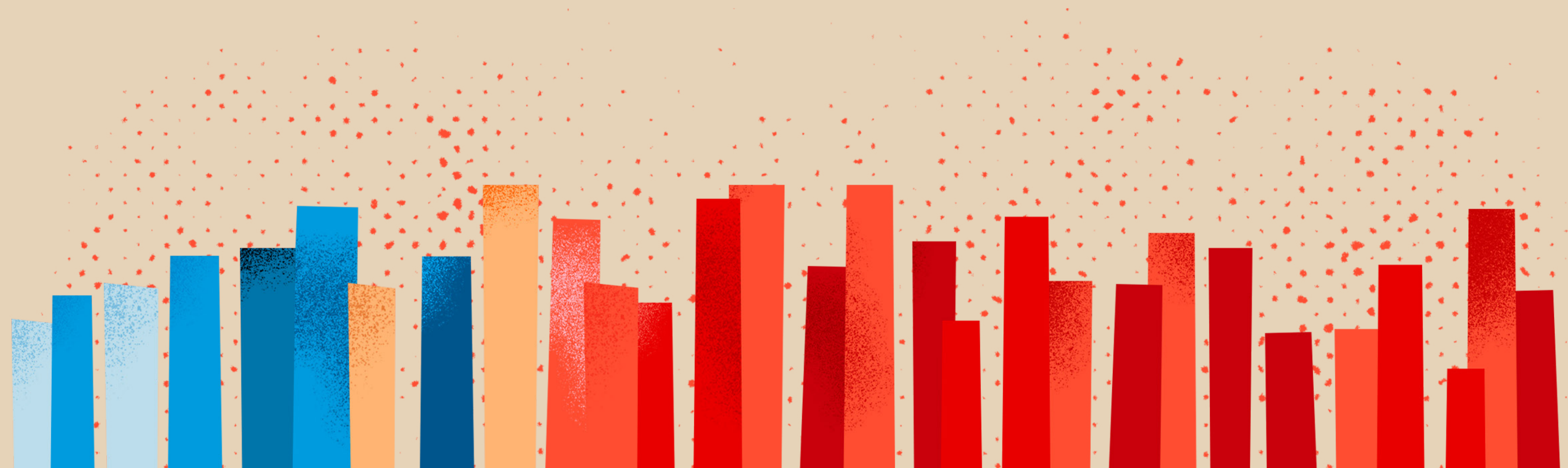


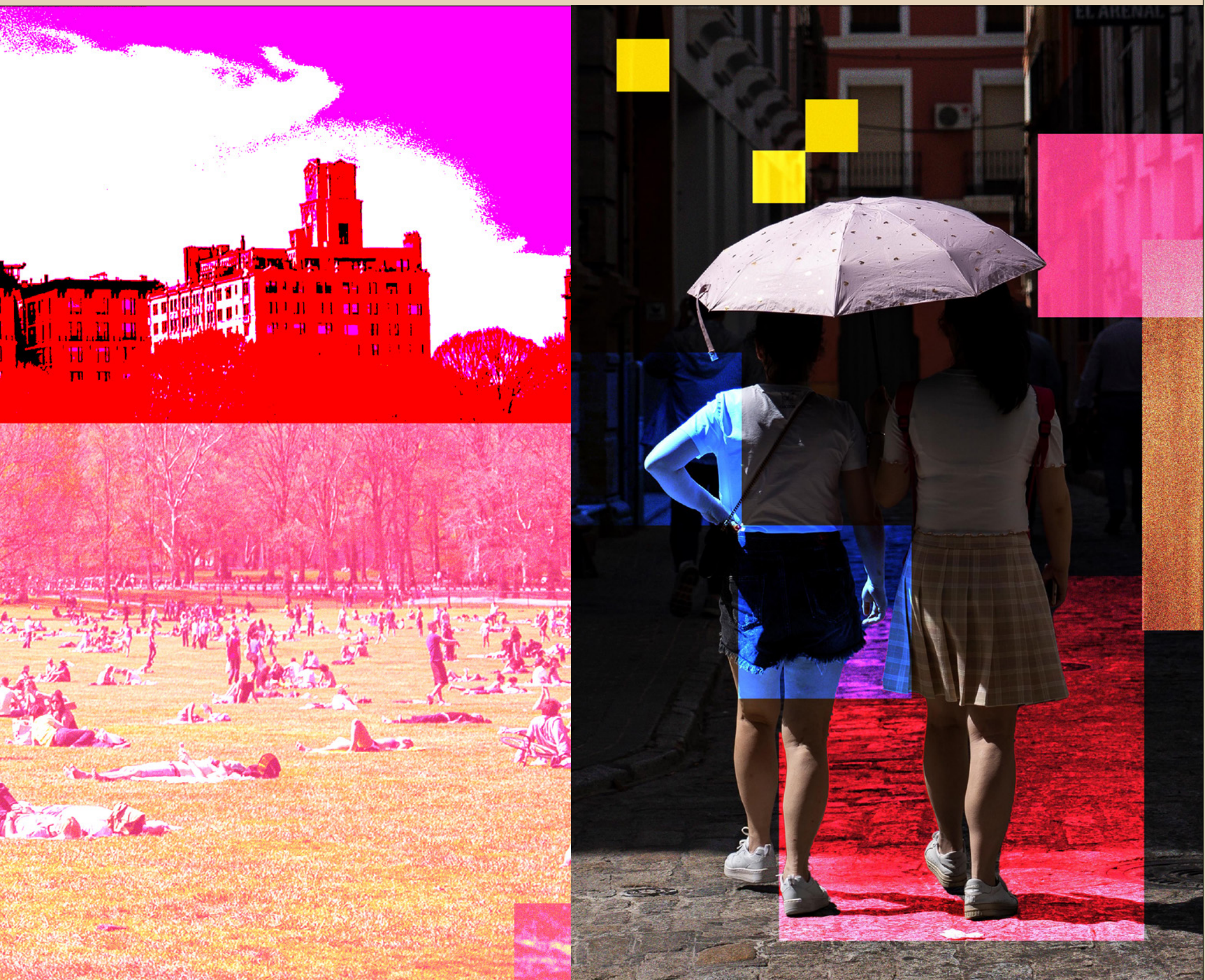
# Sustainability Report

## 2023-2024



# The Guardian's environment pledge

In 2019, the Guardian took a stand. Of all the crises facing the world, the most alarming is climate breakdown. We made a decision to report relentlessly on this emergency each day - its causes, consequences and solutions and to look at our own organisation to ensure we are practising what we preach.



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

Heat has become a major health threat to cities, with record numbers of deaths being recorded in urban areas around the world. Composite: Guardian Design/AP/Getty

# Contents

This report is one of the ways in which we are transparent about our progress.

Here we showcase some of the most impactful environmental journalism we have published over the past year, share details of our emissions for the financial year 2023/24 (covering the period April 2023 to March 2024) and outline our path to our 2030 goal to eliminate two thirds of our greenhouse gas emissions.

We also highlight the work happening across the organisation to support our sustainability ambitions, from impactful campaigns with our advertising clients and advocacy within our industry to events for employees.

## Key figures

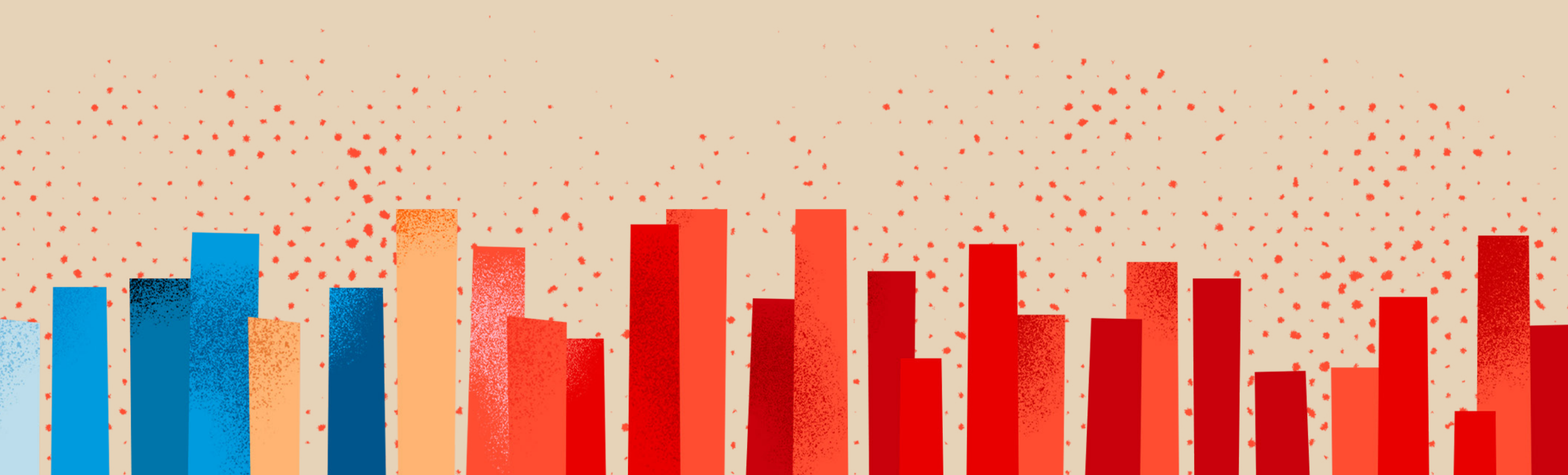
**67%**  
Our emissions reduction target, 2020-2030

**43%**  
Emissions eliminated so far

**19,249 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**  
Greenhouse gas emissions (scopes 1, 2 and 3), down 20% year-on-year

**74.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/£mn**  
Emissions intensity (scopes 1, 2 and 3), down 18% year-on-year

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- 4 Our 2030 targets
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- 6 Making a wider impact
- 7 Appendix



# Introduction



**Anna Bateson**  
*Chief executive officer,*  
Guardian Media Group



When the Paris Agreement was signed almost a decade ago, it was seen as the most significant climate accord to date. The binding agreement saw 196 nations find consensus on striving “to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels”. The agreement may have recognised the role technology can play in reducing global emissions but it did not anticipate artificial intelligence as our next industrial challenge and the impact it might have on the environment.

Google recently announced that its greenhouse gas emissions were 48% higher than they were in 2019. They put this down to the increasing amounts of energy needed to maintain data centres, admitting that “as we further integrate AI into our products, reducing emissions may be challenging” to their targets to reach zero net emissions by 2030. Microsoft’s emissions have grown by 29% since 2020 due to building new data centres and the company says it is

not on track to meet targets to reduce water use.

In 2019 the Guardian Media Group set a stretching target to reduce our emissions by 67% by 2030. We are making encouraging progress in areas like reducing the physical production of our paper. As we head towards 2025, the mid-point of our plan, we have cut emissions by 43% so far by embedding sustainability into how we run our business, just as it is across our journalism. During the reporting year, emissions fell by 20%, driven in large part by improvements in our print business.

But what do we do about this new, fast-moving innovation in automation, computing, robotics and data centres? As our business becomes more global and more digital, we must consider the impact of technology on the environment and on society more broadly.

In part, we need a very human solution. When we designed our AI principles last year they were never specifically

about our environmental impact. But they give us a decent guide for how we should move forwards with a technology that could do harm in multiple ways if not harnessed by humans with thought and care. Essentially, we will focus generative AI on areas of our business where it improves the quality of our work - and always with human oversight. As an increasingly reader-funded organisation, people are at the heart of our strategy. And we must hold ourselves accountable to achieve our climate pledge - finding consensus on how our business interplays with technological advances is still very much in our control.

Our role and purpose as an independent global news organisation goes beyond meeting basic corporate standards and our environment pledge sets out the ways we are responding to the climate emergency. Our world-class reporting has a real impact on our readers' understanding of news events and holds power to account for addressing environmental challenges. In an era of growing

misinformation and disinformation, the Guardian’s rigorous reporting is needed more than ever. This report highlights a small snapshot of the brilliant journalism we published during the year.

There is growing recognition that media owners and advertisers have a critical role in informing the public about the realities of environmental change and shaping consumer behaviour. UN secretary-general António Guterres recently called on the world’s media to stop enabling “planetary destruction” by taking advertising money from fossil fuel companies. The Guardian led the way banning fossil fuel advertising in 2020, becoming the first major global news organisation to do so. Advertising can also play a positive role. Our teams produce brilliant, creative work that introduces audiences to more sustainable alternatives and to companies trying to do the right thing.

Like many businesses, the vast majority of our emissions occur in our supply chain and tackling this can be complex. We will continue to make

improvements in the way we operate, such as reducing waste from our newspaper supply chain. We remain confident that we can achieve our 2030 target. But we must also be realistic that seismic and ongoing changes in technological advancements will require us to adapt frequently.

The Paris Agreement happened because nearly 200 nations found a clear framework to build consensus from. We have a clear framework for how to work with new technologies to tackle the climate emergency - and that starts with our foundations - being a trusted media organisation that prioritises facts, innovation and our readers.

# Reporting on the climate and nature crisis

The Guardian has more than a dozen dedicated climate, biodiversity and climate justice reporters, based in the UK, the US, Australia, Europe and the Amazon rainforest in Brazil. Working with our foreign correspondents around the world and specialists across our newsrooms, we cover each angle of this most urgent of issues that touches every aspect of our lives.

We publish more than 6,000 articles about the environment a year. These are viewed more than half a billion times on our website and apps. We have a dedicated environment newsletter [Down to Earth](#). We also reach a growing audience through our range of podcasts, with environment stories frequently appearing in our award-winning daily news show [Today in Focus](#), Guardian Australia's [Full Story](#) daily show and [Science Weekly](#).

Reporting highlights from the year include:

**The latest science**  
Our journalists provided extensive coverage of the latest climate and

nature news, such as new analysis showing the [remaining carbon budget to keep the world within 1.5C heating](#) is now tiny, the [quickenning pace of melting of the Greenland ice cap](#) and fresh research into the [climate benefits of vegan diets](#).

**Global heating and extreme weather**  
Teams around the world reported on the extreme weather events that are being made more likely by global heating, from [wildfires and their aftermath in Canada](#) to [extreme heat in Bangladesh](#), devastating floods in the UK and the wide range of [environmental impacts affecting Latin America](#).

**The nature crisis**  
Our journalism on the nature crisis brings much-needed attention to the worrying state of the health of our planet. From the ocean to tropical rainforests, the abundance of birds, fish, insects, amphibians and reptiles is in freefall. We reported on new studies showing that more than 2 million species are now at risk of extinction and examined the [implications of the](#)

[extinction of insects for life on earth](#), from food production to water sources and soil health.

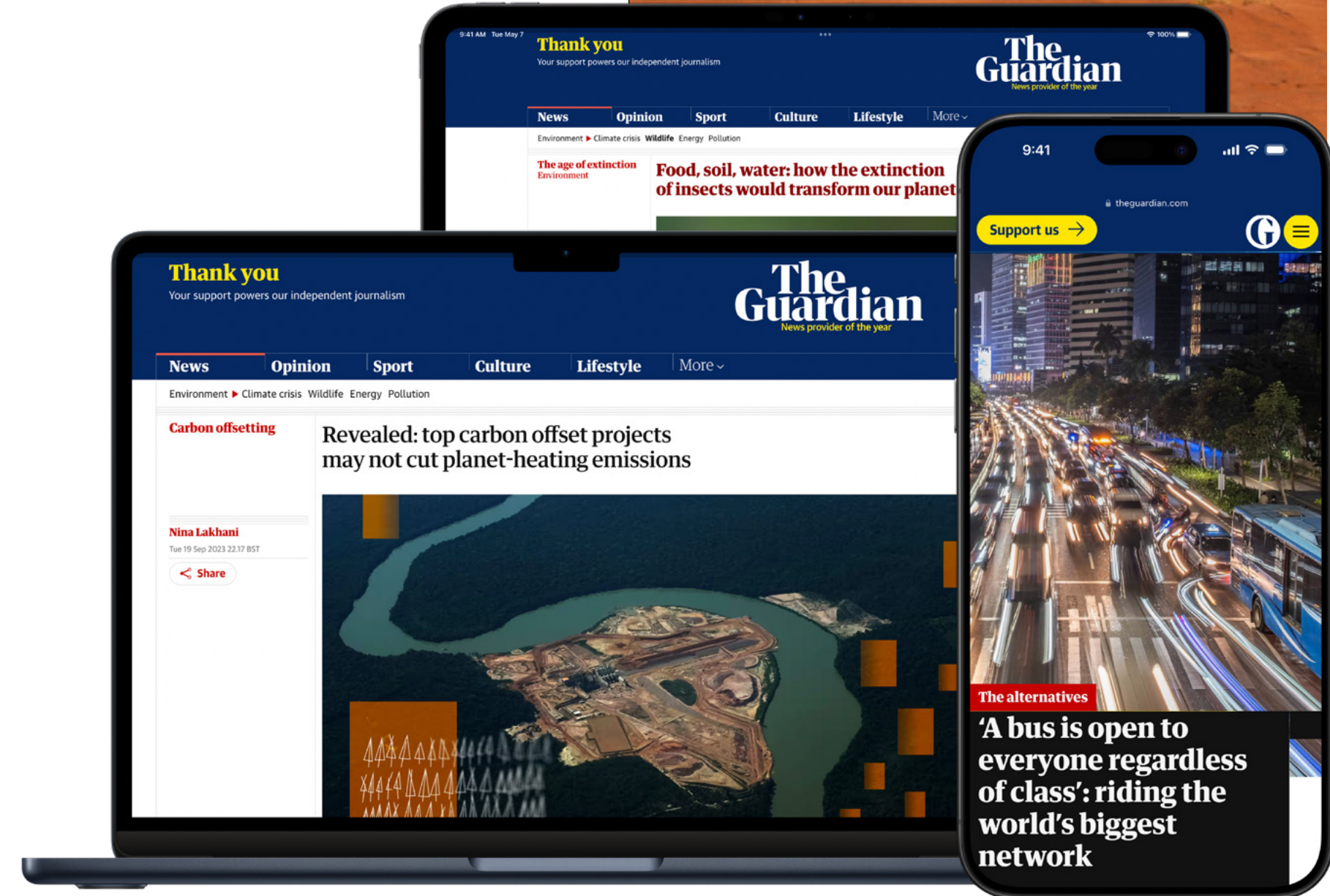
**Toxic air levels across Europe**  
We exclusively revealed that [98% of people are living in areas](#) with highly damaging fine particulate pollution. A unique interactive map allowed readers to [search air pollution measurements in their location](#).

**Investigating the 'polluter elite'**  
A special investigation into [carbon inequality](#) found that the [richest one percent](#) of the population produced as much carbon pollution in one year as the five billion people who make up the poorest two-thirds, and the [huge climate impact of the middle classes](#) and [private jets](#). The series drove debates about how to tackle these differences in people's impact in the lead up to Cop28.

**Exposing flaws in carbon offsetting**  
Detailed reporting into the impact of carbon offsets sent shockwaves through the industry and resulted in personnel and regulatory change across the field. Our reporters investigated how

📷 Madagascans walk through what was a field to collect food aid in Anjely Beanatara, Androy, last year. Photograph: Alkis Konstantinidis/Reuters

money channelled to [conservation projects in Zimbabwe](#) was failing to reach communities on the ground, reported on research that the [climate benefit of cookstove projects can be overestimated](#) by up to 1,000% and in light of the problems with voluntary carbon markets [looked at alternative ways of halting deforestation](#).



# Providing ideas and solutions

An important part of the job for reporters is to find the people, communities and governments who are innovating, and seeking better, different ways of doing things.

## Showcasing solutions

In line with our commitment to covering solutions, not just problems, we launched a new series, [the alternatives](#), which examines some of the ideas being tried out in different corners of the planet. These included how Australia got [solar panels on to one in three homes](#), how a community in [France developed a zero-waste approach](#) and how Burkina Faso has built [schools that stay cool in 40C heat](#).

## Sharing reader tips and inspiration

Our weekly Down to Earth newsletter shares ideas and positive inspiration from our readers worldwide, from the eco-friendly changes they have made in their own lives for the planet, to the climate heroes they most admire.

Our coverage of climate and nature is not confined to our world-class environment team but is embedded

across all our reporting. From politics to business, food to fashion, travel to technology, our journalists share ideas and practical examples of how to make sustainable choices. Some recent examples include:

## Sustainable fashion

[Closet Clinic](#) series provides expert advice on caring for your clothes, and resolving common issues to keep garments in your wardrobe and out of landfill.

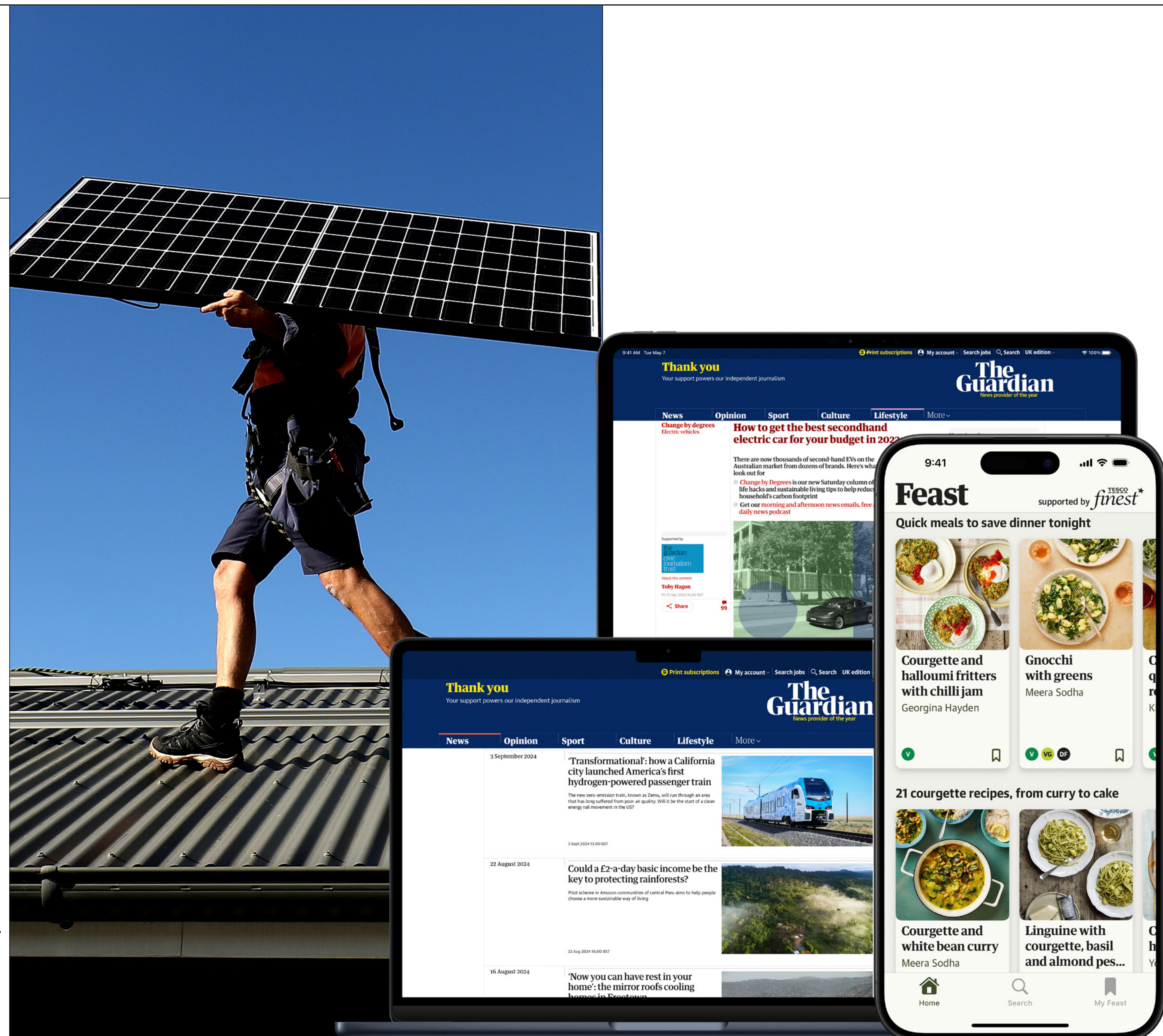
## Household hacks

Guardian Australia launched [Change by Degrees](#), a weekly column offering life hacks and sustainable living tips for households hoping to reduce their carbon footprint.

## Our new Feast food app

Feast launched in April 2024, bringing together thousands of Guardian recipes and making it easier than ever for readers to search our extensive library including vegan and vegetarian options.

Installation of solar panels at a residential property in Sydney. Photograph: Brendon Thorne/Getty Images



# An interview with our Europe environment correspondent



**Ajit Niranjani**  
joined the Guardian in 2023 as Guardian Europe's environment correspondent.

## What made you want to join the Guardian?

The Guardian was the first big news outlet to take climate change seriously, and its brilliant coverage has set the tone for reporting globally. I joined after having covered climate for five years at a German public broadcaster because I wanted to contribute to telling that story as well as possible.

## Why do you think the environment is such a big story for our European audiences?

Consider these three facts: Europe is the fastest-warming continent; the second-biggest historical polluter of greenhouse gases after the US; the economy with the most ambitious targets to stop the planet heating.

The first point is what makes robust climate reporting here so vital, particularly for readers who are on the receiving end of increasingly violent weather. The second means that there is a journalistic imperative to holding Europe's political and business leaders accountable. The third is perhaps the most exciting for a reporter. Rules set in Brussels and Berlin shape what happens on cattle farms in Brazil and cement factories near Beijing - and not always for the better. Writing about climate solutions requires a critical eye but it's still thrilling to report on so many stories that include a world-first.

## Which of your stories so far has been the most rewarding to report on?

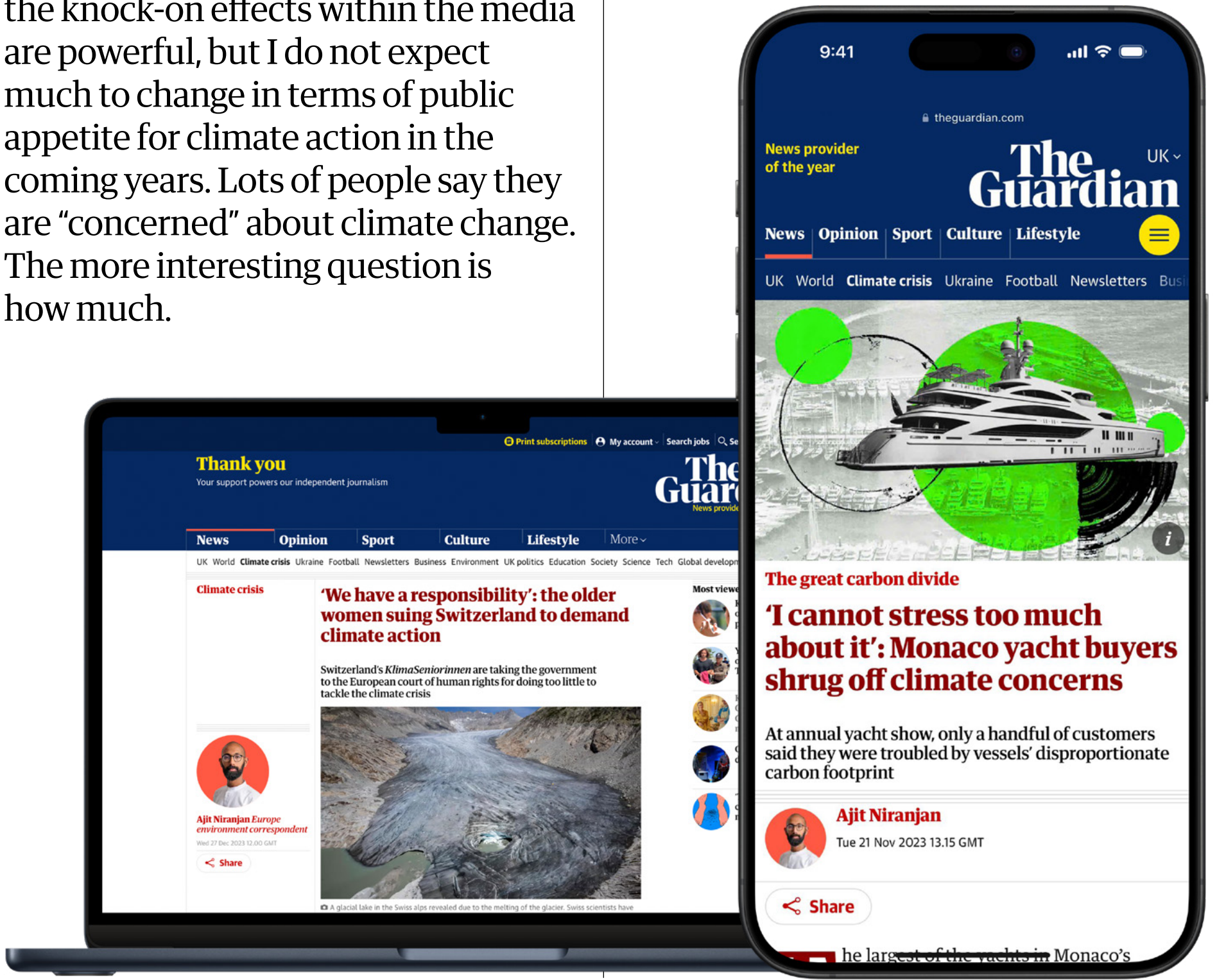
It's hard to say. I think the most interesting story was going to the [Monaco Yacht Show](#) last year, when I asked some very wealthy people how they felt about their carbon footprints, or attending [an extreme-right rally](#) in Germany's easternmost city to see how much climate policy was fuelling their rise. My editors have also sent me to Europe's [most polluted city](#) and the city where [heat hits hardest](#). They even let me hike in the Alps with a group of [retired Swiss women](#) who took their government to the European Court of Human Rights over weak climate policy - and won.

## What are the biggest challenges you face as an environment journalist?

I am effectively writing for two different audiences: people who get the problem and people who don't. In my experience, those working on climate issues massively overestimate the size of the first group - and forget that the second is far more important.

## How hopeful do you feel about the appetite for action on the climate and nature in Europe over the coming years?

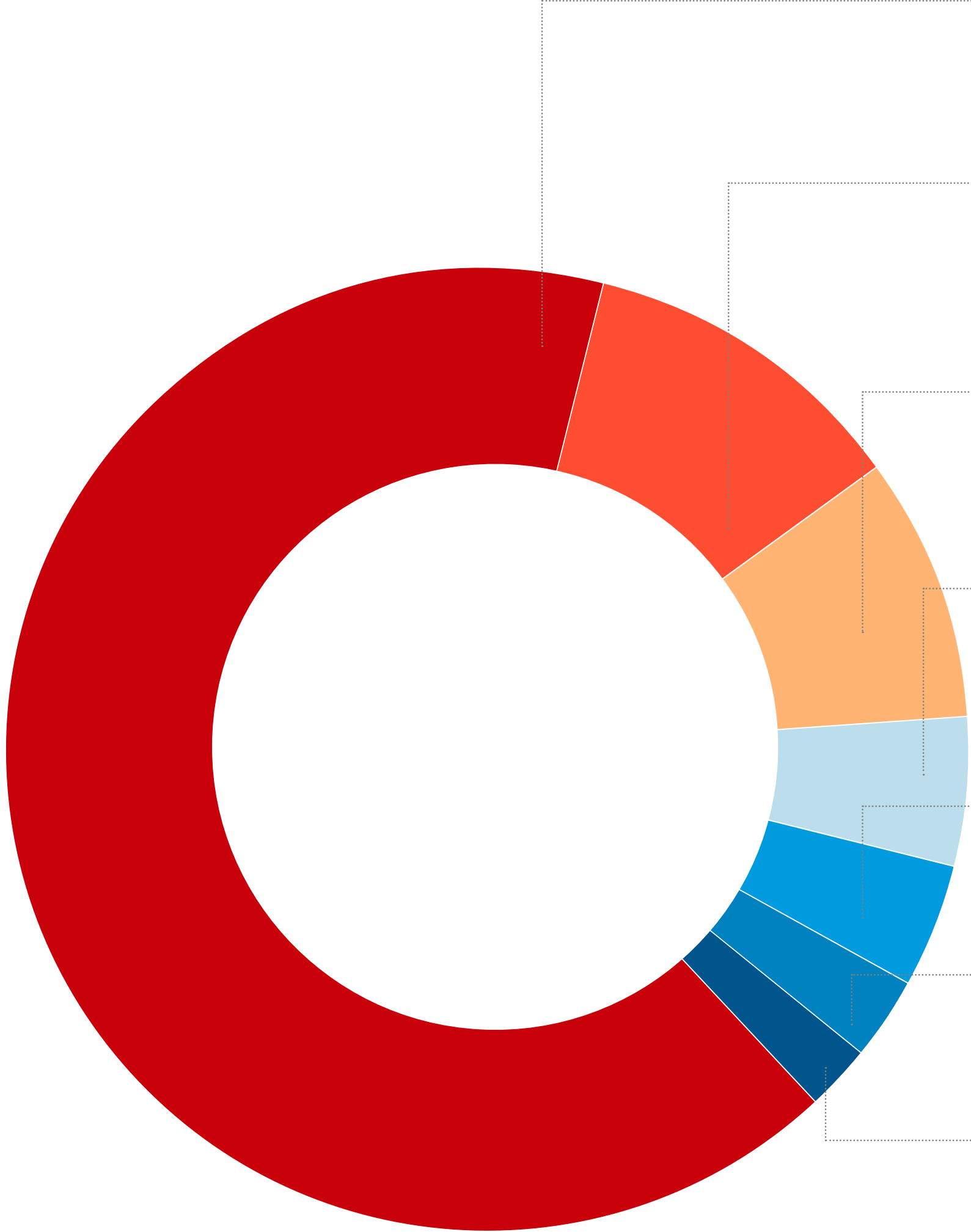
I hope readers continue to read and support our work, not least because the knock-on effects within the media are powerful, but I do not expect much to change in terms of public appetite for climate action in the coming years. Lots of people say they are "concerned" about climate change. The more interesting question is how much.



# Where our greenhouse gas emissions come from

## Greenhouse gas emissions 2023/24, tCO<sub>2</sub>e

Our print business remains the biggest source of emissions but has fallen as a proportion of total emissions from 73% in 2019/20 to 66% in 2023/24.



Print business

**66%**

Digital products

**11%**

Business travel

**9%**

Offices

**5%**

IT operations

**4%**

Employee commuting

**3%**

Catering

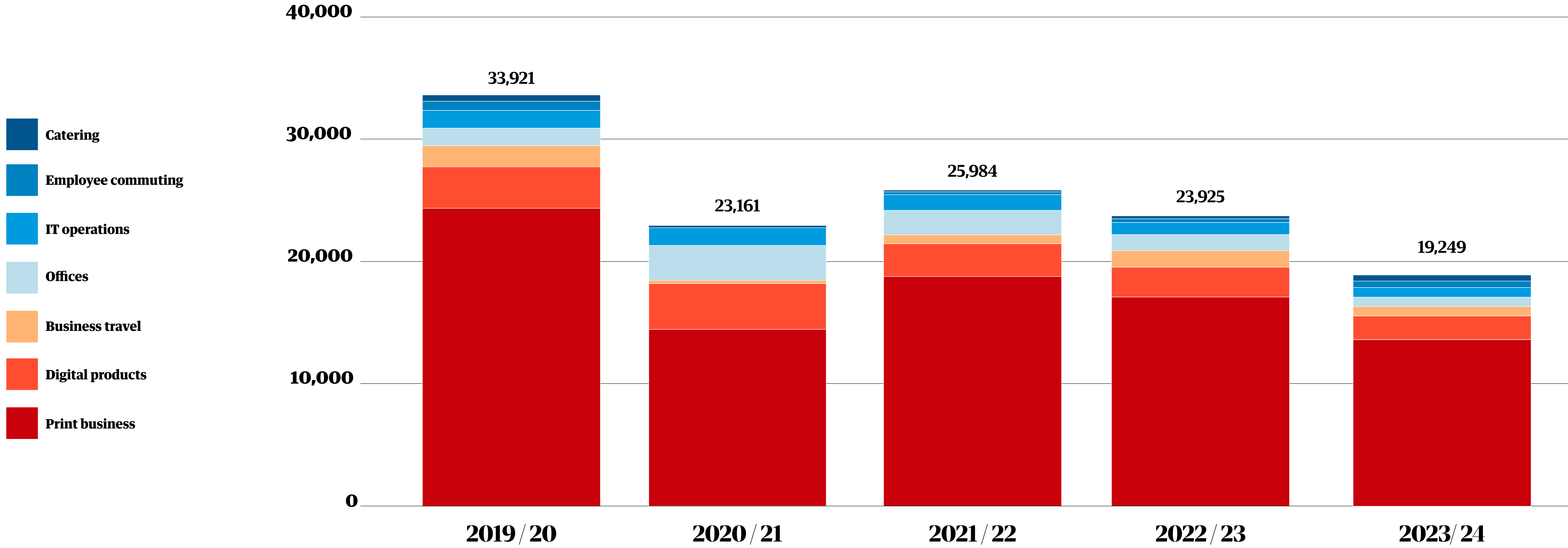
**2%**



# Our greenhouse gas emissions over time

## Annual greenhouse gas emissions, tCO<sub>2</sub>e

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have now fallen by 43% since our 2020 base year. Emissions from our print business - the largest category - have reduced by nearly 50% over that period.



# Key factors affecting our emissions in 2023/24

In 2023/24, our annual emissions fell by 20% year-on-year to 19,249 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 26% 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 reduced the amount of copies we print. This is in-line with our strategy to be more digital, as well as having a material impact on our emissions. We are also taking proactive measures to reduce waste in our supply chain, by continually reviewing our forecasting

and distribution; this is an ongoing effort that we expect to result in further emissions reductions next year.

In addition, the average emissions per tonne of paper purchased also fell. We work with a range of paper suppliers in the UK and Europe and wherever possible look to work with providers that can demonstrate the lowest emissions per tonne in their paper category and that are taking steps to support biodiversity in their forestry operations.

**Offices**

Emissions from our offices fell by 31% year-on-year. Our New York office switched to renewable energy, which means that 96% of our employees globally work from offices powered by renewables. In the UK, our London headquarters used significantly less gas compared with the previous year. This is mainly due to recently-installed building management systems that allowed for more efficient use of heating and cooling.

We also include emissions from staff working at home in the 'office' category; these were down 29% year-on-year due in part to colleagues spending fewer days working from home.

**IT operations**

Emissions from our IT operations fell by 22% year-on-year. Over time internet networks are becoming less energy intensive and this year we also 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 16% year-on-

year. One big factor behind this was the increasing use of renewables in the national energy mix of the countries where most of our audiences are. Alongside these reductions, we saw some increases in other categories. The main changes were:

**Business travel**

Our calculated emissions from business travel increased by 22% year-on-year. However, this increase was mainly caused by a change in the official conversion factors published by the UK government, which are used by companies to calculate greenhouse gas emissions based on distance travelled. Had we calculated using the same methodology as last year, our business travel emissions would have been around 5% higher year-on-year.

**Employee commuting**

Every year we ask colleagues about their commuting habits to calculate the associated emissions. During the reporting period, colleagues spent

more days in the office than in any year since the pandemic, which pushed emissions from this category up by 93% year-on-year, although they are still 19% lower than in 2019/20.

# Where our paper comes from

When managing our newspaper operations, we take a number of factors into account:

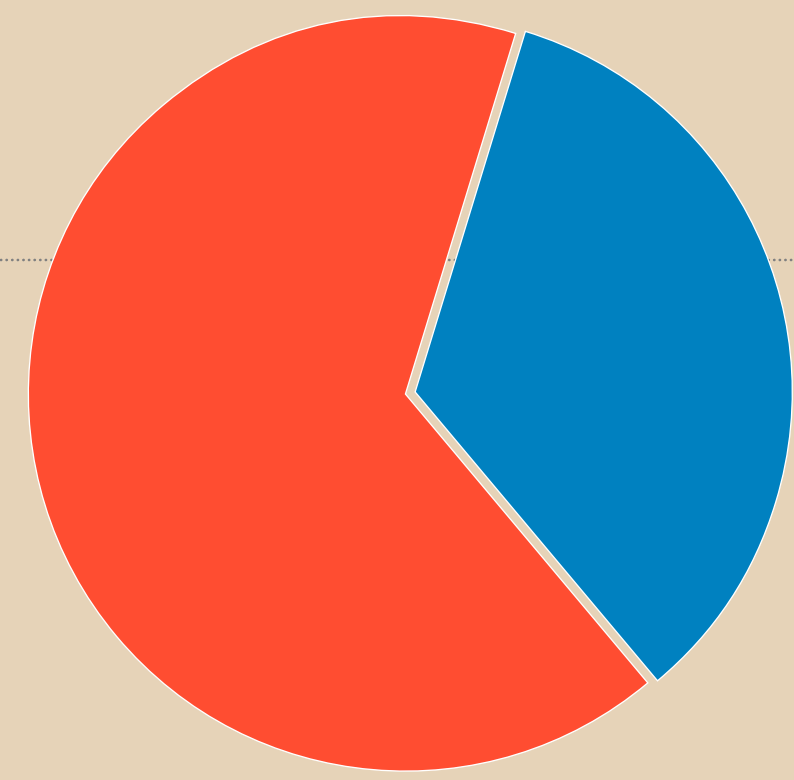
- **Paper sources** - We source paper from a variety of suppliers in the UK and Europe, considering environmental factors such as the energy sources they use and the distance the paper needs to be shipped from the mill to our printers. We use a mix of recycled and virgin fibre newsprint. Recycled paper is not a fully circular product as the quality degrades the more it is recycled.
- **Wrapping** - We have eliminated wrapping for the magazines and supplements that are part of our weekend newspapers. Guardian Weekly is wrapped in paper in the UK and Europe. We are currently running a trial of paper wrapping in New Zealand and are searching for a suitable supplier in Australia.

- **Printing and distribution** - Reducing the volume of paper used results in lower emissions from printing and distribution. Emissions are also impacted by the distance that the printed papers and magazines need to travel to wholesalers and mail distribution points. We recently moved printing of some of our weekend magazines to an alternative site in the UK, significantly reducing road miles.

## 66%

### Newsprint for our papers

- 12,230 tonnes in 2023/24
- 37% sourced from the UK
- 47% recycled paper
- 95% printed in the UK; 5% in Ireland



## 34%

### Magazines - supplements and Guardian Weekly

- 6,205 tonnes in 2023/24
- 100% sourced from the EU
- 100% virgin paper
- 99% of magazines are printed in the UK

■ Newspaper

■ Magazines

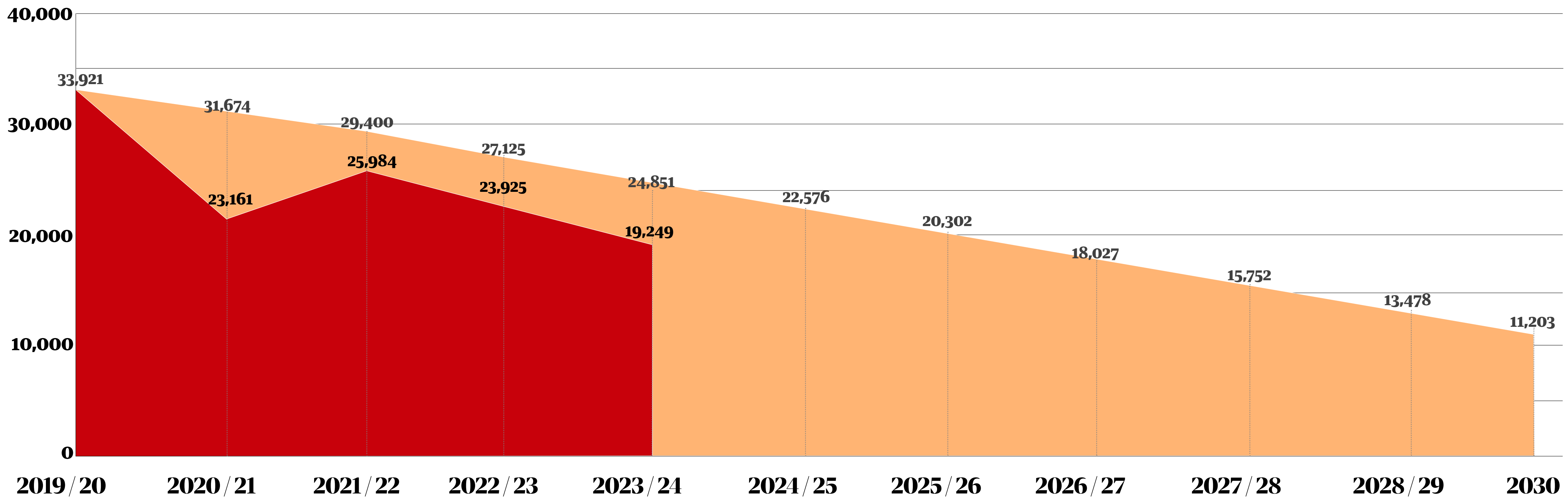


# Progress so far against our 2030 target

Our emissions in 2022/23 are 43% lower than our 2019/20 baseline year, meaning we are tracking well against our target to reduce emissions by 67% by 2030, which has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The steps we are taking to continue our progress over the coming years are covered on the next page.

## Annual greenhouse gas emissions, target & actual tCO<sub>2</sub>e

67% reduction target by 2030    Actual emissions



# Steps we are taking to continue our progress

Since our last report we have updated our modelling of the likelihood of achieving our 2030 target to reduce emissions by 67% from a 2019/20 baseline.

As the vast majority of our emissions are from our supply chain, we have focused on embedding sustainability criteria into our procurement processes. All large procurement contracts now have environmental criteria included as part of our supplier assessment process.

The main steps we are taking to ensure we keep progressing toward our 2030 target are:

- Reducing the average carbon emissions per tonne of paper purchased by seeking out the best range of suppliers, and regularly reviewing their plans to reduce emissions.
- Reducing waste in our newspaper supply chain by regularly reviewing the way that we allocate and

distribute copies across our network of retailers.

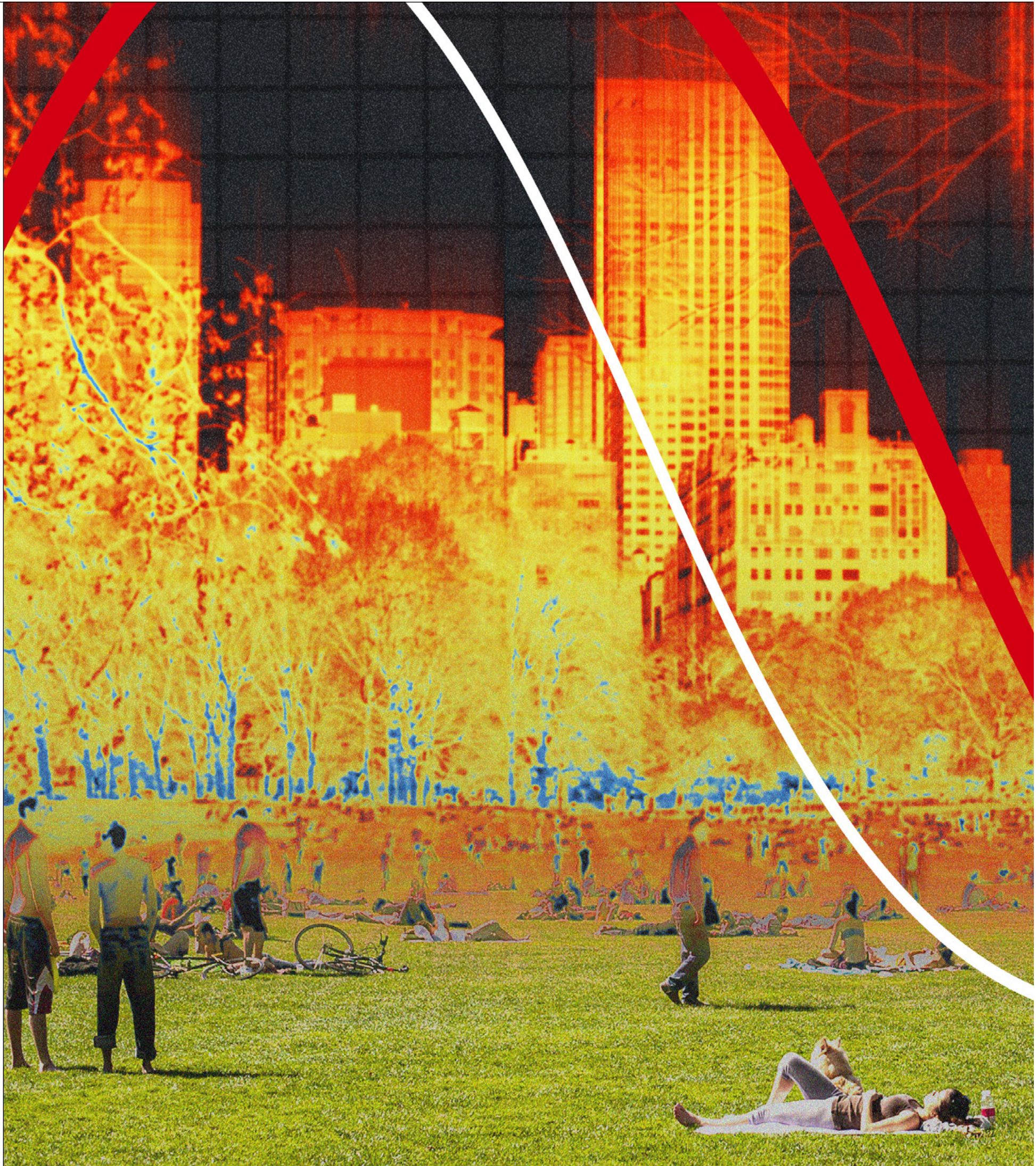
- Continuing to grow the subscriptions element of our print business, which gives us more certainty over the number of copies to supply each day.
- Moving Guardian Weekly and magazine printing to sites with renewable energy wherever possible.
- Reducing air travel emissions.

There are also two major factors that we expect to further reduce our emissions. First, our long-term business strategy is aligned with our emissions reduction plan: our print business accounts for the majority of our emissions but will reduce over time as we reach more readers online. Second, global energy grids will increasingly be powered by renewable energy. This will feed through into our supply chain and the energy used to power our digital products.

Our modelling of energy decarbonisation is relatively conservative, based on the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s evaluation of policies put in place so far by governments around the world. However, there are still risks to these assumptions including changes in government policy in the markets where most of our audiences are (the UK, US and Australia), and global economic shocks or major events that impact the level of investment in renewable energy or the pace of sustainability progress within our supply chain. We also expect that emissions measurement best practice will continue to develop over the next five years, which might change our understanding of our current footprint.

The main way that we can mitigate these risks is to focus on the proactive steps we are taking within our own operations. The more we reduce the emissions that we control directly, the greater our ability to absorb any shortfall in external progress.

Composite: Guardian Design/Getty



# Reducing our impact on nature

We know that halting and reversing the destruction of nature is just as critical as addressing global heating in protecting the future of our planet.

Following our first [biodiversity audit](#), we continue to take steps to reduce our impact on nature and monitor new measurement methodologies.

Since that audit, our work has focused on:

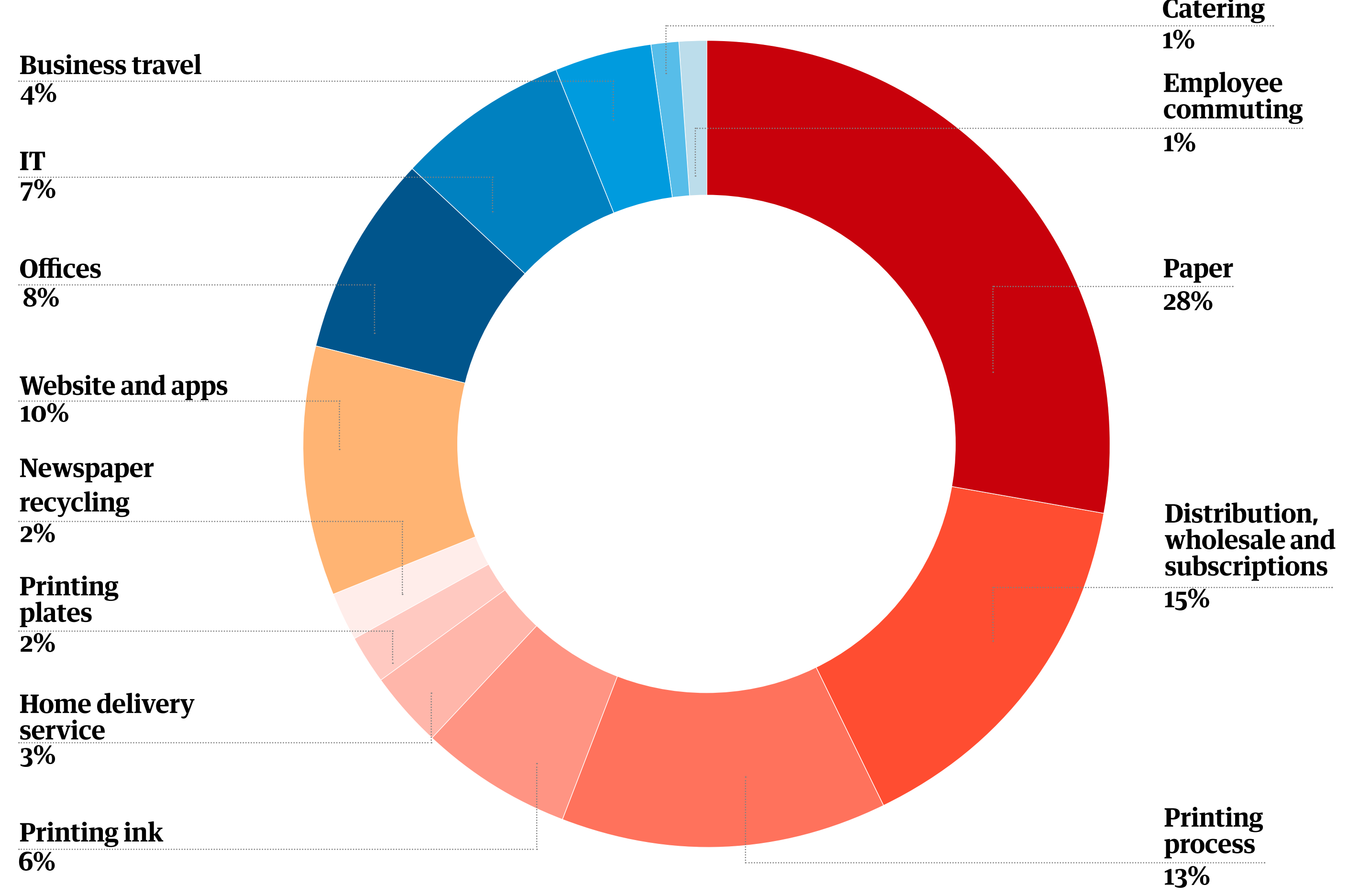
- Reducing the carbon footprint of our print operations to reduce our impact on nature. For example, using less paper will reduce our impacts from forestry and from the chemicals used in the pulping of recycled paper. It will also mean fewer inks used during printing and less air pollution caused by transport.
- Improving our data collection. We have begun to ask major suppliers for more data points relating to their biodiversity impacts. This will make future audits more accurate and is helping to raise awareness among our suppliers of

the information their customers want, which informs their own sustainability work.

- Engaging with our major paper suppliers to understand the steps they are already taking to protect nature. Several of our European suppliers already have extensive biodiversity action plans and are actively engaged with organisations like Science-Based targets for Nature (SBTN) to develop and test new methodologies and guidance relevant to their sector.

We are pleased to see rapid progress in the development of standards and reporting requirements by bodies such as the EU, the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and the Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Over the coming years these standards should drive up the quality of data and reporting, allowing us to understand our own impact on nature better and make more informed decisions about what action to take.

## Proportion of Guardian's biodiversity impact by activity



Source: Wild Business Ltd.

# Involving our employees

Staff events from Sustainability Week and B Corp month. Photographs: The Guardian

Making a positive environmental impact requires input from across our whole business.

In our commercial departments, the choices that colleagues make about our products, our operations and our suppliers influence our greenhouse gas emissions. Staff across the business can help drive our sustainability agenda with our readers and advertising clients.

We want staff to understand our company sustainability priorities and how they can take action in their own lives. In October 2023 we hosted our first internal Sustainability Week, with a series of live events, an exclusive film screening, food workshops and free bike servicing. The canteen at our London headquarters went meat-free, serving a special vegetarian and vegan menu.

Live events included panel discussions on the Guardian's own biodiversity impact and how we measured it with experts from the University of Oxford, and a session on personal finance

and how it can be a force for change, featuring Richard Curtis, co-founder of Make My Money Matter, alongside guests from Triodos Bank and Northern Trust.

In March 2024 to celebrate B Corp Month we invited fellow B Corps to the Guardian offices to share their experience with colleagues and raise awareness of our B Corp certification and what it means. We were joined by Tony's Chocolonely and Cyds Connect to discuss the role that accreditations like B Corp play in improving the standard of corporate behaviour.

In Australia, our advertising team run regular litter picking sessions with clients at a local beach in Sydney, as a way of engaging with our industry partners and highlighting the importance of protecting fragile marine ecosystems within the local area.

Our current focus is the introduction of climate literacy training to better equip employees to make choices in their roles that will further our sustainability progress.



# Supporting a more sustainable media industry

Beyond our journalism and operations, we aim to have a positive impact through the way we engage with the wider media and advertising industries, including our advertising clients.

### Advertising campaigns

The Guardian's inaugural **Advertising Awards**, celebrated the best examples of quality advertising across our platforms and featured a special category for 'brands doing the right thing', won by toilet paper brand Who Gives A Crap. The Guardian and Who Gives A Crap ran an innovative campaign in the UK and Australia to educate consumers about the environmentally destructive impacts of the toilet paper industry and how consumers can find more sustainable alternatives.

Other notable advertising work in Australia included a campaign for 3oby30.org.au, an alliance advocating for Australia to protect 30% of its landmass for nature by 2030 as part of its commitment to the UN biodiversity goals.

In the US we developed a campaign in partnership with P&G to raise awareness of the global water crisis and help readers identify ways to save water at home. The campaign won a PR News Impact Communications award for best ESG/sustainability programme and best video storytelling.

As part of our wider commitment to support brands making a positive change, as part of B Corp Month in March 2024 we offered a series of special discounts to advertising and Guardian Jobs clients to make it easier for them to promote their businesses and sustainability-related roles.

In 2023 the Guardian was shortlisted for the Campaign UK Ad Net Zero award in the Best Practice in Sustainability category. We were highly commended for the range of environmental action that we take across our organisation and within our advertising business, including our continued ban on fossil fuel advertising.

The Guardian Advertising Awards 2024. Photograph: The Guardian





# Supporting a more sustainable media industry (cont.)

### Industry engagement

In the UK the Guardian is a member of **Ad Net Zero** (ANZ), the Ad Association's flagship programme to decarbonise the production and delivery of advertising and drive growth of sustainable behaviour by consumers. We have actively participated in ANZ's development of a standardised measurement framework for calculating greenhouse gas emissions from advertising, sharing our experience of measuring our own emissions from our print and digital products. We are in the process of adopting ANZ's **Ad Green** framework, which measures and seeks to reduce emissions from the production of advertising.

We are a member of Purpose Disruptors' **Advertised Emissions** industry working group, which seeks to measure the uplift in emissions from increased consumption driven by advertising activity.



### Sharing our experience

During the year, colleagues from different teams and global offices appeared at numerous events to share their sustainability experience with others. Events included:

- Guardian US hosted Sustainable Brands' annual Women's Leadership Lunch. It featured a panel discussion with female sustainability leaders on how brands can empower more women and girls to drive progress on sustainability
- At the SXSW festival, Guardian US moderated a panel on brand purpose and corporate responsibility, looking at why many brands are avoiding promoting their work on the environment and social responsibility for fear of a public backlash. They also appeared on the Agency for Change podcast, sharing examples of the way that corporations and nonprofits can work with news publishers to drive positive change on sustainability, diversity and social causes.

- Guardian Australia sponsored the Purpose Conference in Sydney, a cross-industry event showcasing ethical, regenerative and socially impactful business. Representatives from the advertising team spoke about the opportunity to leverage the media and publishing industries for decarbonisation.
- In 2024 the Guardian was the official media partner of the Sydney Film Festival's Sustainable Future Award, the largest environmental film prize in the world. It is presented to a narrative or documentary that deepens our knowledge and awareness of the impact of the global climate crisis.

Representatives from Guardian Australia and US join panels on brand purpose and sustainable business. Photographs: The Guardian, Purpose Conference Sydney 2024



# Appendix

## Our greenhouse emissions by category

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

