationale for disclosing against these 2 commodities only.

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

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Data is not available

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Franchised hotels represent 72% of our hotel rooms and operate independently of IHG and fall outside its operational control. Data, where available, is from our Managed hotels and Owned, Leased and Managed Lease hotels and corporate spend. Additionally a value chain risk assessment completed in 2022 by an independent third party SME, timber & coffee were both commodities that were considered high risk for IHG's business model and value chain. The other commodities on the CDP Forests list were not identified as high risk, hence this is part of the rationale for disclosing against these 2 commodities only.

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

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Data is not available

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Franchised hotels represent 72% of our hotel rooms and operate independently of IHG and fall outside its operational control. Data, where available, is from our Managed hotels and Owned, Leased and Managed Lease hotels and corporate spend. Additionally a value chain risk assessment completed in 2022 by an independent third party SME, timber & coffee were both commodities that were considered high risk for IHG's business model and value chain. The other commodities on the CDP Forests list were not identified as high risk, hence this is part of the rationale for disclosing against these 2 commodities only.

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:

☑ Less than 1%

(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:

☑ 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

The procurement of hotel goods and services required for building, opening, renovating and operating a hotel include items such as food and beverages, with millions of meals served weekly in our hotels worldwide. Coffee is used in our operations and as part of service offerings, thus it cannot be tied directly to revenue generation. Additionally, a value chain risk assessment completed in 2022 by an independent third party SME, timber & coffee were both commodities that were considered high risk for IHG's business model and value chain. The other commodities on the CDP Forests list were not identified as high risk, hence this is part of the rationale for disclosing against these 2 commodities only.
[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

In 2022, we partnered with EcoVadis, a global leader in business sustainability ratings, to assess supplier risk and sustainability performance. Under the four pillars of Environment, Labour and Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement, suppliers are expected to provide information on activities such as energy consumption and GHG emissions, biodiversity, operational impact on forests or working conditions. To date, we have requested 123 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis ESG risk assessment and, where applicable, it has become part of our new supplier selection processes in 2023. Insights from the scorecards are used to understand supplier performance and identify ESG risks in our supply chain so we can work with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance. Textiles are a substantial supply chain commodity in the hospitality industry and, in 2021, we partnered with CARE International UK and a key textile supplier to complete a workplace gender analysis. In 2023, CARE hosted two workshops to increase understanding around the supplier's gender equality priorities, developed a gender action plan and supported this with implementation guidance. Going forward, we will continue to monitor progress made by the supplier and provide support if required. Working with our key suppliers, in 2024 we will commence supply chain mapping on another high-risk product procured by hotels. We aim to protect and preserve biodiversity in areas where our hotels and offices are situated. 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) 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. Alongside this, we are committed to deepening our understanding of deforestation in our supply chain by engaging with suppliers on selected high-risk commodity items and integrating deforestation requirements into our responsible sourcing guidance.
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ 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 10-year responsible business plan, Journey to Tomorrow, and our climate-related targets. It also 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 will be undertaking a double materiality assessment as part of our 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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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

☑ Not location 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

☑ NGOs

☑ Regulators

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Local communities
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

2023 Responsible Business Report, page 37: We have used the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool to map water risk across all of our hotel locations to create a baseline data set. We report this data in line with the SASB framework, which indicates the amount of water our existing hotels are consuming in areas of extreme and high water scarcity. This data and overall water risk assessment, which considers indicators such as flooding, drought and water depletion, was used to inform our water stewardship pilot projects. See page 59 of our 2023 Annual Report for information on how these metrics and targets support our TCFD and transition plan reporting. 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.

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

☑ Drought

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

cyclone hazard

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :**Coastal flood hazard, extra-tropical**

(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:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

2023 Annual Report, page 54 and 56: 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, as outlined in the adjacent tables. Under 2C and 4C temperature scenarios, our initial analysis found that acute physical risks could have a potential financial impact to IHG, if unmitigated. However, our tracking of the current impact of natural disasters on IHG's revenue has shown this is not the case. To date, our asset-light franchise business model and geographical spread have helped to protect IHG's revenue exposure. However, we recognise the need to support our hotel teams, guests and the communities in which we operate, and in 2023, we conducted additional analysis on acute physical risks at the hotel level to assess our existing and pipeline hotels' current and future exposure to 2030 and 2050. Analysis found the most prominent risks, where we have a significant hotel presence, to be drought risk in countries such as the US, UAE and Saudi Arabia, and severe storms, tropical storms and cyclones in countries such as the US, China, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia. Countries with the overall highest exposure to acute risks included China, the Caribbean nations, the Philippines and Oman. Acute risks are shown to increase over time, with significant increases in heatwave duration and drought length by 2050 across our existing and pipeline hotel locations.

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

2023 Responsible Business Report, page 39: We aim to protect and preserve biodiversity in areas where our hotels and offices are situated. 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.

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:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

2023 Annual Report, page 54 and 56: 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, as outlined in the adjacent tables. In 2023, we conducted analysis with third-party experts to identify geographical locations with high chronic physical risk. 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. 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 4C scenario (RCP 8.5) to 2030 and 2050. IHG will conduct scenario analysis to consider the potential impact of the chronic risks identified to IHG's financial prospects and performance and seek to update business decision-making processes to consider physical climate risks, where needed.

Row 9

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ 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

☑ 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

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Reputation

☑ 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:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new suppliers at the RFP stage, 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. An analysis of environmental criteria is fully embedded into sourcing processes, which empowers procurement teams to make informed decisions. This year, we translated the questionnaire into 11 languages to make it more widely available; in 2023, 342 suppliers completed the questionnaire, with 44% of business awarded to IHG Green suppliers. In 2023, following a rationalisation of our supply chain framework, we have continued to build our supply chain risk programmes and have worked with procurement leadership teams globally to develop risk profiles based on IHG's material supply chain risks. This has helped to identify control mechanisms and to mitigate current risks. Following a review of the objectives of our Supply Chain Risk Council in 2022, we continued regular cross-functional collaboration, reviewing IHG's profile of supply chain risks and corresponding methodology, and identifying emerging risks. Our versatile, responsible procurement digital solutions, integrated into our spend intelligence tool, now provide improved visibility of IHG's supply chain focus areas, including labour practices, supplier diversity, sustainability and financial risks. They help to identify new opportunities, including diverse suppliers, and assist in the management and mitigation of supply chain disruptions. In 2022, we partnered with EcoVadis, a global leader in business sustainability ratings, to assess supplier risk and sustainability performance. Under the four pillars of Environment, Labour and Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement, suppliers are expected to provide information on activities such as energy consumption and GHG emissions, biodiversity, operational impact on forests or working conditions. To date, we have requested 123 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis ESG risk assessment and, where applicable, it has become part of our new supplier selection processes in 2023. Insights from the scorecards are used to understand supplier performance and identify ESG risks in our supply chain so we can work with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance. Additionally, participating suppliers are able to attend EcoVadis-led courses and learn about improving their sustainability management practices through the platform, including a course on responsible sourcing of wood and palm oil. In 2023, IHG became a founding member of the Hospitality Alliance for Responsible Procurement (HARP). The Alliance aims to improve supplier sustainability by fostering close collaboration with trading partners to build transparency and scale positive impact across the industry's value chains while operating with the appropriate governance and compliance controls

Row 10

(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:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We recognise the potential environmental and social impacts 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). It is also a contractual requirement for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. These standards are applicable within suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. Under the Supplier code, suppliers are expected to support the standards relating to the environment, including: 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 greenhouse gas emissions (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. monitor, record and benchmark their environmental performance on a regular basis. Seek to set specific and measurable goals. e. take steps to support biodiversity conservation and regeneration, where possible. In 2022, we partnered with EcoVadis, a global leader in business sustainability ratings, to assess supplier risk and sustainability performance. Under the four pillars of Environment, Labour and Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement, suppliers are expected to provide information on activities such as energy consumption and GHG emissions, biodiversity, operational impact on forests or working conditions. To date, we have requested 123 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis ESG risk assessment and, where applicable, it has become part of our new supplier selection processes in 2023. Insights from the scorecards are used to understand supplier performance and identify ESG risks in our supply chain so we can work with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance. Additionally, participating suppliers are able to attend EcoVadis-led courses and learn about improving their sustainability management practices through the platform, including a course on responsible sourcing of wood and palm oil. In 2023, IHG became a founding member of the Hospitality Alliance for Responsible Procurement (HARP). The Alliance aims to improve supplier

sustainability by fostering close collaboration with trading partners to build transparency and scale positive impact across the industry's value chains while operating with the appropriate governance and compliance controls.

Row 11

(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:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

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. The transition risks identified can be found on page 55 of our Annual Report. 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 58 of our Annual Report.

Row 12

(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:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

☑ Desk-based research

(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

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ NGOs

☑ Regulators

☑ 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

At IHG, we assess the connections between climate-related risks and opportunities and other key principal risks to ensure climate change is embedded in our risk management processes and addressed through our business strategy. We consider climate change to be a major uncertainty affecting our industry, reflecting this as a principal risk and indicating that it may affect other core areas of our business, including guest and owner preference for our brands. Our business model means that we share threats and opportunities with our owners, including our dependency on their capacity to invest, uphold our brand standards and achieve our commitments. Our principal risks, which include climate change are considered throughout the year as part of our ongoing management decision making, as well as Board and Committee agendas and presentations, enabling company-wide escalation of emerging risks where appropriate. While our principal risks outline

uncertainties that might threaten the ability to achieve our objectives throughout our business plan, we recognise that climate change has the potential to impact IHG's prospects over a range of future temperature scenarios and time horizons. The TCFD Steering Committee has responsibilities for identifying and reviewing potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities, measuring their impact and integrating climate scenario analysis into our business strategy.
[Add row]

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

	Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed	Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities	Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities
	Select from: ☑ No	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We are undertaking a double materiality assessment as part of our 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

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. 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 4C 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 **:**Magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our climate scenario analysis identifies risks as having a 'potential impact' on IHG if they could directly impact revenue, costs or IHG's reputation without mitigation. Our qualitative assessment of climate impacts on IHG's financial performance considered future revenue growth from our 10-year business plan and aligns with long-term market growth rates projected to 2050. 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. 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. We also undertake materiality assessments to qualitatively determine material ESG issues, as part of our compliance to CSRD, we will undertake a double materiality assessment to determine material topics through both a impact and financial perspective.

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

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our climate scenario analysis identifies risks as having a 'potential impact' on IHG if they could directly impact revenue, costs or IHG's reputation without mitigation. Our qualitative assessment of climate impacts on IHG's financial performance considered future revenue growth from our 10-year business plan and aligns with long-term market growth rates projected to 2050. 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. 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.
[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:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

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:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

This will be incorporated into our CSRD double materiality work which is underway

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:
☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

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:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

This will be incorporated into our CSRD double materiality work which is underway
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

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

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As part of our commitment to implement the recommendations of the Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosures, we have carried out work to understand IHG's exposure to both physical and transition risks over the short, medium and long term. A transition risk that has been identified during this process is IHG's ability to decarbonise in line with stakeholder expectations. Our key stakeholders have increasing expectations for businesses to influence positive change and deliver on their environmental commitments. This includes increasing questions from corporate clients and regulatory intervention by governments. Decarbonising our business in line with expectations presents a potential opportunity for IHG to enhance its brand, by supporting owners to decarbonise and capture a greater share of guests seeking more sustainable hotels. Failure to meet expectations could cause reputational damage.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

In scenarios projecting global temperature increases of 1.5C, 2C and 4C, our analysis showed a potential reputational impact of IHG not decarbonising in line with stakeholder expectations in the short-term, if unmitigated. Under a 1.5C scenario, this impact would remain a potential impact in the medium to long term if IHG fell further behind competitors and peers in meeting its carbon target. Alternatively, IHG may outperform peers and enhance the sustainable reputation of the IHG brand. Under a 4C scenario, the longer-term reputational risk will be lower as most companies and governments will fail to meet their own targets. If investors' expectations for businesses to demonstrate a shift towards low-carbon increase, this may influence decision-making and disadvantage companies unable to evidence sufficient progress and advantage those that are. Should the expectations of hotel owners not align with IHG's decarbonisation plans, potential challenges and conflicts may arise that inhibit IHG's ability to influence and deliver on its commitments. The speed at which governments align their policies and plans to their climate change commitments will impact the rate at which IHG can decarbonise. To minimise the anticipated financial impact of this risk we are working on our decarbonisation strategy which supports our overarching corporate aim of 'Care for our people, communities and planet' – one of IHG's four strategic priorities. Our decarbonisation strategy and Transition Plan can be found on page 57 of our Annual Report. The dependencies associated with this plan are outlined on page 58 and the metrics and targets which we have developed to measure this risk are detailed on page 59. Additionally, our approach to stakeholder engagement supports the management of this potential risk or opportunity. This includes developing partnerships and working with governments, trade associations and industry peers to influence policy positively and to present opportunities for IHG hotel owners to decarbonise.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Improve monitoring of direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Given the asset-light nature of our business model, we do not consider capital deployment to be a significant lever for managing our climate-related risks and opportunities, or for implementing our transition plan. We may incur operational costs associated with initiatives, such as new software systems, and any capital that is required is included within our typical capital expenditure levels of up to 350m gross per annum. One of example of this is our annual cost of 1,000,000 to maintain our environmental management system that is crucial to our transition plan. We do not monitor capital expenditure by third-party owners of our franchised hotels.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are targeting a 46% absolute reduction in our GHG emissions by 2030 from a 2019 base year (Scope 1 and 2 emissions and Scope 3 from fuel and energy-related activities and franchised hotels energy). The SBTi has validated this target, confirming its alignment with climate science and the Paris Agreement. This validation ensures that the target is designed to prevent the worst impacts of climate change. Our decarbonisation strategy has a strong governance structure to support our progress towards our ambitions. Regional Steering Committees now help to account for geographical differences and are responsible for developing and executing regional decarbonisation plans which target actions that are most impactful within each region, alongside resource requirements. Our work on decarbonisation supports our overarching corporate aim of 'Care for our people, communities and planet' – one of IHG's four strategic priorities. Our decarbonisation strategy and Transition Plan can be found on page 57 of our 2023 Annual Report. See details of the actions we are taking to make progress towards our commitment and to maximise the opportunities associated with decarbonising in our 2023 Responsible Business Report on pages 28 to 32. The dependencies associated with our decarbonisation strategy are outlined on page 58 of our 2023 Annual Report and the metrics and targets we have developed to measure this risk are detailed on page 59. Additionally, our approach to stakeholder engagement supports the management of this potential risk or opportunity. This includes developing partnerships and working with governments, trade associations and industry peers to influence policy positively and to present opportunities for IHG hotel owners to decarbonise.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In 2023, we conducted analysis with third-party experts to identify geographical locations with high chronic physical risk. 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. The existing risks found to be most prominent are water stress in the US, China, Australia, Mexico, India and Saudi Arabia.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4185

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

4,185 - This is an upfront investment (one-off cost) to implement the high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators rather than an annual cost. For the showerheads, this excludes labour cost as easily fitted by a maintenance team member. For faucet aerators, cost includes the material cost of an aerator only. Estimated timeframe for realisation: Payback is calculated based on total costs and total savings across the implementation of the two ECMs. Whilst the calculations are based on one hotel, globally this is a significant opportunity as IHG has over 6000 hotels. Calculations are based on one hotel due to differences in costs and savings by region (Americas, EMEAA, Greater China) and by brand.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Water is one of the key pillars of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow programme, in which we commit to conserve water and help secure water access in those areas at greatest risk. To support our Journey to Tomorrow commitments in 2022 we have updated our brand standards and provided supplier recommendations for hotels to implement high efficiency low flow aerated shower heads and tap faucets to reduce water consumption on average by 11 litres per minute and three litres per minute respectively this varies according to hotel Existing hotels are now mandated to implement high efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025. On the

back of recent analysis, we aim to establish which hotels are most exposed, with consideration to the local infrastructure and individual hotels' capacity to adapt, as well as understanding how hotels are currently being affected by changing weather and what support we can provide moving forward.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As part of our commitment to implement the recommendations of the Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosures, we have carried out work to understand IHG's exposure to both physical and transition risks over the short, medium and long term. Under 2C and 4C temperature scenarios, our initial analysis found that acute physical risks could have a potential financial impact to IHG, if unmitigated. However, our tracking of the current impact of natural disasters on IHG's revenue has shown this is not the case. To date, our asset-light franchise business model and geographical spread have helped to protect IHG's revenue exposure. However, we recognise the need to support our hotel teams, guests and the communities in which we operate, and in 2023, we conducted additional analysis on acute physical risks at the hotel level to assess our existing and pipeline hotels' current and future exposure to 2030 and 2050. Analysis found the most prominent risks, where we have a significant hotel presence, to be drought risk in countries such as the US, UAE and Saudi Arabia, and severe storms, tropical storms and cyclones in countries such as the US, China, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia. Countries with the overall highest exposure to acute risks included China, the Caribbean nations, the Philippines and Oman. Acute risks are shown to increase over time, with significant increases in heatwave duration and drought length by 2050 across our existing and pipeline hotel locations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Under 2C and 4C temperature scenarios, our initial analysis found that acute physical risks could have a potential financial impact to IHG, if unmitigated. However, our tracking of the current impact of natural disasters on IHG's revenue has shown this is not the case. To date, our asset-light franchise business model and geographical spread have helped to protect IHG's revenue exposure. However, we recognise the need to support our hotel teams, guests and the communities in which we operate, and in 2023, we conducted additional analysis on acute physical risks at the hotel level to assess our existing and pipeline hotels' current and future exposure to 2030 and 2050.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with NGOs/special interest groups

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

112000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The amount we donated to our disaster relief partners in 2023.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In 2023, we supported 15 relief efforts around the globe, responding to several natural disasters, such as hurricanes in Mexico, and worked closely with charity relief experts CARE International and the American Red Cross. Alongside our annual donations to support its work on multiple fronts, we also assisted the American Red Cross in its recovery efforts following the destruction caused by the devastating wildfires in Hawaii. We also activated the IHG Colleague Disaster Relief Assistance Fund to support colleagues needing food and safe and secure living conditions following natural disasters, including those affected by typhoon Mawar on the island of Guam.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As part of our commitment to implement the recommendations of the Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosures, we have carried out work to understand IHG' exposure to both physical and transition risks over the short, medium and long term. A transition risk that has been identified during this process is 'Changing consumer preferences towards sustainable travel'. This has a potential short term (1-5 years) impact under a 1.5C scenario, if unmitigated. Increasing consumer appetite to travel sustainably could have a direct positive or negative impact on IHG's financial performance, depending on IHG's response and ability to adapt to changing consumer preferences for sustainable travel.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Under 1.5C, 2C and 4C scenarios, our analysis identified a potential financial impact in the short-term. This impact could be negative if IHG fails to adapt to a potential shift in customer demand favouring sustainable stays. Alternatively, IHG could capitalise on this trend and secure a substantial share of the growing market.

To minimise this the anticipated financial impact of this risk we are supporting our hotels in reducing the impact of their operations and improving their sustainable credentials through the provision of training, tools, and resources, as well as cross-industry collaboration and partnerships that enable hotels to innovate. Whether our guests are travelling for business or leisure, we see a real opportunity to help them have a more sustainable stay as part of the IHG guest experience. 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 demand for sustainable meeting offerings, post-pandemic.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with customers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Given the asset-light nature of our business model, we do not consider capital deployment to be a significant lever for managing our climate-related risks and opportunities, or for implementing our transition plan. We may incur operational costs associated with initiatives, such as new software systems, and any capital that is required is included within our typical capital expenditure levels of up to 350m gross per annum. One of example of this is our annual cost of 1,000,000 to maintain our environmental management system, Green Engage, that provides us with the data required to calculate the carbon footprint of their stays with IHG. We do not monitor capital expenditure by third-party owners of our franchised hotels.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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. We support our hotels in reducing the impact of their operations and improving their sustainable credentials through the provision of training, tools, and resources, as well as cross-industry collaboration and partnerships that enable hotels to innovate. Whether our guests are travelling for business or leisure, we see a real opportunity to help them have a

more sustainable stay as part of the IHG guest experience. 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 demand for sustainable meeting offerings, post-pandemic.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

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

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As part of our commitment to implement the recommendations of the Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosures, we have carried out work to understand IHG's exposure to both physical and transition risks over the short, medium and long term. A transition risk that has been identified during this process is IHG's ability to decarbonise in line with stakeholder expectations. Our key stakeholders have increasing expectations for businesses to influence positive change and deliver on their environmental commitments. This includes increasing questions from corporate clients and regulatory intervention by governments. Decarbonising our business in line with expectations presents a potential opportunity for IHG to enhance its brand, by supporting owners to decarbonise and capture a greater share of guests seeking more sustainable hotels. Failure to meet expectations could cause reputational damage.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

In scenarios projecting global temperature increases of 1.5C, 2C and 4C, our analysis showed a potential reputational impact of IHG not decarbonising in line with stakeholder expectations in the short-term, if unmitigated. Under a 1.5C scenario, this impact would remain a potential impact in the medium to long term if IHG fell further behind competitors and peers in meeting its carbon target. Alternatively, IHG may outperform peers and enhance the sustainable reputation of the IHG brand. Under a 4C scenario, the longer-term reputational risk will be lower as most companies and governments will fail to meet their own targets. If investors' expectations for businesses to demonstrate a shift towards low-carbon increase, this may influence decision-making and disadvantage companies unable to evidence sufficient progress and advantage those that are. Should the expectations of hotel owners not align with IHG's decarbonisation plans, potential challenges and conflicts may arise that inhibit IHG's ability to influence and deliver on its commitments. The speed at which governments align their policies and plans to their climate change commitments will impact the rate at which IHG can decarbonise. To minimise the anticipated financial impact of this risk we are working on our decarbonisation strategy which supports our overarching corporate aim of 'Care for our people, communities and planet' – one of IHG's four strategic priorities. Our decarbonisation strategy and Transition Plan can be found on page 57 of our Annual Report. The dependencies associated with this plan are outlined on page 58 and the metrics and targets which we have developed to measure this risk are detailed on page 59. Additionally, our approach to stakeholder engagement supports the management of this potential risk or opportunity. This includes developing partnerships and working with governments, trade associations and industry peers to influence policy positively and to present opportunities for IHG hotel owners to decarbonise.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Given the asset-light nature of our business model, we do not consider capital deployment to be a significant lever for managing our climate-related risks and opportunities, or for implementing our transition plan. We may incur operational costs associated with initiatives, such as new software systems, and any capital that is required is included within our typical capital expenditure levels of up to 350m gross per annum. One of example of this is our annual cost of 1,000,000 to maintain our environmental management system that is crucial to our transition plan. We do not monitor capital expenditure by third-party owners of our franchised hotels.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are targeting a 46% absolute reduction in our GHG emissions by 2030 from a 2019 base year (Scope 1 and 2 emissions and Scope 3 from fuel and energy-related activities and franchised hotels energy). The SBTi has validated this target, confirming its alignment with climate science and the Paris Agreement. This validation ensures that the target is designed to prevent the worst impacts of climate change. Our decarbonisation strategy has a strong governance structure to support our progress towards our ambitions. Regional Steering Committees now help to account for geographical differences and are responsible for developing and executing regional decarbonisation plans which target actions that are most impactful within each region, alongside resource requirements. Our work on decarbonisation supports our overarching corporate aim of 'Care for our people, communities and planet' – one of IHG's four strategic priorities. Our decarbonisation strategy and Transition Plan can be found on page 57. See details of the actions we are taking to make progress towards our commitment and to maximise the opportunities associated with decarbonising in our Responsible Business Report on pages 28 to 32. The dependencies associated with our decarbonisation strategy are outlined on page 58 and the metrics and targets we have developed to measure this risk are detailed on page 59. Additionally, our approach to stakeholder engagement supports the management of this potential risk or opportunity. This includes developing partnerships and working with governments, trade associations and industry peers to influence policy positively and to present opportunities for IHG hotel owners to decarbonise.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In 2023, we conducted analysis with third-party experts to identify geographical locations with high chronic physical risk. 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. The existing risks found to be most prominent are water stress in the US, China, Australia, Mexico, India and Saudi Arabia.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

N/A

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Water is one of the key pillars of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow programme, in which we commit to conserve water and help secure water access in those areas at greatest risk. To support our Journey to Tomorrow commitments in 2022 we have updated our brand standards and provided supplier recommendations for hotels to implement high efficiency low flow aerated shower heads and tap faucets to reduce water consumption on average by 11 litres per minute and three litres per minute respectively this varies according to hotel Existing hotels are now mandated to implement high efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025. On the back of recent analysis, we aim to establish which hotels are most exposed, with consideration to the local infrastructure and individual hotels' capacity to adapt, as well as understanding how hotels are currently being affected by changing weather and what support we can provide moving forward. IHG will conduct scenario analysis to consider the potential impact of the chronic risks identified to IHG's financial prospects and performance and seek to update business decision-making processes to consider physical climate risks, where needed.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In 2023, we conducted analysis with third-party experts to identify geographical locations with high chronic physical risk. 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. The existing risks found to be most prominent are heat stress in

countries such as Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, UAE, China and India. Extreme temperature and heatwave duration are also expected to rise significantly under 4C scenario (RCP 8.5) to 2030 and 2050.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Other engagement, please specify :Engage with hotel owners

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

On the back of recent analysis, we aim to establish which hotels are most exposed, with consideration to the local infrastructure and individual hotels' capacity to adapt, as well as understanding how hotels are currently being affected by changing weather and what support we can provide moving forward. IHG will conduct scenario analysis to consider the potential impact of the chronic risks identified to IHG's financial prospects and performance and seek to update business decision-making processes to consider physical climate risks, where needed.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In 2023, we conducted analysis with third-party experts to identify geographical locations with high chronic physical risk. 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. The existing risks found to be most prominent are water stress in the US, China, Australia, Mexico, India and Saudi Arabia.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Water is one of the key pillars of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow programme, in which we commit to conserve water and help secure water access in those areas at greatest risk. To support our Journey to Tomorrow commitments in 2022 we have updated our brand standards and provided supplier recommendations for hotels to implement high efficiency low flow aerated shower heads and tap faucets to reduce water consumption on average by 11 litres per minute and three litres per minute respectively this varies according to hotel Existing hotels are now mandated to implement high efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025. On the back of recent analysis, we aim to establish which hotels are most exposed, with consideration to the local infrastructure and individual hotels' capacity to adapt, as well as understanding how hotels are currently being affected by changing weather and what support we can provide moving forward. IHG will conduct scenario analysis to consider the potential impact of the chronic risks identified to IHG's financial prospects and performance and seek to update business decision-making processes to consider physical climate risks, where needed.
[Add 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?

	Water-related regulatory violations
	Select from: ☑ No

[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:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

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:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.6.3) Please explain

We will assess this as part of our CSRD double materiality work which is underway

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As part of our commitment to implement the recommendations of the Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosures, we have carried out work to understand IHG's Climate-related opportunities. By mitigating the risks, we are seizing these opportunities. Opportunity: Enhance our brand by supporting hotel owners to decarbonise their assets: We recognise that delivering on increased stakeholder expectations by reducing emissions will allow us to enhance our brands and align with the values of our customers. We therefore see an opportunity in supporting our hotel owners to decarbonise and reduce operational costs through the implementation of energy conservation measures as well as future-proof their assets to increase the commercial attractiveness of hotels. Progress: We continue our development of a transition plan through discussions with IHG's Owners Association and the coordination of our decarbonisation efforts from across the business to ensure a robust plan to deliver on our SBT commitment. Existing hotels are now mandated to implement LED lighting, high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

IHG would not incur the cost savings for franchise hotels as they are outside of our operational control. However, as our revenue from franchised hotels is based on a percentage fee of their revenue, if cost savings were made this could increase IHG's revenue.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

12595

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

12595

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

12,595 – This figure represents annual utility cost savings for a Holiday Inn Express hotel. For showerheads: Assumes 1.5 guests per room, 75% occupancy, guests take 5 minute showers, showerheads For Guest room faucet aerators: Assumes 1.5 guests per room, 75% occupancy, taps changed from 2gpm to 1.5 gpm, sinks used 1.5 mins a day and US average gas and water tariffs. Savings per year includes energy savings as well as lower replacement costs due to LEDs having a longer life. Payback is 2 years calculated based on total costs and total savings across the implementation of the three ECMs. Whilst the calculations are based on one hotel, globally this is a significant opportunity as IHG has over 6000 hotels. Calculations are based on one hotel due to differences in costs and savings by region (Americas, EMEAA, Greater China) and by brand. IHG would not incur the cost savings for franchise hotels as they are outside of our operational control. However, as our revenue from franchised hotels is based on a percentage fee of their revenue, if cost savings were made this could increase IHG's revenue.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

26085

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs to realise the opportunity are based on: One existing Holiday Inn Express hotel in the America's with 93 rooms that implements the three ECM's put into brand standards LED lighting, high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators. This is an upfront investment (one-off cost), as opposed to an annual saving as outlined in the explanation of financial impact figure. Payback is 2 years calculated based on total costs and total savings across the implementation of the three ECMs. IHG would not incur the majority of the associated costs for the ECMs due to our asset light business model as our franchise hotels are outside of our operational control.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

o To support our Journey to Tomorrow commitments, we undertook a review of our brand standards and have begun to incorporate a range of energy conservation measures (ECMs). Existing hotels are now mandated to implement LED lighting, high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025. In order to assess measures best placed for integration into our brand standards, we initially focused on those that provide the most impact for the lowest cost, with paybacks of less than five years for owners.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

To support our Journey to Tomorrow commitments, we undertook a review of our brand standards and have begun to incorporate a range of energy conservation measures (ECMs). We have updated our brand standards and provided supplier recommendations for hotels to implement high-efficiency, low-flow aerated shower

heads and tap faucets to reduce water consumption on average by 11 litres per minute and three litres per minute respectively (this varies according to hotel). Existing hotels are now mandated to high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025. We therefore see an opportunity in supporting our hotel owners to decarbonise and reduce operational costs through the implementation of energy conservation measures as well as future-proof their assets to increase the commercial attractiveness of hotels.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

IHG would not incur the cost savings for franchise hotels as they are outside of our operational control. However, as our revenue from franchised hotels is based on a percentage fee of their revenue, if cost savings were made this could increase IHG's revenue.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2995

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

2995

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

One existing Holiday Inn Express hotel in the America's with 93 rooms that implements the two ECM's put into brand standards - high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators. Annual financial positive implications (savings): Based on: 2,995 – This figure represents annual utility cost savings for a Holiday Inn Express hotel. For showerheads: Assumes 1.5 guests per room, 75% occupancy, guests take 5 minute showers, showerheads For Guest room faucet aerators: Assumes 1.5 guests per room, 75% occupancy, taps changed from 2gpm to 1.5 gpm, sinks used 1.5 mins a day and US average gas and water tariffs.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4185

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

4,185 - This is an upfront investment (one-off cost) to implement the high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators rather than an annual cost. For the showerheads, this excludes labour cost as easily fitted by a maintenance team member. For faucet aerators, cost includes the material cost of an aerator only. Estimated timeframe for realisation: Payback is calculated based on total costs and total savings across the implementation of the two ECMs. Whilst the calculations are based on one hotel, globally this is a significant opportunity as IHG has over 6000 hotels. Calculations are based on one hotel due to differences in costs and savings by region (Americas, EMEAA, Greater China) and by brand.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Case study providing a description of the of the action(s) taken to address the opportunity and timescale: To support our Journey to Tomorrow commitments, we undertook a review of our brand standards and have begun to incorporate a range of water conservation measures (ECMs). Existing hotels are now mandated to implement high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025. In order to assess measures best placed for integration into our brand standards, we initially focused on those that provide the most impact for the lowest cost, with paybacks of less than five years for owners.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Changing consumer preferences for sustainable travel

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As part of our commitment to implement the recommendations of the Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosures, we have carried out work to understand IHG's Climate-related opportunities. By mitigating the risks, we are seizing these opportunities. Opportunity: Changing consumer preferences for sustainable travel could have a material impact on IHG revenues. Overview of impact: An increasing number of customers have higher sustainability expectations for their travel experiences. This will have an impact on consumer behaviour patterns, including a higher demand for green hotels. We anticipate this demand to increase under a 1.5C scenario, which offers us an opportunity to capture a significant proportion of this growing market.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Increasing appetite to travel sustainably could have a direct positive or negative impact on IHG's financial performance, depending on IHG's response and ability to adapt to changing consumer preferences for sustainable travel

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As consumer behaviours continue to evolve, we anticipate a growing demand for green hotels under a 1.5C scenario. To take advantage of this opportunity, we support our hotels in reducing the impact of their operations and improving their sustainable credentials through the provision of training, tools, and resources, as well as cross-industry collaboration and partnerships that enable hotels to innovate. Whether our guests are travelling for business or leisure, we see a real opportunity to help them have a more sustainable stay as part of the IHG guest experience. 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 demand for sustainable meeting offerings, post-pandemic.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ 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 complies with the following targets on board diversity in accordance with Listing Rule 9.8.6R(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 (see page 99 of our 2023 Annual Report. The Group's Global DE&I Policy (https://www.ihgplc.com//media/Files/I/Ihg-Plc/responsible-business/global-diversity-and-inclusion-policy-statement-october-2018.pdf) applies in respect of the Board (and is taken into account with Board/EC succession planning etc). It outlines IHG's commitment to promoting a culture of inclusion where everyone feels safe, respected and valued. We represent multiple nationalities and the many cultures, religions,

races, sexualities, abilities, backgrounds and beliefs that make the world such a wonderful place. We understand the importance of having a culture that values Diversity, Equity and Inclusion and we take pride in ensuring our colleagues feel this in their working environments at IHG. The policy applies to anyone who is directly employed by an IHG Hotels & Resorts company or works in an IHG managed hotel. We will continue to drive the changes that champion a diverse culture where everyone can thrive, by: Driving gender balance and a doubling of under-represented groups across our leadership. Cultivating a culture of inclusion for our colleagues, owners and suppliers.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

global-diversity-and-inclusion-policy-statement-.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-level Responsible Business Committee reviews and advises the Board on the Group's responsible business objectives and strategy including IHG's 'Journey to Tomorrow' responsible business plan. Our 2020 materiality assessment played a key role in shaping the creation of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan focusing on environmental impacts such as carbon and energy, waste and water as well as supporting our communities and people. In 2022, we updated our materiality assessment which covered all areas of our business model, while taking into account our asset-light structure and principal risks. 17 material ESG issues were identified as being both relevant to IHG and important to our stakeholders. Forest-related risks was not identified as a material ESG issue, however the impact of Responsible Procurement was included. We recognise the potential environmental and social impacts of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same integrity and respect as we do. 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). It is a contractual requirement for centrally negotiated programmes in which our hotels can purchase, while recommended guidance is also provided to managed and franchised hotels when purchasing locally. The Board does have oversight of Responsible Procurement.

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, but we 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-level Responsible Business Committee reviews and advises the Board on the Group's responsible business objectives and strategy including IHG's 'Journey to Tomorrow' responsible business plan. Our 2020 materiality assessment played a key role in shaping the creation of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan focusing on environmental impacts such as carbon and energy, waste and water as well as supporting our communities and people. In 2022, we updated our materiality assessment which covered all areas of our business model, while taking into account our asset-light structure and principal risks. 17 material ESG issues

were identified as being both relevant to IHG and important to our stakeholders. Whilst biodiversity was identified as a material ESG issue, we believe that the actions we're taking to deliver our Journey to Tomorrow commitments contribute to the protection of our planet's biodiversity – whether that's by reducing the consumption of energy and water at our hotels, minimising the use of single-use items or engaging with suppliers that are driving positive change.
[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

☑ Board-level committee

(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

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ 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
☑ 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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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. The Board is governed by the Schedule of Matters Reserved for the Board. The Board delegates responsibility to the Committee's via the various Committee Terms of Reference. As set out in the Committee's Terms of Reference, the Committee reviews and advises on our climate strategy including plans of actions, business plans to mitigate against climate change, performance objectives, as well as goals and targets. An example of a climate related decision made by the committee during 2023 was to assess strategic and monitoring progress against them. This included the Group's decarbonisation and energy reduction strategy, including the integration of Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) into brand standards for operating hotels, developing very low or zero-carbon new-build hotels and future options for a renewable energy programme. The Audit Committee is responsible on behalf of the Board for reviewing IHG's climate related risks and opportunities as identified by management, and ensuring that IHG maintains robust risk management and internal control systems to manage climate impact. The Audit Committee also reviews the integrity of IHG's financial reporting and the potential impact of climate change, and considers data validation, assurance and controls around non-financial ESG data. The Remuneration Committee determines the Executive Board, Executive Committee and Chair of the Board remuneration and reviews wider workforce remuneration to ensure this is aligned with the interests of shareholders, the UK corporate governance environment, and our environmental and climate-related goals. The Remuneration Committee, as advised by the Responsible Business Committee, has incorporated ESG measures, including relating to our carbon commitment, into the LTIP and reports to the Board on progress against these measures. Matters of budgeting, business plans and major capital expenditure, acquisitions and divestitures are reserved for the Group Board.

Water

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

(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

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 2023 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. The Audit Committee is also responsible for reviewing, prior to endorsement by the Board, the integrity of IHG's financial reporting and the potential impact on our financial statements of our principal risks, which include climate change. During 2023, the Audit Committee has also considered future strategies for data validation, assurance and supporting controls over our reported data. The Chair of the Audit Committee attends ad hoc Responsible Business Committee meetings and some members of the Audit Committee also sit on the Responsible Business Committee. Matters of budgeting, business plans and major capital expenditure, acquisitions and divestitures are reserved for the Group Board. An example of a water related decision made by the committee includes the integration of Energy / water Conservation Measures (ECMs) into brand standards for operating hotels. Existing hotels are mandated to implement LED lighting, high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025. We provide supplier recommendations for hotels to implement high-efficiency, low-flow aerated shower heads and tap faucets to reduce water consumption on average by 11 litres per minute and three litres per minute respectively (this varies according to hotel).
[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:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:*

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	☑ 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

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Executive Committee Sponsor Groups

(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 Chief Sustainability Officer is responsible for monitoring progress against our carbon reduction commitment and reporting progress to the Executive Committee Decarbonisation Strategy Sponsor Group and the Responsible Business Committee. The management of climate-related risks and opportunities is the responsibility of our Executive Committee Climate Risk Sponsor Group, with execution at the operational level overseen by the Chief Sustainability Officer and the TCFD Steering Committee and the Regional Decarbonisation Steering Committees (see diagram below). The TCFD Steering Committee has responsibilities for identifying and reviewing potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities, measuring their impact and integrating climate scenario analysis into our business strategy. An example of climate-related decision in 2023 was the introduction of Regional Steering Committees to oversee development as well as implementation of regional decarbonisation strategies, reflecting the need for approaches tailored to different geographies.

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. For example, in 2023, the Chief Sustainability Officer approved our updated environmental policy which now includes biodiversity and deforestation specifically.

Water

(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 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 Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our corporate responsibility team reports to our EVP of Global Corporate Affairs and are responsible for implementing our group corporate responsibility strategy including our water related issues and our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow water commitments. The team along with our global risk management team continually monitor ongoing water-related issues across the globe. Water stress, water scarcity and drought risk is being evaluated as part of our commitment to implement the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Progress on TCFD implementation is reported to the Board.

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 forest-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. For example, in 2023, the Chief Sustainability Officer approved our updated environmental policy which now includes biodiversity and deforestation specifically.

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 Finance 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

The remuneration committee has continued to work closely with the Responsible Business Committee and Company management team on a discrete ESG metrics for Executive Director remuneration. In 2023, to drive action internally, we aligned our Directors' Remuneration Policy to our people, communities and planet strategy by incorporating these new ESG measures into the 2023/25 LTIP for our Executive Directors and wider senior leaders. This included targets relating to decarbonisation actions linked to the introduction and adoption of ECMs in our new-build and existing estate 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).

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

Existing hotels are now mandated to implement LED lighting, high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025. We have provided supplier recommendations for hotels to implement high-efficiency, low-flow aerated shower heads and tap faucets to reduce water consumption on average by 11 litres per minute and three litres per minute respectively (this varies according to hotel). A new ESG measure was incorporated into the 2023-2025 cycle for Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), part of which will be targets related to the implementation of the ECMs which include high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators. Whilst the

primary driver of these measures was the energy savings, the ECMs also have a water saving impact which contributes to our Journey to Tomorrow water commitments. The weighting of these targets is 10%. These measures support IHG's SBT and 2030 Journey to Tomorrow commitments. The franchised hotels constitutes our value chain partners.
[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

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify **:**Hotel Managers in managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotel estate

(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 corporate employees and 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

In 2023, we continued 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 1) Energy efficiency of our existing estate, 2) Construction of very low and zero carbon operating new-builds 3) Renewable energy. The hotel energy reduction metric is aligned to our climate transition plan, and support our overall global target of reducing 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). This target has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Executive Directors and wider senior leaders

(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

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(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. In 2022, the decision was made to include in the 2023-2025 cycle for Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) a new ESG measure, part of which will be targets related to decarbonisation actions. 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

In 2023, we continued to evolve our transition plan with support from external experts to help us meet our Science Based Target. We have identified three key decarbonisation levers and steps to implement them across our global estate 1) Energy efficiency of our existing estate, 2) Construction of very low and zero carbon operating new-builds 3) 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 (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). This target has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative.
[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?
	☑ 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

Social commitments

☑ Other social commitment, please specify **:**Actively support diversity and inclusion to ensure that all our colleagues are valued and treated with dignity and respect.

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

environmental-policy-english.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ 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

TCFD: 2022 Annual Report: Compliance with Listing Rule 9.8.6(8) - We confirm that our disclosures are in line with the UK Listing Rules and are consistent with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations and recommended disclosures. We recognise that our disclosures are limited in part by current data availability, and are working to improve our data and underlying assumptions. The disclosures recommended by the TCFD became mandatory for IHG, as a UK premium listed company, for the year ended 31 December 2021. However, IHG had been reporting against the TCFD requirements since our 2020 Annual Report. 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 and upgraded our science-based target (SBT) to help limit global warming to 1.5C.
[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

Transition Plan Taskforce Disclosure Framework

(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

Other
☑ Climate transition plans

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

Select from:
☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

(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

The Transition Plan Taskforce was launched by HM Treasury in April 2022 to develop the gold standard for private sector climate transition plans and build on international disclosure standards. In 2022, IHG joined the TPT Sandbox to provide ongoing feedback on the gold standard requirements for transition plans during the development and consultation period. This helped IHG to also begin to develop our own transition plan with support from the Sandbox and external experts. We acknowledged the release of the Transition Plan Taskforce’s Disclosure Framework guidance in November 2022 and continued to support and consult on the guidance before the final framework was published mid-2023. We also supported the development and consultatiion of the sectoral guidance towards the end of 2023.

(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

Row 2

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

Tourism Industry Council

(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

Environmental protection and management procedures

☑ Other environmental protection and management procedures, please specify **:**Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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

☑ Regular 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 holds the Co-Chair role of the UK Government’s Tourism Industry Council, which acts as a sounding board and point of dialogue between Ministers and the industry to support the implementation of the Tourism Recovery Plan (TRP). The TRP has as one of its key objectives, to support the growth of the tourism industry in a way that contributes to the enhancement and conservation of the UK’s natural heritage and minimises damage to the environment. To this end, a Sustainability Working Group was set up to work specifically on this objective and is accountable to the Tourism Industry Council. IHG is a member of the Sustainability Working Group. Co-Chair role of the UK Government’s Tourism Industry Council, which acts as a sounding board and point of dialogue between Ministers and the industry to support the implementation of the Tourism Recovery Plan (TRP).

(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

Row 3

(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

☑ Responding to consultations

(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 participated in the 100 Group discussions on ISSB. The 100 Group represents the finance directors of the FTSE 100, several large UK private companies and some UK operations of multinational groups. Our member companies represent the vast majority of the market capitalisation of the FTSE 100, collectively employing 6% of the UK workforce, and in 2019 paid, or generated, taxes equivalent to 12% of total UK government receipts. Our overall aim is to promote the competitiveness of the UK for UK businesses, particularly in the areas of tax, reporting, pensions, regulation, capital markets and corporate governance. IHG also participated in BSR's group discussion on the ISSB Exposure Drafts and comment period. IHG's climate transition plan is outlined in our 2023 Annual Report and reports against the TCFD recommendations.The ISSB is leading the consolidation of standard setting bodies to drive towards a common global reporting framework. As part of IHG's ESG reporting we will take steps to align to new recommendations and disclosure requirements under the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), TCFD and UK Green Finance Strategy.

(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

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

AHLA is the singular voice in the U.S. representing every segment of the hotel industry including major chains, independent hotels, management companies, REIT’s, bed and breakfasts, industry partners and more. American Hotel & Lodging Association's Sustainability Committee’s mission is to advocate, communicate, and educate on behalf of the lodging industry in order to create business value through sustainability strategies defined as social responsibility and environmental protection. AHLA has developed a series of comprehensive, sustainable greening guidelines designed expressly to create an environmental-friendly and sustainable hotel. AHLA provides hoteliers with the resources, tools and education to effectively implement sustainable strategies and helps guide the US Government towards making more sustainable decisions through travel.

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

40023.09

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

To further industry-wide understanding and methodologies for decarbonizing through AHLA’s Responsible Stay Initiative to educate stakeholders on the strides made by the hotel industry. We work with the American Hotel & Lodging Association to provide advocacy, communications support, and educational resources for the industry through key leadership positions: • IHG’s CEO, Americas, sits on the Executive Committee • IHG’s COO, Americas, sits on the Board of Directors IHG’s CDO, Americas, Sits on the Board of Directors • IHG’s VP of Government Affairs, Americas, sits on the Advocacy Cabinet • IHG’s Head of Corporate Responsibility co-chairs the AHLA Sustainability Committee

(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

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, and they have changed their position

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

The BCC's position is that businesses play a key role in ensuring that the UK can reach net zero emissions by 2050. IHG is part of the BCC's Green Innovation Challenge Group and shares the view of the hospitality sector in this forum and provides insights into how sustainability is embedded in IHG's approach to innovation.

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

82632

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

The BCC's position is that businesses play a key role in ensuring that the UK can reach net zero emissions by 2050. IHG is part of the BCC's Green Innovation Challenge Group and shares the view of the hospitality sector in this forum and provides insights into how sustainability is embedded in IHG's approach to innovation.

(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 :UKHospitality

(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

UKHospitality (UKH) is the voice representing the broad hospitality sector in the UK. UKH represents over 740 companies operating around 100,000 venues across the breadth of hospitality within England, Scotland, and Wales. UKHospitality hosts a quarterly forum that focuses on sustainability issues. This forum enables a sharing of best practice among members, enables government to come and speak directly to our membership as well as providing a forum for discussion on the key sustainability issues. UKHospitality has regular conversations with officials in DEFRA and BEIS in particular about the sustainability agenda. IHG sits on the UKH Sustainability Public Forum and contributes to government consultations through UKH such as the consultation on the Introduction of a deposit return scheme in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Its membership covers the full scope of hospitality, from small independents to large multinational sites operating across the accommodation, F&B, events, and attraction and leisure sectors and the supply chain- strengthening its one voice to influence policy that advocates for a fair operating environment for hospitality businesses. Lobbying on a range of policy issues including lobbying government on climate change as part of its work to help move the hospitality sector towards carbon net zero (through reductions in energy, water, waste and supply chain emissions) which supports our science-based target commitment and Journey to Tomorrow programme.

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

1098328

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

UKHospitality (UKH) is the voice representing the broad hospitality sector in the UK. UKHospitality hosts a quarterly forum that focuses on sustainability issues. This forum enables a sharing of best practice among members, enables government to come and speak directly to our membership as well as providing a forum for discussion on the key sustainability issues. UKHospitality has regular conversations with officials in DEFRA and BEIS in particular about the sustainability agenda. IHG sits on the UKH Sustainability Public Forum and contributes to government consultations through UKH such as the consultation on the Introduction of a deposit return scheme in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

(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

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

The Global Business Travel Association (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)

51000

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

IHG funding supports the GBTA's efforts to improve the travel experience for business travelers and create a landscape that encourages business travel. IHG's Head of Corporate Responsibility, Americas sits on the Sustainability Leadership Council. The funding accounts for IHG's continued participation in the Sustainable Leadership Council as a Platinum Partner, in addition to individual membership dues and participation in the 2023 GBTA Sustainability Summit.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify **:Waste actions and figures**

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

23-51

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

responsible-business-report-and-esg-data (1).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

https://www.ihgplc.com//media/Files/I/Ihg-Plc/responsible-business/reporting/2023/responsible-business-report-and-esg-data.pdf 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 2023 (referred to as 'this year'). We obtain third-party assurance over selected data disclosed in this report, as indicated in our 2023 assurance statements. In addition to the information found in this report and on our website, we also report progress in our 2023 Annual Report.

Row 2

(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

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

52-59

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

ihg-2023-annual-report-and-form-20-f.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. Our environmental performance data can also be found on page 238 of our Annual Report and within our Responsible Business 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 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:

☑ First time carrying out analysis

[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

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:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(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 2ºC. 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.

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:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(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 2ºC. 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 1.9

(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:

☑ 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

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Stakeholder expectation to meet Science-based Target and Changing 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

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 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 2022, we updated our scenario analysis by assessing our transition risks under a 1.5C temperature scenario to align with our SBT.

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:
☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(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 :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 2C and 4C 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 2C and 4C 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:

☑ 4.0ºC 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. 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 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:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(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.

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 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.
[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

☑ 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

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 (1.5C, 2C, and 4C) and timeframes (short, medium and long term). Our climate scenario analysis identifies risks as having a 'potential impact' on IHG if they could directly impact revenue, costs or IHG's reputation without mitigation. Our qualitative assessment of climate impacts on IHG's financial performance considered future revenue growth from our 10-year business plan and aligns with long-term market growth rates projected to 2050. 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. Our assessment is now based on an assumption of reduced volatility in the medium- and longer-term outlook. We have evolved the framing of our identified climate-related risks and opportunities to consider potential qualitative impacts across all relevant risk categories, and ensure that we prioritise climate-related uncertainties that we feel could be most significant to IHG and our stakeholders. Management of these risks should help to build IHG's business resilience to climate change by embedding operational decision-making and business processes that appropriately consider and address climate-related risks. We have therefore also begun to assess chronic physical risks in addition to acute ones. Our transition risks are: 1) IHG's ability to decarbonise in line with stakeholder expectations - Potential short term (1-5 years) impact under a 1.5C scenario, if unmitigated. 2) Changing consumer preferences towards sustainable travel - Potential short term (1-5 years) impact under a 1.5C scenario,

if unmitigated. Our physical risks are 3) Increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events Potential long term (13-30 years) impact under a 2C and 4C scenario, if unmitigated. 4) Significant changes in long-term weather patterns - Impact to be determined. We acknowledge the interconnectedness of the specific risks and the overarching risk posed by climate change and other environmental risks to both our hotels and owners. The cumulative impact of climate related risks has the potential to influence the overall appeal of investments in the industry at a broader scale.

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

The existing risks found to be most prominent are water stress in the US, China, Australia, Mexico, India and Saudi Arabia. Heavy rainfall is also expected to rise significantly under 4C scenario (RCP 8.5) to 2030 and 2050. Analysis found the most prominent risks, where we have a significant hotel presence, to be drought risk in countries such as the US, UAE and Saudi Arabia, Acute risks are shown to increase over time, with significant increases in drought length by 2050 across our existing and pipeline hotel locations
[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 hotels with inefficient energy systems that increase the use of fossil fuels. 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 58 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

Our shareholders are making an increasing number of investment decisions based on ESG factors, so it's important we regularly engage with and inform them of our responsible business practices and progress. 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. Hosting ESG-specific updates for investors, such as charting the progress of our Journey to Tomorrow responsible business plan. - Embracing an ever-evolving ESG agenda by participating in surveys and working with ratings agencies and other key organisations, including ShareAction, MSCI, Sustainalytics, CDP, S&P DJSI, ISS, FTSE4Good and WDI. Conduct regular investor perception surveys. - Owner feedback and collaboration are integral to success and we work closely with the IHG Owners Association's Global Environmental Sustainability Committee to set achievable milestones for delivering our Journey to Tomorrow plan, as well as discussing elements of our Transition Plan such as integration of energy conservation measures into brand

standards. We have also developed regional plans and steering committees to gather hotel feedback and take into consideration the significant geographical and operational variances. Periodically, Investors ask IHG questions on the contents of our climate transition plan. IHG engages with investors and internal reviews are conducted on how to incorporate investor feedback into our climate strategy where possible.

(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

Given IHG has a predominantly asset-light business model, with the majority of hotels owned by third parties, we're working closely with our owners and teams across our entire estate in relation to our climate targets. Unlike company-owned properties, franchised and managed hotels have independent ownership, including decisions related to infrastructure, utilities and carbon reduction programmes. While we can provide guidelines and support, the decentralised nature of the franchise system requires a collaborative approach, incentivisation and effective communication to drive sustainability initiatives across the entire network. 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: 1) Government financial incentives are needed to encourage and support hotel owners to drive efficiency measures. 2) Ability of our third-party owned hotels to move away from fossil fuel use is dependent on several factors - Electricity grids decarbonising in line with the Paris Agreement, Owners' ability to access scalable, cost-effective renewable energy, The business case for switching from gas to electricity needs to become more financially compelling for hotel owners. 3) Decarbonisation is heavily reliant on a sustained change in mindset and behaviour in day-to-day operations by hotel owners, teams and guests.

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

We have set a target, validated by the Science-based Target Initiative (SBTi), to reach a 46% absolute reduction in GHG emissions from our franchised, managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, from a 2019 baseline. While there was an increase in year-on-year emissions in 2023 due to the recovery in occupancy and growth in the size of the estate, we continued to drive energy efficiency with a 3.8% reduction in carbon emissions per occupied room from 2019, and a 1.9% absolute reduction against the baseline. Given our business model and the dependencies for achieving our ambitious target, we have worked closely with our colleagues, owners and partners to devise a decarbonisation strategy focused on three key areas: decarbonising existing hotels, sourcing renewable energy, and developing new-build hotels that operate at very low/ zero carbon emissions. In 2023, we moved to a more regionalised approach to ensure the measures we introduce at hotels take into account varying regional factors and still provide a good return on investment for our hotel owners. We continued to update our brand standards and are integrating various Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) into the expectations of hotels that work with us. In 2022, we established our first set of energy efficiency global brand standards, and in 2023 we introduced further ECMs into our new-build hotel brand standards globally, as well as for our existing Essentials & Suites estate in the Americas. We have developed a Low Carbon Pioneers programme for hotels that operate with very low/zero carbon emissions, focused primarily on the operational aspects of new-build hotels. This programme launched in July 2024. While we cannot directly procure renewable energy for most of the properties in our estate, we seek to help all our owners secure access to renewable energy. In 2023, we launched our Community Solar programme, which is available in select markets across the US and requires no capital expenditure. By the end of 2023, it is active for IHG hotels across four states, with more to follow soon, where legislation supports the initiative and there is available capacity. Our commitment also extends to procuring renewable electricity for six of our global offices, including our Global Headquarters in Windsor in the UK and our Americas Headquarters in Atlanta in the US, as well as more than a quarter of our managed

estate in Europe. We report updates to our transition plan and dependencies on page 57 and 58 of our 2023 Annual Report and our KPI carbon footprint tracks progress against our decarbonisation strategy on page 63. We also track our year-on-year absolute GHG emissions against our 2019 baseline in our 2023 Responsible Business Report.

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

ihg-2023-annual-report-and-form-20-f.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Our guests are increasingly seeking more sustainable stays, particularly our corporate clients. In 2023, we continued to see more than 70% of customer accounts include ESG-related questions in their requests for proposals (RFPs), including information on the environmental performance of our hotels. To support the success of our hotels and help to make IHG the brand of choice for travellers, we have increased the visibility of sustainable practices across our properties. We continue to promote our Greener Stay Initiative, where participating hotels allow guests to forgo daily housekeeping and reuse linen and towels in return for IHG One Rewards points, which helps to reduce energy and water consumption. We are helping hotels achieve third-party certifications such as Green Key and Green Key Global to showcase their sustainability credentials to guests and corporate clients. 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

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

The address the risk related to our ability to decarbonise in line with stakeholder expectations we upgraded our science-based target to align with 1.5C world and the Paris Agreement and developed our initial transition plan in 2022, which we evolved further in 2023. We have devised a strategy to drive forward our carbon reduction while expanding our estate. To do this, we are taking action across three main areas: decarbonising our existing hotels; sourcing renewable energy; and developing new-build hotels that operate at very low/zero carbon. Due to the different challenges and opportunities across our three regions, we have developed regional plans to take into consideration the significant geographical and operational variances. This refinement should enable us to accelerate action into 2024 and beyond. The plans are overseen by new governance structures that incorporate oversight of resource and capital planning requirements, as well as defining success metrics. Aware of the lack of influence that we have over our franchise estate and the risks associated with this in terms of meeting our own targets, we have also incorporated our engagement strategy within our transition plan to ensure to recognise the crucial role we must play in collaborating with governments, peers and trade bodies, our owners to support the industry in decarbonising successfully.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

To support our hotels to decarbonise, manage the costs related to addressing green standards and increase the efficiency of their hotels. IHG have developed the Hotel Energy Reduction Opportunities (HERO) tool which guides hotels on the most effective ECMs for their specific building. The tool provides indicative capital costs, energy reductions and payback periods for a range of ECMs based on the hotel's facilities, climate and energy use. Since we launched the tool in 2022, more than 560 hotels have used it to guide their capital spending (as of end of 2023). The tool is available across our EMEAA and Americas regions and will launch in Greater China in 2024, following a successful pilot programme this year.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

The address the risk related to our ability to decarbonise in line with stakeholder expectations we upgraded our science-based target to align with 1.5C world and the Paris Agreement and developed our initial transition plan in 2022, which we evolved further in 2023. We have devised a strategy to drive forward our carbon reduction while expanding our estate. To do this, we are taking action across three main areas: decarbonising our existing hotels; sourcing renewable energy; and developing new-build hotels that operate at very low/zero carbon. Due to the different challenges and opportunities across our three regions, we have developed regional plans to take into consideration the significant geographical and operational variances. This refinement should enable us to accelerate action into 2024 and beyond. The plans are overseen by new governance structures that incorporate oversight of resource and capital planning requirements, as well as defining success metrics. Aware of the lack of influence that we have over our franchise estate and the risks associated with this in terms of meeting our own targets, we have also incorporated our engagement strategy within our transition plan to ensure to recognise the crucial role we must play in collaborating with governments, peers and trade bodies, our owners to support the industry in decarbonising successfully.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

A case study of our response to the risk to meet changing consumer preferences for sustainable travel provides us with an opportunity to be the best partner to our owners by helping them to manage this risk with effective tools. Our continued investment in updating IHG's Green Engage system with a more comprehensive and engaging platform, as well as an automated data entry solution to enable much more accurate information capture. This will allow us to communicate our hotel's sustainability credentials to our corporate and non corporate guests.We provide decarbonisation tools for our hotel owners such as: Online environmental management platform - 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. It also provides more than 200 green solutions to drive utility efficiency. Green Engage has been supporting our hotels to reduce their environmental impact since 2009 and to ensure its continued success, we have been working on updates to the interactivity and usability of the platform and after a successful pilot in 2023, our improved environmental management platform will be launched in 2024.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

As part of our transition plan, we have identified three key decarbonisation levers and steps to implement them across our global estate: Energy efficiency of our existing estate, 2. Construction of very low and zero carbon operating new-builds and 3. Renewable energy. As part of our second pillar, Construction of very low and zero carbon operating new-builds In 2021, we began work on modelling 'typical' hotels in different climatic zones, determining the impact of 30 different energy conservation measures on those hotels, including optimised window-to-wall ratios, demand-based kitchen ventilation, on-site solar photovoltaic panels and using air-source heat pumps for domestic hot water. We're now looking at the energy saved through each measure, as well as the impact on cost to build across different brands and climate zones. We have begun to integrate the conclusions of our analysis into our design, development and construction processes and standards. In 2022, we started developing building standards for our new builds which reduce energy usage, as well as providing guides to our hotel owners on how to futureproof their assets to align with very low carbon new-builds. In 2023 we integrated a further set into our existing estate across our Essentials & Suites (E&S) brands in the Americas as well as a selection of ECMs into our new-build hotel brand standards across our regions and brand segments. These measures will reduce the energy

used across our hotels in several key areas, including kitchens, heating and cooling, lighting and swimming pools. In 2023, we also started work on our own low-carbon hotel programme, focused primarily on new-build hotels. We expect to launch this programme in 2024.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

We partnered with EcoVadis, a global leader in business sustainability ratings, to assess supplier risk and sustainability performance. Under the four pillars of Environment, Labour and Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement, suppliers are expected to provide information on activities such as energy consumption and GHG emissions, biodiversity, operational impact on forests or working conditions. To date, we have requested 123 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis ESG risk assessment and, where applicable, it has become part of our new supplier selection processes in 2023. Insights from the scorecards are used to understand supplier performance and identify ESG risks in our supply chain so we can work with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

o To address the risks and opportunities for IHG associated with decarbonising in line with stakeholder expectations and meeting customer demands for sustainable travel we have launched our Low Carbon Pioneers programme, which 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. Please see here for the full programme requirements on Merlin and ihgplc.com. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. * Low carbon refers to operational carbon only.*
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

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

A case study of how climate related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial planning in our direct and indirect costs is that we consider energy costs in financial planning processes over a time horizon of 2 years and recommend relevant energy saving/ carbon reduction solutions to hotels through budget guidance and IHG Green Engage. Utility costs are a significant operational cost for our hotels (direct for our managed estate, indirect in terms of our franchised estate). Reducing energy and water consumption is therefore business critical to operating a high performing and profitable hotel.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

The energy CAPEX tracker for our leased hotels in the UK has been embedded into a hotels overall 5 year capital plan. Our commitments to environmental sustainability, including our Science Based Targets, also affect annual OPEX that is allocated to relevant research and specialist consultancy support required to meet our targets and commitments.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

A case study of how climate related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial planning in capital allocation is investment into IHG Green Engage global environmental management system which is critical to our ability to assess, evaluate and mitigate climate-related risks (both physical and transition risks).Our assessments of climate-related risks therefore inform e.g. annual CAPEX allocated to the maintenance and enhancement of IHG Green Engage. Green Engage will be a key enabler for meeting our 10 year Journey to Tomorrow Responsibility commitments, and therefore we have budgeted for this over the medium term (10 years). To ensure its continued success, we have been working on updates to the interactivity and usability of the platform and after a successful pilot in 2023, our improved environmental management platform will be launched in 2024.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements Another case study is the investment made by IHG to develop 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. Our assessments of climate-related risks therefore inform e.g. annual CAPEX allocated to the maintenance and enhancement of IHG Green Engage and HERO tool. Climate related risks have also informed our financial planning through dedicated CAPEX spend for carbon saving measures. To support our Journey to Tomorrow commitments, we also undertook a review of our brand standards and have begun to incorporate a range of energy conservation measures (ECMs). In order to assess measures best placed for integration into our brand standards, we initially focused on those that provide the most impact for the lowest cost, with paybacks of less than five years for owners. Extensive modelling of higher-impact energy conservation measures that require larger investment was also carried out. These measures will reduce both energy and water usage across all brands. Our brand standards have also been updated to include bulk amenities in hotel bathrooms to reduce plastic usage while providing hotels with cost savings. Since we launched the tool in 2022, more than 560 hotels have used it to guide their capital spending (as of end of 2023). The tool is available across our EMEAA and Americas regions and will launch in Greater China in 2024, following a successful pilot programme this year.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, 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:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

o We continue to invest in developing 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 and Journey to Tomorrow sustainability commitments. o A new and exciting next step for IHG is the launch of our Low Carbon Pioneers programme, which 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. Please see here for the full programme requirements on Merlin and ihgplc.com. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. * Low carbon refers to operational carbon only.*

[Fixed row]

(5.5.6) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for real estate and construction activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Design tools

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As part of our transition plan, We have identified three key decarbonisation levers and steps to implement them across our global estate: Energy efficiency of our existing estate, 2. Construction of very low and zero carbon operating new-builds and 3. Renewable energy. As part of our first pillar, Energy efficiency of our existing estate In 2021 IHG Developed Hotel Energy Reduction Opportunities (HERO) tool and in 2022 we launched the 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. With the tool's assessment taking only 10 minutes to complete. Since we launched the tool in 2022, more than 560 hotels have used it to guide their capital spending (as of end of 2023). The tool is available across our EMEAA and Americas regions and will launch in Greater China in 2024, following a successful pilot programme this year. Being part of IHG means hotel owners receive a range of support to empower them with the knowledge and resources they need to meet their energy reduction targets. Additionally, to support our Journey to Tomorrow commitments, we also undertook a review of our brand standards and have begun to incorporate a range of energy conservation measures (ECMs). Existing hotels are now mandated to implement LED lighting, high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025. In order to assess measures best placed for integration into our brand standards, we initially focused on those that provide the most impact for the lowest cost, with paybacks of less than five years for owners. Extensive modelling of higher-impact energy conservation measures that require larger investment was also carried out. In 2023, we integrated a further set into our existing estate across our Essentials & Suites (E&S) brands in the Americas. This includes measures such as guest room occupancy sensing thermostats to ensure that heating/cooling is not being used unnecessarily in unoccupied rooms, public area and back of house programmable thermostats (upon renovation) to ensure heating and cooling operation is efficient, and switching traditional electric resistance packaged terminal air conditioners with more efficient packaged terminal heat pumps upon replacement.

Row 2

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Bespoke Net-Zero New Building Modelling

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As part of our transition plan, We have identified three key decarbonisation levers and steps to implement them across our global estate: Energy efficiency of our existing estate, 2. Construction of very low and zero carbon operating new-builds and 3. Renewable energy. As part of our second pillar, Construction of very low and zero carbon operating new-builds In 2021, we began work on modelling 'typical' hotels in different climatic zones, determining the impact of 30 different energy conservation measures on those hotels, including optimised window-to-wall ratios, demand-based kitchen ventilation, on-site solar photovoltaic panels and using air-source heat pumps for domestic hot water. We're now looking at the energy saved through each measure, as well as the impact on cost to build across different brands and climate zones. We have begun to integrate the conclusions of our analysis into our design, development and construction processes and standards. In 2022, we started developing building standards for our new builds which reduce energy usage, as well as providing guides to our hotel owners on how to futureproof their assets to align with very low carbon new-builds. In 2023 we introduced a selection of ECMs into our new-build hotel brand standards across our regions and brand segments. These measures will reduce the energy used across our hotels in several key areas, including kitchens, heating and cooling, lighting and swimming pools. In 2023, we also started work on our own low-carbon hotel programme, focused primarily on new-build hotels. We expect to launch this programme in 2024.

Row 3

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Building energy management systems

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As part of our transition plan, We have identified three key decarbonisation levers and steps to implement them across our global estate: Energy efficiency of our existing estate, 2. Construction of very low and zero carbon operating new-builds and 3. Renewable energy. We provide decarbonisation tools for our hotel owners such as: Online environmental management platform - 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. It also provides more than 200 green solutions to drive utility efficiency. Green Engage has been supporting our hotels to reduce their environmental impact since 2009 and to ensure its continued success, we have been working on updates to the interactivity and usability of the platform and after a successful pilot in 2023, our improved environmental management platform will be launched in 2024

Row 4

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**IHG's low carbon pioneer hotel programme

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

o A new and exciting next step for IHG is the launch of our Low Carbon Pioneers programme, which 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. Please see here for the full programme requirements on Merlin and ihgplc.com. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. * Low carbon refers to operational carbon only.*
[Add 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
	IHG 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 1.5C 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 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?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Forests	*Select from:*

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
	☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[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

We recognise the environmental impacts of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity and respect as we do. 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 are applicable within suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to comply with a certain standard relating to the environment. In 2023, informed by an external advisory exercise, we revised our Supplier Code. We also aligned our environmental criteria with IHG's Journey to Tomorrow commitments by introducing requirements around reducing energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, water and single-use items, optimising the use of renewable energy, circular solutions and supporting biodiversity. In 2023, 100% of new suppliers signed the Supplier Code. Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new suppliers at the RFP stage, 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. In 2023, 342 suppliers completed the questionnaire, with 44% of business awarded to IHG Green suppliers

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

We recognise the environmental impacts of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity and respect as we do. 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 are applicable within suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to comply with a certain standard relating to the environment. In 2023, informed by an external advisory exercise, we revised our Supplier Code. We also aligned our environmental criteria with IHG's Journey to Tomorrow commitments by introducing requirements around reducing energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, water and single-use items, optimising the use of renewable energy, circular solutions and supporting biodiversity. In 2023, 100% of new suppliers signed the Supplier Code. Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new suppliers at the RFP stage, 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. In 2023, 342 suppliers completed the questionnaire, with 44% of business awarded to IHG Green suppliers

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

We recognise the environmental impacts of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity and respect as we do. 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 are applicable within suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to comply with a certain standard relating to the environment. In 2023, informed by an external advisory exercise, we revised our Supplier Code. We also aligned our environmental criteria with IHG's Journey to Tomorrow commitments by introducing requirements around reducing energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, water and single-use items, optimising the use of renewable energy, circular solutions and supporting biodiversity. In 2023, 100% of new suppliers signed the Supplier Code. Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new suppliers at the RFP stage, 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. In 2023, 342 suppliers completed the questionnaire, with 44% of business awarded to IHG Green suppliers

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

We recognise the environmental impacts of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same principles, integrity and respect as we do. 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 are applicable within suppliers' businesses and across their supply chains. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to comply with a certain standard relating to the environment. In 2023, informed by an external advisory exercise, we revised our Supplier Code. We also aligned our environmental criteria with IHG's Journey to Tomorrow commitments by introducing requirements around reducing energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, water and single-use items, optimising the use of renewable energy, circular solutions and supporting biodiversity. In 2023, 100% of new suppliers signed the Supplier Code. Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new suppliers at the RFP stage, 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. In 2023, 342 suppliers completed the questionnaire, with 44% of business awarded to IHG Green suppliers
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We partnered with EcoVadis, a global leader in sustainability ratings, to assess supplier sustainability performance. Suppliers are expected to provide information on activities such as energy consumption and GHG emissions, biodiversity, operational impact on forests or working conditions. To date, we have requested 123 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis ESG risk assessment and, where applicable, it has become part of our new supplier selection processes in 2023. Insights from the scorecards are used to understand supplier performance and identify ESG risks in our supply chain so we can work with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance. IHG requires new corporate suppliers to accept the Supplier Code of Conduct at the onboarding stage (or have equivalent policies in place). It is also a contractual requirement for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to support the protection of labour practices through their business activities concerning forced labour and human trafficking, as well as standards

relating to the environment and DE&I – aligned to IHG's responsible business agenda. While we aim to work with suppliers to resolve any issues identified, material breaches of the Supplier Code may lead to contract termination In 2023 we revised our Supplier Code and translated it into 11 languages, 100% of new suppliers singed the Supplier Code

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

We partnered with EcoVadis, a global leader in sustainability ratings, to assess supplier sustainability performance. Suppliers are expected to provide information on activities such as energy consumption and GHG emissions, biodiversity, operational impact on forests or working conditions. To date, we have requested 123 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis ESG risk assessment and, where applicable, it has become part of our new supplier selection processes in 2023. Insights from the scorecards are used to understand supplier performance and identify ESG risks in our supply chain so we can work with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance. IHG requires new corporate suppliers to accept the Supplier Code of Conduct at the onboarding stage (or have equivalent policies in place). It is also a contractual requirement for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to support the protection of labour practices through their business activities concerning forced labour and human trafficking, as well as standards relating to the environment and DE&I – aligned to IHG's responsible business agenda. While we aim to work with suppliers to resolve any issues identified, material breaches of the Supplier Code may lead to contract termination In 2023 we revised our Supplier Code and translated it into 11 languages, 100% of new suppliers singed the Supplier Code

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

We partnered with EcoVadis, a global leader in sustainability ratings, to assess supplier sustainability performance. Suppliers are expected to provide information on activities such as energy consumption and GHG emissions, biodiversity, operational impact on forests or working conditions. To date, we have requested 123 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis ESG risk assessment and, where applicable, it has become part of our new supplier selection processes in 2023. Insights from the scorecards are used to understand supplier performance and identify ESG risks in our supply chain so we can work with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance. IHG requires new corporate suppliers to accept the Supplier Code of Conduct at the onboarding stage (or have equivalent policies in place). It is also a contractual requirement for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to support the protection of labour practices through their business activities concerning forced labour and human trafficking, as well as standards relating to the environment and DE&I – aligned to IHG's responsible business agenda. While we aim to work with suppliers to resolve any issues identified, material breaches of the Supplier Code may lead to contract termination In 2023 we revised our Supplier Code and translated it into 11 languages, 100% of new suppliers singed the Supplier Code
[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%

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

Select from:

☑ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We recognise the potential environmental and social impacts of our supply chain and for 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). It is also a contractual requirement for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to support the protection of labour practices through their business activities concerning forced labour and human trafficking, as well as standards relating to the environment and DE&I – aligned to IHG's responsible business agenda. We aim 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, 100% of new suppliers signed the

Supplier Code. Within the Supplier Code IHG Suppliers must follow the below environmental standards 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: a. reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), and maximise and optimise the role of renewable energy b. reduce unnecessary waste and plastics and explore circular economy solutions

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%

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

Select from:

☑ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We recognise the potential environmental and social impacts of our supply chain and for 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). It is also a contractual requirement for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to support the protection of labour practices through their business activities concerning forced labour and human trafficking, as well as standards relating to the environment and DE&I – aligned to IHG's responsible business agenda. We aim 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. Within the Supplier Code IHG Suppliers must follow the below environmental standards 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: a. reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), and maximise and optimise the role of renewable energy b. reduce unnecessary waste and plastics and explore circular economy solutions c. take steps to support biodiversity conservation and regeneration

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%

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

Select from:

☑ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We recognise the potential environmental and social impacts of our supply chain and for 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). It is also a contractual requirement for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. Under the Supplier Code, suppliers are expected to support the protection of labour practices through their business activities concerning forced labour and human trafficking, as well as standards relating to the environment and DE&I – aligned to IHG's responsible business agenda. We aim 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, 100% of new suppliers signed the Supplier Code. Within the Supplier Code IHG Suppliers must follow the below environmental standards 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: incorporate efficiency measures to preserve and conserve water
[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:
☑ Other, please specify **:**.ESG Assessment (EcoVadis) creating visibility scoring and action plan creation

(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:

☑ 51-75%

(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

We partnered with EcoVadis, a global leader in business sustainability ratings, to assess supplier risk and sustainability performance. Under the four pillars of Environment, Labour and Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement, suppliers are expected to provide information on activities such as energy consumption and GHG emissions, biodiversity, operational impact on forests or working conditions. To date, we have requested 123 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis ESG risk assessment and, where applicable, it has become part of our new supplier selection processes in 2023. Insights from the scorecards are used to understand supplier performance and identify ESG risks in our supply chain so we can work with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance. Additionally, participating suppliers are able to attend EcoVadis-led courses and learn about improving their sustainability management practices through the platform

(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

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Ecovadis Assessment

(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:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue 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

We partnered with EcoVadis, a global leader in business sustainability ratings, to assess supplier risk and sustainability performance. Under the four pillars of Environment, Labour and Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement, suppliers are expected to provide information on activities such as energy consumption and GHG emissions, biodiversity, operational impact on forests or working conditions. To date, we have requested 123 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis ESG risk assessment and, where applicable, it has become part of our new supplier selection processes in 2023. Insights from the scorecards are used to understand supplier performance and identify ESG risks in our supply chain so we can work with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance. Additionally, participating suppliers are able to attend EcoVadis-led courses and learn about improving their sustainability management practices through the platform

(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

(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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers

(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:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue 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

Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new suppliers at the RFP stage, 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. An analysis of environmental criteria is fully embedded into sourcing processes, which empowers procurement teams to make informed decisions. This year, we translated the questionnaire into 11 languages to make it more widely available; in 2023, 342 suppliers completed the questionnaire, with 44% of business awarded to IHG Green suppliers.

(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 **:**

(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 :Information collection

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify

(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

We recognise the potential environmental and social impacts 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). It is also a contractual requirement for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. In 2023, 100% of new suppliers signed the 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. We have been working with an innovative furniture supplier to source responsibly during our renovation cycle across our managed and franchised Holiday Inn Express hotels throughout Europe. Carbon neutral certified, the supplier provides sustainable solutions by designing furniture fabric covers made from recycled plastic bottles, employing circular solutions and conserving raw materials. By incorporating this solution into our Holiday Inn Express room designs, any fabric damage or wear to guest room chairs would only require the replacement of the cover itself, eradicating the need for an entire new piece of furniture and expanding its lifespan. Every time a chair is refurbished, approximately 78kg CO2e and 66m3 of water is saved. By moving towards a more circular model and by incorporating recycled content into the manufacturing of the products we procure, we are helping to support our hotels in their own environmental impact.

(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 :EcoVadis Assessment

(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:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue 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

We partnered with EcoVadis, a global leader in business sustainability ratings, to assess supplier risk and sustainability performance. Under the four pillars of Environment, Labour and Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement, suppliers are expected to provide information on activities such as energy consumption and GHG emissions, biodiversity, operational impact on forests or working conditions. To date, we have requested 123 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis ESG risk assessment and, where applicable, it has become part of our new supplier selection processes in 2023. Insights from the scorecards are used to understand supplier performance and identify ESG risks in our supply chain so we can work with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance. Additionally, participating suppliers are able to attend EcoVadis-led courses and learn about improving their sustainability management practices through the platform

(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 **:**.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ 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

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 Forests is sometimes an agenda item. As well as through our annual investor survey. We updated our environmental policy to cover Forests related issues in response to 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 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

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. Investors 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 measure the success of our engagement with our franchise partners through the success and level of uptake of the initiatives that we roll out to engage and support them on climate issues. The IHG Hotel Energy Reduction Opportunities (HERO) tool guides hotels on the most effective ECMs for their specific building. The tool provides indicative capital costs, energy reductions and payback periods for a range of ECMs based on the hotel's facilities, climate and energy use. Since we launched the tool in 2022, more than 560 hotels have used it to guide their capital spending. Our hotel energy and carbon reduction e-learning modules advise hotel colleagues on how to reduce costs and drive revenue by providing effective strategies to reduce their hotel's energy use. These modules cover the global context, the commercial and competitive advantages of sustainability efforts, and what hotels need to do to meet their energy reduction targets. 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.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(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 **:**Renewable energy projects

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

To achieve our ambitious targets, we will need a range of programmes and interventions. We recognise the importance of transitioning to renewables as a key driver of our carbon reduction efforts and have started a renewable energy strategy project mapping opportunities across our global estate. We are looking at implementing renewable energy across our estate and have reviewed the emissions reductions potential across our three regions.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(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:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

593000

(5.12.11) Please explain

We engage with CDP supply chain members independently
[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: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ 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 constitute the properties over which we have operational control and we therefore report their emissions as scope 1 and 2, this includes our owned, leased, managed and managed lease hotels. The franchised hotels constitutes our value chain partners and we therefore report their emissions as scope 3. While franchised properties sit outside our operational control, our Responsible Business Programme and our Green Engage standard for environmental reporting and improvements apply to all IHG hotel globally, including our 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 constitute the properties over which we have operational control and we therefore report their emissions as scope 1 and 2, this includes our owned, leased, managed and managed lease hotels. The franchised hotels constitutes our value chain partners and we therefore report their emissions as scope 3. While franchised properties sit outside our operational control, our Responsible Business Programme and our Green Engage standard for environmental reporting and improvements apply to all IHG hotel globally, including our 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 constitute the properties over which we have operational control and we therefore report their emissions as scope 1 and 2, this includes our owned, leased, managed and managed lease hotels. The franchised hotels constitutes our value chain partners and we therefore report their emissions as scope 3. While franchised properties sit outside our operational control, our Responsible Business Programme and our Green Engage standard for environmental reporting and improvements apply to all IHG hotel globally, including our 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 constitute the properties over which we have operational control and we therefore report their emissions as scope 1 and 2, this includes our owned, leased, managed and managed lease hotels. The franchised hotels constitutes our value chain partners and we therefore report their emissions as scope 3. While franchised properties sit outside our operational control, our Responsible Business Programme and our Green Engage standard for environmental reporting and improvements apply to all IHG hotel globally, including our 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 constitute the properties over which we have operational control and we therefore report their emissions as scope 1 and 2, this includes our owned, leased, managed and managed lease hotels. The franchised hotels constitutes our value chain partners and we therefore report their emissions as scope 3. While franchised properties sit outside our operational control, our Responsible Business Programme and our Green Engage standard for environmental reporting and improvements apply to all IHG hotel globally, including our 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 **:**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

The total number of hotels in the IHG system includes our Franchise estate and Exclusive Partners, Iberostar Beachfront Resorts, however, for the purposes of ESG reporting the franchised estate does not include our Exclusive Partners, Iberostar Beachfront Resort. Other examples of variations in the data include hotels that were projected to open in Q4 but did not.

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

Numerous acquisitions and divestments occur every year in the IHG estate.
[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
	Select all that apply ☑ Yes, a change in boundary	*Business Travel has been included for only UK based private cars.*

[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

Base year is recalculated every year due acquisitions and divestments and updated emission factors, as well as improved data accuracy coverage and completeness. The base year is 2019, base year Scope 1 & 2 & 3 emissions are recalculated every year.

(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: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ 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)

473803

(7.5.3) Methodological details

See our Methodology on pages 46 and 47 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report. https://www.ihgplc.com//media/Files/I/Ihg-Plc/responsible-business/reporting/2023/responsible-business-report-and-esg-data.pdf

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2012896

(7.5.3) Methodological details

See our Methodology on pages 46 and 47 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report. https://www.ihgplc.com//media/Files/I/Ihg-Plc/responsible-business/reporting/2023/responsible-business-report-and-esg-data.pdf

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2051839

(7.5.3) Methodological details

See our Methodology on pages 46 and 47 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report. https://www.ihgplc.com//media/Files/I/Ihg-Plc/responsible-business/reporting/2023/responsible-business-report-and-esg-data.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 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 2023 based on 2023 room night data. 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)

526603

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel-and-energy related activities are calculated from the complete consumption dataset (post-gap fill and estimations) for managed hotels, and owned, leased, and managed lease hotels, multiplied by upstream emission factors. The fuel and energy related activities emissions from our franchised estate are also calculated in the same way, but are included within the Franchise category of reporting. This data is calculated for the year 2023 and we calculate FERA Scope 3 emissions annually as it forms part of the Scope 3 emissions covered by our Science Based Target.

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)

8.0

(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 2023 based on 2023 room night data. 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)

28004.0

(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 2023 based on 2023 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)

35991.0

(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 2023 based on 2023 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)

23250.0

(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 2023 based on 2023 room night data. We, 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

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

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

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

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

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

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3442793

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

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0
[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)

486094

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels on-site, in company owned vehicles and from refrigerant losses from our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels and corporate offices. These emissions are in the scope of IHG's SBT and decarbonisation strategy

Past year 1

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

418902

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels on-site, in company owned vehicles and from refrigerant losses from our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels and corporate offices. These emissions are in the scope of IHG's SBT and decarbonisation strategy

Past year 2

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

402138

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels on-site, in company owned vehicles and from refrigerant losses from our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels and corporate offices. These emissions are in the scope of IHG's SBT and decarbonisation strategy

Past year 3

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

330760

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels on-site, in company owned vehicles and from refrigerant losses from our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels and corporate offices. These emissions are in the scope of IHG's SBT and decarbonisation strategy

Past year 4

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

473803

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels on-site, in company owned vehicles and from refrigerant losses from our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels and corporate offices. These emissions are in the scope of IHG's SBT and decarbonisation strategy
[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)

2149207

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

2176340

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions generated by energy, combusted elsewhere and purchased or acquired from our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels and corporate offices. Whilst we report both location and market-based methodologies, we predominantly use market-based as this aligns to our SBT.

Past year 1

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

1805995

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

1825769

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions generated by energy, combusted elsewhere and purchased or acquired from our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels and corporate offices. Whilst we report both location and market-based methodologies, we predominantly use market-based as this aligns to our SBT.

Past year 2

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

1757829

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

1783991

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions generated by energy, combusted elsewhere and purchased or acquired from our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels and corporate offices. Whilst we report both location and market-based methodologies, we predominantly use market-based as this aligns to our SBT.

Past year 3

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

1496350

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

1515592

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions generated by energy, combusted elsewhere and purchased or acquired from our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels and corporate offices. Whilst we report both location and market-based methodologies, we predominantly use market-based as this aligns to our SBT.

Past year 4

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

2012896

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

2051839

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions generated by energy, combusted elsewhere and purchased or acquired from our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels and corporate offices. Whilst we report both location and market-based methodologies, we predominantly use market-based as this aligns to our SBT.
[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)

1570528

(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

Purchased goods and services calculated based on spend data from 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 2023 based on 2023 room night data. We are exploring a method for calculating this annually.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No capital goods purchases.

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)

556434

(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

86

(7.8.5) Please explain

Fuel-and-energy related activities are calculated from the complete consumption dataset (post-gap fill and estimations) for managed hotels, and owned, leased, and managed lease hotels, multiplied by upstream emission factors. The fuel and energy related activities emissions from our franchised estate are also calculated in the same way, but are included within the Franchise category of reporting. This data is calculated for the year 2023 and we calculate FERA Scope 3 emissions annually as it forms part of the Scope 3 emissions covered by our Science Based Target.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

7

(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) factors from DEFRA. This data is based on 2019 calculations (aligned with our science-based targets baseline) and extrapolated for 2023 based on 2023 room night data. We are exploring a method for calculating this annually.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

24862

(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

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 2023 based on 2023 room night data. We are exploring a method for calculating this annually.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

31953

(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

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 2023 based on 2023 room night data. We are exploring a method for calculating this annually.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

20641

(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

Commuting estimated from published data and FTE. This data is based on 2019 calculations (aligned with our science-based targets baseline) and extrapolated for 2023 based on 2023 room night data. We, we are exploring a method for calculating this annually.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No relevant downstream transportation & distribution.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No sold products

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

N/A

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3150412

(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

86

(7.8.5) Please explain

Franchises are calculated in the same way as the managed hotels and owned, leased and managed lease hotels, by extrapolation from a sample of 86% to the full estate of Franchised hotels. We also include the emissions from the fuel and energy related activities of our franchise estate within this category of reporting. This data is calculated for the year 2023 and we calculate Franchise Scope 3 emissions annually as it forms part of the Scope 3 emissions covered by our Science Based Target.
[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

12/31/2022

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

1585743

(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)

635106

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

7

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

25103

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

32262

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

20841

(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

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

3057648

(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

12/31/2021

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

1340202

(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)

605843

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

6

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

21216

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

27267

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

17614

(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

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

2942566

(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

12/31/2020

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

976389

(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)

371486

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

5

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

15456

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

19865

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

12833

(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

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

2427818

(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

12/31/2019

(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)

526603

(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)

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

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

3442793

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2023-assurance-statement-for-carbon-and-energy.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1 and 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 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023-assurance-statement-for-carbon-and-energy.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1 and 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023-assurance-statement-for-carbon-and-energy.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1 and 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: Business travel

☑ 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

2023-assurance-statement-for-carbon-and-energy.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

(Page 1 - for business travel this is only UK private vehicles)

(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.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161532

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The roomnights total for IHG increased by 25.7% while at the same time the total CO2e increased by 18.4%, due to emission reduction activities, giving an overall decrease of 5.8%

Divestment

(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 changes are measured against a comparable baseline."

Acquisitions

(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 changes are measured against a comparable baseline."

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

571836

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

25.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

25.7% increase in activity (number of occupied room nights)
[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:
☑ Location-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)

410487

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

410

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1289

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

65137

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :CO2e

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

8770

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
[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)

115.858

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

2222.483

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

2222.483

Angola

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1241.129

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

3005.031

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

3005.031

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

544.051

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

1961.727

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

1961.727

Armenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26.687

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

448.417

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

448.417

Aruba

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

629.716

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

1412.376

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

1412.376

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13320.766

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

46646.44

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

58977.791

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52.392

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

1812.519

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

1812.519

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

893.629

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

6706.045

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

6706.045

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1470.631

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

9437.553

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

9437.553

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

472.227

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

353.467

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

370.295

Bhutan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

585.928

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

3826.904

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

3826.904

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1043.95

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

1182.487

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

1182.487

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.406

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

1214.965

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

1531

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2001.335

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

96.932

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

96.932

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2348.554

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

1443.508

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

1443.508

Cayman Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

301.374

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

1273.826

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

1273.826

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.228

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

1395.021

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

1395.021

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

331.366

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

1260.687

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

1260.687

Dominica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

143.438

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

182.366

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

182.366

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6538.913

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

22472.097

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

22472.097

Fiji

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3183.83

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

7792.918

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

9690.304

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

552.731

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

3633.098

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

4961.179

French Polynesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

866.172

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

5308.353

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

6600.808

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1573.549

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

4371.684

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

1998.271

Guam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

626.906

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

3219.825

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

4003.774

Honduras

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.597

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

10.104

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

10.104

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1892.996

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

19658.39

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

19658.39

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1339.432

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

2549.474

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

4563.785

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13938.063

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

83282.428

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

83282.428

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6097.484

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

77283.766

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

77283.766

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

376.981

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

7644.498

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

7644.498

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.294

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

433.463

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

777.294

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28408.869

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

79453.853

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

79453.853

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6457.946

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

13940.099

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

13940.099

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

511.828

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

936.571

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

936.571

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

691.637

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

19451.723

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

19451.723

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

346.182

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

1602.498

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

1602.498

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14092.546

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

5029.341

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

5029.341

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1887.864

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

14485.943

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

14485.943

Maldives

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5955.185

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

3206.96

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

3206.96

Malta

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1057.953

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

1646.248

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

1933.797

Mauritius

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

371.576

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

4760.405

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

4760.405

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31.729

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

119.147

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

119.147

Montenegro

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.371

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

1529.927

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

2286.931

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

801.167

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

2100.706

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

2641.947

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3643.57

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

1592.786

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

9528.484

Nicaragua

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51.123

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

577.474

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

577.474

Northern Mariana Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200.937

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

3875.141

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

4818.643

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3847.3

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

22745.152

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

22745.152

Papua New Guinea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2331.243

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

2993.762

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

3721.955

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

134.414

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

315.15

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

315.15

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

872.77

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

12430.293

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

12430.293

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1229.163

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

9984.457

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

4049.075

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1144.198

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

1785.578

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

5393.252

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5393.252

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

75.185

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

102.565

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4330.222

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

43451.325

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

43451.325

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

968.899

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

3543.85

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

3543.85

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

596.987

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

863.077

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

876.823

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23040.618

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

277800.245

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

277800.245

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105.798

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

3745.701

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

5007.915

Seychelles

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3764.703

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

165.517

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

165.517

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3778.145

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

22342.214

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

22342.214

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.177

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

889.802

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

1375.659

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.179

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

4.493

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

4.493

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1051.328

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

1748.892

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

3125.468

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

658.115

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

1692.488

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

1692.488

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3961.867

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

18086.747

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

18086.747

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10511.944

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

70907.103

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

70907.103

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

984.226

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

3916.992

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

3916.992

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.905

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

357.017

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

890.1

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9578.884

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

84128.573

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

84128.573

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6336.041

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

5531.8

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

5794.801

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51302.723

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

108682.992

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

104954.39

Uzbekistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

254.715

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

995.579

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

995.579

Vanuatu

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192.573

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

812.355

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

1010.144

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7225.331

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

48837.787

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

48837.787
[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)

576

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

AN - All Nippon Airways

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

IN – Indigo Hotel

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

9710

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

IC – InterContinental Hotel

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

153899

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

NO - No Affiliation

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3770

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

IHG Army Hotels

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

13529

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

KI - Kimpton Hotel

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

18947

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

UL - Hualuxe Hotel

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

16415

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

SP - Southern Pacific Hotel Corp

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

5085

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

HI – Holiday Inn

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

79546

Row 11

(7.17.1.1) Business division

SX - Six Senses

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

19164

Row 12

(7.17.1.1) Business division

VA - Avid Hotels

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 13

(7.17.1.1) Business division

RE - Regent Hotels & Resorts

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2585

Row 14

(7.17.1.1) Business division

LX

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

353

Row 15

(7.17.1.1) Business division

VX- Voco

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

8300

Row 16

(7.17.1.1) Business division

WE - Atwell Suites

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 17

(7.17.1.1) Business division

CP – Crowne Plaza

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

123641

Row 18

(7.17.1.1) Business division

CW – Candlewood Suites

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 19

(7.17.1.1) Business division

VN - Even Hotel

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1349

Row 20

(7.17.1.1) Business division

SB – Staybridge Suites

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2222

Row 21

(7.17.1.1) Business division

EX – Holiday Inn Express

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

27003
[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)

6189

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

6739

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

VA Avid Hotels

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

0

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

0

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

IC – InterContinental Hotel

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

704245

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

712310

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

VX- Voco

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

70520

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

70716

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

All Nippon Airways

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

0

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

0

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

IN – Indigo Hotel

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

53903

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

54318

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

SX Six Senses

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

32606

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

34370

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

IHG Army Hotels

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

22784

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

22578

Row 10

(7.20.1.1) Business division

VN - Even Hotel

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

5543

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

5308

Row 11

(7.20.1.1) Business division

UL - Hualuxe Hotel

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

60349

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

60349

Row 12

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Regent Hotels & Resorts

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

19250

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

20224

Row 13

(7.20.1.1) Business division

CP – Crowne Plaza

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

498672

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

513110

Row 14

(7.20.1.1) Business division

SB – Staybridge Suites

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

13606

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

13604

Row 15

(7.20.1.1) Business division

NO - No Affiliation

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

22562

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

22562

Row 16

(7.20.1.1) Business division

EX – Holiday Inn Express

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

104890

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

105021

Row 17

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Southern Pacific Hotel Corp

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

105592

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

105936

Row 18

(7.20.1.1) Business division

LX

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

3147

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

3147

Row 19

(7.20.1.1) Business division

HI – Holiday Inn

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

375411

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

377365

Row 20

(7.20.1.1) Business division

CW – Candlewood Suites

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

0

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

0

Row 21

(7.20.1.1) Business division

WE - Atwell Suites

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

0

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

0

Row 22

(7.20.1.1) Business division

KI - Kimpton Hotel

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

49839

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

48684
[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)

482704

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

2131608

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

2158949

(7.22.4) Please explain

This covers our managed and manage lease hotel scope 1 and 2 emissions

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3390

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

17499

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

17391

(7.22.4) Please explain

This covers our owned and leased hotels and corporate offices scope 1 and 2 emissions
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 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 2023

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

37133

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1105

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in both 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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from

the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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 2023

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

16186

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

592

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in both 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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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 2023

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

25264

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

611

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in both 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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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 2023

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

22686

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

605

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in both 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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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 2023

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

18658

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

317

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel segment

(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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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 2023

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

26239

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

526

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in both 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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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 2023

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

15176

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

287

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in both 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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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 2023

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

3054

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

114

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in both 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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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 2023

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

23708

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

932

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in both 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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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 2023

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

18147

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

358

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in both 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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 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 2023

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

86562

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2736

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in both 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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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 2023

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

39198

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1631

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in both 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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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 2023

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

627

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in the Corporate Travel segment

(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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1

and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements can be found here - https://www.ihgplc.com/responsible-business/reporting

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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 2023

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

7706

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

185

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

14

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Room night stays in both 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

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report. For our supply chain members, we

calculate the carbon per occupied room night for each of the hotels they stayed at during the 2023 and multiply this by the number of stays to provide them with a sum of their total carbon emissions for the period. For simplicity, we allocate our emissions to our CDP supply chain members as Scope 3 – Business Travel. The calculation includes the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for customer stays at hotels across our managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels, but also the scope 1 and 2 emissions of customers stays across our franchise hotels too. We do not include any scope 3 emissions, however, for IHG the scope 1 and 2 of our franchise hotels falls under our scope 3 emissions, in the franchises category.

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

Data can be found on pages 46-48 of our 2023 Responsible Business Report and our assurance statements 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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2061463

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2061463

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

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3737593

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3737593

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

140340

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

140340

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

131493

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

131493

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

273980

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

273980

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

7184

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

7184

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

7184

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6344869

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

6352053
[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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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

1214

(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

1214

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

All biomass

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

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

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

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

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

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

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

200923

(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

200923

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel Oil Number 4, Gas Oil

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1785834

(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

1775490

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

10343

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural Gas, Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG), Liquified Natural Gas (LNG)

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

73492

(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

73492

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

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

2061463

(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

2051119

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

10343

(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)

2086

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2086

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

80

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

80

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

7457

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

7457

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5913

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5913

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3203

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3203

(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)

1192

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1192

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1192

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1192
[Fixed 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)

4354.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4354.40

Angola

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12453.5

(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)

12453.50

Anguilla

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10843.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

14.82

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.69

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.25

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10861.87

Armenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2741

(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)

0.36

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2741.36

Aruba

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7504.65

(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)

7504.65

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

111588.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

134.21

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2208.84

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

141.83

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

114073.10

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8808.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2684.24

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3797.72

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

29.39

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15319.55

Azerbaijan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6378.17

(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)

6378.17

Bahamas

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

394.85

(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)

394.85

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19153.15

(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)

19153.15

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16252003

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5627

(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)

16257630.00

Belarus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

297.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

13.48

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

48.71

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.26

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

360.02

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10190.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1277.62

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

458.04

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

24.82

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11951.05

Bhutan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5340.36

(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)

5340.36

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29727.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1213.38

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

255.52

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.13

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31197.30

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2882.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1138.22

(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)

4020.97

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

242.69

(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)

242.69

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

186129.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

10447.33

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5622.07

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12.29

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

202211.37

Cayman Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8642.52

(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)

8642.52

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10829.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2770.26

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.68

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.45

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13601.93

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1709183.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2944.56

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

312411.87

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8729.47

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2033269.63

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2276.84

(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)

2276.84

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26682.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

18.13

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

44.62

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.34

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26745.43

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11618.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

7566.49

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1195.78

(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)

20381.01

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1998.64

(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)

1998.64

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1318.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

25.72

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1504.58

(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)

2848.55

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2058.67

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1511.81

(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)

3570.48

Dominica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

823.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

65.97

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

78.48

(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)

967.68

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42288.5

(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)

42288.50

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3288.99

(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)

3288.99

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52667.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5234.64

(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)

57901.81

El Salvador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4736.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

688.84

(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)

5425.12

Fiji

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11963.34

(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)

11963.34

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8803.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11725.11

(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)

20529.04

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56276.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

607.4

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15478.65

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

51.88

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

72414.64

French Polynesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8149.15

(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)

8149.15

Georgia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5360.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3.97

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21.96

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.75

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5388.17

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2331.56

(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)

2331.56

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

66258.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2252.41

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

33965.45

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4965.61

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

107441.68

Gibraltar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

690.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

690.40

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14487.13

(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)

14487.13

Guam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4942.93

(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)

4942.93

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4911.51

(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)

4911.51

Honduras

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5241.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.5

(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)

5242.74

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56113.13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3.15

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

694.64

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.24

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

56820.16

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11040.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2845.7

(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)

13885.84

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

115602.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

16195.61

(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)

289.24

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

132087.64

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98401.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

46.86

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

709.42

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1110.34

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

100267.74

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11692.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

78.63

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

436.3

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

51.57

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12259.33

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26945.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

26.01

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

43.25

(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)

27014.31

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28553.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

132.93

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1247.04

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29947.80

Jamaica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18245.12

(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)

18245.12

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

216433.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

211.47

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

59852.97

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11.86

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

276509.61

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27427.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9247.3

(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)

36674.82

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10073.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

7.7

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12332.5

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5.48

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22418.87

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4099.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.05

(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)

17.71

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4116.85

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31778.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31778.67

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4975.16

(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)

4975.16

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6717.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5.54

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

156.91

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.43

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6880.59

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1917.51

(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)

1917.51

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23345.6

(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)

23345.60

Maldives

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4329.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

46.65

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

306.32

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3.75

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4686.36

Malta

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4678.17

(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)

4678.17

Mauritius

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8672.15

(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)

8672.15

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

203981.13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

674.28

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8.11

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1352.12

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

206015.64

Mongolia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

609.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

18.05

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

100.26

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12.85

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

740.87

Montenegro

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7670.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

42.94

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

217.28

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12.53

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7943.22

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32142.32

(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)

32142.32

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22408.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

120.04

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6839.33

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

33.74

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29401.20

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16443.49

(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)

16443.49

Nicaragua

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7807.7

(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)

7807.70

Northern Mariana Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5948.94

(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)

5948.94

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56746.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6827.91

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

51.65

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

63625.84

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12713.95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6375.57

(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)

46.83

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19136.35

Papua New Guinea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4590.77

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.61

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13.49

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.89

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4606.76

Paraguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2698.41

(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)

2698.41

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4673.24

(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)

4673.24

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23629.26

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3107.89

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4042.74

(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)

30779.89

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16713.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6467.73

(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)

79.72

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23261.33

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23644.77

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2078.33

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

239.96

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.55

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

25965.61

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73613.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

34189.39

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

248.53

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

108051.20

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4441.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4.11

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.12

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.56

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4448.01

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54299.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

404.44

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3888.39

(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)

58592.51

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5633.26

(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)

5633.26

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

478857.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

753.22

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4954.24

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

354.19

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

484919.38

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7400.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2367.94

(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)

9768.39

Seychelles

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

183.83

(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)

183.83

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57841.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

447.97

(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)

58289.11

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4888.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2117.26

(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)

7005.89

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2931.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1878.99

(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)

4810.20

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13801.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

73.07

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

191.76

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5.91

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14071.89

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60601.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1665.24

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8396.46

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

406.96

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71070.29

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12149.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

528.79

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6340.51

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1296.93

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20315.79

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48630.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3551.19

(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)

52182.02

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

160070.65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

112.15

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

294.31

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.07

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

160486.18

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

973.57

(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)

973.57

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54130.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

25.42

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

144.68

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

24.29

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

54324.44

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4077.72

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

172.54

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

494.42

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4744.68

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

200415.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9.4

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

131258.34

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.74

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

331684.42

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

261398.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2143.26

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5931.72

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

326.51

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

269800.04

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2671.92

(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)

2671.92

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2852860.02

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

7629.75

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

29089.66

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

189.64

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2889769.07

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

623.59

(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)

623.59

Uzbekistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1659.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

82.74

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

446.14

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15.29

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2203.62

Vanuatu

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1247.09

(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)

1247.09

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

119604.72

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

72.52

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1451.36

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

214.71

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

121343.31

Zambia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4678.29

(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)

4678.29

Zimbabwe

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4764.8

(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)

4764.80
[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

0.2297

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

2662434

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Total gross revenue ($m) for managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

11593

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7.34

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

While there was an increase in carbon emissions year-on-year in 2023 due to the ongoing recovery in occupancy post the pandemic and growth in the size of our estate, we continued to drive energy efficiency with a reduction in carbon emissions per total gross revenue (M) from 2022 and a 1.9% absolute reduction against the baseline. 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.*

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0461

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

2662434

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Total occupied room nights for managed, owned, leased and managed lease hotels (excluding exclusive partnership hotels)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

57814691

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

While there was an increase in carbon emissions year-on-year in 2023 due to the ongoing recovery in occupancy post the pandemic and growth in the size of our estate, we continued to drive energy efficiency with a 3.8% reduction in carbon emissions per occupied room nights from 2022 and a 1.9% absolute reduction against the baseline. 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]

(7.52) 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 occupied room night

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.03

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

6369280

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

209298029

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

While there was an increase in carbon emissions year-on-year in 2023 due to the ongoing recovery in occupancy post the pandemic and growth in the size of our estate, we continued to drive energy efficiency with a reduction in total global scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions per total gross revenue (M) from 2022 and a 1.9% absolute reduction against the baseline. 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.*

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.11

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

6352054

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

57814691

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5.66

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

While there was an increase in energy use year-on-year in 2023 due to the ongoing recovery in occupancy post the pandemic and growth in the size of our estate, we continued to drive energy efficiency with a reduction in energy per total gross revenue (M) from 2022. 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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi validation contract_InterContinental Hotels Group PLC_FE 102521.pdf

(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

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(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)

473803

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2051839

(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)

526603

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3442793

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3969396.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6495038.000

(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)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3507320.520

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

486094

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

2176340

(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)

556434

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3150412

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3706846.000

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

6369280.000

(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

4.21

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(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, owned, leased and managed lease hotels and corporate offices. All Scope 2. Indirect GHG emissions generated by energy, combusted elsewhere and purchased or acquired from our managed, owned, leased and managed lease 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, owned, leased and managed lease 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 1.5C and has been underpinned by our support for the Business Ambition for a 1.5C 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.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To make progress against our SBT, IHG focuses on three primary decarbonisation levers 1) Energy efficiency in the existing estate, 2) Target new-build hotels to operate at very low/zero carbon emissions by 2030, 3) Renewable energy purchases and on-site generation. For more details, see page 57 of IHG's transition plan in our Annual Report. 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, government's climate change policies and behavioural change. We recognise that our role in collaborating with our hotels and owners, governments, trade bodies, peers and partnerships will be crucial to supporting owners and the industry in decarbonising successfully. For more detail on some of our key external dependences we have identified are outlined in our TCFD disclosure on page 58 of our 2023 Annual Report and have been factored into our decarbonisation plan. To drive action internally, in 2023, we aligned our Directors' Remuneration Policy to our people, communities and planet strategy by incorporating new ESG measures into the 2023/25 LTIP for our Executive Directors and wider senior leaders. This included targets relating to decarbonisation actions linked to the introduction and adoption of energy conservation measures in our new-build and existing estate hotels. While there was an increase in carbon emissions year-on-year in 2023 due to the ongoing recovery in occupancy post the pandemic and growth in the size of our estate, we continued to drive energy efficiency with a 3.8% reduction in carbon emissions per occupied room from 2019 and a 1.9% absolute reduction against the baseline.

(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 (only for rows marked *)
Implementation commenced	*5*	*83636*
Implemented	*3*	*59063*

[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

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

28201

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Mandatory

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

21875418

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

*Savings based on roll out of LED lighting across our entire estate. CO2e savings were estimated using Scope 2 (location-based) electricity carbon equivalent DEFRA conversion factor and energy cost savings estimated using the global average cost for electricity per KWH. This initiative is mandated as a brand standard requirement for full completion by 2025, however we are aware that some hotels will have already fully implemented or partly implemented the initiative to date. The average estimated cost saving per hotel is 4,274, however IHG would not attribute the cost savings for franchise hotels as these savings will be made by the hotel owners and are outside of our operational control, however the cost savings for managed hotels and owned, leased and managed leased hotels are accrued by IHG. AMER 5,241,244,461.79 * 1.7% 86,563,132 EMEAA 3,672,869,680.38 * 1.4% 49,951,027.65 GC2,913,114,444.75 * 0.3% 9,321,966.22. Total energy savings multiplied by average cost per Kwh 145,836,126 * 0.18 21,875,418. Total energy savings multiplied by carbon equivalent conversion factor (0.19338) and divided by 1000 (for tonnes) 145,836,126 * 0.19338 / 1000 30,965.38*

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify **:**Aerated Faucets and Shower Heads (low flow)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

30862

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Mandatory

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

27356734

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

*The financial impact figure represents the estimated cost saving from reduced energy from implementing low flow aerated taps and shower heads across our entire estate. IHG would not attribute the cost savings for franchise hotels as these savings will be made by the hotel owners and are outside of our operational control, however the cost savings for managed hotels and owned, leased and managed leased hotels are accrued by IHG. This financial impact figure equates to 4,454 per hotel, with 6,141 hotels across our entire estate in 2022, the potential saving is higher, however we are aware that some hotels have already implemented or commenced implementation. We have estimated the energy impact of these ECM's across each region and multiplied the total energy savings across all regions by the average cost per KWh in 2022 (0.18) as shown below, estimated CO2e savings have also been estimated using Scope 1 conversion factor. AMER 5,241,244,461.79 *0.03% 1,464,593.19 AMER 5,241,244,461.79 * 0.4% 21,582,632.92 EMEAA 3,672,869,680.38 *0.4% 4,324,191.75 EMEAA3,672,869,680.38 *0.9% 31,586,679.25 GC2,913,114,444.75 * 1% 27,674,587.23 GC2,913,114,444.75 *2% 55,349,174.45 Sum of above Total Energy Savings 151,981,859. Total energy savings multiplied by average cost per KWh 151,981,859 *0.18 21,277,460. Total energy savings multiplied by DEFRA carbon equivalent conversion for scope 1 emissions (natural gas)/1000 (for tonnes) 151,981,8589 * 0.20188 /1000 30,862*

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Customer engagement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

45366

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

40429121

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

*This initiative is in the 'Implementation commenced' criteria as hotels will be at different stage of their journeys, we have assumed 90% of hotels are able to improve by 10% over 5 years. CO2e savings were estimated using Scope 2 (location-based) electricity carbon equivalent DEFRA conversion factor and energy cost savings estimated using the average global cost for electricity per KWh. The average estimated cost saving per hotel is 6,587, however IHG would not attribute the cost savings for franchise hotels as these savings will be made by the hotel owners and are outside of our operational control. The cost savings for owned, managed, leased and managed leased hotels are accrued by IHG. AMER 5,241,244,461.79 * 1.9% 99,583,644.77 EMEAA 3,672,869,680.38 * 1.9% 69,784,523.93 GC2,913,114,444.75 * 1.9% 55,349,174.45 Total Energy Savings 224,717,343 multiplied by Average Cost per kWh 145,836,126 * 0.18 40,429,121 USD. Total energy multiplied by carbon equivalent conversion factor / 1000 (for tonnes) 224,717,343 * 0.19338 / 1000 45,366 tonnes of CO2e. Payback is 1-5 years.*
[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 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our online environmental sustainability platform, the IHG Green Engage system is a foundation standard. One of the first actions we require hotels in IHG Green Engage is developing a Green Team which involves engaging employees and getting them involved in helping to develop and implement sustainability innovations in our hotels including those that reduce carbon and energy. We also encourage best practice sharing through case studies available to hotels within IHG Green Engage and through internal social media platforms. As part of IHG Green Engage, hotels are asked to complete action O-4-2 "Training for green practices", which requires key hotel teams to be trained on environmental sustainability practices.We also promote employee engagement in our headquarters through an active Think Green Employee Resource Group with members from different departments. A core training module on decarbonisation and the global context of climate change was launched in 2022 for all colleagues, and we have begun to provide bespoke instructor-led sessions for business functions where support is vital to achieving our carbon commitments and reducing our identified climate-related risks. 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 4

(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. The most influential being 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. The mandated disclosure of our data exposes IHG to external stakeholder scrutiny and in turn drives investment in emissions reduction activities and encourages the improvement of our data accuracy which forms the basis of our decision -making. We will also take steps to align to new disclosure requirements and evolving ESG global frameworks such as the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and proposed regional regulations including the SEC Climate Ruling and the UK Green Finance Strategy.

Row 5

(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. We also have four levels within Green Engage so hotels can improve their performance and be recognised for taking on more sustainability actions. 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 6

(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. It also provides more than 200 green solutions to drive utility efficiency. Green Engage has been supporting our hotels to reduce their environmental impact since 2009 and to ensure its continued success, we are enhancing the platform in 2023 to Green Engage 2.0. Each solution has a step-by-step implementation guide that is backed up by financial modelling. By working through 4 levels of certification hotels focus on quick wins first which can achieve significant emissions reduction. To support this and further encourage the uptake of carbon reduction measures, 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.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

When we developed the Green Solutions for our global online sustainability platform IHG Green Engage, we calculated energy/carbon savings, marginal cost, annual savings, payback periods, IRR and NPV for each action item. The ROI of Green Solutions is shared within the IHG Green Engage platform for all our hotels globally. 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

(7.73.2.2) 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

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

30.4

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-9

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

07/26/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Due to the ongoing recovery in occupancy post the pandemic and growth in the size of our estate, we continued to drive energy efficiency with a 9% reduction from 2022 (driven by a 25.7% increase in activity (number of occupied room nights), a 3.8% reduction in carbon emissions per occupied room and a 1.9% absolute reduction against the 2019 baseline. 30.4kg CO2 per unit is the emissions per occupied room (Scope 1, 2 and 3 (Franchise and FERA) emissions).

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative

[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Occupied Room

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:
☑ Operation of premises

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

30.4

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:
☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

We work with data specialists to give us a representative picture of IHG's utility performance and carbon footprint to assess our performance for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, compared to previous years and our 2019 baseline. We have used utility consumption data, as reported by hotels on IHG's Green Engage system, combined with reported occupancy room night data for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2023. Outlier checks were completed, and a gap filling and extrapolation methodology was applied where necessary. Data for the final three months of 2023 (Q4), has been estimated using an average consumption from the previous 12 months, applied to a projected number of occupied room nights to ensure that all hotels have a consumption figure corresponding to their likely occupancy. The IHG system size and occupied room night figures used to estimate missing data are based on nine months of actual data and three months of data from 2023. For 2023, the energy use sample covered 86% of our global hotels reporting energy use and occupied room nights, with the remaining 14% being estimated. Our carbon and energy data have been verified by a third party. We calculate global carbon emissions per occupied room night by taking IHG's total global carbon emissions and dividing this by the actual total number of occupied room nights reported in our 2023 Annual Report.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

We use third party verification which is complete for year 2022. Type of verification assurance: Limited assurance Relevant standard: ISO14064-3 Proportion of reported Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions verified is 100%.
[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

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:
☑ Initiative 3

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Existing hotels are now mandated to implement energy conservation measures including high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

4.98

Row 3

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Occupied room

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:
☑ Initiative 2

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Existing hotels are now mandated to implement energy conservation measures including LED lighting by the end of 2025.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

4.58

Row 4

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Occupied room

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

To achieve our ambitious targets, we will need a range of programmes and interventions. We recognise the importance of transitioning to renewables as a key driver of our carbon reduction efforts and have started a renewable energy strategy project mapping opportunities across our global estate. We are looking at implementing renewable energy across our estate and have reviewed the emissions reductions potential across our three regions.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

5.1
[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

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1328269

(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)

o A new and exciting next step for IHG is the launch of our Low Carbon Pioneers programme, which 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. Please see here for the full programme requirements on Merlin and ihgplc.com. *Except for backup generators that fall below 5% of the hotel's total annual energy consumption. * Low carbon refers to operational carbon only.*

(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 canceled 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:* ☑ Yes
Coffee	*Select from:* ☑ 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

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 and are purchased by our franchisees.

(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

Franchise hotels, as these are outside IHG's operational control. Data provided in the submission is from our Managed hotels and Owned, Leased and Managed Lease hotels and corporate spend where available.

Coffee

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

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 and are purchased by our franchisees.

(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

Franchise hotels, as these are outside IHG's operational control. Data provided in the submission is from our Managed hotels and Owned, Leased and Managed Lease hotels and corporate spend where available.
[Add 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

Our 2020 materiality assessment played a key role in shaping the creation of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan, which focuses on driving positive change for IHG and the world around us. Conscious of the rapidly evolving ESG landscape, in 2022 we worked with a third-party to ensure our work continues to address key areas and identify where we can use our expertise and skills to make the biggest impact. The scope of the assessment covered all areas of our business model, while taking into account our asset-light structure and principal risks. While a range of ESG factors were deemed important and taken into consideration, a total of 17 material ESG issues have been identified as medium or high importance to both IHG and our stakeholders – having the potential to create both risks and opportunities for our business. Forest-related risks was not identified as a material ESG issue, however the impact of Responsible Procurement is relevant to IHG and important to our stakeholders. We recognise the potential environmental and social impacts of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same integrity and respect as we do. In 2023, IHG updated its environment policy which now includes a section on deforestation. We will also be looking into developing category specific guidance on recommended certifications, which will include timber as a commodity.In 2023, informed by an external advisory exercise, we revised our Supplier Code. Key developments involved strengthening alignment with international human rights standards. We also aligned our environmental criteria with IHG's Journey to Tomorrow commitments by introducing requirements around reducing energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, water and single-use items, optimising the use of renewable energy, circular solutions and supporting biodiversity. We encourage our hotels to operate with respect for their surroundings, and participate in conservation initiatives to safeguard local flora and fauna, restoring nature where possible. We also encourage suppliers to take steps to support biodiversity conservation and regeneration, including in our Supplier Code of Conduct. Alongside our work to understand our impact on biodiversity, we are committed to deepening our understanding of deforestation in our supply chain by engaging with suppliers on selected high-risk commodity items and integrating deforestation requirements into our responsible sourcing guidance.

(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

Our 2020 materiality assessment played a key role in shaping the creation of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan focusing on environmental impacts such as carbon and energy, waste and water as well as supporting our communities and people. Conscious of the rapidly evolving ESG landscape, in 2022, we worked with a third party to ensure our work continues to address key areas and identify where we can leverage our expertise and skills to make the biggest impact. The scope of the assessment covered all areas of our business model, while taking into account our asset-light structure and principal risks. A total of 17 material ESG issues were identified as being both relevant to IHG and important to our stakeholders – having the potential to create both risks and opportunities for our business. Forest-related risks was not identified as a material ESG issue, however the impact of Responsible Procurement is relevant to IHG and important to our stakeholders. We recognise the potential environmental and social impacts of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same 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). It is a contractual requirement for centrally negotiated programmes in which our hotels can purchase, while recommended guidance is also provided to managed and franchised hotels when purchasing locally. Additionally, Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new suppliers at the request for proposal (RFP) stage, 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.

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 has not identified forest-related issues as a material risk and therefore not part of our Journey to Tomorrow plan which include 2030 commitments. Our 2020 materiality assessment played a key role in shaping the creation of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan, which focuses on driving positive change for IHG and the world around us. Conscious of the rapidly evolving ESG landscape, in 2022 we worked with a third-party to ensure our work continues to address key areas and identify where we can use our expertise and skills to make the biggest impact. The scope of the assessment covered all areas of our business model, while taking into account our asset-light structure and principal risks. While a range of ESG factors were deemed important and taken into consideration, a total of 17 material ESG issues have been identified as medium or high importance to both IHG and our stakeholders – having the potential to create both risks and opportunities for our business. Forest-related risks was not identified as a material ESG issue, however the impact of Responsible Procurement is relevant to IHG and important to our stakeholders. We recognise the potential environmental and social impacts of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same integrity and respect as we do. In 2023, IHG updated its environment policy which now includes a section on deforestation. We will also be looking into developing category specific guidance on recommended certifications, which will include Coffee as a commodity.

(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

Our 2020 materiality assessment played a key role in shaping the creation of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan focusing on environmental impacts such as carbon and energy, waste and water as well as supporting our communities and people. Conscious of the rapidly evolving ESG landscape, in 2022, we worked with a third party to ensure our work continues to address key areas and identify where we can leverage our expertise and skills to make the biggest impact. The scope of the assessment covered all areas of our business model, while taking into account our asset-light structure and principal risks. A total of 17 material ESG issues were identified as being both relevant to IHG and important to our stakeholders – having the potential to create both risks and opportunities for our business. Forest-related risks was not identified as a material ESG issue, however the impact of Responsible Procurement is relevant to IHG and important to our stakeholders. We recognise the potential environmental and social impacts of our supply chain and the need for our suppliers to operate with the same 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). It is a contractual requirement for centrally negotiated programmes in which our hotels can purchase, while recommended guidance is also provided to managed and franchised hotels when purchasing locally. Additionally, Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new suppliers at the request for proposal (RFP) stage, 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. Some of our brand standards require hotels to offer locally sourced food with a lower carbon footprint. Our Responsible Sourcing Principles also

guide selecting suppliers with well-respected third-party accreditation for sustainably sourced products and/or welfare-supporting practices, such as Fair Trade. In 2022, we partnered with Ecovadis, a global leader in business sustainability ratings, to assess supplier risk and sustainability performance, and does include deforestation specific questions for certain companies.
[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

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 and are purchased by our franchisees. We do not assess DF/ DCF as our franchised hotels are outside of IHG's operational control. Having reviewed the sustainability credentials of all dry amenities in 2022 across EMEAA, we have worked with our preferred supplier to replace virgin plastic products with more sustainable alternatives. This includes items such as toothbrushes and combs, identifying alternative options made of wood or 100% recycled plastic, removing inner plastic packaging and using FSC-certified paper packaging with soy-based ink. This year, uptake has been positive, with nearly 200 hotels procuring these dry amenities from our supplier.

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

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 and are purchased by our franchisees. We do not assess DF/ DCF as our franchised hotels are outside of IHG's operational control.
[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

As a hotel business, IHG does not directly produce or consume timber, however, we closely work with suppliers who share our commitment to operating responsibly.

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

As a hotel business, IHG does not produce coffee, however, we closely work with suppliers who share our commitment to operating responsibly.
[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	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years
Coffee	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted	Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*IHG does not sell Timber products to its customers*
Coffee	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Not related to IHG's business model. We do not have processes in place to accurately track Coffee consumption at Hotel level per individual client.al*

[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?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated	Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change	Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We are undertaking a double materiality assessment as part of our CSRD compliance which will determine if this is required.*
Coffee	*Select from:* ☑ No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We are undertaking a double materiality assessment as part of our CSRD compliance which will determine if this is required.*

[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, empowered by our digital solutions and policies (such as the Supplier Code and the Procurement Policy), plays a crucial role in establishing our expectations of our suppliers and business stakeholders to conduct business responsibly. Our pre-contract criteria include questions on where products are sourced and manufactured to improve our understanding of our supply chain. For new suppliers of higher-risk products or services, such as textiles, we ask additional responsible procurement due diligence questions around labour practices, which cover key human rights risks, including passport retention, payment of recruitment fees and costs, worker accommodation and grievance mechanisms. The responsible procurement due diligence questionnaire undergoes a regular review to align with industry best practice. In 2023, 226 responsible procurement due diligence questionnaires were completed, with 35 of these suppliers completing the additional questions on labour practices. We have developed a process guide to assess supplier responses, which is used to determine whether there are

potential risks or gaps in practices. We continue to collaborate with our existing and prospective suppliers, managing supply chain risks related to labour practices and sustainability issues. Additionally Our IHG Sustainable Supplier Questionnaire is mandatory for all new suppliers at the RFP stage, 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. An analysis of environmental criteria is fully embedded into sourcing processes, which empowers procurement teams to make informed decisions. This year, we translated the questionnaire into 11 languages to make it more widely available; in 2023, 342 suppliers completed the questionnaire. We have also we partnered with EcoVadis, a global leader in business sustainability ratings, to assess supplier risk and sustainability performance. Under the four pillars of Environment, Labour and Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement, suppliers are expected to provide information on activities such as energy consumption and GHG emissions, biodiversity, operational impact on forests or working conditions. To date, we have requested 123 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis ESG risk assessment and, where applicable, it has become part of our new supplier selection processes in 2023.
[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 impacts 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). It is also a contractual requirement for centrally negotiated procurement programmes from which our hotels can purchase. These standards are applicable within 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 concerning forced labour and human trafficking, as well as standards relating to the environment and DE&I – aligned to IHG's responsible business agenda. While we aim 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

In 2022, we partnered with EcoVadis, a global leader in business sustainability ratings, to assess supplier risk and sustainability performance. Under the four pillars of Environment, Labour and Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement, suppliers are expected to provide information on activities such as energy consumption and GHG emissions, biodiversity, operational impact on forests or working conditions. To date, we have requested 123 suppliers globally to participate in the EcoVadis ESG risk assessment and, where applicable, it has become part of our new supplier selection processes in 2023. Insights from the scorecards are used to understand supplier performance and identify ESG risks in our supply chain so we can work with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance. Additionally, participating suppliers are able to attend EcoVadis-led courses and learn about improving their sustainability management practices through the platform, including a course on responsible sourcing of wood and palm oil.

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.
[Add row]

(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

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

3000000

(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:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

We track our performance through our environmental data management platform, Green Engage, where hotels are required to regularly submit their water consumption data

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

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

N/A
[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)

51026

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

Comparison with previous reporting year: 25.7% increase in activity (number of occupied room nights). As part of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan, we have commitments including: Implement tools to reduce the water footprint of our hotels. In 2022, we have updated our brand standards and provided supplier recommendations for hotels to implement high-efficiency, low-flow aerated shower heads and tap faucets to reduce water consumption on average by 11 litres per minute and three litres per minute respectively (this varies according to hotel). Existing hotels are now mandated to implement high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

51026

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

Comparison with previous reporting year: 25.7% increase in activity (number of occupied room nights). As part of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan, we have commitments including: Implement tools to reduce the water footprint of our hotels. In 2022, we have updated our brand standards and provided supplier recommendations for hotels to implement high-efficiency, low-flow aerated shower heads and tap faucets to reduce water consumption on average by 11 litres per minute and three litres per minute respectively (this varies according to hotel). Existing hotels are now mandated to implement high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025.

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

Comparison with previous reporting year: 25.7% increase in activity (number of occupied room nights). As part of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan, we have commitments including: Implement tools to reduce the water footprint of our hotels. In 2022, we have updated our brand standards and provided supplier recommendations for hotels to implement high-efficiency, low-flow aerated shower heads and tap faucets to reduce water consumption on average by 11 litres per minute and three litres per minute respectively (this varies according to hotel). Existing hotels are now mandated to implement high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025.
[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)

21641

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(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

42.41

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

In 2019, we undertook a comprehensive water risk assessment of our open and pipeline hotels using the WRI Aqueduct Tool. We identified risks related to quantity and quality and ranked each hotel as low, medium and high. Water consumption from medium and high risk hotels has been determined as withdrawal from areas with water stress. An additional risk assessment carried out in 2021 also used the WRI Aqueduct Atlas to map out water risk for all hotel locations, to make a baseline data set to inform future work and show us where water is withdrawn from areas with water scarcity. This dataset includes hotels overall water risk rating, providing us

with the number of hotels located in areas of water scarcity, water depletion, riverine/coastal flood risk and drought risk. This data set also shows which major/minor water basin the hotel relies on. This has helped to identify basins to prioritise future investment (usually determined by the number of hotels v level of water risk). It also shows SDG ratings at country level – showing WASH, water access and sanitation & hygiene. In our four years as members of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS), we met our target to develop water stewardship action plans for six water-stressed areas. We have been part of the UN CEO Water Mandate since 2019, which represents a pledge to six core commitments that mobilises business leaders on water, sanitation and the UN SDGs. As part of our involvement, we are also members of the Water Resilience Coalition, which aims to elevate global water stress to the top of the corporate agenda and preserve the world's freshwater resources through collective action and ambitious, quantifiable commitments. This has helped to inform our work to identify and manage water supply. [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

N/A

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

51026

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

Comparison with previous reporting year: 25.7% increase in activity (number of occupied room nights). IHG discharge water into both public and private waste water facilities.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*N/A*
Secondary treatment	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*N/A*
Primary treatment only	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*N/A*
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*N/A*
Discharge to a third party without treatment	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*N/A*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*N/A*

[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?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ 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

(9.3.4) Please explain

The total number of facilities identified are hotels within our managed, owned, leased and manage lease estate. This does not include our Franchise hotels but we have also identified hotels from our franchise estate in areas of water stress which are reported within our 2023 Responsible Business Report on page – 50. Whilst we have conducted qualitative scenario analysis to identify water related risks, we have not identified whether these are substantive to IHG. IHG will consider the potential impact of water stress to IHGs financial prospects and performance and seek to update business decision-making processes to consider water-related issues where needed. We will establish which hotels are most exposed with consideration to the local infrastructure and individual hotels capacity to adapt, as well as understanding how hotels are currently being affected by water issues and what support we can provide moving forward. We are also undertaking a double materiality assessment as part of our compliance to CSRD which will help to determine material issues related to ESG.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

We are undertaking a double materiality assessment which will identify material ESG issues to determine whether an assessment of IHG's supply chain water-related impacts is required.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

347 Managed Hotels in areas of water stress

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not relevant
[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.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

11593000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

227197.90

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

In 2023, as our business continued to grow, we saw an increase in our absolute water footprint of 7% and water intensity (water withdrawn per occupied room night) rise by 5% compared with our 2019 baseline year. We anticipate that as water efficiency brand standards are implemented across our estate we will start to see a reduction in water consumption. We are also looking at regional action plans to drive operational changes and reduce water use.
[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 occupied room across the global estate (m3).

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.5905

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Per occupied room night

(9.12.5) Comment

Global water use per occupied room night for our franchise, managed, owned, leased and manage lease hotels

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

IHG's water use per occupied room night across the managed estate (m3)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.8802

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Per occupied room night

(9.12.5) Comment

IHG's water use per occupied room night for managed, owned, leased and manage lease hotels 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: ☑ 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

To support our Journey to Tomorrow commitments in 2022, we have updated our brand standards and provided supplier recommendations for hotels to implement high-efficiency, low-flow aerated shower heads and tap faucets to reduce water consumption on average by 11 litres per minute and three litres per minute respectively (this varies according to hotel). Existing hotels are now mandated to implement high-efficiency showers and faucet aerators by the end of 2025. [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

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

	Base year figure	Target year figure
Row 3	*0.0*	*6.0*

[Add row]

(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 water commitments

(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

Our 2020 materiality assessment played a key role in shaping the creation of our 2030 Journey to Tomorrow plan, which focuses on driving positive change for IHG and the world around us. Conscious of the rapidly evolving ESG landscape, in 2022, we worked with a third party to ensure our work continues to address key areas and identify where we can leverage our expertise and skills to make the biggest impact. The scope of the assessment covered all areas of our business model, while taking into account our asset light structure and principal risks. A total of 17 material ESG issues were identified as being both relevant to IHG and important to our stakeholders – having the potential to create both risks and opportunities for our business. Waste management & Circular economy is identified as one of IHG's 17 material issues and 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. This year we worked with a specialist to develop a baseline methodology for calculating the use of single-use items throughout the guest stay. This baseline has been developed globally by brand and will be used to inform our strategy for single-use items elimination and will also support reporting of progress as items are removed. In 2019, we became the first global hotel group to commit to replacing bathroom miniatures with full-size amenities, which has been implemented into brand standards across all hotels globally. We have also launched a toolkit developed with Travel Without Plastic, which provides hotels with a best-practice approach to reducing, reusing, replacing and recycling single-use items. Available globally, it includes best-practice examples from across our brands

and insight into the decision-making process for properties with diverse waste infrastructures. Following the waste reduction hierarchy, decision trees prioritise the elimination of waste first before looking at alternative materials or solutions. This year, we have also concluded a review of our brand standards to identify where we can support our owners to drive sustainability in their hotels. We will now be working with teams over the next few years to remove, amend or establish new brand standards to reduce our environmental impact. This review of brand standards will help form a roadmap for each region to eliminate single-use items, or move to reusable or recyclable alternatives across the guest stay by 2030. We recognise that products provided to guests staying in our hotels can collectively generate large amounts of waste if not reused or recycled. Therefore we aim to embed circular economy principles by procuring products that incorporate recycled content or make sure items can be put to good use once they leave our hotels. This allows our hotels to take into consideration the circularity of these products and choose solutions that are biodegradable and or recyclable. Having reviewed the sustainability credentials of all dry amenities in 2022 across EMEAA, we have worked with our preferred supplier to replace virgin plastic products with more sustainable alternatives. This includes items such as toothbrushes and combs, identifying alternative options made of wood or 100% recycled plastic, removing inner plastic packaging and using FSC-certified paper packaging with soy-based ink. This year, uptake has been positive, with nearly 200 hotels procuring these dry amenities from our supplier.
[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. We have also launched a toolkit developed with Travel Without Plastic, which provides hotels with a best-practice approach to reducing, reusing, replacing and recycling single-use items. Available globally, it includes best-practice examples from across our brands and insight into the decision-making process for properties with diverse waste infrastructures. We launched our global food waste training for all regions and hotels in 2022, which includes an e-learning module in 13 languages for colleagues and is part of the General Manager training programme. Uptake in 2023 continued to be positive, with more than 1,600 hotels and over 37,000 courses completed by managed and franchised colleagues. To track progress, hotels measure food waste daily before monthly totals are entered into IHG Green Engage. We have been working with food waste specialist Winnow, which harnesses artificial intelligence and uses tablets, weighing scales and cameras to help hotels measure and identify food waste. 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. We track our performance through our environmental data management platform, Green Engage, where hotels are required to regularly submit their water consumption data. We have been part of the UN CEO Water Mandate and members of the Water Resilience Coalition, which aims to elevate global water stress to the top of the corporate agenda and preserve the world's freshwater resources through collective action and ambitious, quantifiable commitments.

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

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 and are purchased by our franchisees. As such, we do not have access to this data. Enviromental waste data, methodology: For 2023, the waste production sample covered 19% of our global hotels which reported waste data and occupied room nights, with the remaining 81% being estimated. The waste methodology uses a region-ownership-brand basis due to the limited data availability. The sample of waste data available on a per hotel basis is extrapolated up to the region, ownership and brand. Where hotels have no reported data, we do not estimate a waste figure for hotels individually. Global general waste production for 2023 was 633,248 metric tonnes.
[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: ☑ 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: ☑ 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

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Fuel consumption

(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

ISO 14064-3 Second Edition 2019-04: Greenhouse gases -- Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements • Energy consumption was 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)

2023-assurance-statement-for-carbon-and-energy.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 withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We performed our work in accordance with Apex's standard procedures and guidelines for external Assurance of Sustainability Reports and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (effective for assurance reports dated on or after Dec. 15, 2015), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. A materiality threshold of 5-percent was set for the assurance process

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2023-assurance-statement-for-water.pdf
[Add row]

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

	Additional information
	N/A

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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