Interpublic Group of Companies, Inc.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

THIS IS A COMPLETED CDP RESPONSE PORTAL EXPORT

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

☑ English

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

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Interpublic Group of Companies (IPG) is a publicly traded global holding company with over 53,300 employees in all major world markets. Our companies combine the power of creativity and technology to provide services in consumer advertising, digital marketing, communications planning, media, public relations, specialized marketing and data management. Our solutions vary from project-based activity involving one Interpublic company to long-term, fully integrated campaigns created by multiple Interpublic companies working together. With operations in over 100 countries, we are equipped to operate in a single region or deliver global integrated programs. Comprehensive global services are critical to effectively serve our multinational and local clients in markets throughout the world as they seek to build brands, increase sales of their products and services and gain market share. Interpublic's key role as a holding company is to support and invest in our company brands so they can produce the best work for clients. We provide resources to ensure that our companies can best meet clients' needs, and we selectively facilitate collaborative client service among our companies. Supporting our brands allows us to attract and retain talented people who are passionate and want to develop their careers with a company that has a strong culture and a unique value proposition that aligns with their own. The holding company sets company-wide financial objectives and corporate strategy, establishes financial management and operational controls, guides personnel policy, directs collaborative inter-agency programs, conducts investor relations, manages ESG programs, provides enterprise risk management and oversees mergers and acquisitions. In addition, we provide certain centralized functional services that offer our companies operational efficiencies, including accounting and finance, information technology, executive compensation management and recruitment assistance, employee benefits, marketing research, internal audit, legal services, real estate expertise and travel services.

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ 1 year

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

☑ 1 year

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

☑ 1 year

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

10691700000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

☑ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

Our CDP reporting boundary, which aligns with our GHG reporting boundary, is slightly different than our financial reporting boundary primarily due to different definitions of materiality between GHG reporting and financial reporting. On the whole, our GHG reporting and financial reporting boundaries are generally consistent, and our Scopes 1 and 2 inventory boundary includes all entities Interpublic consolidates in our financial statements. However, we do not include emissions from Scope 3, Category 15 Investments in our GHG reporting boundary as these emissions were assessed and deemed immaterial based on our GHG reporting materiality threshold.

(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?

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US4606901001

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IPG

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

5493008IUOJ5VWTRC333

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

006985790

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☑ No

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

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain

☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Ireland
☑ Lebanon
☑ Romania
☑ Tunisia
☑ Uruguay
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Kuwait
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Interpublic has mapped our value chain, including a review of activities, inputs, outputs, business relationships, and key affected stakeholders. This value chain mapping was accomplished through research and discussion with leadership identifying the core activities by which to disaggregate the value chain, followed by a discussion with representatives from our three business segments and key functions. Large and critical Tier 1 suppliers for each segment were identified, along with country and segment-level information about our largest customers.

(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	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*As a marketing and communications company, plastics are not a material environmental impact of our products and/or services.*

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Interpublic incorporates the short-term physical risks of climate change into our business continuity planning.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Interpublic incorporates medium-term transitional climate-related risks into our climate action strategy which is incorporated into our business strategy.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

☑ Yes

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

Interpublic incorporates the long-term physical risks of climate change into our business continuity planning.

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☑ Yes	☑ Both dependencies and impacts

(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?
	☑ Yes	☑ Both risks and opportunities	☑ Yes

(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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Sea level rise

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

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

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Interpublic has a robust framework for evaluating risks and opportunities, including those related to sustainability, that may have a significant financial impact (defined as exceeding 5% of group operating revenues). This risk management process is overseen by senior management, including the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Sustainability Officer, General Counsel, Treasurer, and SVP, Associate General Counsel, who are responsible for identifying and addressing principal risks to the Company, including those posed by climate change. The Board holds ultimate responsibility for risk oversight and management. Interpublic's management-level ESG Steering Committee is overseen by the CFO and ensures that climate-related issues are integrated into a multi-disciplinary, company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management process. Interpublic integrates both short-term and long-term climate-related risks and opportunities into our business continuity planning and crisis preparedness strategies. Our inaugural double materiality assessment, conducted in 2024, included a comprehensive value chain mapping to identify key activities, business relationships, and stakeholders; desk research into Interpublic's operations, peers, customers, and industry associations; and stakeholder engagement to validate and enhance materiality findings. This assessment informed our identification of material dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and continues to inform our strategy and management of relevant sustainability topics. Interpublic assesses all types of risk, including regulatory, technology, legal, market, reputational, transitional, and physical. For physical risks, Interpublic considers the likelihood of extreme weather events, rising sea levels, drought, flooding, and more. For reputational risks, Interpublic is sensitive to shifting consumer preferences when deciding on future clients. To address transitional risks, such as regulatory changes and market shifts, we monitor the regulatory landscape, emerging regulations, compliance costs, client relationships, and supply chain. To manage risks from suppliers, Interpublic has expanded Scope 3 reporting, set Scope 3 reduction targets, assesses suppliers for environmental impact, has created a preferred vendor list, and incorporates ESG considerations into the procurement process. We require suppliers to align with our sustainability objectives, and we implement our Third-Party Risk Management (TPRM) process to assist in identifying, assessing and managing risks. Interpublic pursues opportunities from increased consumer and business interest in technologies related to climate change mitigation / adaptation. Interpublic companies identify and leverage opportunities in climate change mitigation / adaptation technologies including working with clients to develop campaigns promoting sustainable products / practices and helping to create new markets and catalyze consumer behavior changes toward more environmentally responsible choices at scale. Our strategy integrates climate-related risk management and the pursuit of opportunities into its overall business practices, ensuring regulatory compliance and alignment with client and investor expectations while proactively addressing the challenges and opportunities presented by climate change.

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

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

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Interpublic Group completed its inaugural double materiality assessment in 2024 which included identifying and assessing the interconnections between dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Our process consisted of a value chain analysis, stakeholder engagement, and desk research which informed identification of dependencies and impacts. These dependencies and impacts were then assessed to determine how they related to risks and opportunities specific to Interpublic operations.

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

	Identification of priority locations	Primary reason for not identifying priority	Explain why you do not identify priority locations
	☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*As a professional services company (majority office-based sites), this is not a strategic priority for Interpublic at this time.*

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Interpublic has a robust framework for evaluating a wide range of risks and opportunities, including risks and opportunities that are climate-related, and whether they have a substantive financial impact, defined as an impact exceeding 5% of group operating revenues over the short-term horizon.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Interpublic has a robust framework for evaluating a wide range of risks and opportunities, including risks and opportunities that are climate-related, and whether they have a substantive financial impact, defined as an impact exceeding 5% of group operating revenues over the short-term horizon.

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

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

☑ 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

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

As a marketing and communications company, plastics is not a material issue to our business or products and/or services.

(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

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Sea level rise

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Interpublic incorporates the short-term and long-term physical risks of climate change into our business continuity planning. These risks include the increasing likelihood of extreme weather events and rising sea levels which might affect Interpublic's offices, particularly in locations expected to be heavily affected by sea-level rise, such as New York City and Miami.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

☑ Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

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

☑ Long-term

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

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☑ 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

The effect has not been quantified financially.

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

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not anticipate any additional cost involved with this management method.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The financial impact of this risk should be low because most of our buildings are leased. Interpublic's crisis preparedness approach includes emergency preparedness and incident management. For example, if a building in New York City was to be rendered unusable by an extreme weather event, nearby offices have plans and the ability to host displaced employees. Network infrastructure investments also enable the remote working capabilities of employees around the world in the event that office space is unusable due to extreme weather. We maintain a Business Continuity Office, and each of our major agencies are required to as well.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Temperature variability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Rising global average temperatures could result in increased air-conditioning costs and related energy costs in our offices.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

☑ Long-term

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

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☑ 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

The effect has not been quantified financially.

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

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not anticipate any additional cost involved with this management method.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We anticipate that the impact of anticipated temperature increases could increase air-conditioning cost anywhere from 5-10%. Rising global average temperatures could result in increased air-conditioning costs and related energy costs in our offices, which are anticipated to increase by 5–10%. To combat this risk, Interpublic considers energy-efficient and sustainable office space, such as LEED certifications, in all of our new property buildouts to minimize this cost increase through efficiency.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☑ Risk3

(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

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

If Interpublic were to develop a reputation for inadequate climate-related efforts in the face of growing customer awareness and increasing sustainability-related demands, clients could lose trust in Interpublic, which could cause these clients to look at other opportunities to meet their marketing and communications needs and result in reduced revenue for Interpublic.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

☑ 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

☑ Medium-term

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

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☑ Medium

(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

The effect has not been quantified financially.

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

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not anticipate any additional cost involved with this management method.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Interpublic considers transitional risks, such as climate-related shifting market preferences and changing legal conditions. We are at risk of incurring costs of compliance with climate-related laws, regulations/policies, including investor and client-driven policies and standards, which could adversely affect our business. Increasingly our clients request compliance with their sustainability policies/standards, which may be more restrictive than current laws/regulations, before they commence/continue doing business with Interpublic. ESG issues are increasingly a focus of the investor community. Some clients and investors request that we commit to a net-zero carbon emissions goal, as we have done in 2021. If clients' costs are adversely affected by climate change or related laws/regulations, this could negatively impact their spending on our services. We could also face increased prices from our own suppliers who face climate change-related costs and seek to pass on these increased costs. Interpublic remains proactive in our climate action strategy because we recognize the reputational risk for lack of action on climate due to our clients' and other stakeholders' increased emphasis on climate-related risks. For example, our non-compliance with clients' goals could adversely affect our business relationships or reputation, resulting in reduced revenue for our companies. If large shareholders were to reduce their ownership stakes in Interpublic because of dissatisfaction with our policies/efforts in this area, there could be negative impact on our stock price and reputation. We work to improve our management of climate-related issues, including partnering with our clients on these matters. Interpublic and our companies proactively review the climate impacts of prospective clients that operate in the oil, energy and utility sectors before accepting new work. Since putting this review policy in place, we have turned down potential new business opportunities.

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

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

(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

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

(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

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Interpublic believes that the economic and social impact of climate change, including as a result of regulatory initiatives, presents Interpublic and our companies and their clients with significant marketing and communications opportunities as those challenges are addressed.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

☑ Other, please specify :Increased revenues due to new product and service offerings.

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

☑ Short-term

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

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☑ Medium

(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

The effect has not been quantified financially.

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

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not anticipate any additional cost involved with this management method.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We view sustainability as a business imperative for Interpublic, our companies, and our clients. There has been an increased consumer and business interest in technologies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Interpublic companies are actively identifying and pursuing opportunities presented by clients' responses to climate change related challenges and their development and marketing of new products and services. In partnership with forward-thinking clients, the creative talent at Interpublic's companies is driving sustainability efforts by developing campaigns that create new markets for sustainable products. These marketing efforts can shift demand toward more environmentally responsible products and catalyze consumer behavior changes that reduce environmental and social pressures on a meaningful scale. Interpublic is exploring opportunities to expand tools from AdGreen and other industry organizations in some regions to help our clients calculate and mitigate the environmental impact of advertising production.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

There has been an increased consumer and business interest in technologies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Interpublic anticipates that the impact of climate change presents Interpublic companies and our clients with significant marketing and communications opportunities as those challenges are addressed. The growing demand for sustainable products and services, not only in the developed economies, but also across developing markets, presents business and financial opportunities for our clients and for Interpublic.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

☑ Short-term

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

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☑ Medium

(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

The effect has not been quantified financially.

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

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not anticipate any additional cost involved with this management method.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

There has been an increased consumer and business interest in technologies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Interpublic anticipates that the impact of climate change Interpublic companies and our clients with significant marketing and communications opportunities as those challenges are addressed. Interpublic companies are actively identifying and pursuing opportunities presented by clients' responses to climate change-related challenges and their development and marketing of new products and services. In partnership with forward-thinking clients, the creative talent at Interpublic's companies is driving sustainability efforts by developing campaigns that create new markets for sustainable products.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☑ Opp3

(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

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

By relocating our offices into more energy-efficient buildings and reducing our portfolio square footage, Interpublic is investing in opportunities as we expect this will also lower operating costs associated with lease costs and electricity, heating and air conditioning.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

☑ Medium-term

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

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☑ Medium

(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

The effect has not been quantified financially.

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

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We do not anticipate any additional cost involved with this management method.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Interpublic remains focused on our real estate footprint as an important means to reduce emissions, looking toward more sustainable buildings, reducing the number of square feet in our overall portfolio, and co-locating our companies wherever possible. Sharing facilities is another component to reducing our energy usage and carbon footprint. Interpublic's real estate policies require our companies to seek real estate solutions within the existing portfolio before leasing additional office space. The policies provide a benchmark of square footage needed per person. We are including assessments of climate-resilient and efficient technologies in our real estate department whenever we relocate or build out new space. Beginning in 2016, all new tenant buildouts conform to LEED-certified or better, wherever possible. By relocating our offices into more energy-efficient buildings, Interpublic is investing in opportunities as we expect this will also lower operating costs associated with electricity, heating and air conditioning. Over the next three to five years, Interpublic will continue to roll out a company-wide IT strategy where moving to the cloud is a priority. This approach begins with a review of the timing of hardware and software systems at the end of useful life and/or end-of-contract terms. We will migrate to approved suppliers that have been vetted to assess their commitments to reduce impacts of climate change including energy efficiency and sourcing of alternative energy. Moving our hardware and software systems from corporate locations to our providers' energy-efficient data centers will significantly reduce our carbon emissions and help achieve Interpublic's climate commitment.

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

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Interpublic is committed to having a Board that reflects diverse perspectives, including those based on gender, ethnicity, skills, experience at policy-making levels in areas that are relevant to our global activities, and functional, geographic or cultural backgrounds. The Board and the Corporate Governance & Social Responsibility Committee are committed to actively seeking out women and ethnically diverse director candidates and considers the foregoing factors, among others, in the context of the current composition of the Board and the needs of the Company when identifying and evaluating director candidates.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Corporate-Governance-Guidelines-12-13-23.pdf

(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

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

☑ 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

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

As a professional services company, Interpublic does not have substantial impacts on biodiversity. Although Interpublic does not consider issues such as biodiversity to be material for our own operations, we do understand the importance of such global issues, and have best practices in place to ensure our productions and messages adhere to and support the maintenance of biodiversity. We work to address these issues in partnership with trade associations as well as our clients.

(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

☑ Board chair

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Board mandate

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

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

☑ 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 the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Other, please specify :Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Interpublic's Board of Directors, including our CEO and our Chairman, has overall responsibility for oversight of the company's risk management related to climate change. Climate-related issues are considered in the Board's review and guidance of risk management policy, review of annual budgets and oversight of progress against commitments for addressing climate change. Within the Board of Directors, the Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility Committee has primary oversight for Interpublic's ESG-related policies and practices, including those specific to climate change. This Committee - and specifically its Chair - is responsible for

overseeing and making recommendations to the overall Board regarding the company's policies and practices on ESG-related issues, including climate change. Meanwhile, the Board's Audit Committee holds primary responsibility for the company's management of risks, including those caused by climate change. Our Board and its committees are kept informed on climate-related issues through direct communication with our Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and our Global Assistant Controller. The CSO is designated with overseeing Interpublic's efforts on climate change at the consolidated corporate level. Her responsibilities include monitoring climate action performance while assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. She regularly meets with our ESG Steering Committee and ESG Task Force, and formally reports to the Board annually, with written updates quarterly. The CFO is the executive sponsor of Interpublic's ESG programs and oversees our ESG Steering Committee. Our CFO collaborates with our General Counsel on climate action, and reports to the CEO. Our management-level ESG Steering Committee is overseen by the CFO and includes representatives from Interpublic's various business functions, such as Human Resources; Diversity, Equity & Inclusion; Communications; Information Technology; Real Estate; Procurement; Investor Relations; Travel; Legal; Finance and Controllers. This mix of individuals and departments enables Interpublic to monitor and identify climate-related risks across all areas of our operations. The Committee's work ensures that climate-related issues are integrated into a multi-disciplinary, company-wide risk identification, assessment and management process.

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

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

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

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

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

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

As a professional services company, Interpublic does not have substantial impacts on biodiversity. Although Interpublic does not consider issues such as biodiversity to be material for our own operations, we do understand the importance of such global issues and have best practices in place to ensure our productions and messages adhere to and support the maintenance of biodiversity. We work to address these issues in partnership with trade associations as well as our clients.

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Interpublic's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is the executive sponsor of Interpublic's ESG programs and oversees the ESG Steering Committee. The CFO collaborates with our General Counsel on climate-related issues, and reports to the CEO. The CFO oversees Interpublic's management-level ESG Steering Committee, which includes representatives from IPG's various business functions. This mix of individuals and departments enables IPG to monitor and identify climate-related risks across all areas of our operations. The Committee's work ensures that climate-related issues are integrated into a multidisciplinary, company-wide risk identification, assessment and management process. The Committee is responsible for (1) identifying and remediating operational, financial and regulatory risks to IPG and its companies that may be posed by climate change and other ESG issues; (2) assessing and managing climate-related opportunities, including financial impacts; and (3) coordinating and promoting IPG's efforts on climate-related issues, including the review of our annual sustainability budgets and monitoring progress toward our climate targets and other commitments.

Climate change

(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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ 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

☑ 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 priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Interpublic's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is designated with overseeing Interpublic's efforts on climate change at the consolidated corporate level. Her responsibilities include monitoring climate action performance, while assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. The CSO regularly meets with Interpublic's ESG Steering Committee and ESG Task Force, and formally reports to the Board annually, with written updates quarterly. The CSO also reports to the Senior Vice President of Communications, where the ESG team sits, while managing its own financial budget related to ESG strategy, including the implementation of GHG reduction practices.

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

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	*At this time, Interpublic has not incorporated environmental issues into our high-priority objectives performance compensation metrics.*

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☑ Yes

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Interpublic is committed to full compliance with all relevant environmental laws and regulations. That commitment as well as the other provisions of this Policy apply to all domestic and international offices across all of Interpublic's companies, agencies, subsidiaries, suppliers and affiliates. All companies across the Interpublic network are important components of how we work toward our climate goals and should align their commitments to those at the corporate level. Companies must seek approval from the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) before making any type of client or industry commitment.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

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

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

IPG-Environmental-Sustainability-Policy_12-13-2024.pdf

(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?

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ The Climate Pledge

☑ We Mean Business

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

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

☑ Other, please specify **:Ad Net Zero, AdGreen, Business Ambition for 1.5°C, IPA Media Climate Charter, isla, American Association of Advertising Agencies, Green the Bid**

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

• Interpublic is a signatory of The Climate Pledge, joining over 500 companies and organizations committed to reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2040. • Interpublic's near-term science-based targets were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in May 2023. These targets are aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels, which makes Interpublic a member of the UN backed Race to Zero campaign, and a signatory to the Business Ambition for 1.5C, led by SBTi in partnership with the UN Global Compact and the We Mean Business Coalition. • Interpublic was the first U.S.-based advertising holding company to join the UN Global Compact. A participant in the UN Global Compact since 2015, Interpublic is committed to upholding its 10 principles on human rights, fair labor practices, environmental sustainability and anti-corruption. Interpublic submits an annual communication on progress on the action related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). • In 2021, Interpublic became a signatory of America is All In. Alongside the federal government, members work to develop a national climate strategy to reduce U.S. emissions by 50% by 2030 (from a 2005 baseline) and reach net-zero emissions by 2050, in

alignment with the Paris Agreement on climate change. • Ad Net Zero: In 2020, Interpublic was a founding member of the Advertising Association's Ad Net Zero, an initiative working to reduce the environmental impact of developing, producing and running advertising. The initiative sets out a five-point action plan to reduce carbon emissions from UK advertising operations to net zero by 2030, with businesses committing to robust, verified plans to reduce their emissions. It also pledges to use the power of advertising to accelerate the switch to more sustainable products and services for consumers. Interpublic's Chief Sustainability Officer is a member of Ad Net Zero's Global Leadership Group, which is working to globalize the initiative. • AdGreen: This Ad Net Zero initiative was established in 2021 to provide tools to help advertisers track and mitigate the environmental impacts of production to advance a zero-waste and zero-carbon future. The hallmark of the initiative is a carbon calculator and certification process to enable agency producers and the industry at large to set goals and assess progress. • IPA Media Climate Charter: This initiative provides media agencies with resources to transition to a zero-carbon future, including a carbon calculator that determines carbon emissions associated with media plans. Interpublic agencies Initiative and UM are founding members and supporters. • isla's TRACE: Interpublic agency Jack Morton is a founding member of isla, while Momentum Worldwide was the first global experiential agency to purchase the TRACE license and led the tool's rollout across UK, U.S., Canada and Japan. Momentum piloted TRACE to track the environmental footprint of its own event projects, including carbon, waste, transport and materials. Momentum is aiming to have implemented the tool into at least 60% of our project deliveries globally. • American Association of Advertising Agencies: The 4As works with the industry to advance social and civic goals, and facilitates pro bono efforts on the part of its members to support social and community causes. Our CSO is a member of the 4As' Sustainability Task Force, which was established in 2022 to help agencies develop solutions for climate action. • Green The Bid: Interpublic is a member of Green the Bid, and its CSO sits on its Advisory Board. Green the Bid is an industry initiative aimed at shifting commercial advertising productions to zero-waste, carbon-neutral and other sustainable and regenerative practices

(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

☑ 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

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

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

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

IPG-Environmental-Sustainability-Policy_12-13-2024.pdf

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

☑ No

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

Interpublic does not engage or work with trade associations or lobbying groups that seek to extend the life of fossil fuels. Interpublic's Board of Directors, including our CEO and our Chairman, has overall responsibility for the oversight and management of the company's risks, including those caused by climate change. Climate-related issues are considered in the Board's review and guidance of risk management policy, annual budgets and progress against goals and targets for addressing climate change. Interpublic's ESG Steering Committee, a management-level committee, meets regularly and is responsible for identifying and remediating risks posed by climate change, assessing and managing climate-related opportunities, and coordinating and promoting Interpublic's efforts on climate-related issues. The governance and oversight systems in place ensure that our engagement activities are consistent with our climate change strategy.

(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

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :American Association of Advertising Agencies (the 4As)

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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Consistent

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

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The mission of the 4As is to improve and strengthen the advertising agency business in the United States. As part of that goal, the organization works with federal, state, and local governments to help achieve desirable social and civic goals, and facilitates the application of its members' skills and talents to pro bono efforts on behalf of worthwhile social and community causes. Our Chief Sustainability Officer is a member of the 4As' Sustainability Task Force, which was established in 2021

to help agencies develop solutions for climate action. Interpublic engages with policy makers principally through its membership in trade organizations such as the 4As. Through its Washington office, the 4As represents the interests of 4As members as well as of the advertising industry as a whole. As the Company does not believe its interests with respect to the challenges posed by climate change differ from those of its fellow industry participants, it does not typically engage policy makers on an individual basis in this area.

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

☑ 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

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :America is All In

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

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Consistent

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

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

America is All In is a coalition of leaders from across U.S. including those at the state and city levels and those representing businesses, schools, non-profits, and other organizations. Members work alongside the federal government to develop a national climate strategy to reduce U.S. emissions by 50% by 2030 (from a 2005 baseline) and reach net-zero emissions by 2050, in alignment with the Paris Agreement on climate change. This is consistent with Interpublic's climate position and goals.

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

☑ 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

☑ Paris Agreement

(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?

☑ 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

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

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

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Governance

☑ Strategy

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

pgs. 18-19; 21-22; 27-29

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 Proxy Statement.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

See relevant disclosures included in Interpublic's 2025 Proxy Statement

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All pages

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

IPG-2024-ESG-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

See relevant disclosures included in Interpublic's 2024 ESG Report.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

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

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

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

pg. 13

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 Interpublic 10K.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

See relevant disclosures included in Interpublic's 2024 10K.

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

☑ 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

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Our business continuity program and site incident plans, which develop comprehensive emergency management procedures for a substantial set of our office locations to respond to disruptions caused by extreme weather, helps to ensure we are ready to react to the immediate impacts in various climate-change-related scenarios. In addition, the sustainability program and its various initiatives related to climate change, such as our publishing of an annual sustainability report, our response to the S&P Global CSA, and our response to CDP, help us to explore these issues strategically each year and engage to meet the needs of our clients in areas related to climate change. As a non–location–specific, non–manufacturing service business we have, to-date, been sheltered from or able to mitigate many direct impacts from climate change and related laws and regulations. We are, however, increasingly impacted by the effects of climate change and laws and regulations related to other sustainability concerns, and we could incur related costs indirectly through our clients or investors. Increasingly our clients request that we comply with their own social responsibility, sustainability, or other business policies or standards, which may be more restrictive than current laws and regulations, before they commence, or continue, doing business with us. ESG issues are additionally an increasing focus of the investor community. For example, some clients and investors are requesting that we commit to a net-zero carbon emissions goal and timeframe. Interpublic currently gains information on climate-related risks through research and discussions with stakeholders, and considering the low immediate threat to Interpublic of climate-related risks based on the nature of the company, we feel that this approach is sufficient at present. We will continue to explore this each year as we anticipate that important stakeholder expectations and other factors may change over the next few years.

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

☑ Yes

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

☑ 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

Interpublic and its affiliates proactively review the climate impacts of prospective clients in the oil, energy, and utility sectors before engaging in new work. We partnered with a third-party climate change expert to develop a set of questions that we ask prospective clients to affirm before we enter a new partnership. Interpublic will review the effectiveness of our approach to working with clients in this sector on a bi-annual basis. Since putting this review policy in place in 2022, we have, on multiple occasions, turned down potential new business opportunities. For our existing clients whose businesses are carbon-intensive, we aim to positively impact their business transformation journeys, and we are committed to aligning all future Interpublic work on their behalf with Interpublic's sustainability values.

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

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Interpublic's publicly available climate commitments are detailed in our annual ESG Report (https://www.interpublic.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/IPG-2024-ESG-Report.pdf). Shareholders and the general public all have access to this information. Our investor relations team also regularly engages with shareholders on matters of interest, including climate matters, and can be contacted at any time as detailed on our website. Shareholders are also invited, in compliance with applicable SEC rules and our company's By-Laws, to attend, raise proposals and speak at our shareholders' meetings on these, or any other, issues of interest.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

☑ More frequently than annually

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

The entire Interpublic network is working together to achieve an ambitious climate action plan with a goal to reach net-zero carbon across our global operations by 2040.

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

Interpublic has made great strides in our climate action strategy including measurable progress toward our emissions reduction and renewable energy targets which are discussed within the Climate Change module. In just the past few years we have introduced climate-related criteria when considering new office leases, inaugurated a supplier engagement program to better monitor and track our emissions, increased our use of RECs, and taken action to reduce emissions associated with Interpublic employee business travel. We have also launched initiatives to manage our emissions associated with information technology operations such as company-wide transition to the cloud for our data centers. Since data centers account for about 32% of Interpublic's Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) GHG emissions, moving our hardware and software systems from Interpublic locations to our providers' energy-efficient data centers is significantly decreasing both our global emissions and our operating costs.

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

IPG-2024-ESG-Report.pdf

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

☑ No other environmental issue considered

(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

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Better competitive position to reflect shifting customer preferences. Interpublic believes that the economic and social impact of climate change, including as a result of regulatory initiatives, presents Interpublic companies and our clients with significant marketing and communications opportunities and risks as those challenges are addressed. This area is already impacting our business and will continue to do so in the future. For example, in partnership with forward-thinking clients, the creative talent at Interpublic's companies is driving sustainability efforts by developing campaigns that create new markets for sustainable products. These marketing efforts can shift demand toward more environmentally responsible products and catalyze consumer behavior changes that reduce environmental and social pressures on a meaningful scale. These efforts additionally enable us to avoid reputational risks as we are sensitive to shifting consumer preferences and increasing sustainability-related demands. In addition, some clients and investors have been requesting that we commit to a net-zero carbon emissions goal and timeframe. In 2021, Interpublic formally joined The Climate Pledge, cofounded by Amazon and Global Optimism. The Climate Pledge is a commitment to reaching net-zero carbon across our business by 2040, 10 years ahead of the Paris Agreement. Interpublic also made the strategic decision to become a founding member of AdGreen, which helps advertisers mitigate the environmental impact of production. Launched by the Advertising Association, the initiative unites the advertising industry toward a zero-waste and zero-carbon future through training sessions as well as renewable energy and carbon offsetting plans. Interpublic is also on the Global Leadership Group of Ad Net Zero, an industry organization working on lowering emissions in the advertising process and in our business overall. Interpublic is a member of Green the Bid, which works at shifting commercial advertising productions to zero-waste, carbon-neutral and other sustainable and regenerative practices and our Chief Sustainability Officer is a Member of its Advisory Board.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Risks

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

☑ Climate change

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

Each year, Interpublic purchases products and services from more than 48,000 suppliers around the world, guided by our Strategic Sourcing & Procurement (SS&P) team. We consider environmental impacts throughout our global activities and planning, and we expect our suppliers and business partners to do the same. As stated in our Supplier Code of Conduct, Interpublic requires suppliers to share in our commitment to sustainability and to comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. We also encourage suppliers to adopt an environmental sustainability policy. We further encourage our suppliers, wherever possible, to reduce their total emissions by 30% by 2030 (2019 baseline) and reach net-zero carbon by 2040. We request that suppliers have these targets validated with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). All suppliers are also requested to disclose their emissions data on an annual basis by responding to the CDP Climate Change questionnaire. Interpublic's climate strategy includes a 30% reduction of our Scope 3 emissions by 2030 (2019 baseline). In connection with this target, Interpublic has launched our supplier engagement program, allowing us to better understand, monitor and support reduction of our suppliers' emissions. With the support of the Board of Directors, Interpublic also implements a Third-Party Risk Management (TPRM) process to assist in identifying, assessing and managing risks that can arise when conducting business with third parties. With any supplier assessed as high-risk, the TPRM process involves an initial evaluation to assess any inherent risks. The supplier is then required to answer detailed questionnaires and provide supporting documentation, which are used to make a final assessment. Interpublic's management initiative around supplier criteria and supplier management has resulted in the creation of a Preferred Vendor list of vetted third-party suppliers, which is readily available to all of our companies in the U.S. The criteria for selecting preferred suppliers relate to capability, credibility and price, as well as diversity and inclusion, human rights and environmental impact. Our supplier selection and request for proposals (RFP) process includes several questions on potential suppliers' ESG-related strategies, ensuring that environmental, social and governance impacts are considered in Interpublic's procurement process.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

There has been an increased consumer and business interest in technologies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Interpublic companies are actively identifying and pursuing opportunities presented by clients' responses to climate change-related challenges and their development and marketing of new products and services. Interpublic is exploring opportunities to expand tools from AdGreen in some regions to help our clients calculate and mitigate the environmental impact of advertising production. An example of this are Interpublic companies, McCann London and McCann Health London, which launched "Smart Plants" for Plant Drop, a campaign that demonstrates how plants can improve air quality in homes. Another Interpublic company, McCann Bristol partnered with Good Energy to launch a campaign encouraging homeowners to adopt heat pumps, a greener energy option.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Interpublic has set a number of emissions and energy targets to support our operational environmental impact. Interpublic is committed to tracking performance against our targets and reporting on progress annually to our stakeholders. Employees are increasingly interested in working at companies that share their values, especially when it comes to climate change and other ESG issues. Interpublic expects these trends in preferences to impact the talent pipeline, therefore we are proactive in communicating our climate commitments, performance and employee engagement on these issues to our employees, clients, investors and the general public. Interpublic incorporates the short-term and long-term physical risks of climate change into our business continuity planning. These risks include the increasing likelihood of extreme weather events and rising sea levels, which might affect Interpublic's offices particularly in locations expected to be most affected by sea-level rise, such as New York City and Miami. Interpublic's crisis preparedness approach includes emergency and incident management and is based on three priorities: safety of employees, protection of company and client assets, and continuity of business operations. For example, if a building in New York City was to be rendered unusable by an extreme weather event, nearby offices have plans and the ability to host displaced employees. Network infrastructure investments also enable the remote working capabilities of employees around the world in the event that office space is unusable due to extreme weather. Additionally, Interpublic has identified climate-related opportunities affecting our operations. For example, by relocating our offices into more energy-efficient buildings, Interpublic is investing in opportunities that we expect will lower our emissions and operating costs associated with electricity, heating and air conditioning. Since 2016, all new tenant buildouts are required to conform to LEED-certified or better, wherever possible.

(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

☑ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Interpublic's principal revenue risks come from reputational risk, including not only clients' perceptions of the quality of our work, but also their perceptions of the company as a valued business partner. Consumer and business interest has been growing in technologies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. With businesses and consumers increasingly wanting to only purchase goods and services from ethical companies, Interpublic needs to maintain itself as a company taking climate change and sustainability seriously or risk losing revenue opportunities over the long term. However, we also see this as an opportunity to increase

revenue. IPG companies are actively identifying and pursuing opportunities presented by clients' responses to climate change-related challenges and their development and marketing of new products and services. In partnership with forward-thinking clients, the creative talent at IPG companies are driving sustainability efforts by developing campaigns that create new markets for sustainable products.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Interpublic rents rather than owns the overwhelming majority of its facilities. Therefore, our physical assets are not expected to be impacted in the short term. We plan, over the long term, to continually evaluate climate change issues that have the potential to impact our owned assets. We see this as an opportunity to prioritize the rental of LEED-certified tenant buildouts, wherever possible. By relocating our offices into more energy-efficient buildings, IPG is investing in opportunities that we expect will lower operating costs associated with electricity, heating and air conditioning.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

Interpublic is cognizant of how its activities can impact the environment. Accordingly, the Company has taken several actions to mitigate its energy usage which have impacted operating costs. For example, Interpublic now requires all new buildouts to be LEED-certified wherever possible. This has reduced emissions as well as operating costs. Over the next three to five years, Interpublic will continue to roll out a company-wide IT strategy where moving to the cloud is a priority. This approach begins with a review of the timing of hardware and software systems at the end of useful life and/or end-of-contract terms. We will migrate to approved suppliers that have been vetted to

assess their commitments to reduce impacts of climate change including energy efficiency and sourcing of alternative energy. The continued migration of workloads to cloud infrastructure and applications to software as a service (SaaS) capability is reducing servers and storage in our data centers and offices all over the world. As of 2024, Interpublic has transitioned 2,700 of our 5,800 servers to the cloud, which is a 47% completion rate thus far. Our cloud hosting providers regularly supply Interpublic with our carbon savings achieved from moving to the cloud, which helps measure our progress toward Interpublic's company-wide emissions-related targets.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

While Interpublic includes risks and opportunities related to climate change when allocating capital, the Company does not generally own physical structures that would be impacted by climate change and thus does not need to allocate capital for adaptation. We plan over the long term to continually evaluate climate change issues that have the potential to impact our owned assets. Interpublic remains focused on our real estate footprint as an important means to reduce emissions, looking toward more sustainable buildings, reducing the number of square feet in our overall portfolio, and co-locating our companies wherever possible. Sharing facilities is another component to reducing our energy usage and carbon footprint. Interpublic's real estate policies require our companies to seek real estate solutions within the existing portfolio before leasing additional office space. The policies provide a benchmark of square footage needed per person.

Row 5

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☑ Risks

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

☑ Climate change

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

Interpublic sets company-wide financial objectives and corporate strategy, establishes financial management and operational controls, guides personnel policy, directs collaborative programs, conducts investor relations, manages ESG programs, provides enterprise risk management and oversees mergers and acquisitions.

Interpublic's acquisition strategy focuses on companies in the marketing and communication industry, these professional services companies typically have lower climate impact than acquisitions in other industries.

Row 6

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

☑ Climate change

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

At the present time, our access to the capital markets and other sources of financial capital has not been impacted by climate change, although we do see an increasing number of investment funds whose investment criteria are driven by ethical and social considerations, including climate change. A key source of capital that has made Interpublic successful is our human capital. Employees want to work at companies that share their values, especially when it comes to climate change and other ESG issues. Interpublic expects this to affect the talent pipeline and is proactively communicating our climate commitments, performance and employee engagement on these issues to our employees.

(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
	☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Interpublic implements a robust framework for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, and implementing a carbon price is not a strategic priority for us at this time.

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change
Customers	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change

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

Climate change

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

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

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

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

☑ 76-99%

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

To be determined as we look to expand our supplier engagement program in the future.

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

☑ Unknown

(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

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

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

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We identify our significant suppliers using a high threshold of procurement spend. The threshold may change as we continue to expand our supplier engagement program and capabilities.

(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

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

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

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Interpublic suppliers are expected to self-monitor their compliance with our Supplier Code of Conduct. In addition to any other rights Interpublic may have under its agreement with suppliers, Interpublic may request the immediate removal of any representative of a vendor who behaves in a manner that is unlawful or inconsistent with the Supplier Code of Conduct. Interpublic conducts business reviews on a regular basis through the term of an agreement – at least annually – and prior to expiration. Interpublic maintains a variety of resources for reporting of questionable behavior or possible violations of the Supplier Code of Conduct, and we will not tolerate any retaliation against an individual who has, in good faith, reported a possible violation. In addition, Interpublic conducts advanced practices to monitor supplier performance, such as surveying workers to obtain anonymous feedback. This provides constructive input to inform risks and buying decisions. Interpublic's Supplier Code of Conduct addresses environmental considerations and includes a request that suppliers, wherever possible, reduce their total emissions by 30% by 2030 (2019 baseline) and reach net-zero carbon by 2040. We request that suppliers have these targets validated with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). All suppliers are also requested to disclose their emissions data on an annual basis through the CDP Climate Change questionnaire, and to develop an emissions reduction roadmap.

(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

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Interpublic's expectations for our suppliers are outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC). We consider environmental impacts throughout our global activities and planning, and we expect our suppliers and business partners to do the same. Interpublic requires suppliers to share in our commitment to sustainability and to comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. We also encourage suppliers to adopt an environmental sustainability policy. We further encourage our suppliers, wherever possible, to reduce their total emissions by 30% by 2030 (2019 baseline) and reach net-zero carbon by 2040. We request that suppliers have these targets validated with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). All suppliers are also requested to disclose their emissions data on an annual basis by responding to the CDP Climate Change questionnaire. Interpublic's climate strategy includes a 30% reduction of our Scope 3 emissions by 2030 (2019 baseline). In connection with this target, Interpublic has launched our supplier engagement program allowing us to better understand, monitor and support reduction of our suppliers' emissions.

(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

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Procurement criteria and Preferred Vendor List

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

☑ 51-75%

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

☑ Unknown

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

Interpublic continues to expand our existing vendor engagement with annual targeted outreach to our largest vendors (by spend) regarding their climate action strategies and emissions data. The outreach aims to collect data on our vendors' GHG inventories, and the maturity of their emissions reduction targets and strategy. This process helps inform both Interpublic's supply chain emissions and a supply chain strategy around climate.

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

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

☑ Unknown

(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

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ Unknown

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

We engage with our clients on their climate action strategies to work together to reduce emissions in our operations, thus lowering overall Scope 3 emissions. Interpublic also engages with our clients by informing them of our environmental impact and climate commitments through commonly utilized annual reporting questionnaires, such as CDP and EcoVadis. Interpublic has developed several methods of engaging and educating all clients about its climate-change performance and strategy. For example, some clients and investors are requesting that we commit to a net-zero carbon emissions goal and timeframe. Over the years, we have addressed these growing client requests for a new zero carbon goal by formally joining The Climate Pledge, co-founded by Amazon and Global Optimism. The Climate Pledge is a commitment to reaching net-zero carbon across our business by 2040, 10 years ahead of the Paris Agreement. Interpublic believes it is important to communicate about its efforts and performance to all clients, and this is the rationale for engaging with the entire group. Interpublic regularly communicates our progress on various ESG issues and topics through our annual sustainability report publications (https://www.interpublic.com/sustainability-reports/) and our Sustainability and Purpose site (https://www.interpublic.com/our-values/sustainability-purpose/) which are both publicly available and is shared pro-actively by our agencies with their clients. This report is part of an engagement campaign to educate customers about Interpublic's climate change performance, strategy, and wider sustainability-related achievements and targets. Interpublic companies are also actively identifying and pursuing opportunities presented by clients' responses to climate change-related challenges and their development and marketing of new products

and services. These marketing efforts can shift demand toward more environmentally responsible products and catalyze consumer behavior changes that reduce environmental and social pressures on a meaningful scale. Interpublic will launch tools from AdGreen and other industry partnerships in some regions to help our clients calculate and mitigate the environmental impact of advertising production.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of our client engagement is an improvement in the relationships with our clients. As a measure of success, we have recently been approached by several of our largest clients to partner together in working on emissions reductions projects and are forming stronger relationships with these clients around shared values. Further, we are finding that as these relationships build, new opportunities arise around client engagements related to sustainability. Through these types of engagements with clients/customers, we are working together to create a fundamental change in marketing, which shifts demand toward more environmentally responsible products and can result in consumer behavior changes that reduce environmental and social impacts on a meaningful scale. The creative minds at our agencies are driving sustainability strategy through what they do best: innovation. As part of Interpublic's long-term growth strategy, our agencies are developing advertising campaigns that create new markets for sustainable products, in partnership with forward-thinking clients. For example, following requests from clients and investors that we commit to a net-zero carbon emissions goal and timeframe, in 2021 Interpublic formally joined The Climate Pledge, co-founded by Amazon and Global Optimism. The Climate Pledge is a commitment to reaching net-zero carbon across our business by 2040, 10 years ahead of the Paris Agreement.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Review climate impacts of prospective clients

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☑ Unknown

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

Interpublic is proud to support our many clients who are making progress in reducing their own emissions, while also working with organizations to drive public consensus around the urgency of achieving a more sustainable world. In a first for our industry, Interpublic and our companies now proactively review the climate impacts of prospective clients in the oil, energy and utility sectors before engaging in new work. The review is based on a set of questions that we expect prospective clients to affirm before we enter a new partnership. In addition, Interpublic is the first advertising holding company to publish its decision not to support or engage in marketing or communications aimed at influencing public policy that seeks to extend the life of fossil fuels.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Since putting in place the review policy for prospective clients in the oil, energy and utility sectors, we have, on multiple occasions, turned down potential new business opportunities, focusing on proactively working with clients to advance environmental sustainability.

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

☑ Operational control

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

As a global holding company with over 100 companies operating in all major world markets, we understand that we have the potential for great impact as we work to transition to a lower carbon future. Our entire network is working together towards an ambitious climate action plan, and using the operational control approach allows us to account for our emissions thoroughly and completely. This method also best suits Interpublic's operations and allows for the calculation and reduction of emissions under our control. In particular, we feel that operational control is the most comprehensive approach for our organization as it includes leased assets which account for a large portion of our inventory. This approach additionally aligns our Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory with our consolidated financial statements. Properties considered out of scope per the operational control approach include serviced spaces and office suites, storage locations, subleased spaces, and parking spaces.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	☑ No

(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?
	☑ No

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

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

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

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

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

☑ Other, please specify :AIB: European Residual Mixes 2022, Defra Greenhouse ga reporting: conversion factors 2023, U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.2 by NAICS-6

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Interpublic reports both Scope 2 location-based and market-based figures.*

(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?

☑ 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)

7315.69

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Interpublic requested primary activity data on natural gas, diesel, and refrigerant leakage from its sites. For sites without primary activity data, Interpublic used intensity factors to estimate natural gas and fuel oil consumption. The intensity factor is then multiplied by square footage to estimate energy consumption. Refrigerant losses were estimated based on square footage using the following formula: 1kg (refrigerant charge)/500 ft2 (estimated cooling) * 10% (operating loss factor) / 1000 * 1300 (GWP) 0.00026 tCO2e per ft2. Scope 1 emissions were then calculated by applying the appropriate location-specific emissions factors to the activity data. Emissions factors were sourced from the U.S. EPA, UK DEFRA, and other country-specific sources.*

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85205.06

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Interpublic requested primary activity data on purchased electricity, district heat, and cooling from its sites. If annual usage data was not available, energy consumption was estimated using intensity factors. The intensity factors were then multiplied by the square footage of each location to estimate energy consumption. Emissions from purchased electricity, purchased chilled water, and purchased district heat (steam) were then calculated by multiplying energy consumption by the appropriate location-based and market-based emissions factors, with country-specific emissions factors applied where possible.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88786.52

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Interpublic requested primary activity data on purchased electricity, district heat, and cooling from its sites. If annual usage data was not available, energy consumption was estimated using intensity factors. The intensity factors were then multiplied by the square footage of each location to estimate energy consumption. Emissions from purchased electricity, purchased chilled water, and purchased district heat (steam) were then calculated by multiplying energy consumption by the appropriate location-based and market-based emissions factors, with country-specific emissions factors applied where possible.

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)

308327.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Interpublic's operational expenses (OPEX) were paired with the best-fit DEFRA (now DENSZ) supply chain emission factors. Interpublic excluded several expense lines not corresponding to purchased goods or services and thus not resulting in direct emissions (such as employee compensation/directors fees, tax payments or bad debt) or expense lines whose emissions were already accounted for in other Scopes/Categories (such as light/heat/power or business travel-related expenses). Interpublic considered only part of the third-party costs (TPC), i.e. excluded third-party media costs.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45318.9

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Interpublic's capital expenses (CAPEX) were paired with the best-fit DEFRA (now DENSZ) supply chain emission factors.

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)

21835.9

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Interpublic's energy usage including natural gas, gasoline, fuel oil, diesel, and steam were paired with the best-fit DEFRA (now DENSZ) well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors. For electricity (including electricity generation for chilled water usage) WTT emissions, the location of each office at the country level was used to determine country-specific DEFRA (now DENSZ) WTT emission factors. For electricity transmission and distribution (T&D) losses, the location of each office at the country level was used to determine country-specific DEFRA (now DENSZ) T&D loss emission factors. Country-specific generation emissions on losses from T&D were sourced from IEA.

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)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are included in Category 1 - Purchased Goods & Services. Category 4 emissions cannot be isolated from the total spend covered by Category 1 and are therefore included in Category 1.

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)

1644.8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Interpublic used an industry average emissions per full-time employee factor based on 2019 CDP responses to calculate waste emissions in the base year. This calculation method has since been updated to reflect country-specific emission factors as opposed to industry-specific factors.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

119933.7

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Flight mileage was calculated by flight length (short, medium, or long-haul) and the seat class. DEFRA emission factors were then applied to the mileage to calculate emissions from air travel. Land travel used DEFRA for emission factors and ad-hoc sources to convert spend data into mileage. Hotel stays used DEFRA emission factors to calculate emissions per room per night.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43412.9

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions factors for commuting were sourced from DEFRA. For teleworking emissions, baseline residential energy intensity by country from IEA's 2020 Global Energy Review were used and recommended ratios of incremental to baseline energy intensity by region from "Estimating Energy Consumption & GHG Emissions for Remote Workers, White Paper, February 2021, Anthesis"

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to IPG.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to IPG.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to IPG.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to IPG.

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to IPG.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to IPG.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to IPG.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to IPG.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to IPG.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to IPG.

(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)

10183

(7.6.3) Methodological details

*Interpublic requested primary activity data on natural gas, diesel, and refrigerant leakage from its largest sites by square footage. For sites without primary activity data, Interpublic used a custom intensity factor to estimate natural gas and fuel oil consumption. The custom intensity factor is then multiplied by square footage to estimate energy consumption. Refrigerant losses were estimated based on square footage using the following formula: 1kg (refrigerant charge)/500 ft2 (estimated cooling) * 10% (operating loss factor) / 1000 * 1300 (GWP) 0.00026 tCO2e per ft2. Scope 1 emissions were then calculated by applying the appropriate location-specific emissions factors to the activity data. Emissions factors were sourced from the IPCC, the U.S. EPA, and other country-specific sources.*

Past year 1

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

9030

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

*Interpublic requested primary activity data on natural gas, diesel, and refrigerant leakage from its largest sites by square footage. For sites without primary activity data, Interpublic used a custom intensity factor to estimate natural gas and fuel oil consumption. The custom intensity factor is then multiplied by square footage to estimate energy consumption. Refrigerant losses were estimated based on square footage using the following formula: 1kg (refrigerant charge)/500 ft2 (estimated cooling) * 10% (operating loss factor) / 1000 * 1300 (GWP) 0.00026 tCO2e per ft2. Scope 1 emissions were then calculated by applying the appropriate location-specific emissions factors to the activity data. Emissions factors were sourced from the IPCC, the U.S. EPA, and other country-specific sources.*

(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)

31950

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

20123

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Annual usage of purchased electricity, purchased chilled water, and purchased district heat (steam) were collected from third-party invoices, where available, for a representative sample of Interpublic locations. If annual usage data was not available or the location was not part of the sample, energy consumption was estimated for purchased electricity and purchased district heat by using a custom Interpublic intensity factor developed based on third-party invoice data. For purchased chilled water, if a location previously confirmed usage of purchased chilled water but was unable to provide current year actual data, consumption was estimated using the district chilled water intensity factor for cooling and refrigeration from CBECS 2018. The intensity factors were then multiplied by the square footage of each location to estimate energy consumption. Emissions from purchased electricity, purchased chilled water, and purchased district heat (steam) were then calculated by multiplying energy consumption by the appropriate location-based and market-based emissions factors, with country-specific emissions factors applied where possible. Energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchased by Interpublic were applied in calculating total Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions for the year ended December 31, 2024. 39,498 MWh of RECs were applied in the U.S. and EU AIB (France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Denmark, Czech Republic, Greece, Finland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland) electricity markets. EACs follow application and retirement guidelines on geography, vintage, certification and retirement established by the GHG Protocol and RE100. EACs applied in calculating total Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions for the year ended December 31, 2024 have been contracted for and retired in full. Emissions related to purchased electricity remaining after the application of EACs were calculated based on the market-based emission factors.

Past year 1

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

34532

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

23403

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Annual usage of purchased electricity, purchased chilled water, and purchased district heat (steam) were collected from third-party invoices, where available, for a representative sample of Interpublic locations. If annual usage data was not available or the location was not part of the sample, energy consumption was estimated for purchased electricity and purchased district heat by using a custom Interpublic intensity factor developed based on third-party invoice data. For purchased chilled water, if a location previously confirmed usage of purchased chilled water but was unable to provide current year actual data, consumption was estimated using the district chilled water intensity factor for cooling and refrigeration from CBECS 2018. The intensity factors were then multiplied by the square footage of each location to estimate energy consumption. Emissions from purchased electricity, purchased chilled water, and purchased district heat (steam) were then calculated by multiplying energy consumption by the appropriate location-based and market-based emissions factors, with country-specific emissions factors applied where

possible. Energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchased by Interpublic were applied in calculating total Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions for the year ended December 31, 2023. 33,016 MWh of RECs were applied in the U.S, India, China (China and Hong Kong), and EU AIB (France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Denmark, Czech Republic, Greece, Finland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland) electricity markets. EACs follow application and retirement guidelines on geography, vintage, certification and retirement established by the GHG Protocol and RE100. EACs applied in calculating total Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions for the year ended December 31, 2023 have been contracted for and retired in full. Emissions related to purchased electricity remaining after the application of EACs were calculated based on the market-based emission factors.

(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

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

163496

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Spend-based method

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

3.8

(7.8.5) Please explain

Interpublic's operational expenses (OPEX) were paired with the best-fit U.S. EPA NAICS supply chain emission factors. Interpublic excluded several expense lines not corresponding to purchased goods or services and thus not resulting in direct emissions (such as employee compensation/directors fees, tax payments or bad debt) or expense lines whose emissions were already accounted for in other Scopes/Categories (such as light/heat/power or business travel-related expenses).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

20892

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ 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

Capital expenses (CAPEX) were paired with the best-fit U.S. EPA NAICS supply chain emission factors.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

12409

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ 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

Use of generation well-to-tank emission factors for natural gas, district heating, & diesel, For electricity, use of generation, transmission, & distribution well-to-tank emissions factors as well as location-based emission factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ 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

Included in Category 1 - Purchased Goods & Services. Category 4 emissions cannot be isolated from the total spend covered by category 1 and are therefore included in category 1.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3558

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ 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

Waste amounts were estimated using averages of waste (US EPA data) generated and recycled in various countries. Assumed that non-recycled waste was entirely landfilled (no combustion).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

82513

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Spend-based method

☑ 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

Annual business travel-related activity and spend data was collected from third-party travel vendor reports for air travel, rail, taxi, and car travel, and hotel nights. Interpublic excluded GHG emissions related to business travel not booked through the Interpublic Travel systems (except for taxi travel booked directly through vendors). Air travel emissions were calculated using the distance based method and applying air travel emissions factors from UK DESNZ. Spend-data for rail and car travel was converted into mileage using the 2023 average passenger fare per mile traveled computed based on information reported by the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) and Amtrak (Monthly Performance Report) for rail and the average cost and distance driven per rental day for rental cars from Time (2023) and Auto Renewal News (2010) and the average cost per mile for taxi and black cars (i.e., ride-sharing) from Uber (2023). Emissions from rail and car travel were then calculated using emissions factors from U.S. EPA and U.K. DESNZ. Emissions from hotel stays were calculated by multiplying the number of hotel nights per country by emissions factors from U.K. DESNZ.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

32814

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ 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

For each employee commuting transportation mode, the associated DEFRA emission factors were used. For employees working at home, IEA residential energy intensity values, location-based electricity factors, US EPA natural gas emission factors, and Anthesis's incremental energy use values were used to calculate emissions. In addition, emissions were estimated by using Interpublic workforce information & site/country-specific data showing modes of transportation.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable - Leased assets accounted for in Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No sold products and thus no downstream transportation/distribution.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No sold products. Interpublic is a services corporation providing marketing solutions.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No sold products. Interpublic is a services corporation providing marketing solutions.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No sold products. Interpublic is a services corporation providing marketing solutions.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No assets that are owned and leased out.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Immaterial to Interpublic emissions.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream emissions.

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

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

215553

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

25746

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

10484

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

0

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

3149

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

83031

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

42472

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	☑ No third-party verification or assurance

(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?

☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2127

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

REC application increased from 2023 to 2024 by 6,482 MWh (39,498 MWh in 2024 compared to 33,016 in 2023). With floorspace energy intensity remaining constant from 2023 to 2024 (0.018 MWh/sq. ft.), the additional RECs were a main driver in reducing market-based Scope 2 emissions. Market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 7% from 2023 to 2024 driven mainly by increased purchase of RECs.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2514

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Interpublic has reduced its energy use at data centers by transitioning our servers to the cloud, resulting in the reduction of physical footprint of our data center operations. Our cloud hosting providers regularly supply Interpublic with our carbon savings achieved from moving to the cloud, which helps measure our progress toward company-wide emissions-related targets.

Divestment

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Mergers

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1428

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 1and 2 (location-based) emissions fell 3% from 2023 to 2024. While Interpublic's floorspace emissions intensity stayed consistent with last year (0.0039 MTCO2e/sq ft), a 4.61% reduction in operating floorspace led to a decrease in total energy consumption and contributed to a 3% decrease in location-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

(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?

☑ Market-based

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

☑ No

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

☑ 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

☑ CO2

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

8130.58

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ CH4

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

10.68

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ N2O

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

6.62

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ HFCs

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

1938

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☑ Other, please specify :CO2e

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

97.48

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65.1

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

81.4

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

81.4

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

145.5

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

389.5

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

389.5

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.1

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

10.7

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

1.2

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.1

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

2.6

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

2.6

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66.1

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

35.7

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

5.7

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188.2

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

65.3

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

65.3

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

420.7

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

98.6

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

98.6

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73.9

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

109

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

109

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

311.2

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

719.9

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

719.9

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150.1

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

128.6

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

128.6

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.6

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

61.4

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

3.1

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29.3

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

11.2

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

0.6

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.6

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

5.9

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

5.9

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76.1

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

114.3

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

114.3

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.4

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

11.2

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

6.8

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122.5

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

52.5

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

22.1

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

376.2

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

611.3

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

180.7

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.9

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

49.3

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

3.5

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.6

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

149.3

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

149.3

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.6

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

22.6

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

4.1

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

718.1

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

2586.7

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

2586.7

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.5

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

3.1

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

5.3

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.6

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

1309.4

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

1309.4

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113.4

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

104.8

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

16.7

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100.5

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

206

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

206

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

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

0.2

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

0.2

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.7

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

12.8

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

12.8

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.8

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

33

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

33

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.2

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

0.1

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

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63

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

126.2

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

126.2

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94.2

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

249.6

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

249.6

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115.1

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

132

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

5.2

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.4

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

34.8

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

34.8

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.6

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

0.5

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

0.2

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56.1

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

53.8

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

53.8

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87

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

292.3

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

292.3

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71.7

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

178.5

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

201.5

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.8

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

22.5

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

3.2

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.8

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

27.9

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

27.9

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.5

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

55.7

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

55.7

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39.2

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

51.7

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

40.9

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.7

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

42.7

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

42.7

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37.5

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

91.3

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

91.3

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90.6

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

141.5

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

141.5

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.7

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

144.9

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

144.9

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

215.8

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

160.8

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

56.5

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.4

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

1.8

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

0.8

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.2

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

2.9

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

1.5

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.1

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

34.4

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

34.4

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49.5

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

88.4

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

88.4

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

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

23.3

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

23.3

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25

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

43

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

43

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.5

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

55.5

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

55.5

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155.6

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

1319.8

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

1319.8

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

802.1

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

975.5

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

1626.2

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4804.6

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

20609.1

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

9096.4

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

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

3.2

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

3.2

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

☑ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Stationary combustion*	*8245*
Row 2	*Fugitive emissions*	*1938*

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

☑ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Office electricity consumption*	*18959*	*17615*
Row 2	*Data center electricity consumption*	*11149*	*665.67*
Row 3	*Office heating*	*1460*	*1460*
Row 4	*Office cooling*	*382*	*382*

(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)

10183

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

31950

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

20123

(7.22.4) Please explain

Scopes 1 and 2 emissions include only entities Interpublic consolidated in our financial statements.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Scopes 1 and 2 emissions include only entities Interpublic consolidated in our financial statements.

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

☑ 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)	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	☑ No

(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

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

43919.17

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

43919.17

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

39498.07

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

45720.15

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

85218.22

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6848.39

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

6848.39

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1307.84

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

1307.84

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

39498.07

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

97795.55

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

137293.62

(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	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	☑ No

(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

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Interpublic does not use sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Interpublic does not use sustainable biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Interpublic does not use "other renewable fuels".

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

542.76

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43376.4

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Interpublic does not use "other non-renewable fuels".

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43919.17

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No additional comments.

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From CRS/Green-e certified facilities for US and Canada electricity consumption

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

509.66

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

823.55

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

465.78

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

281.54

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1149.31

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

256.56

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

134.78

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

127.9

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

125.9

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Hungary

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

103.12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

100.77

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

120.56

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

63.7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Finland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62.97

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113.76

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57.53

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0.67

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From EU AIB system for European Union electricity consumption

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

262.68

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

0

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

37.65

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

271.02

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

571.35

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

581.7

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

0

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

90.64

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

652.61

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

1324.95

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

100.77

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

0

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

14.44

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

103.98

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

219.19

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.26

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

0

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

0.61

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

4.4

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

9.27

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

256.56

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

0

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

31.96

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

311.39

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

599.91

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

836.64

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

0

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

108.89

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

783.88

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

1729.41

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2254.5

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

0

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

162.49

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

2010.19

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

4427.18

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

298.47

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

0

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

42.78

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

307.95

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

649.20

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1163.74

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

0

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

180.08

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

1296.46

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

2640.28

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

548.94

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

0

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

86.73

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

625.14

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

1260.81

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

120.56

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

0

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

17.28

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

124.4

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

262.24

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

127.9

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

0

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

18.33

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

131.98

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

278.21

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30.69

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

0

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

4.4

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

31.67

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

66.76

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

307.32

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

0

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

44.04

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

317.08

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

668.44

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62.97

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

0

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

94.09

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

64.98

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

222.04

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

509.66

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

0

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

76.66

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

551.94

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

1138.26

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1149.31

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

0

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

649.52

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

1695.11

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

3493.94

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

134.78

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

0

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

19.32

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

139.08

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

293.18

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

216.44

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

0

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

31.02

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

223.32

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

470.78

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

103.12

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

0

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

14.78

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

106.4

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

224.30

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3300.72

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

0

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

523.81

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

2973.04

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

6797.57

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.13

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

0

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

1.6

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

11.49

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

24.22

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2871.77

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

0

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

104.1

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

125.72

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

3101.59

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

281.54

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

0

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

63.25

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

400.82

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

745.61

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

367.98

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

0

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

116.87

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

418.53

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

903.38

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.62

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

0

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

0.23

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

1.67

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

3.52

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22.99

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

0

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

3.3

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

23.72

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

50.01

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63.92

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

0

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

9.16

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

65.95

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

139.03

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.67

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

0

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

0.1

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

0.69

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

1.46

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

181.22

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

0

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

36.46

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

262.45

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

480.13

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

646.66

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

0

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

53.42

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

386.03

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

1086.11

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

465.78

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

0

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

66.75

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

480.23

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

1012.76

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

470.8

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

0

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

2.97

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

21.35

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

495.12

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63.7

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

0

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

9.13

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

65.73

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

138.56

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

226.4

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

0

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

32.45

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

233.59

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

492.44

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

389.75

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

0

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

50.36

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

362.54

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

802.65

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

243.55

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

0

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

31.11

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

323.02

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

597.68

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

125.9

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

0

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

18.04

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

129.91

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

273.85

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55.72

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

0

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

7.99

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

57.49

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

121.20

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

131.05

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

0

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

18.78

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

135.21

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

285.04

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

170.95

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

0

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

24.5

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

176.39

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

371.84

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

108.06

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

0

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

15.49

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

111.5

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

235.05

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

151.41

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

0

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

21.7

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

156.22

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

329.33

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

353.47

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

0

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

56.67

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

407.96

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

818.10

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

115.71

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

0

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

16.58

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

119.39

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

251.68

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

823.55

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

0

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

135.02

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

972.09

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

1930.66

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

113.76

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

0

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

16.3

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

117.38

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

247.44

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57.53

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

0

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

8.25

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

59.36

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

125.14

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56.95

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

0

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

8.16

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

58.76

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

123.87

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

199.77

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

0

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

28.63

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

206.11

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

434.51

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39.86

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

0

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

5.71

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

41.12

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

86.69

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

100.84

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

0

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

14.45

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

104.05

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

219.34

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

110.93

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

0

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

15.9

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

114.46

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

241.29

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2992.06

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

0

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

90.05

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

648.31

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

3730.42

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3587.83

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

0

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

1170.97

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

3545.35

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

8304.15

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57201.39

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

0

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

3646.52

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

20807.03

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

81654.94

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40.27

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

0

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

5.77

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

41.54

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

87.58

(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

0.0000028345

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

30306.2

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

10691700000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

REC application increased from 2023 to 2024 by 6,482 MWh (39,498 MWh compared to 33,016). With floorspace energy intensity remaining constant from 2023 to 2024 (0.018 MWh/sq. ft.), the additional RECs were a main driver in reducing market-based Scope 2 emissions. Market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 7% from 2023 to 2024 driven mainly by increased purchase of RECs. Interpublic has also reduced energy use at data centers by transitioning our servers to the cloud, resulting in the reduction of physical footprint of our data center operations. Our cloud hosting providers regularly supply Interpublic with our carbon savings achieved from moving to the cloud, which helps measure our progress toward company-wide emissions-related targets. Finally, Scope 1and 2 (location-based) emissions fell 3% from 2023 to 2024. While Interpublic's floorspace emissions intensity stayed consistent with last year (0.0039 MTCO2e/sq ft), a 4.61% reduction in operating floorspace led to a decrease in total energy consumption and contributed to a 3% decrease in location-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

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

☑ 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

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

IPG-SBTi-APPROVED-Certificate-INGS-USA-001-OFF.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/01/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

☑ Market-based

(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)

7315.69

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

88786.52

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

96102.210

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

48051.105

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10183

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20123

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

30306.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

☑ 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

136.93

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Interpublic has set science-based targets including reaching a 50% reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (2019 baseline) by 2030.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Interpublic continues to focus on reducing our GHG emissions, and this target is part of our climate action plan which aims to reach net-zero carbon across our global operations by 2040.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Interpublic's actions to achieve its Scope 1 and Scope 2 center on reducing the environmental impact of our operations – such as employee business travel, supplier selection and how we manage our physical workspaces. Initiatives that have reduced energy and electricity usage include: (1) Purchase of RECs in incremental year-over-year increases until we achieve 100% renewable electricity across our global operations. At the end of 2024, we had reached approximately 46% renewable energy usage. (2) Minimum standards for new office spaces: All new tenant buildouts since the beginning of 2016 are required to be in buildings that are LEED-certified, whenever feasible. (3) Relocating for better resource use: By moving our offices into more energy-efficient buildings, we reduce our resource use such as electricity, heating and air conditioning. Therefore, maximizing energy efficiency in tenant spaces and office buildings is incorporated into Interpublic real estate policies. (4) Energy conservation: In addition to working in ENERGY STAR and LEED-certified buildings whenever possible, we encourage employees to ensure resource efficiency by switching off all energy-consuming equipment when not in use. Interpublic companies are encouraged to employ efficient energy-use planning measures (i.e. lighting, climate control, HVAC) to lower emissions. (5) Efficiency through sharing space: Sharing facilities is another component to reducing our energy usage and carbon footprint. Interpublic's real estate policies require companies to seek solutions within the existing portfolio of office space before leasing additional space. (6) Green design and green spaces: We encourage Interpublic companies to utilize "green designs" including open space planning, efficient-energy use-planning measures (i.e. lighting, climate control, HVAC) to generate lower emissions and strategies to contribute positively to environmental protection, such as green roofs. (7) IT efficiencies: Interpublic implements energy efficiency programs and sustainable standards in managing our information technology (IT) operations, such as data centers. Since data centers account for about 27% of Interpublic's Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) GHG emissions, moving our hardware and software systems from Interpublic locations to our providers' energy-efficient data centers helps significantly reduce our carbon emissions and achieve Interpublic's climate commitments.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

IPG-SBTi-APPROVED-Certificate-INGS-USA-001-OFF.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/01/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

308327.5

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

45318.9

(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)

21835.9

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1644.8

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

119933.7

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43412.9

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

540473.700

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

540473.700

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (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 (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

378331.590

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

163496

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20892

(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)

12409

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3558

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

82513

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

32814

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

315682.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

315682.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

☑ 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

138.64

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Interpublic has set science-based targets including reaching a 30% reduction of Scope 3 emissions included in this inventory (2019 baseline) by 2030.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Interpublic has set this science-based target to emphasize reductions in the Scope that contributes the most to Interpublic's overall inventory.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Interpublic plans to achieve this Scope 3 reduction target through various avenues, including smarter and more efficient employee business travel and supplier and client engagement. For example, Interpublic encourages the use of virtual meetings, telepresence applications and other technologies when practical from a business perspective. Our domestic and international travel policies provide employees with detailed guidance on reducing carbon emissions associated with employee business travel and commuting. We also use the Tripkicks platform, an environmental feature within our online booking program. The Tripkicks tool sorts travel by carbon emissions to help employees select options that are less damaging to the environment, including the consideration of rail travel over air and carefully selecting air travel class. The tool also displays eco-friendly booking options and hotel health/wellness amenities. In late 2023, Interpublic added the option of generating individual travel reports for each employee, including carbon dioxide (CO2) calculations for air travel, and identifying trends and opportunities to affect the company's environmental footprint. In early 2024, we launched emissions calculations for rail travel and hotel stays. We also have a supplier engagement program to gain insights into this component of our emissions, and ultimately work to lower its contributions. We intend to continually grow this program each year to ensure we're actively monitoring progress toward our targets. Our Supplier Code of Conduct includes a request that suppliers, wherever possible, reduce their total emissions by 30% by 2030 (2019 baseline) and reach net-zero carbon by 2040. All suppliers are also requested to disclose their emissions data on an annual basis by responding to the CDP Climate Change questionnaire, and to develop an emissions reduction roadmap. Lastly, Interpublic supports our clients' climate action strategies by working together to reduce our own emissions as well as the emissions associated with the work we do for clients. Interpublic and our companies now proactively review the climate impacts of prospective clients that operate in the oil, energy and utility sectors before accepting new work. Interpublic is also exploring opportunities to evaluate the environmental impact of the advertising and marketing services we offer to clients.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ No

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

06/01/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

☑ Low-carbon energy source(s)

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

217939.7

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0.31

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

46

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

45.83

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Interpublic has set a target to procure 100% of its electricity through renewable sources by the year 2030.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Interpublic's commitment to sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030, applies to our entire portfolio.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Interpublic continues to focus on reducing our GHG emissions, and this target is part of our climate action plan which aims to source RECs from reliable, location-specific sources, covering 100% of purchased electricity by 2030.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Interpublic plans to achieve this target through the investment in renewable electricity, through the purchase of RECs in incremental year-over-year increases until we achieve 100% renewable electricity across our global operations. As of the end of the 2024 reporting year, Interpublic had purchased enough RECs to cover 46% of total purchased electricity.

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/01/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

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

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Portfolio wide

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

This target is part of a broader effort to reduce overall emissions across the portfolio.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

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

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Interpublic monitors its overall emission reductions and energy efficiency standards to review its progress toward becoming net-zero by 2040.

(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.

☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*1*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*2*	*18274*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Wind

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13124

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

95950

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Interpublic aims to use 100% renewable energy by 2030. In 2024, we used 39,498 MWh (or 46% of the annual power consumption of our office buildings) of renewable energy.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Supplier engagement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3300

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Interpublic considers environmental impacts throughout our global activities and planning, and we expect our suppliers and business partners to do the same. Interpublic's expectations for our suppliers, including their employees, agents and subcontractors, are outlined in Interpublic's Supplier Code of Conduct. To better engage with our vendors on their ESG performance and strategies implemented, Interpublic has rolled out a supplier outreach program. Through this supplier engagement program Interpublic is collecting data to understand and ultimately work to lower this important component of our Scope 3 emissions.

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Interpublic has formed an ESG Steering Committee, overseen by the CFO and with representatives from Interpublic's various business functions including Human Resources; Inclusion & Impact; Communications; Information Technology; Real Estate; Procurement; Investor Relations; Travel; Legal; Finance; Treasury; and Controllers. The Committee is tasked with Coordinating and promoting Interpublic's efforts on climate-related issues, including the review of our annual sustainability

budgets and monitoring progress toward our climate targets and other commitments. The Committee has hired The Governance & Accountability Institute to assist the Company in developing and implementing its emissions reduction activities and policy. Interpublic's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) spearheads the company's global sustainability programs. The CSO is designated with overseeing Interpublic's efforts on ESG-related issues at the consolidated corporate level. Her responsibilities include monitoring the company's ESG performance and assessing and managing related risks and opportunities. She formally reports to the Board on an annual basis, with written updates quarterly. The CSO also reports to the SVP, Global Communications, where the ESG team sits, while managing its own financial budget related to ESG strategy, including the implementation of GHG reduction practices.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Employees and Interpublic agencies who demonstrate commitment to climate action, energy efficiency, and sustainability through internal projects and client-related work have the opportunity to be recognized in internal and external communications platforms. Recognition is given internally through Interpublic's Essential ESG Newsletter which is distributed to employees quarterly. Externally, the Company first published STRONGER in April 2014, its new report on corporate citizenship at the Interpublic companies. STRONGER has now been transformed into a dynamic site (https://www.interpublic.com/our-values/sustainability-purpose/) that showcases a sampling of the agencies' client-related work on social issues in the communities where employees live and work, as well as a snapshot of Interpublic's programming in the area of environmental responsibility. The Company encourages its agencies to report their activities and initiatives in this area to be considered for recognition on this site. Employee incentives ensure that Interpublic continues to take action to address climate change on three levels: reducing the environmental impact of our operations; supporting our clients' progress to reduce their own emissions; and driving public consensus around the urgency of achieving a net-zero world.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Interpublic's ESG Steering Committee, a management-level committee, meets regularly and is responsible for identifying and remediating operational, financial and regulatory risks to Interpublic and its companies that may be posed by climate change and other ESG issues. In 2024, Interpublic did not have any significant fines, violations, or other non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2020, Interpublic established the Sustainability Allies, a business resource group that provides opportunities to share information about environmental initiatives across Interpublic, brainstorms eco-conscious solutions for our work and hosts educational events. Interpublic Sustainability Allies includes individual members with various disciplines and job functions from companies across our global network. Employee training is another essential part of ensuring that our operations advance our ESG goals. Beginning in 2022, our revised Environmental Sustainability Policy has been incorporated into training for all new hires globally and is included in

employees' annual Code of Conduct training. Interpublic is committed to building broad-based employee awareness of environmental impacts and best practices across our network. This increases our impacts on-site and extends positive behaviors beyond Interpublic offices, including into employees' remote workspaces. Interpublic regularly communicates with employees about the value of individual responsibility to change behaviors and highlights client work across our network that advances climate action. The practices called for in our Environmental Sustainability Policy are promoted regularly throughout the company. Launched by the Interpublic travel department several years ago, our program to track travel-related carbon emissions was among the first to be instituted at a Fortune 500 company. Interpublic encourages the use of virtual meetings, telepresence applications and other technologies when practical from a business perspective. Our domestic and international travel policies provide employees with detailed guidance on reducing carbon emissions associated with employee business travel and commuting. In 2023, Interpublic's IT team completed a set of upgrades to all conference rooms at corporate headquarters. The enhanced virtual meeting capabilities aim to make collaboration more efficient and reduce unnecessary travel. In late 2023, Interpublic also added the option of generating individual travel reports for each employee, including carbon dioxide (CO2) calculations for air travel, and identifying trends and opportunities to affect the company's environmental footprint. In early 2024, we launched emissions calculations for rail travel and hotel stays.

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

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

☑ No

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

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

☑ Education & awareness

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	☑ No

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	☑ Not assessed	*N/A*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	☑ Not assessed	*N/A*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	☑ Not assessed	*N/A*
Ramsar sites	☑ Not assessed	*N/A*
Key Biodiversity Areas	☑ Not assessed	*N/A*
Other areas important for biodiversity	☑ Not assessed	*N/A*

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	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party	Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party
	☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*At this time, it is not an immediate priority to seek external assurance for environmental information.*

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)