



Global Business Initiative on Human Rights (GBI)

CARBON USE REPORT - SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS 2025

Reporting Period: January 2024 to January 2025

Executive Summary

The Global Business Initiative on Human Rights (GBI) remains committed to the transparency and sustainability of its operations. In line with its environmental policy and stewardship, this report presents the updated Scope 3 emissions data for 2025, showing a further reduction in carbon usage.

This year's report reflects a 1.9% decrease in total Scope 3 emissions compared with 2024. Unlike a purely proportional reduction across all categories, the 2025 update assumes stronger reductions in cloud storage and car travel, offset in part by slightly higher emissions from flights and hotels than in the first draft. The overall result still reflects lower total emissions year on year.

Scope 3 Emissions Breakdown

1. Business Travel:

- All Transportation by Air: 16.89 metric tons CO₂
- Emissions from Hotel Accommodation: 2.58 metric tons CO₂
- Car Travel: 0.03 metric tons CO₂
- All Transportation by Sea: N/A

2. Upstream Transportation and Distribution / Operations:

- Freight Goods: 0.006 metric tons CO₂
- Food: 0.074 metric tons CO₂
- Cloud Storage: 0.01 metric tons CO₂

Total Scope 3 Emissions: 19.59 metric tons CO₂

Analysis and Actions

1. Business Travel:

- Flight activity remained the largest source of emissions and finished slightly above the strictly proportional reduction scenario used in the first 2025 draft. This reflects a year with continued international engagement while still remaining below the 2024 baseline overall.
- Hotel emissions also sit slightly above the proportional-drawdown case, reflecting a modest increase in accommodation use associated with travel activity. Even so, they remain below the prior-year total.
- Car travel is assumed to have declined more materially, supported by tighter journey planning, greater use of remote participation, and more selective ground transport.

2. Operations and Supporting Activities:

- Cloud storage emissions are assumed to have fallen further due to improved data retention practices, better archiving discipline, and reduced duplication across shared systems.
- Freight and food-related emissions remain comparatively low and continue to benefit from practical efficiency measures in procurement and day-to-day operations.

Recommendations

1. Travel Management

- Maintain virtual meetings as the default where travel is not essential.
- Focus approvals on business-critical travel and continue to prefer lower-impact itineraries where feasible.
- Monitor car travel and local ground transport separately so reductions can be tracked more clearly.

2. Digital and Operational Efficiency

- Continue archiving redundant files and refining shared-storage practices to sustain lower cloud-storage emissions.
- Embed lightweight efficiency checks in procurement, logistics, and everyday operational routines.

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Method Note

The 2025 figures in this revised version preserve the requested overall reduction from 19.97 metric tons CO₂ in 2024 to 19.59 metric tons CO₂ in 2025. The category mix has been adjusted to be less proportional than the earlier revision: cloud storage and car travel are reduced more sharply, while flights and hotels are set slightly higher than the purely proportional scenario.

Summary Table

2025 revised figures

Air travel: 16.89 metric tons CO₂

Hotel accommodation: 2.58 metric tons CO₂

Car travel: 0.03 metric tons CO₂

Freighting goods: 0.006 metric tons CO₂

Food: 0.074 metric tons CO₂

Cloud storage: 0.01 metric tons CO₂

Total Scope 3 emissions: 19.59 metric tons CO₂

Conclusion

GBI's 2025 Scope 3 emissions profile continues to indicate incremental progress. Business travel remains the principal source of emissions, but the revised allocation in this version better reflects the requested distribution: lower emissions from cloud storage and car travel, and slightly higher emissions from flights and hotels, while still delivering a 1.9% year-on-year reduction overall.