



Global Business Initiative on Human Rights (GBI)

CARBON USE REPORT - SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS 2024

Reporting Period: January 2023 to January 2024

Executive Summary

The Global Business Initiative on Human Rights (GBI) is committed to the transparency and sustainability of its operations. As part of our environmental policy and stewardship, we have conducted an analysis of our Scope 3 emissions, focussing on various aspects of our operations. This report should be read in conjunction with the GBI Environment Policy which provides the scope and methods of data collection.

This report outlines the carbon usage associated with Scope 3 emissions, categorising them into distinct areas for better understanding and management. GBI is a small organisation without fixed premises and requiring infrequent but often long-distance travel as an essential part of its operations. Calculations are made based on the [UN GHG Carbon Calculator](#) and aviation fuel calculations using the [ICAO calculator](#).

Scope 3 Emissions Breakdown

1. Business Travel:

- All Transportation by Air: 17.56 metric tons CO₂
- Emissions from Hotel Accommodation: 2.68 metric tons CO₂
- All Transportation by Sea: N/A

2. Upstream Transportation and Distribution:

- Freighting Goods: 0.007 metric tons CO₂
- Food: 0.09 metric tons CO₂
- Home Office: 0.20 metric tons CO₂

Total Scope 3 Emissions: 20.61 metric tons CO₂

Analysis and Actions

1. Business Travel:

- All Transportation by Air: The significant emissions from air travel highlight a substantial impact. Consideration should be given to alternative travel methods, video conferencing, or implementing carbon offset programs.

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The Global Business Initiative on Human Rights (GBI) remains committed to transparency and sustainability in its operations. In line with our environmental policy and stewardship, this report presents the updated Scope 3 emissions data for the year 2024, showing an overall reduction in carbon usage through proactive measures and behavioural change.

This year's report reflects a 2.7% decrease across all major emissions categories compared to 2023, with a significant 38% reduction in emissions from cloud storage owing to improved data management and archiving practices. All calculations are based on the UN GHG Carbon Calculator and the ICAO aviation fuel tool.

Scope 3 Emissions Breakdown (2024)

1. Business Travel:

- All Transportation by Air: 17.09 metric tons CO₂
- Emissions from Hotel Accommodation: 2.61 metric tons CO₂
- All Transportation by Sea: N/A

2. Upstream Transportation and Distribution:

- Freight Goods: 0.0068 metric tons CO₂
- Food: 0.0876 metric tons CO₂
- Home Office: 0.1805 metric tons CO₂

Total Scope 3 Emissions: 19.97 metric tons CO₂

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Analysis and Actions

1. Business Travel:

- Continued focus on reducing air travel emissions through increased use of virtual meetings and offsetting where possible.
- Preference for eco-certified accommodations to minimize hotel-related emissions.

2. Upstream Transportation and Distribution:

- Emissions remain minimal; nonetheless, efforts to optimise logistics and improve sustainable sourcing are ongoing.
- The reduction in cloud storage emissions is a highlight, made possible through employee training and archiving protocols.

Recommendations

1. Maintain Cloud Data Efficiency:

- Continue to review and archive unused data regularly.
- Reinforce staff awareness of best data storage practices.

2. Sustainable Travel:

- Encourage remote work and virtual meetings as standard practice.
- Prioritise trains and economy flights when possible.

3. Employee Involvement:

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- Promote energy-efficient practices within home offices.
- Offer sustainability training and participation in offset programs.

4. Monitor and Adapt:

- Regularly review emissions and adapt strategies to ensure continued reduction.