IAC (NASDAQ: IAC) builds companies. We are guided by curiosity, a questioning of the status quo, and a desire to invent or acquire new products and brands. From the single seed that started as IAC over two decades ago have emerged 11 public companies and generations of exceptional leaders. We will always evolve, but our basic principles of financially disciplined opportunism will never change. IAC is today comprised of category leading businesses including Angi Inc. (NASDAQ: ANGI), Dotdash Meredith and Care.com among many others ranging from early stage to established businesses. IAC is headquartered in New York City with business locations worldwide.
2022 EMISSIONS

Scope 1 & 2

- Scope 1: Direct (36%)
- Scope 2: Indirect (64%)

2022 MT CO₂e
- Scope 1: Direct 7,806
- Scope 2: Indirect 14,042
- TOTAL 21,848

Scope 1: Direct
- Mobile Sources 6.896 (88%)
- Heat 896 (11%)
- Refrigerant 14

Scope 2: Indirect
- Electricity 11,864 (84%)
- Heat 2,178 (16%)

Reported Scope 2 emissions are location-based; Heat in Scope 1 is for owned facilities and in Scope 2 for leased facilities.
What are the boundaries for our Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions inventory?

**Organizational**
Reflects IAC Corporate and subsidiaries that have material operations. For the purposes of this report, IAC defines a material operation as generating greater than $100 million of revenue per calendar year.

**Operational**
IAC used the Operational Control Approach. Operational Control means that IAC has full authority to introduce and implement its policies at the operation.
### Scope 1: Direct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORE EMISSION</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>GREENHOUSE GAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Sources - Gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, propane</td>
<td>Leased Vehicles, Corporate Aircraft</td>
<td>CO₂, CH₄, N₂O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat - Natural Gas (Owned facilities)</td>
<td>Boilers, Water Heaters</td>
<td>CO₂, CH₄, N₂O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant</td>
<td>Leased Vehicles</td>
<td>HFC-134a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Scope 2: Indirect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORE EMISSION</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>GREENHOUSE GAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Facility Lighting, HVAC</td>
<td>CO₂, CH₄, N₂O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat - Natural Gas (Leased facilities)</td>
<td>Boilers, Water Heaters</td>
<td>CO₂, CH₄, N₂O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Emissions by Greenhouse Gas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAS</th>
<th>METRIC TONS</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>21,720</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH₄</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N₂O</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFC-134a</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFC</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF₆</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is our quantification methodology?

**Emission Factors**
Direct emissions (Scope 1) from mobile sources were calculated by applying the most current EPA emission factors to fuel purchased during the period. Emissions also include refrigerant leakage from fleet vehicles. Heating emissions (from owned facilities) were calculated by applying the most current EPA emission factors to natural gas consumed during the period.

Indirect emissions (Scope 2) from purchased electricity were calculated by applying the most current EPA emission factors to electricity consumed during the period. International locations applied the IEA International Electricity Factors, or in some cases country-specific emission factors. Heating emissions (from leased facilities) were calculated by applying the most current EPA emission factors to natural gas consumed during the period.

**Energy Intensity Factors**
Energy Intensity Factors are from the most recent *Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey*.

**Global Warming Potential**
100-year global warming potentials are from the most recent IPCC Assessment Report.
How often do we expect to report and adjust reporting methodology?

GHG Emission Inventory reporting is expected to occur annually, covering the previous calendar year.

Changes will be made to calculations and emissions factors only if justified by regulatory changes, scientific and engineering judgment, or if the EPA or GHG Protocol guidance is updated.
What is our audit and verification process?

**Internal Review**
We have an Inventory Management Plan, which is used to ensure the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory is in compliance with current protocols and guidance.

**External Auditing**
IAC’s 2022 GHG Inventory was verified by Advanced Waste Management Systems, Inc. (AWM), to the level of limited assurance. AWM is accredited by the ANSI National Accreditation Board.
Transparency

This 2022 GHG Report focuses on IAC’s ESG emissions and related operations of its owned and operated businesses from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022 (and excludes the operations and performance of its suppliers or contractors). This report uses qualitative descriptions and quantitative metrics to describe IAC’s GHG emissions and related policies, practices and methodologies. Qualitative metrics used in this report continue to evolve and are based on the assumptions of management and/or certain third parties believed to be reasonable, but they should not be considered guarantees.

The information and opinions contained in this report are provided as of the date of such report and are subject to change without notice. IAC does not undertake to update or revise any such statements. In this report, IAC is using the terms “significant” for purposes of identifying the threshold at which adjustments and/or corrections to its reported ESG emissions may be required and “material” for purposes of identifying those of its operations covered by this report (and in each case, not as defined for the purposes of financial and SEC reporting in the US).

This report contains certain forward-looking statements relating to IAC’s GHG emissions reporting that are based on management’s current expectations. Therefore, the actual conduct of our activities, including the development, implementation, or continuation of any program, policy, or initiative discussed or forecasted in this report may differ materially in the future.