



# Technical and IMEX specific terms glossary

This glossary provides definitions of key terms used throughout this document, including both carbon accounting terminology and IMEX-specific language.

It is intended to support clarity and consistency, ensuring that technical concepts and industry terms are clearly understood in the context of our measurement and decarbonisation approach.

## Carbon Accounting Technical Terms

The following section defines the technical terms used in relation to emissions measurement, reporting, and decarbonisation throughout this document.

Many of these terms are further described in the [GHG Corporate Standard documentation](#)

### Absolute emissions

The total amount of greenhouse gases emitted, measured in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e), without adjusting for growth or activity levels.

### Activity data approach

A method of calculating emissions by multiplying activity data (such as fuel use, electricity consumption, or distance travelled) by an emissions factor.

### Baseline


The starting year against which future emissions reductions are measured. IMEXs baseline year is 2025.

### Boundaries

The limits used to define which activities and emissions sources are included within a greenhouse gas inventory.

- Financial Control:

The reporting company has financial control over the operation if the company has the ability to direct the financial and operating policies with a view to gaining economic benefits from its activities. Similarly, a company is considered to financially control an operation if it retains the majority risks and rewards of ownership of the



operation's assets.

**This is the approach that IMEX uses.**

- Operational Control:  
A company has operational control over an operation if the former or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation. Carbon footprint. The total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a person, organization, product, or activity.

## Decarbonization

The process of reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with business activities.

## Emission factor/Carbon factor

A value used to convert activity data (such as fuel use or kilometers travelled) into greenhouse gas emissions.

## Emissions / tCO<sub>2</sub>e

Greenhouse gas emissions measured in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e), a unit that converts different gases into a common measure based on their warming impact.

## Extrapolation

A method of estimating total emissions by scaling up a representative sample of collected data to reflect the full population.

## GHG inventory

A structured record of all greenhouse gas emissions associated with an organization's activities over a defined period.

## Intensity metrics

A way of measuring emissions relative to a unit of activity (for example, emissions per attendee), used to track efficiency over time.

## Linear trajectory

A pathway for reducing emissions that assumes steady, consistent reductions over time.





## Materiality

A way of determining which emissions sources are significant enough to be included in measurement and reporting.

## Primary data

Emissions data collected directly from the original source of the activity, such as energy bills or supplier-reported information.

## Proxy data:

Estimated data used when actual data is unavailable, often based on previous years, industry benchmarks, or reasonable assumptions.

## Rebaselining

The process of recalculating the baseline emissions when significant structural or methodological changes occur.

## Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3

Categories used to classify emissions:

Scope 1: Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organization.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from purchased energy, such as electricity.

Scope 3: All other indirect emissions across the value chain.

## SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative):

An international organization that helps companies set emissions reduction targets aligned with climate science and the goals of the Paris Agreement.

## Specific IMEX Terms

The following terms relate specifically to IMEX events, processes, and methodologies, providing context for how emissions are generated and managed within our business.

### TRACE platform

The digital platform, [TRACE](#), owned by isla used by IMEX to collect activity data and calculate greenhouse gas emissions associated with business operations and events.





## Hosted Buyers

Pre-qualified event participants invited by IMEX to attend the show, typically with travel and accommodation arrangements supported through the [Hosted Buyer programme](#).

## Event participants

Where not otherwise specified, Individuals attending IMEX shows, including buyers, exhibitors, speakers, partners, and general attendees.

## Shell scheme booth

A standardized exhibition stand structure provided by the event organizer or venue, typically including basic walls, flooring, lighting, and signage.

## Space-only booth

An exhibition space where the exhibitor designs and builds their own stand structure rather than using a standard shell scheme.

## Better Stands initiative

The [better stands](#) initiative aimed at improving the circularity of exhibition stands by encouraging reusable stand construction and reducing single-use builds.

