

Sustainability Report

2024-2025



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Guardian Media Group
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The Guardian's environment pledge

In 2019, the Guardian declared the climate crisis as the defining issue of our time and committed to placing it at the forefront of our business and journalism. This included becoming the first major global news organisation to ban fossil fuel advertising and become a B Corp. Today, progress towards a healthier planet is under threat and our mission is more urgent than ever.

Six years ago, we set out six commitments, which we update our readers on annually:

- 1

We will continue our longstanding record of powerful environmental reporting, known around the world for its quality and independence
- 2

We will report on how climate breakdown is already affecting people and species, including during extreme weather events
- 3

We will publish up-to-date global indicators on the crisis and use language that recognises its severity
- 4

We will eliminate two-thirds of our emissions by 2030 and reduce our impact on nature
- 5

We will seek to decouple our business and finances from fossil-fuel extractive companies
- 6

We will be transparent about our progress

Contents

This year's report reflects on the significant progress over the first half of our 10-year plan to eliminate two-thirds of our greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. We also highlight our current initiatives including increasing climate literacy among our staff and beginning to measure emissions from the use of GenAI.

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Introduction



Anna Bateson
Chief executive officer,
Guardian Media Group



At the Guardian, we hold governments and companies to account for their approaches to the climate emergency through our reporting. At the same time, we try to be responsible in addressing our own environmental impacts as well as pushing boundaries on industry standards. This report

touches on all three of those commitments.

This year our emissions were down 48% from our 2020 baseline. We are proud of this progress but it's impossible not to feel worried about the future. Pushbacks on climate action by populist movements, supported by fossil fuel interests and amplified by misinformation online, risk pushing planetary conditions into uncharted territory.

We do not yet know the full impact of AI on the environment - but it is likely to fundamentally alter the sustainability landscape. Rampant growth in energy-hungry data centres is being used as a justification by governments and corporations to ramp up fossil fuel usage. It is still difficult to get transparent figures as the technology moves so fast but it is estimated that a single ChatGPT inquiry consumes five times more electricity than a web search. This is today's usage - and doesn't even account for the huge energy and water use from training each new model.

So how does the Guardian prepare for tomorrow? At the moment, we approve a limited number of AI tools and are focused on learning, educating and developing the capabilities of our staff. We have produced mandatory training for both editorial and commercial staff. In it, we make clear that AI prompts should only be used as necessary and the more energy-heavy prompts like creating video or imagery should be experimented with thoughtfully.

This sits alongside our climate literacy training, which we are rolling out across the organisation to ensure that all staff feel confident in their knowledge about the causes and impacts of climate change and what they can implement in their work to address it. This is important to reinforce our role externally as a trusted source of information. We also need to explore ways to accurately measure our use of AI as part of our emissions, which is no small task. However, we expect that AI will make only a small contribution to our emissions footprint for the foreseeable future.

This is only the start and looking at internal solutions will not be enough. Our partners, supply chains and their relationships will all play a huge part. We are looking to work with sustainable vendors, who are committed to ethical AI systems.

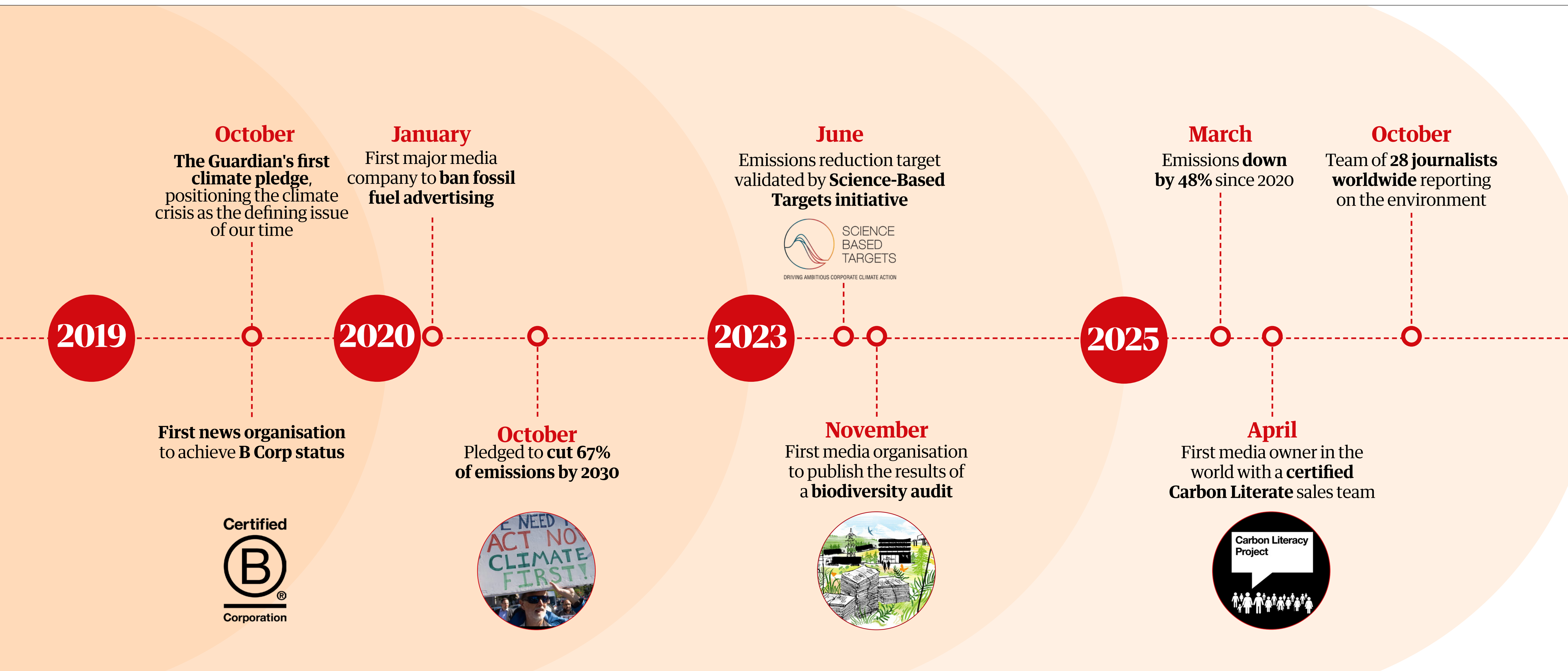
There are undoubtedly some exciting environmental applications for the developing technology (although heavy data usage is a serious counter-argument). As environment editor Damian Carrington said: "Its superhuman ability to crunch data, detect patterns and predict events is cutting energy use, food waste and traffic jams, enabling a mass monitoring of endangered wildlife, fighting poachers and making better and faster climate and weather forecasts." There is also in-house relevance. Use of LLMs for coding, synthesising and back-end technology will relieve pressure on time and resources for staff. But we will never give over creativity, judgment, voice, and character to AI. Our 'outputs' require human ingenuity that no algorithm can match.

Despite the noise surrounding AI's environmental challenges, producing the newspaper is still by far the largest contributor to our own impact on the environment. This report details the intensive efforts and significant progress to reduce that footprint.

And while favouring AI veganism (where you do not use any of the technology) might sound tempting, it is already almost impossible, even for individuals. We cannot control so much of the automated technology that is embedded in many of our apps and systems and we must not forget that the companies themselves have an onus to be responsible on the climate emergency.

Six years of impact

Six years ago we set ourselves a bold challenge: cut our greenhouse gas emissions by two-thirds while building on our reputation for world-leading environment journalism. Since then we've reduced our environmental footprint, expanded our climate coverage and helped shape the global conversation on the climate crisis.



Impactful climate and nature reporting

Reporting on the environment continues to be an essential part of our journalism. We built on our strong record of groundbreaking investigations, analysis and reporting on people as well as power through personal stories that illustrate the human cost of climate and nature breakdown.

Highlighting public support for climate action

In April 2025 we began a year-long collaborative project seeking to explore a pivotal but little-known fact about the climate crisis: the overwhelming majority of the world’s people want their governments to take stronger action. Experts agree breaking this “spiral of silence” could be pivotal to spurring critical climate action. The 89 Percent Project project is a partnership between the Guardian, Covering Climate Now and dozens of other newsrooms across the globe.

Read more about the [89 Percent Project](#) from environment editor Damian Carrington on page 8.

Trump’s attack on the environment

Our US team continues to report extensively on [Donald Trump’s onslaught upon the natural world](#). In his first 100 days alone, the US president took more than 140 actions to reverse rules designed to protect clean air and water, open up vast tracts of land, ocean and even the seabed to mining, fire federal scientists en masse and downgrade the federal response to the disasters that stem from a warming world.

Our coverage combines reporting of the latest government actions, analysis of the impact they will have, and digging into the [people responsible for environmental rule-making](#) and their motivations. While our role is typically to uncover new information, we have also sought to preserve data that would otherwise be deleted by public bodies under the new administration - for example, a searchable tool mapping future climate risks that was created then deleted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (Fema).

Government inaction

In Australia the Guardian produced [‘Last chance’](#) - a multimedia series on the extinction crisis the federal election ignored, profiling six of the country’s most loved native species and the impact of the climate crisis on their survival.

Exposing wealthy countries’ fossil fuel expansion

New data shared with the Guardian revealed how some of the world’s wealthiest countries were leading global fossil fuel expansion in spite of their climate commitments. We showed how five countries - the US, UK, Canada, Australia and Norway - had handed out 825 new oil and gas drilling licences since 2023, despite some of these countries being portrayed as climate leaders on the world stage.

Toxic contamination in Australia

We continued our reporting into the potential contamination of recycled soil products and mulch in New South Wales (NSW) and other parts of Australia. In August 2024 - some 15 months after our investigation began

- the NSW Environment Protection Authority announced a crackdown on waste facilities producing landscaping soil from recycled construction and demolition waste.

Missing in the Amazon

Journalist Dom Phillips, who reported for the Guardian, and Brazilian indigenous rights activist Bruno Pereira were murdered in the Amazon in June 2022. In 2025 we released [Missing in the Amazon](#), a six-part investigative podcast to discover what

- if anything - had changed in the region since their deaths. A team led by our Latin America correspondent Tom Phillips visited the Amazon, travelling by plane, helicopter, canoe and on foot to find out what happened to them and why. They spoke to the people closest to Dom and Bruno, charting how the lives of two men with very different backgrounds converged in the Amazon rainforest.



Brazilian Indigenous expert Bruno Pereira and Guardian journalist Dom Phillips were killed in 2022 while investigating the impact of deforestation. Image: The Guardian

Impactful climate and nature reporting

Powerful personal testimony
It's not only about holding the powerful to account. We report on the human impact of the climate and nature crises by sharing personal accounts from around the world as well as helping our audiences celebrate the nature they see around them. Here are a few examples:

Climate scientists' despair
We asked [380 top climate scientists for their predictions](#) about global heating and how they felt about the future. The responses were sobering - more than three quarters of them believe global temperature will reach at least 2.5C above pre-industrial levels, a devastating degree of heating, and 42% think it will be more than 3C. Our reporting put a human face on the daily struggles faced by people who have dedicated their careers to climate science. One respondent summed up much of the feedback, saying: "I regularly face moments of despair and guilt of not managing to make things change more rapidly, and these feelings have become even stronger since I became a father."

My DIY climate hack
In the lead up to the US presidential election, we shared real-life examples from readers who are creating their own solutions to the environmental challenges they face - from waste and overconsumption to rising food and energy costs, extreme heat and drought. The series featured inspiring individuals who have [turned their garden into micro-farms](#), started free clothing swaps, organised low-waste weddings, invented energy-saving gadgets, and more.

This is climate breakdown
Our reporters worked alongside researchers and humanitarian workers at the [Climate Disaster Project](#) in Canada and the International Red Cross to compile a series of testimonies from survivors of recent extreme weather events. The pieces give voice to the growing number of people around the world living through the daily impact of climate breakdown, from a student and volunteer [firefighter in Greece who ended up defending his own home](#) from a wildfire, to an [indigenous leader in Brazil](#) seeing the impacts of

prolonged drought on the health of his community, and a [woman in Canada whose son drowned](#) in a flash flood.

Invertebrate of the year
In 2025, thousands of Guardian readers around the world voted in our annual contest which celebrates the overlooked, unsung heroes of our planet. This year's winner was Milnesium tardigradum, a microscopic multisegmented animal that resembles

a piglet wrapped in an enormous duvet. Invertebrates supply the vast majority of pollination that enables us to grow food. They make soil, keep it fertile, clean water and tidy land, repelling everything from bad smells to deadly diseases, but many species are in decline due to the impacts of human activity. Happily, top genome scientists at the Sanger Institute's Tree of Life programme, have offered to map the genome sequence of this year's winner.

On our plate
Eating fish and seafood is healthy for our bodies, yet it is not always healthy for the planet. As part of our [Seascape](#) series we looked at what is being done around the world to promote more sustainable seafood choices - from encouraging us to eat more oysters to burgers made from sea squirts.



Milnesium tardigradum.
Composite: Guardian Design /Science Photo Library / Getty Images / Quinten Geldhof / Nikon Small World / Alamy / it DPA / PA Images

In this series, we interviewed inspiring people who turned their gardens into micro-farms, started free clothing swaps, invented energy-saving gadgets, and more.
Photograph: KC McGinnis, Stephanie Nortiz, Brittany Bravo/The Guardian

An interview with environment editor Damian Carrington



Damian Carrington
is an environment editor.
He joined the Guardian in 2008.

Can you tell us a bit more about the 89 percent project and why the Guardian decided to be a part of it? The [89 percent project](#) is about one startling fact: people all over the world want their governments to act on the climate crisis – 89% on average – but those same people think only a minority of their fellow citizens share that view. That mistake is made by leaders such as MPs, as well as the general public. Correcting that misperception could be one of the best ways of accelerating climate action,

so it felt important and natural that the Guardian should take a leading role. That number – 89% – has already appeared as a [projection on the White Cliffs](#) of Dover, as part of a mass lobby of MPs, and we have more coverage planned.



What other big stories stand out in the last year?

A key part of the job is holding the powerful to account, so I was pleased to be able to write an account from insiders of how [petrostates and plastics industry lobbyists](#) have “[totally infiltrated](#)” the UN’s negotiations to end plastic pollution. The UN’s [aviation body is also industry-dominated](#), and I have tried to expose that too. More fun was a tale of adventure from Greenland, where I was able to watch as scientists investigated the [maelstrom under glaciers](#), which could have important implications for global sea level rise.

Do you feel that the general public understands the severity of the crisis?

I think that realisation grows every day, as more people suffer from the impacts of extreme heatwaves, droughts, floods and wildfires. The climate crisis is already making most extreme weather more severe or more likely today and some [events would have been impossible without human-caused global heating](#). But the indirect impacts are crucial too, from [rises in food prices](#) to no longer being able to [get home insurance](#).

How has your role as an environment journalist changed over time?

The triple crises of climate, pollution and the destruction of nature used to be only covered by environment reporters. Now, due to their growing severity, these issues are covered across our business, political, economic and social justice reporting, and more. That’s a great thing and the Guardian is committed to embedding environment issues into every part of our coverage, but the slow progress on these issues

means environment reporters aren’t likely to be out of a job anytime soon.

What gives you hope about humanity’s ability to halt global heating?

Three things. We have pretty much [all the technology](#) we need, stopping the climate crisis will cost less than not doing so and there are lots of brilliant people working on solutions. The problem is the politics and on that, the world right now is heading in the opposite direction to the multilateral cooperation needed. But, whatever happens, it will never be too late to keep fighting for climate action because every fraction of a degree of heating avoided will reduce the human suffering caused. That’s hopeful because it means every action is worthwhile.

‘Oh my God, what is that?’

How the maelstrom under Greenland’s glaciers could slow future sea level rise

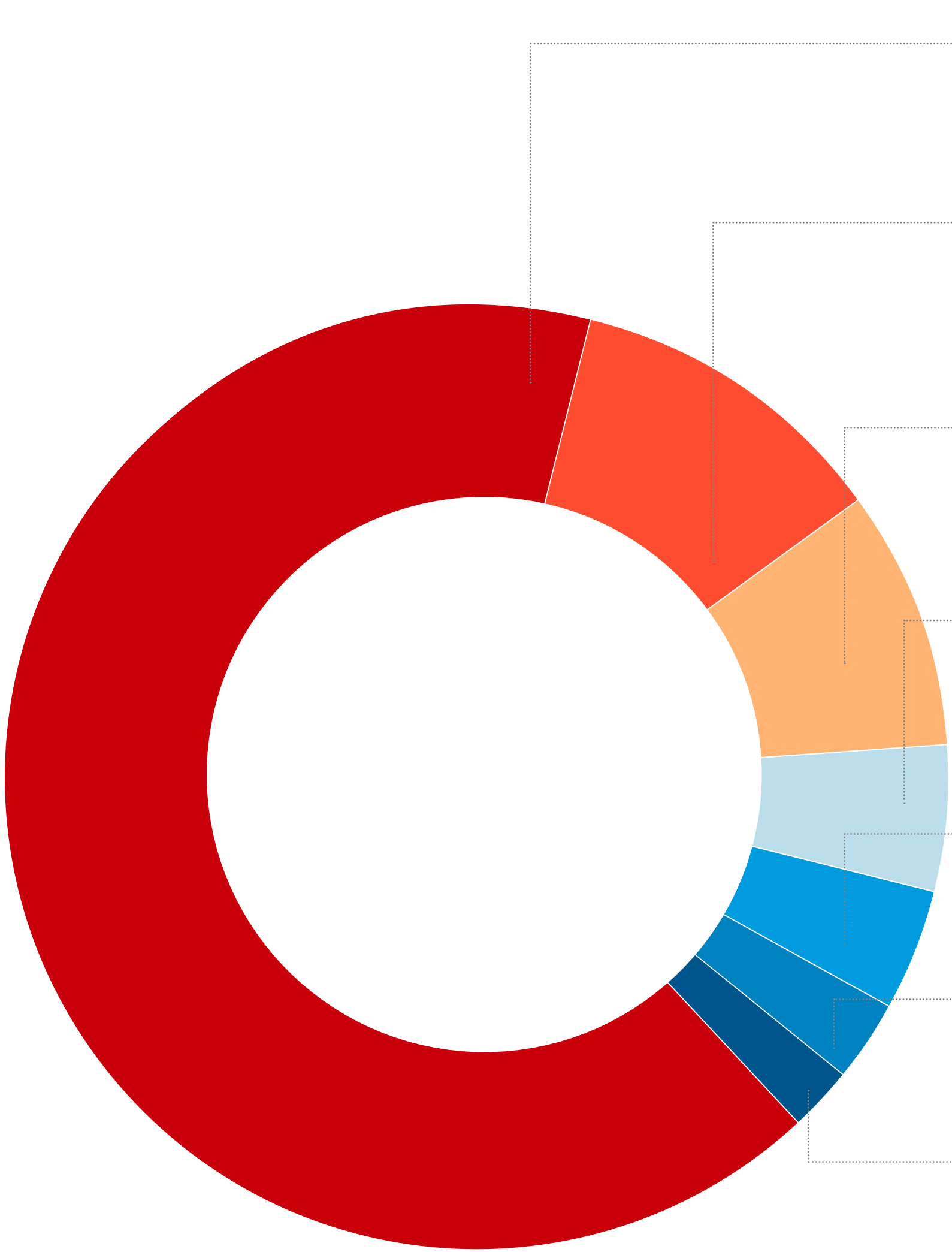


Kangerlussuaq glacier on the west coast of Greenland is 5km wide at its terminus and its face rises 60m above the water. Photograph: Damian Carrington

“Whatever happens, it will never be too late to keep fighting for climate action.”

Where our greenhouse gas emissions come from

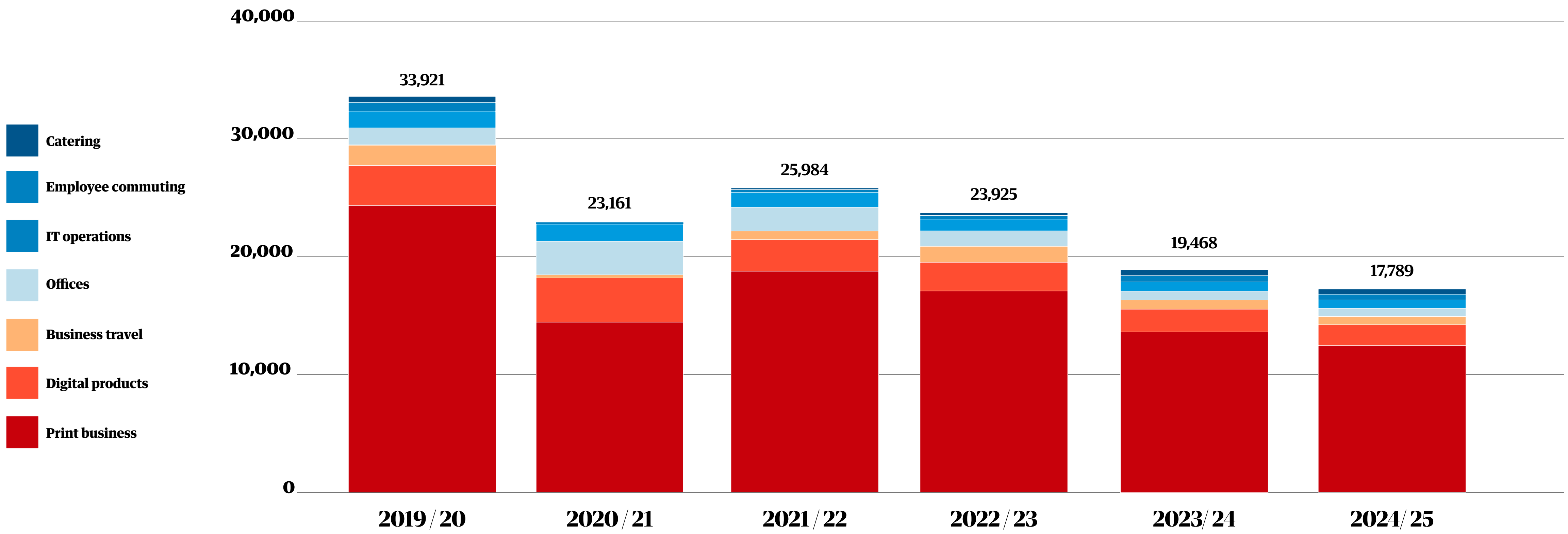
Greenhouse gas emissions 2024/25, tCO2e
Our print business accounted for just under 64% of company emissions in 2024/25, down from 73% in 2019/20



- Print business
64%
- Digital products
11%
- Business travel
9%
- Offices
7%
- IT operations
4%
- Employee commuting
3%
- Catering
2%

Our greenhouse gas emissions over time

Annual greenhouse gas emissions, tCO₂e
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have now fallen by 48% since our 2020 base year.

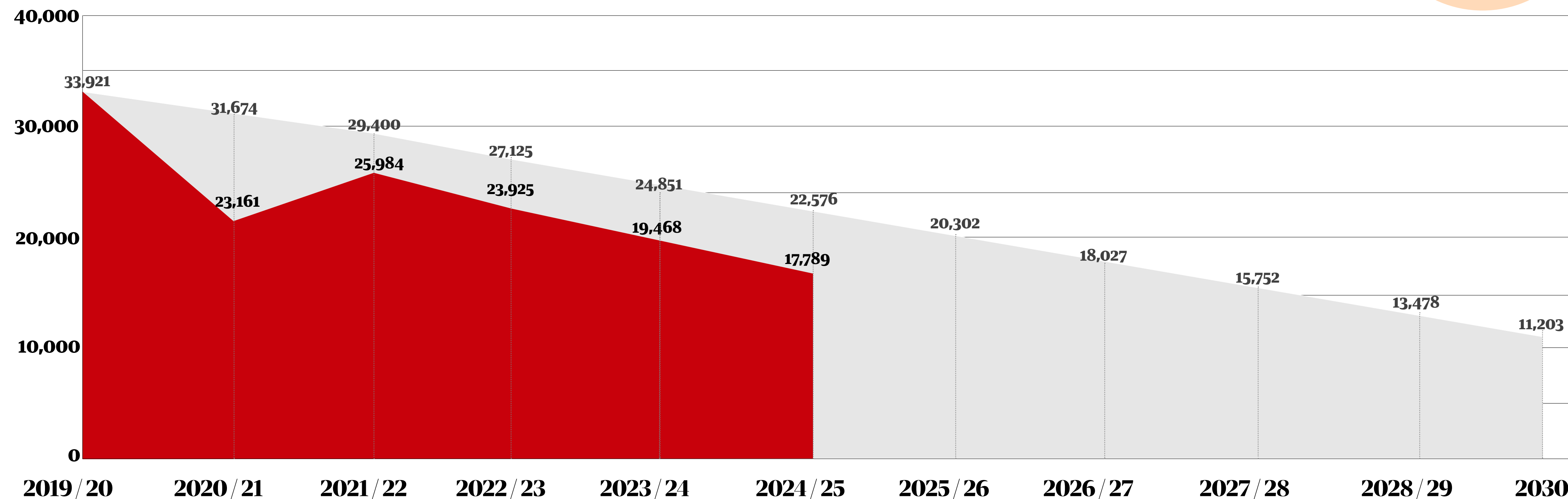


Progress so far against our 2030 target

Annual greenhouse gas emissions, target and actual tCO₂e

67% reduction target by 2030 Actual emissions

Emissions in 2024/25 were almost 5,000 tCO₂e lower than our target



Key factors affecting our emissions in 2024/25

In 2024/25, our annual emissions decreased by 9% year-on-year to 17,789 tCO2e. The biggest changes that drove this decrease were:

Our print business

Emissions from our print business - which includes paper, printing and distribution of our newspapers and magazines - fell by 12% year-on-year. This category is by far the biggest contributor to our global company emissions and had a major impact on our overall performance. In the year, we used less paper, which resulted in lower emissions from manufacturing, printing and distribution.

The volume of newspaper sales continues to decline slowly across the industry and we have taken steps to reduce the amount of waste in our supply chain (as explained on page 12). This is in-line with our strategy to be more digital, as well as having a material impact on our emissions.

Similar to last year, we saw a fall in the average emissions per ton of paper

purchased, which is a really positive development. A number of our paper suppliers in the UK and Europe have continued to lower the carbon intensity of their mills.

We have restated our 2023-24 emissions for our print business alongside these results due to better data availability from our Guardian Weekly printers in the US, Australia and New Zealand.

IT operations

Emissions from our IT operations fell by 16% year-on-year. Over time, internet networks are becoming less energy intensive and this year our UK and US teams purchased less hardware than the previous year. Emissions in this category are likely to fluctuate from one year to the next depending on the replacement cycles of equipment.

Digital products

Emissions from our digital products include the impact of the servers and computing infrastructure that host our digital content, the energy used to power the internet transmission

networks that deliver the content to users' devices, and the power required to run those devices. Emissions from this category were down 21% year-on-year.

In 2024/25 we began rolling out AI tools to a limited number of staff. So far, we lack sufficient data to report on the impact of AI on our emissions, but this is an area we are focused on in 2025/26 as we make AI available to more of our staff globally.

Offices

Emissions from our offices increased by 44% year-on-year. In the UK, there was an increase in refrigerant losses at our London office following a leak, which has been rectified. Emissions from purchases of office equipment also increased due to investments in our office space. In the US, our team has expanded in recent years which has led to higher home working emissions. For the first time, we have also included the associated emissions from our foreign correspondents working in satellite offices.

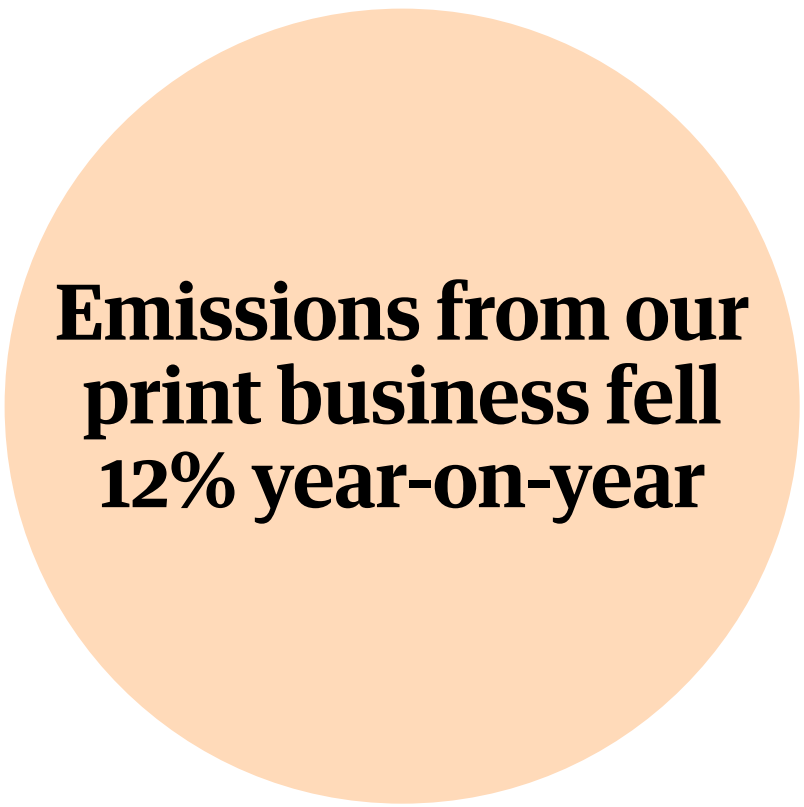
Business travel

Our calculated emissions from business travel increased by 6% year-on-year. We have restated our 2023/24 figure for this category to include more detailed data on travel in the US. The increase in emissions in 2024/25 was as a result of more air travel as we become a more global business. In recent years we have updated our travel policy to require travel by train (rather than air) for any trips within the UK mainland and to European destinations served by Eurostar. Our travel booking system provides emissions data to staff at the point of booking so they can make informed choices about travel options.

Employee commuting

Emissions from employees travelling to work fell by 3% year-on-year. Every year we ask colleagues about their commuting habits to calculate the associated emissions. The global survey showed a gradual increase in days employees commute to the office. However, the expected increase in emissions was offset by a fall in the

average distance commuted by staff in Australia. Commuting and home working emissions are likely to differ year-on-year based on the responses we receive from staff.



Progress in our supply chain

Reducing print waste

Supplying retailers across the UK and Ireland every day and responding to an ever changing news cycle inevitably means that we print more copies than we sell. Our publishing team monitors this closely and has reduced it over several years. In 2024 we pushed for a deeper and faster reduction, aiming to reduce the volume of materials - paper, inks - being used, and the amount of energy required to print and distribute daily copies. We were able to cut the number of copies printed on a weekday (Monday-Friday) by 20% with no impact on readers.

“ Looking through a sustainability lens gave us fresh motivation to review a long-standing process.



Richard Butler,
Print sales data and systems manager

Why are print newspapers the biggest part of the Guardian's emissions footprint?

We sell millions of copies a year so it's no surprise that, along with magazines, they make up a big proportion of our company emissions. Any unsold copies are collected and recycled but we want to minimise the overall use of paper, ink and materials. Reducing unsold copies is a very effective way to do this.

What causes waste in the newspaper supply chain and why did you see an opportunity to tackle it?

Balancing newspaper supply and demand is challenging: we need

enough copies for readers while avoiding waste. We supply around 35,000 UK retailers so even one unsold copy per store adds up quickly. WWe wanted to challenge some long-held assumptions about how to allocate copies and test some different approaches.

What changes did you make?

We reviewed sales data across different retailer types and worked with wholesalers to identify where small allocation cuts wouldn't affect sales. These were rolled out gradually, ensuring loyal readers could still find a copy when and where they wanted it.

What did you learn from this initiative?

Looking through a sustainability lens gave us fresh motivation to review a long-standing process. Although copy management is a refined skill within publishing, we still found improvements. Testing multiple small adjustments proved more effective than drastic changes.

Measuring the environmental impact of GenAI

Like most companies, the Guardian is exploring the use of generative AI (GenAI) across our business. That means also assessing the impact it will have on our greenhouse gas emissions and wider environmental footprint.

GenAI is **resource-heavy** requiring significant energy, water and materials. Training and running models consumes a lot of electricity and water for cooling, and using AI is more energy-intensive than regular web searches.

Tracking the carbon footprint of GenAI is complex. So far there is no formally agreed method to calculate emissions although research in this area is progressing rapidly. One of the biggest blockers is that many of the largest tech companies are unwilling to share detailed data, particularly about the emissions impacts of training large language models (LLMs).

As a business, we are taking the following steps to measure and manage emissions from GenAI use:

- Asking for transparency - we're asking all our AI suppliers to disclose emissions data through a short survey. Many don't yet track or share their carbon footprint, but asking still sends a signal that we care about the topic. We believe the tech industry should be more transparent about its environmental impact.
- Making prudent choices - we approve AI tools only when there's a clear, necessary use case and aim to use tools that are the right size for the job as smaller models tend to be more energy efficient.
- We avoid building any internal tools that would generate or respond to very wide requests.
- We provide training for staff on how to use GenAI tools effectively, including how to create efficient prompts.

Increasing climate literacy across our business

To respond fully to the climate emergency we need to equip our people with the knowledge, confidence and motivation to play an active part in our collective climate action. Despite our strong editorial focus on climate, we recognised that some colleagues lacked confidence when it came to discussing climate change, particularly in relation to their own work.

In 2024, we launched a carbon literacy training course to address this challenge. The course is designed to build a shared vocabulary around the climate crisis, empowering colleagues to talk about it accurately and confidently and take action in their area of the business.

The Guardian partnered with the Carbon Literacy Project (CLP), a UK charity helping inform and empower people globally to take action on the climate emergency. To be accredited by the CLP, a course must include a full day's worth of learning and use specific examples tied to the organisation's work and impact.

Our sustainability team created the course from Guardian journalism to explore the causes and consequences of climate change and the global and

national solutions available. The training connects back to the work we do every day across the organisation from designing advertising campaigns to procurement, and how those decisions can either reinforce the status quo or drive change.

The impact so far

By summer 2025, our entire sales team had been trained and the response so far has been overwhelmingly positive. Post-training surveys showed that 97% of participants feel more knowledgeable about climate change and more confident about identifying ways to reduce their team's carbon footprint. Confidence increased from 28% to 84% after completing the course.

Pledges made as part of the training have ranged from concrete operational changes to broader awareness-raising efforts. Collectively, these actions have the potential to prevent more than 50,000 kilograms of CO₂e emissions. But more than the numbers, the course is helping to foster a mindset where climate considerations are part of day-to-day thinking and decision-making.

"I loved the workshop so much. I've already been telling everyone who will listen about my learnings. One of the most beneficial and important training I have done in nearly 10 years at the Guardian."

**Staff member,
Guardian Advertising**

**Confidence
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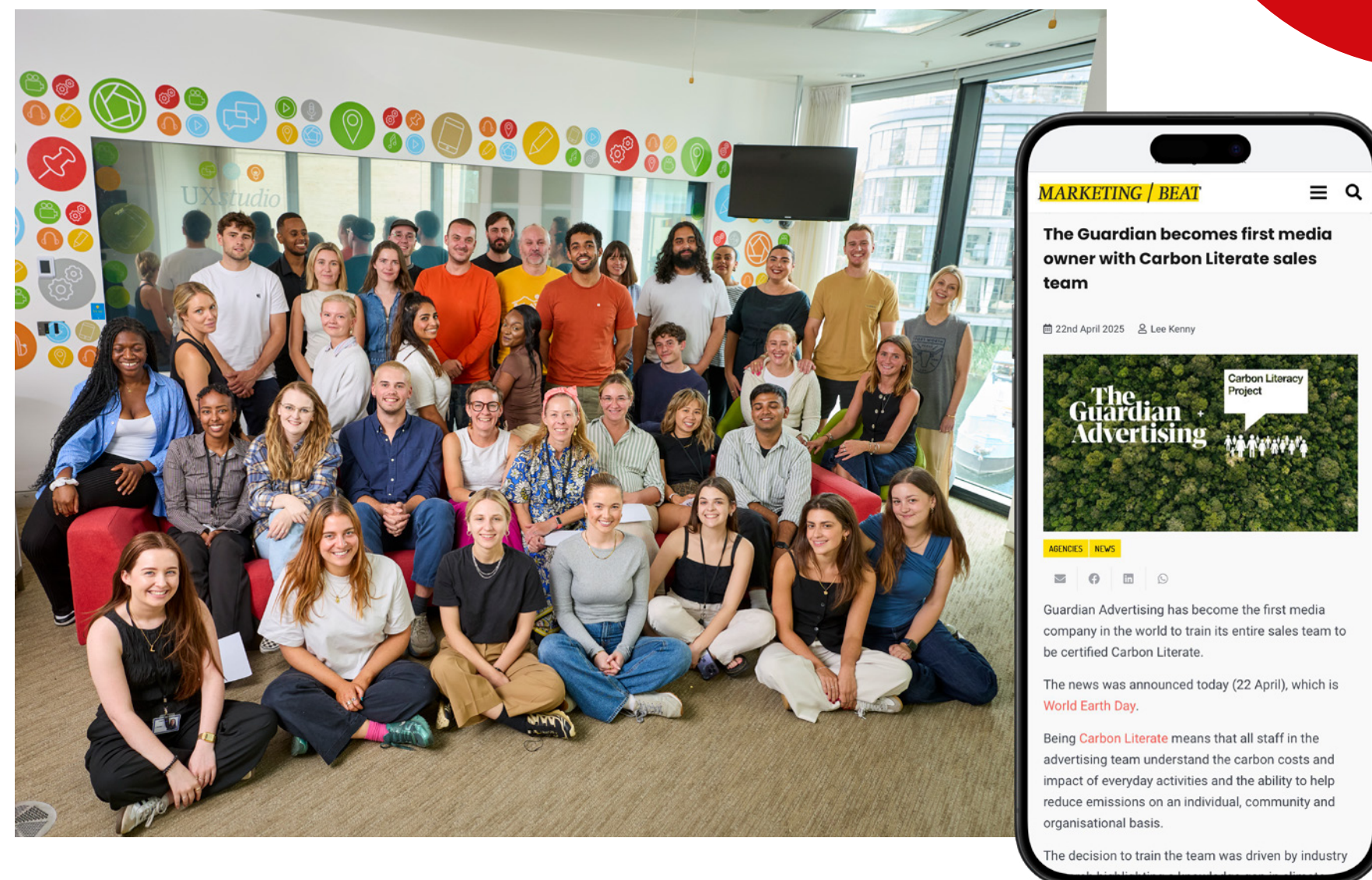
**97% of participants feel
more knowledgeable
about climate change**

"The fact that all of the content was actually based on our own journalism made me feel very proud of who I work for ... Sometimes you forget just how much we do."

**Staff member,
Guardian Advertising**

"It's brilliant to have the Guardian join the community of Carbon Literate employers. [The Guardian's] baseline of climate commitment was already high, but this demonstrates how a specialised course can build targeted capacity such as that of a sales team being better able to pitch their low carbon offer. The pledge to spread the training into their sector is just the sort of thing we love to see as Carbon Literacy becomes a norm in professional development."

Phil Korbel, co-founder and director for external relations, The Carbon Literacy Project



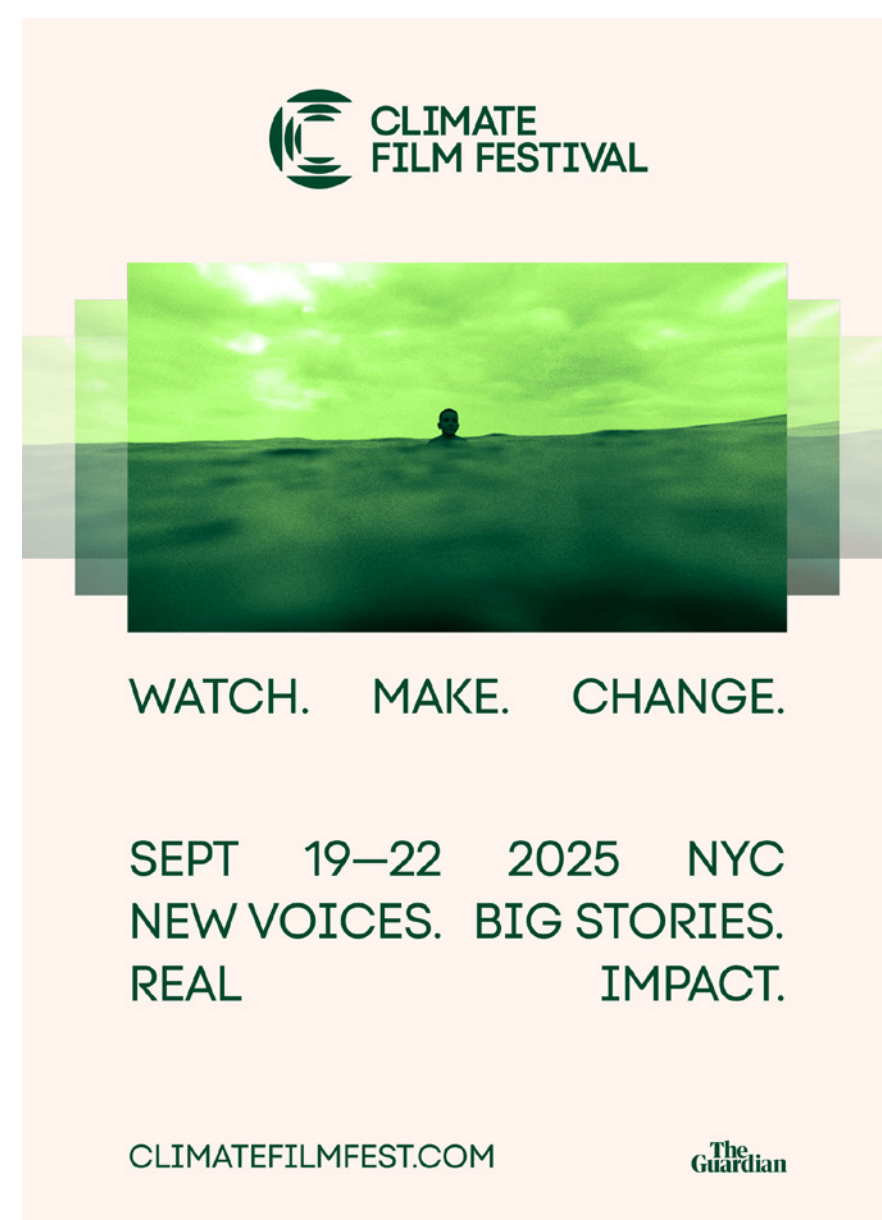
Supporting a more sustainable media industry

We believe the main ways that we can have a positive impact on the environment and society are through our journalism and by supporting awareness and improved environmental performance within the media and advertising industries.

Live events

The Guardian in the US hosted a lineup of events across the country in the run-up to the presidential election, supported by [theguardian.org](https://www.theguardian.org) as part of [The fight for democracy](#) series. These included **Environmental Justice for All**, featuring Guardian US climate reporter Dharna Noor; Oregon's attorney general Ellen Rosenblum; and environmental and climate justice activist Catherine Coleman Flowers.

In 2024 and again in 2025, [the Guardian's US edition](#) was the exclusive presenting media partner for the [Climate Film Festival](#) in New York, coinciding with the opening weekend of [Climate Week NYC](#). Guardian journalists participated as jurors and panellists during the festival, which seeks to highlight films that expand the boundaries of what climate cinema can achieve.



In October 2024, the Guardian hosted a sell-out event at B Corp UK's first ever festival in Oxford. Sustainability manager Ben Murray moderated a panel of speakers from Patagonia, Avery & Brown and the Guardian's own advertising team to explore how to craft authentic sustainable marketing campaigns that align with sustainable practices and values, ultimately contributing positively to society and the planet.

Sharing our experience

The Guardian collaborated with the [Sustainable Journalism Partnership](#), an organisation of researchers, practitioners, educators and media leaders who believe that independent journalism is essential not only for democracy but also for sustainable and resilient societies. We created videos with experts from across our editorial, sustainability and commercial teams for a 40-hour online course on sustainable journalism, aimed at media professionals, journalism students and educators. The course provides real-life examples from leading media organisations on how to embed environmental sustainability, diversity and inclusion into a news organisation.

We shared our knowledge and perspectives on environmental action widely across the industry - from being featured as an example of newsroom best practice by the [Reuters Institute](#) to speaking at SXSW, London Climate Action Week and Blue Earth Summit. We also started taking our climate literacy training out to advertising agency partners.

Supporting B Corp Month

In March, the Guardian and B Lab UK ran a daily advertising takeover on the Guardian homepage to promote a range of B Corps as part of global B Corp Month. The goal of the campaign was to improve understanding of what it means to be a B Corp and spotlight a range of brands with this status. The businesses promoted included Tilda, renewable energy experts Good Energy, mobile network provider giffgaff, food and beverage company Danone UK and Ireland and electric vehicle charging provider Zest.



The Guardian's director of sustainability and operational transformation Julie Richards speaking about the Guardian's fossil fuel advertising ban at SXSW London, June 2025.

It's great to be working alongside B Corps this month to build understanding of what it means to be a B Corp. The Guardian is a natural partner for us in this, with a highly engaged audience who share many of the values of our movement. This opportunity highlights how UK B Corps, across all sizes and sectors, are committed to a better way of doing business – one that benefits both people and the planet.

Ros Holley, director of communications and marketing, B Lab UK

Appendix

Our greenhouse emissions by category

Greenhouse gas emissions by year (tCO ₂ e)							
Scope	Description	2019 / 20	2020 / 21	2021 / 22	2022 / 23	2023 / 24	2024 / 25
Scope 1	Emissions from gas and refrigerants	654	1,615	649	286	310	358
Scope 2	Purchased electricity	201	111	149	34	19	15
Scope 3	Purchased goods and services	18,068	10,699	14,615	12,644	8,760	8,142
	Upstream emissions from purchased fuel and energy	141	104	165	180	148	86
	Upstream transportation and distribution	8,524	5,321	5,898	5,822	5,117	4,648
	Waste generated in operations	7	3	4	1	1	0
	Business travel	1,561	221	643	1,213	1,496	1,903
	Employee commuting	765	875	626	851	874	907
	Use of sold products	3,409	3,774	2,705	2,449	2,064	1,621
	End-of-life treatment of sold products	591	438	530	445	399	108
Total		33,949	23,161	25,984	23,925	19,249	17,789

Note: 2023/24 GHG emissions have been restated for purchased goods and services, upstream transportation & distribution and business travel categories due to improved data availability.

