



Climate Action and Low-Carbon Strategy

RELX is well aware of climate-related risks' impact on its development and has included climate change issues into the responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the management. We proactively formulated low-carbon development strategies and strengthened climate-related information disclosure. In 2021, for the first time, we disclosed the Company's climate action progress from governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets according to the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) of the Financial Stability Board (FSB).

Governance

Relying on the risk management and internal control system covering the Company's overall operation, RELX continually strengthens the supervision and management of climate change issues. The Board of Directors oversees the Company's risk management efforts on a broad scale. The ESG Committee under the Board of Directors is responsible for incorporating climate change issues into the risk management system. It identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks, supervises the implementation of climate action plans by relevant departments, and regularly evaluates the effectiveness of climate change risk management and internal controls.

Board of Directors

The ESG Committee under the Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing climate change issues. It regularly discusses climate change issues and monitors climate risks. The ESG Working Group works to ensure that climate change-related work is effectively advanced. The Company incorporates addressing climate-related risks into management performance evaluation systems to ensure the implementation of climate strategy and practices.

Management Level

The Management is comprehensively reviewing the relationship between climate-related risks and opportunities and the Company's overall operating strategy and is calculating the necessary medium and long-term capital investment. Meanwhile, they are integrating climate-related risk management into the Company's overall operating strategy, setting targets and metrics, and incorporating the targets and metrics into the performance evaluation system for employees at relevant business lines.

Strategy

Based on the TCFD’s classification of risks, RELX divides climate-related risks into two categories: transition risks and physical risks. Transition risks arise from the global transition to a climate-resilient and low-carbon economy, including policy and legal, technical, market, and reputational risks. Physical risks come from extreme weather events and global warming, including acute and chronic risks.

In 2021, we developed a list of climate-related risks that have a significant financial impact on the Company and clarified the corresponding risk response policies based on our business system.

Transition Risks

Climate-related Risk	Description and Potential Financial Impact of the Risk	Adaptation Measures
Policy and legal risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the context of the national carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals, carbon tax, energy tax, and volume and trading control of CO₂ emissions may drive up companies’ operating costs As the government tightens supervision, companies may face more stringent compliance requirements and penalties regarding energy consumption and CO₂ emissions Existing production equipment may retire early for not meeting policy and regulatory requirements As stock exchanges raise higher requirements for climate-related disclosure, potential compliance costs may increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen communication with the government and regulatory authorities, and promptly adapt to policy changes Consider deploying more carbon offsetting measures Observe the latest ESG disclosure requirements, and plan and prepare ESG-related work in advance as required
Technology risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the need to adopt more advanced technologies to meet the increasingly stringent carbon reduction demands, companies need to invest in low-carbon technology and product R&D in the early stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote technology R&D and innovation, introduce technical experts, perform independent technology R&D, and promote the technology transformation, to lead the development of the industry
Market risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rising traditional energy prices and the use of renewable energy will increase companies’ operating costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the energy efficiency of operating assets and consider investing in renewable energy
Reputation risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As stakeholders such as regulators, investors, and the public are increasingly focusing on corporate climate actions, if companies fail to develop sound mechanisms and programs in a timely manner it may adversely affect the brand and reputation, potentially increasing corporate financing costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactively communicate with external stakeholders to help them understand the Company’s practices and progress in addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions

Physical Risks

Climate-related Risk	Description and Potential Financial Impact of the Risk	Adaptation Measures
Acute risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typhoons, floods, droughts, cold waves, and heat waves may cause operational interruptions and damage to production facilities, affecting product supply and sales and reducing production capacity Extreme weather may cause secondary disasters, threatening personal safety and polluting the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will actively monitor and warn of extreme weather, develop disaster emergency plans, and require departments and supply chain companies to conduct disaster emergency drills to improve the ability to respond to extreme weather Will renovate facilities for better disaster resistance, and establish prevention and mitigation supplies
Chronic risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase or decrease in average temperature will increase cooling or heating demand, thereby increasing the Company’s operating costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify climate vulnerabilities in areas where self-owned factories, suppliers, stores are located and build up the ability to address climate change Optimize energy conservation and environmental protection facilities in offices, self-owned factories, and stores to improve energy efficiency





Risk Management

In 2021, the ESG Working Group identified the main climate-related risk categories with potential impact and influence on RELX by reviewing and studying its supply chain system and business sales channels. Based on the results, the ESG working group analyzed the impact of climate change risks on the company's finances in combination with the company's short-, medium- and long-term development strategies, and initially formed a climate change risk impact list.

We formulated and released the RELX Environmental Policy and integrated climate-related factors into our business strategy and decision-making process. The policy requires regular tracking and analyzing of energy consumption, setting emission reduction targets, exploring the use of renewable energy, researching, developing, and applying low-carbon technologies, and developing low-carbon products. It will serve as a roadmap for the Company to continually develop a green supply chain and green manufacturing system and promote the Company to implement green procurement, practice ecological design, develop green products, advance green manufacturing, and encourage green consumption in the entire lifecycle of its products and services, to enhance its climate resilience and sustainability performance in the whole value chain in an all-round way.

Indicators and Targets

RELX will continue to improve climate-related governance, strategies, risk, and opportunity management mechanisms, analyze the Company's energy consumption and GHG emissions data and review it regularly, aiming to further improve energy efficiency and product processes, and explore the use of renewable energy in operations and production processes, to accelerate the pace towards a low-carbon economy.



Table RELX 2021 Energy Consumption and GHG Emissions ¹

Indicator	Unit	2021
Electricity consumption ²	MWh	877.4
Electricity consumption intensity	kWh/1 million RMB of revenue	103.0
Diesel consumption ³	kg	58.5
Comprehensive energy consumption ⁴	tonne of standard coal	107.9
Comprehensive energy consumption intensity	kg of standard coal/1 million RMB of revenue	12.6
Total GHG emissions ⁵	tonne of CO ₂ e	774.4
GHG emission intensity	tonne of CO ₂ e /1 million RMB of revenue	2.1
GHG emissions ⁶ (Scope 1)	tonne of CO ₂ e	48.6
GHG emissions ⁷ (Scope 2)	tonne of CO ₂ e	528.8
GHG emissions ⁸ (Scope 3)	tonne of CO ₂ e	197.1

1. We entrusted TÜV Rheinland (China) Ltd. as a third-party audit agency to provide reasonable assurance on the GHG emissions of RELX's Beijing, Shenzhen, and Shanghai offices and Fangxin Technology. We received the ISO-14064:2018 certification.
 2. The electricity consumption covers the electricity consumed in the production and operation of the Shenzhen Office (including laboratories), Beijing Office, Shanghai Office, and Fangxin Technology in 2021.
 3. The diesel consumption is from Fangxin Technology only. Offices and laboratories do not involve any diesel consumption.
 4. RELX calculates the comprehensive energy consumption according to the conversion factor in the General Rules for Calculation of the Comprehensive Energy Consumption (GB/T2589-2020).
 5. RELX's GHG emission reporting boundaries are Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (indirect GHG emissions from products used by the organization). The GHG emission data is presented in CO₂e.
 6. Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1) cover the direct GHG emissions generated in CH₄ emissions, refrigerant emissions, diesel combustion, and fire extinguisher emissions from the production and operation of the Shenzhen Office (including laboratories), Beijing Office, Shanghai Office, and Fangxin Technology in 2021. We do the calculation according to relevant emission factors in the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the China Energy Statistical Yearbook.
 7. Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2) cover the GHG emissions from purchased power used by the Shenzhen Office (including laboratories), Beijing Office, Shanghai Office, and Fangxin Technology in 2021. We do the calculation according to relevant emission factors in the Average CO₂ Emission Factor of China's Regional Power Grids 2011 and 2012 of the Department of Climate Change, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (formerly under the National Development and Reform Commission).
 8. Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3) cover the GHG emissions generated by some key goods and services sourced by the Shenzhen Office (including laboratories), Beijing Office, Shanghai Office, and Fangxin Technology in 2021, including administrative materials, chemicals and raw materials. We do the calculation according to relevant emission factors in the China Products Carbon Footprint Factors Database 2022 and the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.