

Australian Government
Carbon Neutral Program
Public Disclosure Summary



An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY: Swisse Wellness Pty Ltd

REPORTING PERIOD: FY 2017/18

Declaration

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Summary is true and correct and meets the requirements of the National Carbon Offset Standard Carbon Neutral Program

Signature		Date	18.12.2018
Name of Signatory	OLIVER HORN		
Position of Signatory	MANAGING DIRECTOR		
Carbon neutral certification category	Organisation Standard		
Date of most recent external verification/audit	28/02/2018		
Auditor	Evan Stamatou		
Auditor assurance statement link	Upon request		



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

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1. Carbon neutral information

1A. Introduction

Swisse is one of Australia's largest suppliers of vitamins and health products. The organisation strives to provide consumers with scientifically proven natural supplements to help people live healthier and happier lives. Swisse is currently expanding its product range to include other personal and healthcare products using natural ingredients, where possible.

The company is owned by Health & Happiness Group (H&H) (formerly Biostime Group). H&H was founded in 1999 and is listed on the main board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. H&H is also the parent company of Biostime, Healthy Times, Good Gout and Dodie.

Maintaining environmentally responsible business practices is considered a priority at Swisse and is in line with the organisation's overall philosophy of caring for people and the planet.

Swisse has been certified carbon neutral under the NCOS since FY2011, meaning FY2018 will be the 8th consecutive year in a row of Swisse being certified. This makes Swisse one of the longest NCOS certified companies in Australia.

The boundary consolidation approach applied for NCOS by Swisse is operational control. The NCOS organisational boundary was determined in accordance with the NGER framework for scope 1 and 2 emissions and the GHG Protocol for scope 3 emissions.

The certification boundary includes all the administrative activities associated with Swisse's operations. Scope 3 emissions are included in the certification boundary in accordance with the NCOS Standard and the GHG Protocol. Scope 3 emissions are generally indirect emissions and/or emissions associated with Swisse activities (such as manufacturing and transport) that are not under Swisse's operational control. Material scope 3 GHG-generating activities are included i.e. paper, waste, Swisse team member travel. Additional items such as catering, cleaning and maintenance were reported where reliable data was available. Scope 3 sources that are not part of the certification boundary have been documented and disclosed, with justifications provided under the 'Non-quantified sources' section in this document.

The inventory for the current reporting period has been calculated using the same methodology as for the previous reporting year.

All potential sources of the six greenhouse gases referenced in the Kyoto Protocol were considered as required under the Standard. These are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) emissions. This inventory presents them as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_{2-eq}) and classifies scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions where applicable.

This GHG inventory has been prepared in accordance with the Australian *National Carbon Offsetting Standard* (NCOS) and the *WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard* which it is based upon. It is furthermore aligned with the *Carbon Neutral Initiative* guidelines, as well as the Australian *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* and supporting legislation and documentation.

1B. Emission sources within certification boundary

Quantified sources

The following emission sources have been included:

- Grid-purchased electricity
- Bottled gas (Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG))
- Natural gas usage (extraction and distribution)
- Water usage
- Flights
 - Short, medium, long haul
 - Economy, premium, business, first class
- Transport fuel usage (diesel, petrol and extraction losses)
- Travel (taxi and Uber fuel usage – diesel, petrol, LPG)
- Travel Accommodation
- Waste
- Courier and freight
- Staff commuting
- Catering
- Maintenance
- Cleaning
- Printing, stationery, paper

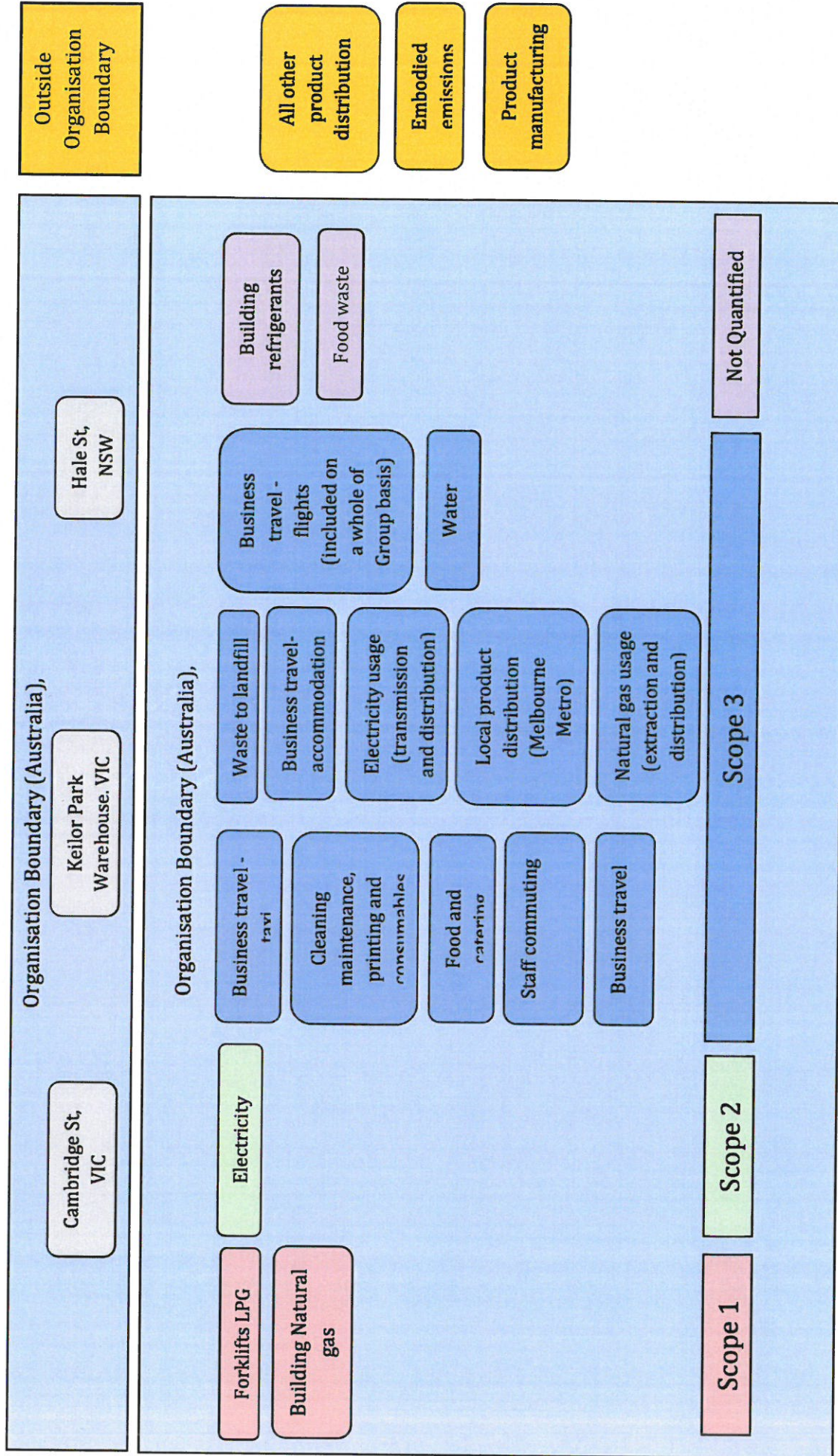
Excluded sources

The following emission sources have been excluded in line with the provisions of the *National Carbon Offset Standard for Organisations*. The impact of excluding these sources is not expected to materially affect the overall total emissions.

The following emission sources have been excluded:

- Food waste
- Refrigerants

1C. Diagram of the certification boundary

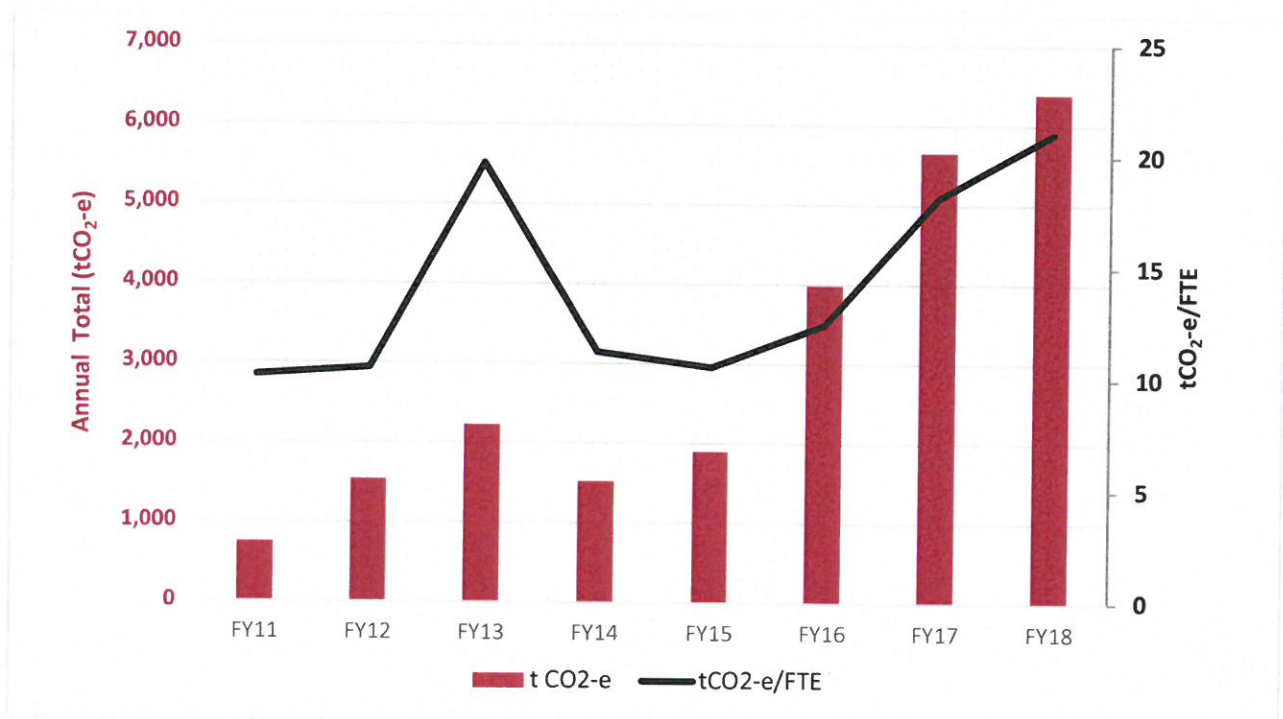


2. Emissions reduction measures

2A. Emissions over time

Table 1. Emissions since base year						
	Base Year	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18
Scope 1	134.3	19.7	12.7	22.2	21.8	8.1
Scope 2	197.9	137.1	124.5	235.1	856.6	1,047.3
Scope 3	409.1	1361.1	1760.1	3730.0	4,776.8	5,338.8
Total	741 t CO₂-e	1,518 t CO₂-e	1,897 t CO₂-e	3,987 t CO₂-e	5,655 t CO₂-e	6,394 t CO₂-e

Figure 1: Swisse Emissions Inventories, FY 10/11 – FY 17/18



2B. Emissions reduction strategy

Swisse regards sustainability as a prominent pillar of its business operation and is continually exploring opportunities to reduce the environmental footprint of the organisation. Due to Swisse's organic growth and expansion into international markets, it is impractical to maintain GHG emissions at a constant level. However, Swisse strives to continually improve emissions intensity over time.

Several emissions reduction measures addressing scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions have been identified under Part C below. These measures have been identified by examining Swisse's operation and emissions sources, in collaboration with carbon and energy experts, to determine feasible emissions reduction opportunities.

2C. Emissions reduction actions

In 2017/18 Swisse completed the following actions to reduce internal organisation emissions:

- Introduction of organic waste bins in offices where available for landfill diversion
- Ride to work initiatives introduced including bike servicing, better storage, philanthropic donations for team members that ride and more
- Introduction of biodegradable cutlery and crockery for team lunches
- Waste targets at different facilities and training for cleaning staff
- Time sensors on office lights
- New travel policy and approvals process that aims to reduce the amount we fly and the resulting emissions
- Increased communications on recycling including new signs and email information on better waste management

3. Emissions summary

Table 2. Emissions Summary		
Scope	Emission source	t CO ₂ -e
1	Bottled gas	8.06
2	Purchased electricity	1,047.25
3	Purchased electricity	114.82
3	Air travel	2,052.88
3	Transport diesel and petrol	55.73
3	Courier and freight	39.74
3	Catering	84.72
3	Maintenance	85.08
3	Accommodation	440.11
3	Cleaning	39.44
3	Printing, stationery, paper	70.49
3	Municipal solid waste	2,118.01
3	Staff commuting	221.66
3	Travel (rail, tram, taxi, Uber)	15.72
3	Water supply	0.36
Total Gross Emissions		6,394
Total Net Emissions		6,394

4. Carbon offsets

4A. Offsets summary

Offsets for the reporting period have been purchased in accordance with the NCOS Carbon Neutral Program Guidelines. Swisse has retired units offsetting **6,641 t CO₂e** towards its carbon neutral claim, covering its calculated footprint. Units covering the 2017/18 reporting period consist of Verified Emission Units (VCUs) which were retired in July and November 2018.

Table 3. Offsets Summary							
Project	Standard	Vintage	Quantity	Serial Number	Measurement	Retirement Date	Remarks & References
Satara Wind Power Project in Maharashtra, India	Verified Carbon Standard - Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	2016	1,321	5690-255289089-255290409-VCU-050-APX-IN-1-1519-01012016-31122016-0	CO ₂ -e	15 June 2018	Swisse Wellness Pty Ltd (Australia) in line with NCOS
South East Arnhem Land Fire Abatement NTALFA, Australia (Project ID EOP100945)	Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU)	2017-18	230	3,769,393,384 – 3,769,393,613	CO ₂ -e	30 Nov 2018	Swisse Wellness Pty Ltd to meet its carbon neutral claim against the National Carbon Offset Standard for the period: Financial Year 2017/18
Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest, Australia (Project ID VCS587)	VCUs	2014	200	3229-145732426-145732625-VCU-016-MER-AU-14-587-01032012-28022013-0	CO ₂ -e	29 Nov 2018	
CECIC HKE Zhangbei Lvnabao Wind Power Project, China (Project ID VCS727)	VCUs	2016	3,719	5916-266488862-266492580-VCU-034-APX-CN-1-727-01012016-31122016-0	CO ₂ -e	29 Nov 2018	
CECIC HKE Zhangbei Lvnabao Wind Power Project, China (Project ID VCS727)	VCUs	2016	171	5916-266492581-266492751-VCU-034-APX-CN-1-727-01012016-31122016-0	CO ₂ -e	5 Dec 2018	
National Bio Energy Changtu Biomass Power Plant (Project ID GS 2503)	Gold Standard Verified Emission Reductions (VERs)	2015	1,000	GS1-1-CN-GS2503-9-2015-6012-35398 to 36397	CO ₂ -e	03 Dec 2018	
Total offsets cancelled + offsets banked from previous period			6,641 t CO₂-e + 14 t CO₂-e				
Total offsets available for FY18			6,655 t CO₂-e				
FY18 NCOS carbon account			6,394 t CO₂-e				
Net emissions after offsetting			0 t CO₂-e				
Offsets banked for future periods			261 t CO₂-e				

4B. Offsets purchasing and retirement strategy

For FY18, Swisse selected projects with a geographical focus on its home country of Australia and its parent company's country of origin, China. Increasing the focus further on environmental, economic, and social co-benefits from its project selection, Swisse purchased and voluntarily surrendered units from:

- One project supporting indigenous communities and their traditional land management activities in Arnhem land
- One forest protection project in Tasmania
- Two renewable energy projects in China
- One renewable energy project in India

All offsets are Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) in line with NCOS requirements and were purchased and surrendered within the APX VCS Registry.

4C. Offset projects (Co-benefits)

South East Arnhem Land Fire Abatement NTALFA, Australia	
Without fire management, the savannas in northern Australia burn predominantly in the late dry season, resulting in large, hot and intense fires. These fires produce more greenhouse gas emissions and burn a greater proportion of dead organic matter than fires that occur under cooler, moister conditions in the early dry season. Emissions Reduction Fund savanna fire management projects aim to reduce the frequency and extent of late dry season fires in savannas, resulting in fewer greenhouse gas emissions and more carbon being sequestered in dead organic matter. Planned burning occurs primarily in the early dry season and may include igniting fires from aircraft, from vehicles along the sides of roads and tracks, from boats on waterways, or by walking across country. The specific type and timing of fire management will depend on landscape features within the project area and local weather conditions.	
Economic	Employment opportunities for local communities in remote areas, incl. opportunities as land managers using their traditional knowledge
Environmental	Co-benefits from land management, the reduction of uncontrolled bush fires, and more carbon being sequestered in dead organic matter
Social	Further benefits to indigenous communities including education and other social services
Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest, Australia	
Improved Forest Management (IFM), specifically conversion of logged forests to protected forests (LtPf). The project is designed to protect 7 666 hectares of native Tasmanian forest which would, if not for the project, continue to undergo selective logging or be clear-felled and converted to pasture. The Redd Forests project area (RFPA) includes 7 666 ha of native forest, including vegetation communities dominated by Eucalyptus and other species. All this forest has been selectively logged in the past, under Forest Practices Plans issued by the Forest Practices Authority of Tasmania.	
Economic	n/a
Environmental	With no change in regulation, the regrowth remains available for logging. A combination of selective logging and clearance and conversion to plantation or pasture would be planned in the absence of finance from any carbon trade scheme.
Social	n/a
CECIC HKE Zhangbei Lvnaobao Wind Power Project, China	
The project is located at Zhangbei County, northwest region of Hebei Province, China. It falls within sector scope 1: energy industries (Renewable electricity). The total installed capacity of the Project is 100.5 MW equipped with 67 sets of wind turbine generators (briefly WTG henceforth) with a unit capacity of 1500 kW.	
Economic	Help to stimulate the growth of the wind power industry in China
Environmental	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions compared to the business-as-usual scenario; Reduce the emission of other pollutants resulting from the power generation industry in China, compared to a business-as-usual scenario
Social	Create local employment opportunities during the construction and operation of the Project; Stimulate the development of local tourism industry

5. Use of trade mark

Table 4. Trade mark register	
Where used	Logo type
Website	Certified Organisation

6. Have you done more?

The broader H&H Group has:

- Collected the data to offset a limited range of Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
- We have set a 20% reduction in waste target for 2020.
- We have joined the United Nations Global Compact.
- Begun a project to look at transport and logistics emissions in our supply chain and how we can create efficiencies.
- Run sustainability training and workshops in all regions except China.