Glossary

Non-IFRS alternative performance measures (APM) are defined below:

Term	Short Form	Definition			
APM cash		Total cash excluding balances within consolidated structured entities.			
APM earnings per share	EPS	APM profit after tax (annualised when reporting a six-month period's results) divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares as detailed in note 15.			
APM Group profit before tax		Group profit before tax adjusted for the impact of the consolidated structured entities (see note 4). As at 31 March, this is calculated as follows:			
				2024	2023
		Profit before tax		**£530.80**	£251.0m
		Plus/Less consolidated structured entities		**£67.0m**	£7.1m
		APM Group profit/(loss) before tax		**£597.8m**	£258.1m
Assets under management	AUM	Value of all funds and assets managed by the Group. AUM is calculated by adding third-party AUM and the value of the Balance Sheet Investment Portfolio.			
				2024	2023
		Third Party AUM		**$94.5bn**	$77.0bn
		Balance Sheet Investment Portfolio		**$3.9bn**	$3.2bn
		Total AUM		**$98.4bn**	$80.2bn
Available cash		Total available cash comprises APM cash less regulatory liquidity requirements.			
				2024	2023
		APM cash		**£627.4m**	£550.0m
		Regulatory liquidity requirement		**(£53.0)m**	(£44.0)m
		Available cash		**£574.4m**	£506.0m
Balance sheet investment portfolio		The balance sheet investment portfolio represents financial assets from the statement of financial position, adjusted for the impact of the consolidated structured entities and excluding derivatives.			
				2024	2023
		Total non current and current financial assets	Note 4	**£3,080.3m**	£2,924.6m
		Derivative (assets)		**(£10.3)m**	(£22.6)m
		Total balance sheet investment portfolio		**£3,070.0m**	£2,902m
Cash profit	PICP	Cash profit is defined as internally reported profit before tax and incentive schemes, adjusted for non-cash items			
				2024	2023
		APM profit before tax		**£597.8m**	£258.1m
		Add back incentive schemes		**£171.9m**	£151.8m
		Other adjustments		**(£258.8)m**	£121.9m
		Cash profit		**£510.9m**	£531.8m
Earnings per share	EPS	Profit after tax (annualised when reporting a six-month period's results) divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares as detailed in note 15.			
EBITDA		Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation.			
Equalisation		When new third-party clients subscribe to a closed-end fund after the first close, they pay a pre-agreed return to clients who subscribed to the fund at an earlier close. This compensates those clients for their capital being tied up for longer. This is referred to as 'equalisation' and can result in gain or loss for earlier investors compared to the latest fund valuation.			
Group cashflows from operating activities- APM		Group cashflows from operating activities – APM is net cash flows from operating activities adjusted for interest paid			
				2024	2023
		Group cashflows from operating activities- APM		**£388.9m**	£395.0m
		Interest paid		**(£49.3)m**	(£63.5)m
		Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	Note 4	**£339.6m**	£331.5m

Glossary continued

Term	Short Form	Definition			
Group cashflows from financing activities - APM		Group cashflows from financing activities – APM is net cash flows from financing activities adjusted for interest paid and the payment of principal portion of lease liabilities			
				2024	**2023**
		Group cashflows from financing activities - APM		**£241.6m**	(£533.4)m
		Interest paid		**£49.3m**	£63.5m
		Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		**(£8.4)m**	(£6.8)m
		Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	Note 4	**(£282.5)m**	(£476.7)m
Net cash flows used in investing activities		Other operating cashflows is net cash flows from investing activities adjusted for the payment of principal portion of lease liabilities			
				2024	**2023**
		Net cash flows used in investing activities		**£22.0m**	(£70.0)m
		Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		**(£8.4)m**	(£6.8)m
		Other operating cashflows		**£13.6m**	(£76.8)m
Interest expense		Interest expense excludes the cost of financing associated with the consolidated structured entities. See note 10 for a full reconciliation.			
Net asset value per share		Total equity from the statement of financial position adjusted for the impact of the consolidated structured entities divided by the closing number of ordinary shares. As at 31 March, this is calculated as follows:			
				2024	**2023**
		Total equity (See note 4)		**£2,295.4m**	£1,977.4m
		Closing number of ordinary shares		**286,699,346**	285,082,287
		Net asset value per share		**801p**	694p
		On an IFRS basis Net Asset Value as follows:			
				2024	**2023**
		Total equity (See note 4)		**£2,299.7m**	£2,045.2m
		Closing number of ordinary shares		**286,699,346**	285,082,287
		Net asset value per share		**802p**	717p

Glossary continued

Term	Short Form	Definition
Net current assets		The total of cash, plus current financial assets, plus other current assets, less current liabilities as internally reported. This excludes the consolidated structured entities. As at 31 March, this is calculated as follows:

	2024	2023
Cash	**£627.4m**	£550.0m
Current financial assets	**£366.6m**	£282.4m
Other current assets	**£299.1m**	£243.7m
Current financial liabilities	**(£268.4)m**	(£79.1)m
Other current liabilities	**(£255.8)m**	(£157.7)m
Net current assets	**£768.9m**	£839.3m

On an IFRS basis net current assets are as follows:

	2024	2023
Cash	**£990.0m**	£957.5m
Current financial assets	**–**	–
Other current assets	**£486.3m**	£307.3m
Disposal groups held for sale	**0**	£578.3m
Current financial liabilities	**(£259.3)m**	(£64.3)m
Other current liabilities	**(£576.2)m**	(£501.0)m
Liabilities directly associated with disposal groups held for sale	**0**	(£204.0)m
Net current assets	**£640.8m**	£1,073.8m

Term	Short Form	Definition
Net financial debt		Net financial debt includes available cash whereas gearing uses gross borrowings and is therefore not impacted by movements in cash balances. Gross drawn debt less available cash of the Group, as at 31 March, is calculated as follows:

	2024	2023
Total liabilities held at unamortised cost	**£1447.4m**	£1653.4m
Impact of upfront fees/unamortised discount	**£0.6m**	£1.6m
Gross drawn debt (see page 64)	**£1,538.0m**	£1,538.0m
Less available cash	**(£574.4)m**	(£506.0)m
Net debt	**£873.6m**	£1,032.0m

Glossary continued

Term	Short Form	Definition		
Net gearing		Net debt, excluding the consolidated structured entities, divided by total equity from the statement of financial position adjusted for the impact of the consolidated structured entities. As at 31 March, this is calculated as follows:		
			2024	**2023**
		Net debt	**£874m**	£1,032m
		Shareholders' equity	**£2,295.4m**	£1,977.4m
		Net gearing	**0.38x**	0.52x
Net Investment Returns		Net Investment Returns is the total of interest income, capital gains, dividend and other income generated by the balance sheet investment portfolio less asset impairments.		
Operating cashflow		Operating cashflow represents the cash generated from operating activities from the statement of cashflows, adjusted for the impact of the consolidated structured entities. See note 4 for a full reconciliation.		
Operating profit margin		Fund Management Company profit before tax divided by Fund Management Company total revenue. As at 31 March this is calculated as follows:		
			2024	**2023**
		Fund Management Company profit before tax	**£374.4m**	£310.7m
		Fund Management Company total revenue	**£652.0m**	£539.9m
		Operating profit margin	**57.4%**	57.5%
Third Party Fee Earning AUM		AUM for which the Group is paid a management fee or performance fee. Fee-earning AUM is determined by the fee basis on which the fund earns fees, either commitments or investments.		
Total available liquidity		Total available liquidity comprises available cash and undrawn debt facilities.		
Total fund size		Total fund size is the sum of third-party AUM and ICG plc's commitment to that fund.		
Weighted-average fee rate		An average fee rate across all strategies based on fee earning AUM in which the fees earned are weighted based on the relative AUM.		

Glossary continued

Other definitions which have not been identified as non-IFRS GAAP alternative performance measures are as follows:

Term	Short Form	Definition
Additions (of AUM)		Within AUM: New commitments of capital by clients including recycled AUM. Within third-party fee-earning AUM: the aggregate of new commitments of capital by clients that pay fees on committed capital, and deployment of capital that charges fees on invested capital.
AIFMD		The EU Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive.
Alternative performance measure	APM	These are non-IFRS financial measures.
CAGR		Compound Annual Growth Rate.
Catch-up fees		Fees charged to investors who commit to a fund charging fees on commitments after its first close. This has the impact of backdating their commitment thereby aligning all investors in the fund.
Client base		Client base includes all direct investment fund and liquid credit fund investors.
Closed-end fund		A fund where investor's commitments are fixed for the duration of the fund and the fund has a defined investment period.
Co-investment	Co-invest	A direct investment made alongside or in a fund taking a pro-rata share of all instruments.
Collateralised Loan Obligation	CLO	CLO is a type of investment grade security backed by a pool of loans.
Close		A stage in fundraising whereby a fund is able to release or draw down the capital contractually committed at that date.
Default		An 'event of default' is defined as: A company fails to make timely payment of principal and/or interest under the contractual terms of any financial obligation by the required payment date A restructuring of the company's obligations as a result of distressed circumstances A company enters into bankruptcy or receivership
Deal Vintage Bonus		DVB awards are a long-term employee incentive, enabling certain investment teams, excluding Executive Directors, to share in the future realised profits from certain investments within the Group's balance sheet portfolio.
Direct investment funds		Funds which invest in self-originated transactions for which there is a low volume, illiquid secondary market.
DPI		Distributed to Paid-In Capital
Employee Benefit Trust	EBT	Special purpose vehicle used to purchase ICG plc shares which are used to satisfy share options and awards granted under the Group's employee share schemes.
Environmental, Social and Governance	ESG	Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria are a set of standards for a company's operations that socially conscious investors use to screen potential investments.
Financial Conduct Authority	FCA	Regulates conduct by both retail and wholesale financial service companies in provision of services to consumers.
Financial Reporting Council	FRC	The UK's independent regulator responsible for promoting high quality corporate governance and reporting.
Fund		A pool of third-party capital allocated to a specific investment strategy or strategies, managed by ICG plc or its affiliates.
Fund Management Company	FMC	The Group's fund management business, which sources and manages investments on behalf of the IC and third-party funds.
Fund level leverage		Debt facilities utilised by funds to finance assets.
Gross money on invested capital	Gross MOIC	Total realised and unrealised value of investments (before deduction of any fees), divided by the total invested cost.
HMRC		HM Revenue & Customs, the UK tax authority.
IAS		International Accounting Standards.
IFRS		International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the United Kingdom.
Illiquid assets		Asset classes which are not actively traded.
Internal Rate of Return	IRR	The annualised return received by an investor in a fund. It is calculated from cash drawn from and returned to the investor together with the residual value of the asset.

Glossary continued

Term	Short Form	Definition
Investment Company	IC	The Investment Company invests the Group's balance sheet to seed and accelerate emerging strategies, and invests alongside the Group's more established funds to align interests between the Group's client, employees and shareholders. It also supports a number of costs including for certain central functions, a part of the Executive Directors' compensation and the portion of the investment teams' compensation linked to the returns of the balance sheet investment portfolio.
Key Person		Certain funds have a designated Key Person. The departure of a Key Person without adequate replacement triggers a contractual right for investors to cancel their commitments or kick-out of the Group as fund manager.
Key performance indicator	KPI	A business metric used to evaluate factors that are crucial to the success of an organisation.
Key risk indicator	KRI	A measure used to indicate how risky an activity is. It is an indicator of the possibility of future adverse impact.
Liquid assets		Asset classes with an active, established market in which assets may be readily bought and sold.
LTM EBITDA		Last twelve month's earning before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation.
Market movements		Market movements of AUM comprises revaluation of non-USD denominated funds and changes in net asset value for funds where the measurement of AUM is based on the fund net asset value.
Money multiple	MOIC or MM	Cumulative returns divided by original capital invested.
Net currency assets		Net assets excluding certain items including; trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, property plant and equipment, cash balances held by the Group's fund management entities and current and deferred tax assets and liabilities.
Open-ended fund		A fund which remains open to new commitments and where an investor's commitment may be redeemed with appropriate notice.
Performance fees	Carried interest or Carry	Share of profits that the fund manager is due once it has returned the cost of investment and agreed preferred return to investors.
Realisation		The return of invested capital in the form of principal, rolled-up interest and/or capital gain.
Realisations (of AUM)		Reductions in AUM due to capital being returned to investors and/or no longer able to be called by the fund, and the reduction in AUM due to step-downs.
Recycle (of AUM)		Where the fund is able to re-invest capital that has previously been invested and then realised. This is typically only within a defined period during the fund's investment period and is generally subject to certain requirements.
Relevant investments		Relevant investments include all direct investments within ICG's Structured and Private Equity asset class and Infrastructure Equity strategy, where ICG has sufficient influence. Sufficient influence is defined by SBTi as follows: at least 25% of fully diluted shares and at least a board seat.
RCF		Revolving credit facility
Seed investments		Investments within the balance sheet investment portfolio that the Group anticipates transferring to a fund in due course, typically made where the Group is seeding new strategies in anticipation of raising a fund.
Step-down		A reduction in AUM resulting from the end of the investment period in an existing fund or when a subsequent fund starts to invest. Funds that charge fees on committed capital during the investment period will normally shift to charging fees on net invested capital post step-down. There is generally the ability to continue to call further capital from funds that have had a step-down in certain circumstances.
Separately Managed Account	SMA	Third-party capital committed by a single investor allocated to a specific investment strategy or strategies, managed by ICG plc or its affiliates.
Science-based target	SBT	A decarbonisation target independently validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) which defines and promotes best practice in science-based target setting in line with the latest climate science.
Structured entities		Entities which are classified as investment funds, credit funds or CLOs and are deemed to be controlled by the Group, through its interests in either an investment, loan, fee receivable, guarantee or commitment.
Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures		The TCFD was created by the Financial Stability Board to develop recommendations on the types of information that companies should disclose to support investors, lenders, and insurance underwriters in appropriately assessing and pricing a specific set of risks related to climate change.
Total AUM		The aggregate of the Third Party AUM and the Balance Sheet investment portfolio.
UK Corporate Governance Code	The Code	Sets out standards of good practice in relation to board leadership and effectiveness, remuneration, accountability and relations with shareholders.
Principles for Responsible Investment	UN PRI	The Principles for Responsible Investment is an independent association promoting responsible investment to its network in order to enhance returns and better manage risks of investments.

Basis of preparation for GHG emissions statement

The Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) of the Group and Company are prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, aligned with the Scope 2 Guidance, and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. ICG has attempted to use as much actual data to calculate its GHG emissions as possible, but there are circumstances where data has been estimated through a variety of methods according to the emissions source and the data available. The information below provides further detail into the calculations, estimation approaches and limitations of data we had to calculate our operational CO_2e.

Reporting Period

ICG's GHG emissions reporting period of 1 April to 31 March is in line with our Annual Report and Accounts, however the GHG emissions footprint was completed prior to 31 March for the purpose of timely disclosure in the Annual Report and Accounts 2024. To align the periods, ICG calculated the footprint by utilising actual data across the determined GHG emissions sources for the calendar year (1 January – 31 December 2023). The January – March 2023 data was then used as a proxy for the January – March 2024 period. This method was conducted in line with previous ICG GHG emissions calculations and therefore provides comparability between years.

The exception to this rule was the old USA office. This office was closed on 31 January 2023. However all energy consumption for this office was attributed to the prior reporting period rather than using proxy data.

There are instances where some serviced offices are unable to obtain data for the period requested. In this situation, we obtain data for the closest possible period which acts as a proxy for the year. This is evident in one small office where the landlord only releases service charge data one year in arrears.

The main change in the site list for the current reporting period is only one site being operational in the US, where for the prior reporting period there were two. A smaller amendment for the current reporting period is the removal of the Amsterdam office from the site list, due to the site now falling under the threshold of five employees.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, waste generated in operations, and fuel and energy related activities

For all sites we used actual data from periodic utility bills, and secondary data provided by landlords for service charge costs that were split by floor space rented. In periods where we were unable to obtain actual data covering the whole year, we utilised an extrapolation method which calculated the average daily use from actual data and extrapolated it to replace missing data to ensure a full 365 days of readings. This approach was used for gas heating (when present), electricity, water and waste (when available) and Scope 3 Fuel-related energy activities. Serviced offices unable to obtain waste and water data from landlords were not included in this statement and are insignificant to the footprint.

F-Gas use is based on air-conditioning units only. However, for our global offices where this often falls under the operational control of the landlord, it can be hard to obtain this information. Due to the sporadic nature of top ups to air conditioning units, and the minimal effect that top-ups will have on the carbon footprint of our small offices, unless we receive the data from the landlord, this is assumed to be zero. For the larger offices, we make a concerted effort to obtain this information and in the case of the UK, we have control over the maintenance of these units and can obtain this information.

Renewable energy certificates are provided by energy suppliers in differing quality of presentation. This often depends on the maturity of the renewable energy market in the specific country. ICG seeks the form of Guarantee of origin/REGO certificates or power purchase agreements from the local supplier or renewable energy tariffs. ICG requests 100% renewable energy tariffs from its suppliers if available, however where the supplied certificate does not state this explicitly, it is assumed that this is the case for the market-based GHG emissions. In some cases energy is not procured by ICG but the landlord/property agent, and therefore ICG has less control over the electricity purchased.

Changes from the previous inventory

District heating related GHG emissions were added to the Scope 2 purchased heat category. This was not previously known until the reporting period. Landlords have provided this extra level of information this year. There are two facilities with district heating. Emissions are calculated based on the supplier emissions factors. Where the supplier emissions factors are not available (due to the landlord purchasing the energy, the DEFRA factors have been used because the offices that use district heating are small, and the consumption is a minor element of the carbon footprint.

During the move to the new US office in the prior reporting period, the energy consumption and sources were not known. Taking a conservative approach, it was assumed that gas is consumed and the calculation in the prior reporting period was done on this basis. However, through further engagement in the current reporting period, it was confirmed that no gas is used on-site. This led to a minor reduction of approximately 25 $tC0_2e$ from the GHG emissions statement.

Business Travel

Business travel data is split into five groups – air, rail, taxis, car rental, and hotels. At ICG, air, rail, car rental and hotel bookings (but not taxis) are booked through the company's central business travel booking agent providers who provide ICG with all necessary data as an output (individual trips, distance travelled, days rented, stays in hotels, and hotel locations) for calculating emissions. During this reporting period, the booking systems have become the primary platform for booking air, rail, car rental, and hotels at ICG. The booking system provides data on distances and origins, as opposed to only the amount spent on the travel. This has meant a higher proportion of GHG emissions calculations using distance and location based emissions factors in line with the requirements of the GHG protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Note that taxis continue to be measured through expense claims.

Air Travel

Data such as the flight origin and destination, distance travelled, and class of travel were provided by the booking agent via the travel booking systems.

ICG sourced the relevant emissions factors from the UK Government, DEFRA (a UK government department responsible for environmental protection) – GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting – Business travel – Air 2023. Flights were organised by haul length (domestic, short, long and international), along with the relevant class of travel. As per DEFRA guidance, short-haul emissions factors were used for flights from the UK to other countries that had a distance of less than 3,700km. Long haul emissions factors were used for flights from the UK to other countries which had a distance greater than 3,700km. For travel between other countries the international flights DEFRA factors were used. The class of travel was also used to associate the correct emissions factor. If DEFRA did not hold a seat class specific factor (for example, there is no class of travel factor for Domestic UK flights), then the average flight factor was used for the haul length.

Basis of preparation for GHG emissions statement continued

There were limitations on data quality from one of the central booking systems. The booking system output cannot differentiate which flights were upgraded and which flights were exchanged for new flights or had amended dates (but kept the same travel class). Therefore, an assumption was made, on the advice of the provider, that cabin class upgrades would cost £500 or more; any entries labelled as 'upgrade/exchange/reissue'' were then filtered based on this assumption and manually checked by the provider so that the correct cabin classes could be assigned. There were also limitations regarding the classification of 'miscellaneous'' costs from the data provider which could not be associated with additional travel beyond the current list of flights. These 'miscellaneous'' data points were excluded from the inventory as the provider stated that they were not related to travel but were additional costs associated with prior bookings.

Rail Travel

Data utilised from booking providers included travel origin and destination, and distance travelled. In previous GHG emissions statements, GHG emissions for rail travel was calculated by converting $ spend on rail travel into CO_2 equivalent using a general inland travel emission factor. As the centralised booking system became the primary platform for booking trains in 2022 for rail travel in the USA, a more accurate distance-based carbon emissions factor was used instead of the spend-based approach. For USA-specific rail travel the EPA emissions factors for the Amtrak Intercity rail – National average Northeast corridor were used. This was the case because the ICG office is located in New York and rail travel is focused within this region. For EU-related travel, the NTM for EU average rail emissions factors were used instead of spend based factors as European staff also have migrated to the central booking platform. The NTM emissions factor is more accurate than using spend factors or DEFRA factor international rail travel as it is focused on EU travel and electricity grids, while it also incorporates well to wheel emissions. For rail travel in the UK, Eurostar rail travel, and any rail travel between UK and EU, the UK government DEFRA emissions factors were used. Where distance travelled data was not available we estimated the distance travelled by the amount spent using an average of the data points that had both spend and related distance travelled. For cases where there was an error in the recording of origin/destination locations, an attempt was made to manually assign locations and distances to the entry; where this wasn't possible the UK rail factor was used as it is higher than the European rail factor and overestimation is preferred to underestimation.

Hotel Stays

GHG emissions from hotel stays are included in the business travel activities. The travel bookings agent provided booking data that consisted of the country of the hotel, the number of nights stayed and the number of rooms used. DEFRA sourced factors for hotel stays in specific countries were aligned with the country data. For countries that did not have a DEFRA sourced emissions factor, we sourced an emissions factor from The Hotel Footprinting tool (https://www.hotelfootprints.org/), using the four star hotel option. All countries of hotel stay for year ended 31 March 2024 are covered by this approach. In a small number of cases a hotel name/address was not provided, but a country of hotel was. This country was assumed to be correct and allocated a country factor as per above. While no circumstances occurred where we could not allocate a country, a default factor would be used which consisted of an average calculation of all factors used from the year.

Taxi Travel

Travel by taxi was calculated differently to other business travel due to the limited availability of data. For taxi use we were unable to collect information on the distance travelled, origin to destination or type of vehicle data to estimate the emissions. Taxi travel is claimed by staff through the expenses system as well as occasionally being registered as a procurement spend. Therefore, the total spend on taxi travel from countries around the world was used as the basis for calculation. This spend on taxi travel was converted to GBP using YTD average FX rates for 31 December 2023, then converted to CO2e using the exiobase spend base carbon emissions factor for land-based travel.

Car Rental

The data available for car rental was limited and is being included in the inventory for the first time this reporting period. There was no way to know the distance travelled in each rental car as it was only known how many days they were rented for. To estimate distance travelled, an assumption was applied, from an average figure provided in a report from the Transport Research Laboratory, stating that rental vehicles are driven for at least 50 miles a day. A DEFRA emissions factor, for average vehicles with unknown fuel type, was then applied to this distance to estimate emissions from rental cars. For one office where days rented was not available the fuel consumption method was used to calculate emissions from car rental.

Purchased Goods and Services

The baseline for GHG emissions stemming from purchased goods and services has shifted since the prior reporting period. In the current reporting period GHG emissions were calculated using mostly a spend-based approach, while, for a small number of large spend suppliers we have for the first time integrated actual corporate level data. The addition of actual data has been conducted in line with the recommendations from the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Corporate value-chain guidance. For 11 large suppliers, ICG sourced total Scope 1, Scope 2 (market-based) and Scope 3 (category 1 to 7 emissions only if available) GHG emissions from the relevant disclosures of these suppliers (public sources). If market-based data was not available, then location based data was used for Scope 2 GHG emissions. The reporting periods used were for the closest available reporting 12-month periods to ICG's, though sometimes these did not align perfectly. ICG then sourced the total revenue of these companies in the same period and calculated an emissions per $ spend. Then using the total value of the amount ICG spent with that supplier, ICG allocated a proportion of emissions to itself from the supplier.

The remaining spend-related data (for all spend outside of the 11 large suppliers) was provided by the ICG procurement team for the period 1 January – 31 December 2023. This includes spend on capital goods. Purchased Good and Services emissions are calculated using identifiable vendors and their related industry. We are excluding expenditure where we can not clearly identify the vendor's industry or emissions for the purposes of our Purchased Goods and Services calculation. This constitutes a very small part of the overall population; approx. 1% of expenditure after removal of intercompany transactions. Therefore, GHG emissions represent an estimate based on the industry in which the supplier operates. The ICG suppliers were categorised based on the SICS industry classification on a best effort basis using the largest spend per individual supplier and were then mapped against BEIS/DEFRA emissions factors which are based on the UK carbon footprint from 2020. Approximately 97% of supplier spend was categorised to a SIC code. However, the 3% of small spend that was uncategorised was allocated an #office admin/ business support' emissions factor in the absence of further information because the majority of ICG suppliers are business support service providers.

Outstanding debt facilities

	Currency	Drawn £m	Undrawn £m	Total £m	Interest rate	Maturity
ESG-linked RCF	GBP	–	550.0	550.0	SONIA +1.375%	January-26
Eurobond 2020	EUR	427.0	–	427.0	1.60%	February-27
ESG Linked Bond	EUR	427.0	–	427.0	2.50%	January-30
Total bonds		**854.0**	**–**	**854.0**		
PP 2015 – Class C	USD	63.0	–	63.0	5.20%	May-25
PP 2015 – Class F	EUR	38.0	–	38.0	3.40%	May-25
Private Placement 2015		**101.0**	**–**	**101.0**		
PP 2016 – Class B	USD	90.0	–	90.0	4.70%	September-24
PP 2016 – Class C	USD	43.0	–	43.0	5.00%	September-26
PP 2016 – Class E	EUR	19.0	–	19.0	3.00%	January-27
PP 2016 – Class F	EUR	26.0	–	26.0	2.70%	January-25
Private Placement 2016		**178.0**	**–**	**178.0**		
PP 2019 – Class A	USD	99.0	–	99.0	4.80%	April-24
PP 2019 – Class B	USD	79.0	–	79.0	5.00%	March-26
PP 2019 – Class C	USD	99.0	–	99.0	5.40%	March-29
PP 2019 – Class D	EUR	38.0	–	38.0	2.00%	April-24
Private Placement 2019		**315.0**	**–**	**315.0**		
Total Private Placements		**594.0**	**–**	**594.0**		
Total		**1,448.0**	**550.0**	**1,998.0**		

Shareholder and Company information

Event	Date
– Ex-dividend date	– 13 June 2024
– Record date	– 14 June 2024
– Last date for dividend reinvestment election	– 12 July 2024
– Last date and time for submitting Forms of Proxy	– 10.00am, 12 July 2024
– AGM and Trading statement	– 16 July 2024
– Payment of ordinary dividend	– 2 August 2024
– Half year results announcement	– 13 November 2024

Company Information

Stockbrokers
Numis Securities Limited
(trading as Deutsche Numis)
The London Stock Exchange Building
10 Paternoster Square
London
EC4M 7LT

Auditor
Ernst & Young LLP
25 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5EY

Registrars
Computershare Investor Services PLC
PO Box 92
The Pavilions
Bridgwater Road
Bristol
BS13 8AE

Registered office
Procession House
55 Ludgate Hill
London
EC4M 7JW

Company registration number
02234775