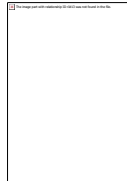


National Carbon Offset Standard
Carbon Neutral Program
Public Disclosure Summary



COMPANY NAME: World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) - Australia

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

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 Monica Richter	Date 16 December 2019
Name of Signatory Monica Richter	
Position of Signatory Senior Manager – Low Carbon Futures	

Carbon neutral certification category	WWF-Australia
Date of most recent external verification/audit	24 August 2017
Auditor	Pangolin Associates
Auditor assurance statement link	



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1. Carbon Neutral Information

1A. Introduction

About this report

WWF-Australia prepared its first report under the Australian Government Department of Environment and Energy Carbon Neutral Program, now rebranded as Climate Active, for the baseline reporting calendar year of 2016 (CY16).

WWF-Australia shifted to financial year reporting periods, reflected in subsequent reports. This report is for the FY19 period.

Background

WWF-Australia is part of the global WWF network. Our mission is to stop the degradation of the natural environment and create a future where humans live in harmony with nature.

WWF-Australia performs its operations in a manner consistent with its mission by continuously looking for ways to reduce its environmental footprint. This includes avoiding and reducing carbon emissions associated with our field work and office operations. Where we are unable to find alternatives to activities which emit carbon pollution, we see a role for carbon offsets.

WWF-Australia supports the use of offsets which ensure the highest environmental and social requirements are met. Therefore, we purchase Gold Standard or equivalent carbon credits to offset our carbon footprint.

WWF-Australia's carbon neutral certification covers all the organisation's activities across Australia. This includes emissions associated with operating our offices in Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne, Broome, Perth and Canberra. It also includes emissions associated with our day-to-day activities in the field such as flights, hotel accommodation, and transportation.

This inventory has been prepared based on the National Carbon Offset Standard (NCOS), which requires that emissions of Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) be included within the carbon account. We present all our calculations in terms of CO₂e (Carbon dioxide equivalent).

WWF-Australia's certification under the NCOS is for a defined inventory of carbon emissions resulting from the activities of our Australian-based business. WWF-Australia is a separate entity to WWF-International, and as such, emissions associated with the WWF-International are not accounted for in this carbon neutral certification.

As such, WWF-Australia's Greenhouse Gas inventory has been prepared in accordance with *The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (the NGER Act) and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

1B. Emission sources within certification boundary**Quantified sources**

The emissions sources shown in Table 1a have been included in WWF-Australia's boundary.

Table 1a. Emission Sources Within Certification Boundary	
Scope	Emission source
1	Natural Gas
2 and 3	Purchased electricity
2 and 3	Base building electricity
3	Transport petrol - post 2004 vehicles
3	Travel - Hire car
3	Travel – Taxi
3	Travel – Air
3	Travel – Bus
3	Travel – Rail
3	Travel - private vehicle
3	Travel - Accommodation
3	Paper
3	Waste- municipal solid waste
3	Staff Commuting
3	Water supply
3	Couriers
3	Merchandise
3	IT
3	Telecommunications
3	Additional 5% of emissions to account for sourced not measured (refrigerant, office equipment, postage).

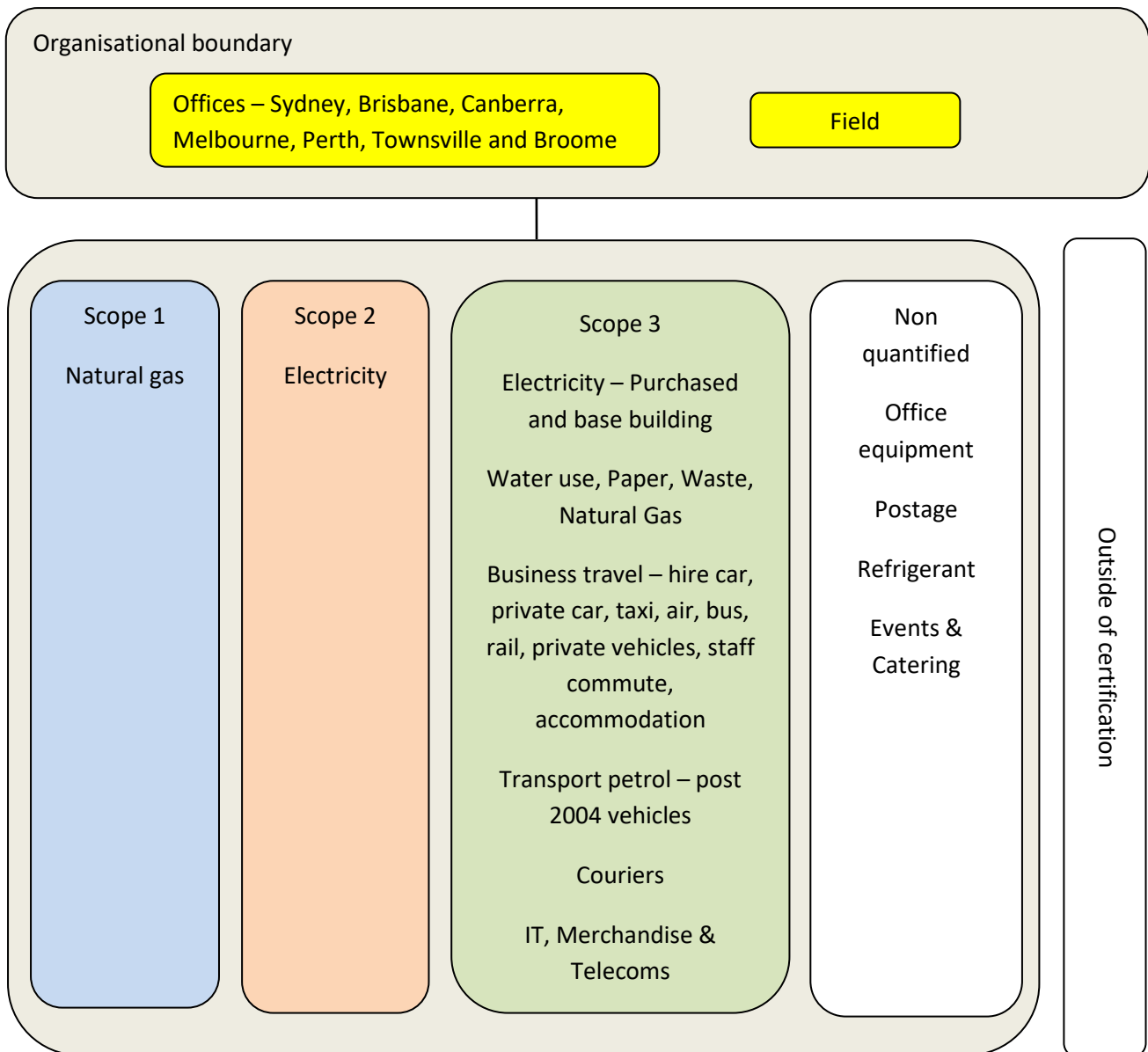
Non-quantified sources

The following emission sources in Table 1b have not been quantified in line with the provisions in the NCOS. The impact of excluding these sources is not expected to materially affect the overall total emissions. An additional 5% of total emissions has been included in the inventory to cover the emissions from non-quantified sources, and is considered conservative given that in this reporting period, items previously covered by this buffer are now included within the quantified sources boundary (IT, Merchandise and Telecoms).

Table 1b. Emission Sources Within Certification Boundary	
Source	Reason for exclusion
Office equipment	The information is difficult to gather relative to estimated size of emissions.
Postage	The information is difficult to gather relative to estimated size of emissions.
Refrigerant	The information is difficult to gather relative to estimated size of emissions.
Events and Catering	Due to lack of sufficient data, WWF-Australia has not calculated the emissions associated with the catering and events hosted at the WWF-Australia offices. However, it should be noted that a large proportion of the emissions associated with the events have already be included in other sections of the emissions calculations (such as water or electricity use during the event).

1C. Diagram of the certification boundary

WWF-Australia uses an Operational Control approach to determine reporting boundaries, consistent with *The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (the NGER Act). Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are calculated and reported in line with the NGER Act methodology. Scope 3 emissions are reported consistent with the principles outlined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. In FY19, WWF has been able to calculate emissions from IT and Telecoms sources, previously included in Non-quantified items, now included in Scope 3 emissions as per the figure below.



WWF-Australia has no emissions from the following sources:

- Stationary diesel (Scope 1 & Scope 3)
- Transport diesel – post 2004 vehicles (Scope 1 & Scope 3)
- Transport petrol – post 2004 vehicles (Scope 1)
- Transport LPG (Scope 1 & Scope 3)
- Electricity (solar generated onsite) (Scope 1)

2. Emissions Reduction Measures

2A. Emissions over time

In FY19, we further increased the portion of electricity purchased from 100% renewable sources in our ACT office, building upon this change in the previous year in our Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane offices, thereby reducing our carbon emissions by around 4.5 tonnes. Our remaining Queensland and WA offices reduced carbon emissions from electricity consumption by a further 1 tonne for the period. Total base building electricity increased by 11 tonnes this period due to more accurate calculation methodology.

A key impact area for carbon emissions at WWF is air travel, given it represents 66% of our total emissions. Carbon emissions from air travel in FY19 reduced by 18% on FY18 figures, a reduction of 64,090 tonnes of carbon. This primarily was due to a methodology change (using NCOS calculator instead of reported figures from South Pole, which uses different emissions factors for intrnational and domestic travel). Air travel total number of kilometres travelled actually increased in FY19 by 74,587kms), but reduced in terms of number of flights purchased (down to 935 from 1,003). Our 'No-fly January' initiative is intended to reduce our emissions from air travel by encouraging staff to use alternative means of communications. Whilst the January total (41 flights) was significantly lower than the monthly average (77 flights), further active internal communications regarding reducing flights will be required to reduce this further.

Emissions this period represent a decline of since our first report (CY16), and a 137-tonne decline since FY18. In addition to changing to electricity from renewable sources, the decline since FY18 was due mainly to calculation methodology changes, where actual data has replaced extrapolated data, and an NCOS-provided calculator and revised emissions factors estimate carbon emissions were used. This is especially reflected in all areas of travel including air travel, travel via all modes (hire car, taxi, rail, bus and staff commuting). Emissions reductions due to methodology changes extended Travel accommodation, where calculation methodology changes involved per nights actual data by hotel star rating (where previously it was calculated based on a one month sample), resulting in a 33.87-tonne emissions decrease, and Staff commuting, where the revised emissions factor reduced emissions by 23.06 tonnes.

Overall, travel by bus, rail, hire car all decreased, but were offset by increases in travel via taxi and private vehicles. There was a 33% increase in use of couriers, and a 33% decrease in water use, however the impact of these changes is minimal overall. Finally, there is an increase in emissions of 46.13 tonnes due to the calculation of emissions from Merchandise, IT and Telecoms purchasing data for the first time this year, however WWF has chosen to conservatively retain the additional 5% of emissions to account for items not measured (refrigerant, office equipment, postage) where IT, Merchandise and Telecoms were previously excluded.

2B. Emissions reduction strategy

Areas of reduction are identified by:

- Focusing on areas of large emissions.
- Ruling out emissions out of WWF-Australia's direct control (i.e. base building electricity).
- Identifying emissions that can be changed through behavior change programs .
- Identifying emissions that can be reduced through changes in suppliers or providers.

Once reduction areas are identified, our sustainability team works on behavior change strategies and programs, or with suppliers to reduce carbon emissions.

2C. Emissions reduction actions

- ‘No Fly January’ is a behaviour change initiative designed to avoid air travel during the month of January. Instead, WWF staff adopt alternatives such as video conferencing and lower emissions ground transport such as trains and buses. The savings in emissions have been calculated by comparing a normal month’s air travel emissions with that of January. This program reduced carbon emissions by an estimated 11.5 tonnes in FY19, however we will seek to reduce this in the next reporting period through greater internal communications.
- For the reporting period FY19, WWF-Australia increased electricity purchased from renewable energy sources to 95% (from 91% in FY18). As well as reducing WWF-Australia’s emissions, this also supports the development of new renewable energy projects in Australia beyond the mandated Renewable Energy Target.
- Waste products from the WWF-Australia offices are sorted by its staff into multiple categories to maximise the opportunity for recycling. These include compost material, soft plastics, mixed recycling, electronic waste, ink cartridges and batteries.
- All WWF-Australia offices (excluding our very small spaces with 1-2 staff) are NABERS-rated and have numerous energy efficient practices in place, namely sensory-controlled lighting, timer-controlled HVAC systems, and all offices engage in weekly reporting on water and electricity consumption (logged by smart meters) and sustainable workplace behaviour initiatives.
- Cameras and audio transmitters have been fitted in the conference rooms of each WWF-Australia office to better facilitate digital meetings, hence reducing the emissions associated with travelling.
- The emissions buffer of +5% added to the total CO₂-e emissions of WWF-Australia has been included to account for any emission sources which have been omitted from the calculations and to ensure WWF-Australia offsets at least its own emissions.

3. Emissions Summary

Table 3. Emissions inventory		
Scope	Emission source	t CO ₂ -e
1	Natural Gas	0.20
2 and 3	Purchased electricity	5.02
2 and 3	Base building electricity	29.83
3	Transport petrol-post 2004 vehicles	3.76
3	Travel - Hire car	8.67
3	Travel - Taxi	4.72
3	Travel - Air	296.89
3	Travel - Bus	0.05

Table 3. Emissions inventory		
Scope	Emission source	t CO ₂ -e
3	Travel - Rail	0.82
3	Travel - private vehicle	2.62
3	Travel – Accommodation	25.28
3	Staff Commuting	40.73
3	Paper	22.07
3	Waste - municipal solid waste	9.37
3	Water supply	0.45
3	Couriers	0.53
3	Merchandise	20.83
3	IT	22.09
3	Telecoms	3.22
3	Additional 5% of emissions to account for sourced not measured (refer to Table 1b, includes refrigerant, office equipment, postage).	24.86
Total Emissions (tCO₂-e)		522.00

4. Carbon Offsets

4A. Offsets summary

WWF-Australia purchased and retired 522 carbon credits equivalent to 522 tonnes of CO₂e in FY19. This purchase was made to ensure coverage of the 522 emissions for FY189. The remaining 16 additional credits remaining from FY18 (5) and FY17 (11) will be use to offset emissions in future years (and additional offsets will be purchased as required).

Purchases were made of Gold Standard VERs from South Pole Group, as per the table below.

Table 4. Offsets Summary			
Offset type and registry	Year retired	Quantity (T CO ₂ e)	Serial numbers
Gold Standard VERs Markit Environmental Registry	2020	522	GS1-1-UG-GS4271-16-2017-6696-8502-9023

Total offset units retired	522
Net emissions after offsetting	0
Total offsets held in surplus for future years	16

4B. Offsets purchasing and retirement strategy

Offsets have been purchased and retired for the reporting period FY19.

4C. Offset project investment

For this reporting period, WWF-Australia purchased and retired EcoAustralia carbon credits from South Pole Group. EcoAustralia combines Australian government-endorsed biodiversity credits with international carbon credits (such as Gold Standard credits), giving organisations the opportunity to compensate their carbon emissions and contribute to the regeneration and preservation of Australia's most vulnerable ecosystems.

Reflecting WWF-Australia's commitment to co-benefits afforded by Gold Standard projects, and our commitment to the protection of Australian biodiversity conservation values, we purchased carbon credits as follows:

- Gold Standard carbon credits.** WWF-Australia intentionally purchased and retired 522 Gold Standard carbon credits supporting the environmental and social co-benefits generated under Gold Standard project activities.

For this reporting period, we invested in the Gold Standard project Biolite Improved Stove Programme, Uganda (Project No. GS1274 VPA44). By distributing fuel-efficient cookstoves to Ugandan households. These cookstoves require significantly less fuel for cooking, as they rely on biomass sources rather than wood fuel from Uganda's precious forests. They also address electricity access issues by generating energy during cooking.

See link to public attribution of retirement [here](#).
- Australian Biodiversity Units.** WWF-Australia has also purchased and retired 522 of these units, resulting in the additional and permanent protection of 783 square metres of high conservation value native habitat, and promoting partnerships for conservation as part of the Mount Sandy Conservation project, South Australia (CRN: 302 443 Serial number: 2019/4003-VOL001-6603 to 2019/4003-VOL001-7124). Mount Sandy protects one of the last pockets of bush and wetlands in the region. The project brings together non-Indigenous and Indigenous Australians by promoting land conservation using methods that have been employed by Traditional Custodians, the Ngarrindjeri people, for millennia.

5. Use of Trade Mark

Table 5. Trade mark register	
Where used	Logo type
Annual Report	Certified organisation
Media release	Certified organisation
e-mail signature	Certified organisation
Fundraising materials	Certified organisation
Website	Certified organisation