# Amazon shareholders unanimously reject all eight environmental and AI governance proposals



Amazon’s annual shareholder meeting has concluded, reiterating the company’s firm stance against outside proposals meant to improve its environmental, technological, and governance practices. This year, investors rejected all eight shareholder resolutions aimed at addressing the retail giant’s climate impact and policy frameworks surrounding artificial intelligence.

Among the proposals brought forth, three were particularly focused on climate change, seeking to enhance transparency regarding Amazon’s carbon emissions. These included calls for comprehensive reporting on overall carbon outputs, investigations into the climate effects of data centres, and disclosures about the company’s packaging materials, especially plastics. However, Amazon maintained that its existing measures and disclosures adequately address these concerns. The company claims it is actively engaged in reducing its environmental footprint while adhering to current reporting standards.

The rejection of climate-related resolutions aligns with last year’s meeting, where a similar outcome was observed—further indicating shareholders’ limited influence over the company's environmental policies. In fact, during the past year, as many as 14 resolutions were proposed, all of which failed to secure the votes necessary for enactment. These consistent rejections have led to growing concerns among environmental advocates about the effectiveness of shareholder activism in influencing corporate behaviour on sustainability issues.

Additionally, two resolutions centred on the responsible development of artificial intelligence met with defeat. One called for an assessment of Amazon’s board structure regarding ethical AI development, while the second sought a detailed report on the usage and collection of data in relation to AI. Amazon proponents insist the company is already a leader in developing responsible technology, asserting no need for a change in governance structure or additional oversight.

Also notably rejected was a proposal to establish a policy ensuring the separation of roles between the CEO and the board chair, although this role is presently delineated between CEO Andy Jassy and founder Jeff Bezos. Notably, during his tenure, Bezos held both titles, prompting concerns regarding governance concentration. Other rejected proposals included one aimed at addressing working conditions in warehouses—a recurring point of criticism for Amazon, where labour practices often come under scrutiny.

During the meeting, Jassy commented on external factors affecting the company’s pricing strategies, specifically regarding tariffs imposed during the Trump administration, asserting that these had not adversely impacted sales thus far. He noted the diversity in pricing actions taken by Amazon's large seller base, indicating a mixed response rather than a uniform increase in prices across the board.

As Amazon moves forward, it has committed to publishing a full tally of the votes in a subsequent securities filing, providing a clearer picture of shareholder sentiment. Following the meeting, shares fell slightly, closing at $203.20—a minor dip in a volatile stock market. This series of events underscores the ongoing tension between Amazon's corporate objectives and the increasing demand from stakeholders for greater accountability and sustainability in its operations.

The dynamics observed at this shareholder meeting reflect broader trends in corporate governance, where the voices of investors are often stifled by management’s strategic posture, leading to continued debates on the real influence of shareholders in shaping company policies, especially on pressing global issues like climate change and ethical technology.

## Reference Map:

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## Bibliography

1. <https://eu.usatoday.com/story/money/business/2025/05/21/amazon-shareholders-annual-meeting/83774806007/> - Please view link - unable to able to access data