Apr 2025 - Mar 2026

Carbon Footprint Report

A Case Study of IIM Bangalore

IIMB
तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु

ECO MORPHOSYS
Evolve Sustainably

This Carbon Footprint Report for Apr 2025 - Mar 2026, generated through EcoMorphosys Sustainable Campus Dashboard, provides a comprehensive analysis of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across Scope 1, 2 and 3 categories.

Objective

This report provides insights into carbon emissions generated across organizational operations for Apr 2025 - Mar 2026. The data is sourced and analyzed using the EcoMorphosys Dashboard, aligned with GHG Protocol guidelines.

Institutional Sustainability Targets

The Institution has established a clear decarbonization roadmap to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and align its operations with long-term climate goals. By prioritising energy efficiency, transitioning to cleaner energy sources, and implementing emissions-reduction initiatives across its campuses, the Institution aims to reduce its carbon footprint progressively. These targets reflect the Institution's commitment to climate action and support its journey towards achieving Net Zero emissions. The following target years have been identified for key emission categories:

Emission Scope	Net Zero Target Year
Scope 1 Emissions	2035
Scope 2 Emissions	2030

Campus Sustainability Initiatives

IIM Bangalore's decarbonisation efforts in FY 2025-26 were supported by targeted operational and behavioural initiatives across key campus functions.

- The institutionalisation of a textbook reuse program led to 1,000+ books being redistributed, reducing new procurement by 10%, while a campus-wide push towards digital examinations and course delivery achieved a 50% reduction in paper consumption.
- Resource awareness campaigns spanning food waste, energy, and water consumption were conducted across student and faculty communities, complemented by the adoption of sustainable event management practices.
- A significant operational milestone was the introduction of Nano Ozonated Water (NAO) technology in housekeeping — delivering a 72.5% reduction in chemical consumption, reduced plastic waste, and measurably improved indoor air quality across the campus.

Greenhouse Gas Inventory Methodology

Emission factors (EFs) are essential for creating a comprehensive GHG Inventory. They act as conversion metrics to estimate CO_2 emissions from activity values. Accurate carbon emission assessments are made possible by applying the right EFs, which provide insights into the environmental impact of specific activities. EFs consist of the oxidation ratio (the fraction of carbon oxidized and released as CO_2) and the carbon content (amount of carbon in the fuel). Emissions are often converted to carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e) to compare different GHGs, measured in kilograms and accounting for their global warming potentials (GWPs). Emission factors can vary by time and country, such as with coal composition, but constant default values can be derived when expressed in mass of carbon per unit of energy. Valid emission factors are crucial for emission inventories and can be found in handbooks, government publications, and research papers.

In this assessment, we consider various global, national, and cross-sectoral references to determine the best-suited Emission Factors for each emission source. For instance, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) provides specific Emission Factors for electricity consumption in India, while WRI India data is used for various vehicular emissions.

The studies are in line with guidelines set by Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Corporate Accounting & Reporting Standard; ISO 14064 1:2018 - Specification with guidance at the organizational level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals; complemented by Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) & World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions

Direct GHG emissions occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the Institution, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled activities like cooking and heating; and emissions from owned vehicles, air conditioners, etc.

Scope 2: Electricity indirect GHG emissions

Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the Institution. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organizational boundary of the Institution. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated.

Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions

Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the Institution, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the Institution. Some examples of scope 3 activities are waste generated across the campus, procurements of electrical components for multiple purposes, transportation emission of stakeholders, etc. After our assessment these are the emission sources under each scope.

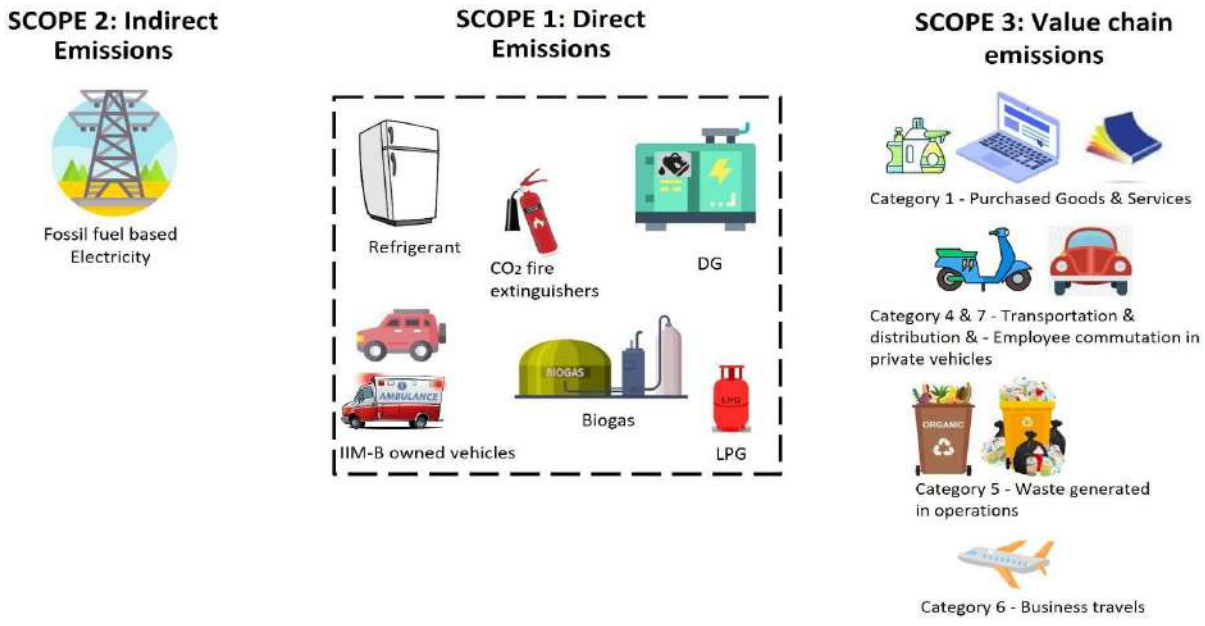
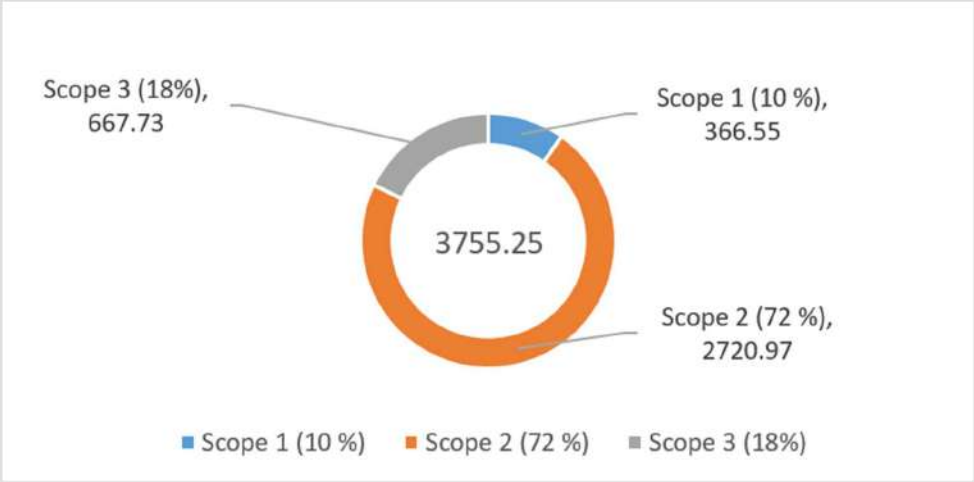


Fig. 1: Emission Sources Categorized as per GHG Protocol



Graph. 1: Total GHG Emissions

The chart above shows emissions by scope (Scope 1, 2 and 3) for the Apr 2025 - Mar 2026 reporting period, totalling 3755.25 metric tons of CO_2 equivalent annually, or about 2 metric tons per capita. The largest emitter at IIM Bangalore is Grid-Based Electricity, which accounts for 72% of total emissions.

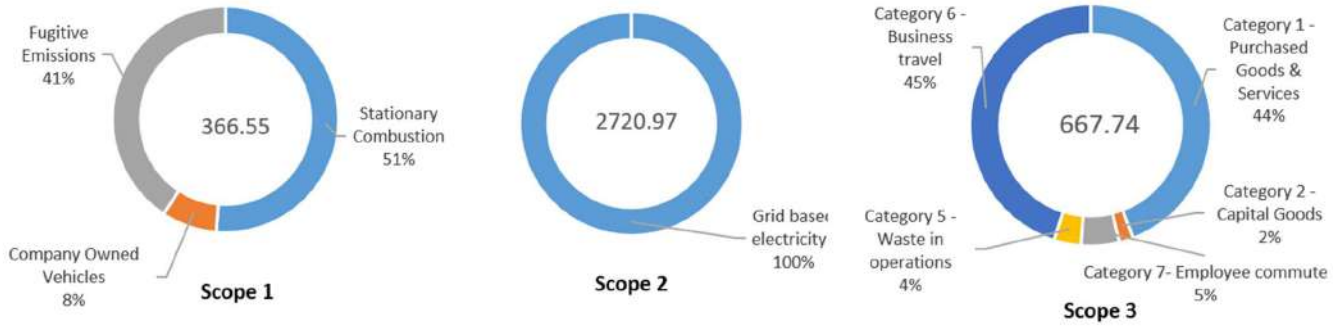
Scope-wise Emissions:

The donut charts visualise emissions data across Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 categories.

Scope 1 is direct emissions from sources controlled or owned by the organization (e.g., stationary combustion) which is 366.55 tonneCO_2e.

Scope 2: is indirect emissions from purchased electricity consumed by the organization at 2720.97 tonneCO_2e.

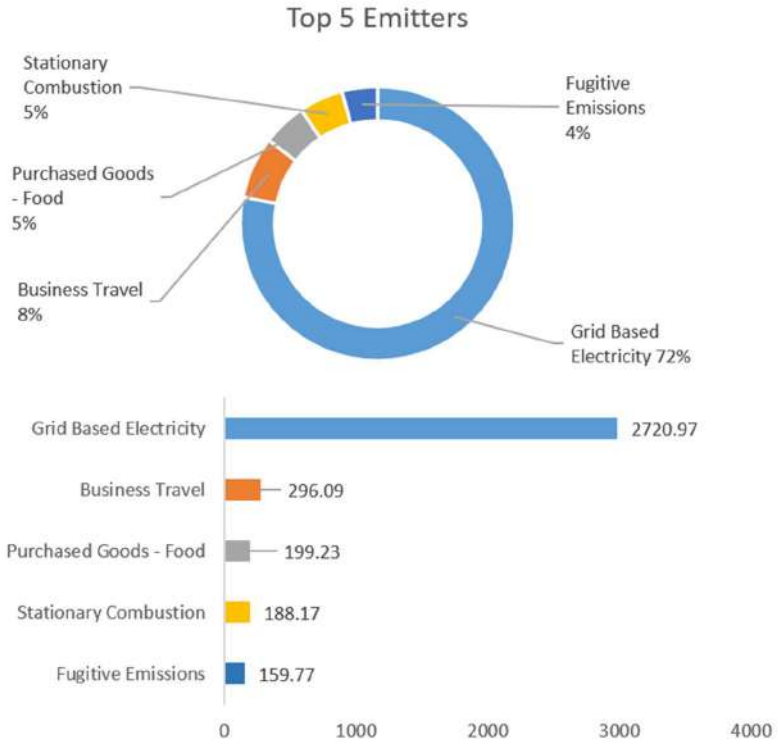
Scope 3: is other indirect emissions from the value chain of the organization (e.g., transportation, supply chain, waste management), which is 667.74 tonneCO_2e.



Graph. 2: Scope-wise Emissions

Conclusion

This graph visualizes the Top 5 Emitters contributing to the organisation's overall emissions.
The horizontal bar chart displays the percentage contributions of the top 5 emission categories, where grid-based electricity remains the single dominant contributor at 72% of total emissions — 2,720.97 tCO_2e



Graph 3: Top 5 emitters and breakdown

Comparison of GHG Emissions and Sustainability Metrics:

IIMB's total carbon emission reduced by 6.17% in 2025-26 despite a 3.64% growth in campus population. Per capita emissions fell from 2.21 to 2.00 tCO_2e — a 9.52% improvement signalling a campus that is genuinely decoupling growth from carbon. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions registered marginal increases of 0.81% and 5.48%, respectively

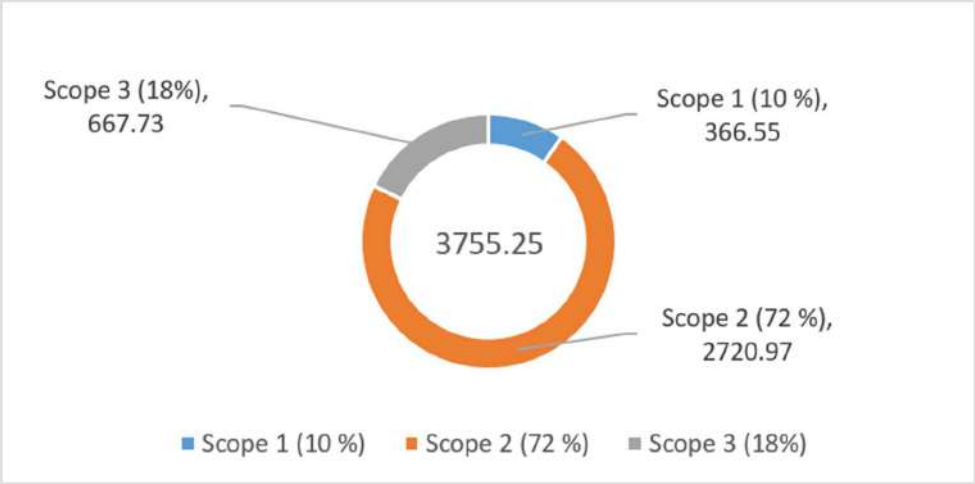
Metric	2024-25	2025-26	% Change YoY
Scope 1 Emissions	363.6	366.55	0.81%
Scope 2 Emissions	2579.5	2720.97	5.48%
Scope 3 Emissions	1059.03	667.73	-36.95%
Absolute Emissions: Total Carbon Emissions (tCO_2e)	**4002.13**	**3755.25**	**-6.17%**
Campus Population	1812	1878	3.64%
Intensity Emissions: Per Capita Emissions (tCO_2e/capita)	**2.21**	**2.00**	**-9.52%**

Table 1: Institutional Emission Metrics

Conclusion

EcoMorphosys' Greenhouse Gas assessment study evaluates annual carbon emissions at IIM Bangalore for the period Apr 2025 - Mar 2026, and examines emissions generated within the operational boundary of the Institute.

The charts show emissions by scope (Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3) for the Apr 2025 - Mar 2026 reporting period, totalling 3755.25 metric tons of CO_2e annually and 2 metric tons of CO_2e per capita. Among these, grid-based electricity is the largest contributor at 72%.



Graph 4: Total GHG Emissions

IIM Bangalore's 2025-26 carbon assessment marks a meaningful step in its decarbonization journey, with total emissions declining 6.17% year-on-year even as the campus community grew. The 9.52% reduction in per capita emissions is the clearest signal yet that sustainability is becoming embedded in institutional operations rather than remaining an aspirational goal.

Strategic focus on alternative clean energy sources, coupled with momentum from community-based initiatives and operational transformations, positions IIM Bangalore well on its path to Net Zero.