



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

**ADELAIDE FESTIVAL CORPORATION
ADELAIDE FESTIVAL 2023
3 – 19 MARCH 2023**

PRE-EVENT REPORT

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



An Australian Government Initiative



RESPONSIBLE ENTITY NAME	Adelaide Festival Corporation
NAME OF EVENT	Adelaide Festival 2023
EVENT DATE(S)	3 – 19 March 2023
DECLARATION	<p><i>To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this public disclosure statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.</i></p>  <p>Name of Signatory: Elizabeth Brooks Position of Signatory: Head of Corporate Services Date: 7/2/2023</p>



Australian Government
**Department of Climate Change, Energy,
 the Environment and Water**

Public Disclosure Statement documents are prepared by the submitting organisation. The material in the Public Disclosure Statement documents represents the views of the organisation and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth does not guarantee the accuracy of the contents of the Public Disclosure Statement document and disclaims liability for any loss arising from the use of the document for any purpose.

Version: March 2022

1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	2,665.26 tCO ₂ -e
OFFSETS BOUGHT	100% CERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT (LARGE EVENT ONLY)	Date: 27 January 2023 Name: John Ashby Field Organisation: Cropship Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due: 2026

Contents

1.		3
2.		4
	Description of certification	4
	Event description	5
3.		6
	Inside the emissions boundary	6
	Outside the emissions boundary	6
	Data collection	7
4.		13
	Emissions reduction measures	12
5.		15
	Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	14
	Event emissions summary	14
	Uplift factors	14
6.		16
	Eligible offsets retirement summary	15
	Co-benefits	15
1.		17
	Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary	16
4.		19
5.		19
6.		20
	Non-quantified emission sources	19
7.		22
	Excluded emission sources	21

2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

Event name:

Adelaide Festival 2023

Event dates:

3 – 19 March 2023

Event locations:

Adelaide Festival Centre

Festival Drive

- Dunstan Playhouse
- Festival Theatre
- Space Theatre
- Festival Plaza
- The Star: Kitchen and Bar

Adelaide Contemporary Experimental (ACE)

North Terrace

Adelaide Town Hall

128 King William Street

Art Gallery of South Australia

North Terrace

Botanic Park

Plane Tree Drive

Adelaide Botanic Garden

Plane Tree Drive

Elder Park

King William Road

Grainger Studio

91 Hindley Street

Her Majesty's Theatre

58 Grote Street

Hindley Street Music Hall

149 Hindley Street

Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden

King William Road

Queen's Theatre

Playhouse Lane

Samstag Museum of Art

Hawke Building, City West Campus
University of South Australia
55 North Terrace

St Peter's Cathedral

27 King William Road

Expected attendees:

170,000 event attendances; 12,590 unique attendees. Activity data collected from the most recent previous occurrence of this event (Adelaide Festival 2022) has informed the preparation of this carbon inventory.

Event description

Founded in 1960, the Adelaide Festival is a major multi-arts festival held annually in South Australia, produced and presented by the Adelaide Festival Corporation.

Planning and execution for each Festival is the core business of the Corporation, which operates continuously over the year.

The Adelaide Festival was first certified as Carbon Neutral under Climate Active in 2020 (see <https://www.climateactive.org.au/buy-climate-active/certified-members/adelaide-festival2020>, Accessed November 2020).

3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Inside the emissions boundary

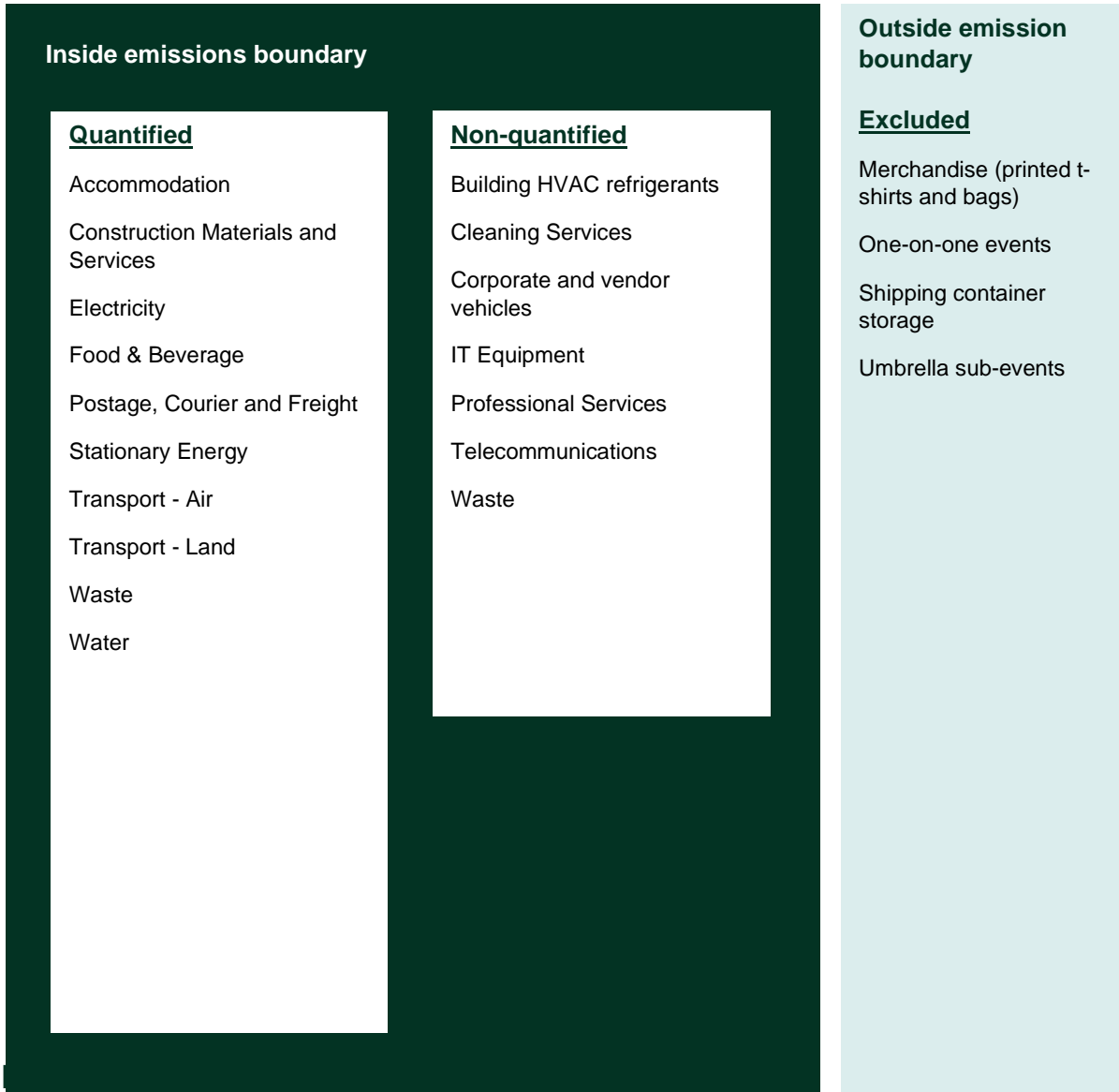
All emission sources listed in the emissions boundary are part of the carbon neutral claim.

Quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are quantified in the carbon inventory. This may include emissions that are not identified as arising due to the operations of the event, however are **optionally included**.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. All material emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. Further detail is available at Appendix C.

Outside the emissions boundary

Excluded emissions are those that have been assessed as not relevant to the event's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary or are outside of the scope of the certification. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Further detail is available at Appendix D.



Emission source	Data collection method	Assumptions / conservative approach
Accommodation	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation internal data, AF22 Economic Impact Report and survey data.</p> <p>Attendee Accommodation emissions have been modelled based on the total visitor nights published in the AF22 Economic Impact Report – 103,335 visitor nights. Assuming twin share rooms across attendees (which seems conservative) the number of nights has been halved, with these nights being distributed between star ratings in the Climate Active Events Calculator.</p>	<p>It has been assumed that attendees will travel as couples/booked a twin room.</p> <p>It has been assumed that attendee visitor nights are proportionately distributed across different accommodation types.</p> <p>It has been assumed that staff accommodation will not be required for the event.</p>

	<p>Artist Accommodation emissions have been calculated based on actual number of room nights and star rating of accommodation booked. These data have been included in the Climate Active Inventory.</p> <p>Staff Accommodation emissions – staff accommodation has not been booked for the AF23 event, and no data has been provided.</p>	
Construction Materials and Services	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation internal data (AF22). No data yet booked.</p> <p>Construction Materials and Services emissions are derived from AF22 data.</p>	It has been assumed that the emissions will be similar to the preceding instance of the event.
Electricity	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation internal venue data for electricity.</p> <p>Corporate Electricity consumption is based on actual kWh usage derived from tenancy invoices between July 2022 and October 2022. For Nov 2022 through to Jun 2023, estimates are extrapolated based on emissions from the previous period. Corporate electricity was based on kWh usage derived from tenancy invoices. Electricity consumption for storage spaces was included in the corporate estimate.</p> <p>Venue Electricity consumption for AF-owned venues is based on actual data from AF22 events, extrapolated over the same number of shows and hour usages for AF23.</p> <p>For non-AF-owned venues, electricity was based on a usage x hours performance model, with venue areas based on venue data.</p> <p>For outdoor (metered) venues, estimates were used based on the target venue’s consumption per participant, as the floor area model is not as applicable for energy consumption of outdoor venues.</p>	<p>It has been assumed that Corporate Electricity emissions between November 2022 and June 2023 is in line with previous year consumption.</p> <p>It has been assumed that Venue Electricity usage for AF-operated venues is in line with AF22 venue consumption.</p>
Food & Beverage (F&B)	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation internal data, AF22 Economic Impact Report, venue data for F&B.</p>	It has been assumed that additional Corporate Catering & Hospitality will not be required.

	<p>Corporate Catering Food & Beverage emissions are estimated based on actual bookings of type of meal, number of people per meal and occurrences for the festival, and was inputted into the Climate Active Events Calculator for the Inventory.</p> <p>Attendee Food & Beverage emissions were modelled based on total F&B expenditure for different categories (eg. sugar and confectionary, beer, wine, spirits, soft drinks) from AF22 venues. Most AF23 venues are predicted to only have bar and snack offerings, (63%) - expenditures within this percentage were distributed between beer, wine and spirits based on ratios from AF22 sales patterns (33% 58% and 9% respectively) with an estimated allocation to tea and coffee (3% of total food expenditure). No data were available on the breakdown of the remaining food expenditure (38% of the total). So an assumption was made that the breakdown was evenly split across the remaining significant categories (8% each for vegetables, meat and poultry, with 4% allocated to seafood), with the remainder divided across bread, dairy, oils and sugar. Note there was no allocation to flour and cereals and dairy drinks as these were considered less likely to be influential for events at venues with only bar and snack offerings.</p>	<p>It has been assumed that sales patterns of different types of F&B will be similar to AF22.</p>
<p>Postage, Courier and Freight</p>	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation internal freight data.</p> <p>Freight emissions are derived from actual data from Adelaide Festival’s shipping data, using the proportional costs of freight, distance and mode of transport (road, air, sea). The data is estimated to be in the same range as the last reporting period so an uplift of 100% was applied to account for the data not yet available. Where costs are unavailable, tonne.km was used to estimate the emissions, using exact weights or based on the container volume.</p>	<p>It has been assumed that there will not be additional costs associated with Freight (conservative approach).</p> <p>It has been assumed that distances between departure and arrival points are the shortest direct route.</p>
<p>Stationary Energy</p>	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation</p>	<p>It has been assumed that liquid</p>

	<p>internal venue data for electricity.</p> <p>Stationary Energy (liquid fuel) emissions relate to generators used for infrastructure of outdoor venues. This has been estimated based on actual AF22 fuel usage, extrapolated for the number of similar shows.</p> <p>Stationary Energy (gaseous fuel) emissions are estimated from AF22 actual natural gas usage, extrapolated for the number of similar shows. Most venues indicate no natural gas usage, therefore gas data available is added without modelling and extrapolation.</p>	<p>stationary energy fuel usage will be similar to AF22 actual data.</p>
<p>Transport - Air</p>	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation internal data, Adelaide Festival 2022 (AF22) Economic Impact Report and survey data.</p> <p>Staff and Corporate Air Transport emissions are calculated based on actual distances travelled within each economy or business class in the preceding months for Adelaide Festival 2023 (AF23), as supplied by Adelaide Festival’s travel agent. The data for air emissions is provided by RDC, and a multiplier of 1.9 for Radiative Forcing (RFI) is applied based on industry best practices. Where distance data were unavailable, the data were obtained from online values for each pair of airport identifiers from reports.</p> <p>Attendee Event-Related Air Transport emissions are estimated based on the percentage of ticketed attendances from each state divided by the average number of ticketed events that participants undertook, and offset by the percentage reason for travel. This number was then doubled to account for a two-way journey.</p>	<p>It has been assumed there will be no additional corporate travel bookings after December 2022.</p> <p>It has been assumed that interstate visitors have come from their relevant state capitals.</p>
<p>Transport - Land</p>	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation internal data, AF22 Economic Impact Report and survey data.</p> <p>Attendee Event-Related Local Land Transport emissions are estimated using AF22 attendee data and the Climate Active</p>	<p>It has been assumed that attendance figures for AF23 will be similar to AF22.</p> <p>The staff commuting model assumes 239 working days per year across all staff, including</p>

	<p>Events Calculator.</p> <p>Attendee Event-Related Regional Land Transport emissions are estimated based on the percentage of attendees travelling from regional SA at AF22 multiplied by total number of people, divided by average number of ticketed attendances – 507 pax. These persons were allocated evenly across the regional departure points in the Climate Active Events Calculator.</p> <p>Staff Commuting Transport emissions have been calculated based on an in-house survey using FTE, postcodes and primary mode of transport as the source. The distance per day between postcodes was calculated based on their average position. A total of 144 volunteers were used throughout the festival. These were converted to an FTE equivalent and travel distances in each transport mode based on the average commute breakdown and distance across paid staff.</p>	<p>an extra eight days due to week-round operations during festival time.</p> <p>Where the distance calculation was zero (i.e. the staff member lived and worked within the same postcode), a default distance of 1 km was used. Note that these instances all had walking or cycling as the primary transport mode and so there is no emissions impact.</p> <p>It has been assumed attendees would likely visit installations in conjunction with other events/activities. It has been assumed that the calculator model incorporates a degree of vehicle sharing; otherwise, the ensuing carbon estimate is highly conservative.</p>
<p>Waste</p>	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation internal venue waste data.</p> <p>Venue Waste was derived from actual data for AF22, including volumes, rates of clearance and percentages full. This was extrapolated to the number and size of venues operating at AF23.</p> <p>Corporate Waste was attributed to a single 240litre bin, and a 1,100 litre skip bin at the Adelaide Festival storage facility, which were emptied 6-7 times per year at a 100% fill capacity.</p>	<p>It has been assumed that attendance figures will correlate to AF22.</p> <p>It has been assumed that corporate waste streams (such as paper and some office-related kitchen waste) are either recycled or non-substantive.</p>
<p>Water</p>	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation internal venue data for water supply and wastewater treatment.</p> <p>Venue Water Usage uses the Climate Active Events Calculator estimate which assumes 36L/person/day.</p> <p>Staff Water Usage has been estimated based on 20 FTEs for 250 days using the</p>	<p>It has been assumed that attendance figures will correlate to AF22.</p>

	Climate Active Calculator Model.	
--	----------------------------------	--



4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction measures

As part of its ongoing commitment to greenhouse gas emissions management, the Adelaide Festival has continued Climate Active certification as carbon neutral. The Adelaide Festival is committed to reducing its carbon emissions where it can do so directly and work with and influence its suppliers and the many theatres and other venues where performances are held. The Festival continually engages audiences, artists, employees and volunteers in practices that will cut emissions per attendee to make every festival as sustainable as possible.

Adelaide Festival Corporation has a Sustainability Committee and a designated Sustainability Coordinator, which has encouraged a variety of environmental/emissions reduction activities in relation to their corporate office and the event itself.

Planned emissions reduction activities fall into the following categories:

- Energy efficiency and use of renewable energy
- Waste reduction and recycling
- Water use efficiency
- Low emissions transport
- Sustainable supply chain
- Measurement, marketing and engagement.

Past key strategies included:

- Utilising the City of Adelaide's renewable energy network in the Adelaide Parklands and Botanic Gardens.
- Reducing waste by mandating the use of compostable or recyclable materials by food trucks, implementing ways to educate attendees to use the correct bins and minimise their waste by bringing their refillable water bottles.
- Facilitating lower emission forms of travel for artists, attendees and staff, including public transport, city bikes, more bike parking and utilising fuel-efficient vehicles where possible for hired vehicles and freight services.
- Seeking ways to reduce printed materials, including ticketing and day bills, by creating electronic day bills and engaging with suppliers.
- Seeking to re-purpose old sets and props wherever possible through post-festival sales and donation, rather than sending to landfill.
- Aiming to re-use as many items as possible, including t-shirts, fence wrap, signage etc., to avoid sending to landfill.
- Removing dates from as many generic branded items as possible to facilitate re-use in future years.
- Where possible, carbon neutral products or services will be sourced.

Key achievements for **Adelaide Festival 2022** included:

- Developed the Adelaide Festival's AF Green Guide with Green Music Australia.
- Hosted Climate Crisis and the Arts and the Culture and Environment Roundtable.
- Teamed up with Reforest to engage audience members in offset initiatives.
- Reduced merchandise through opt-in process
- 80% vegetarian policy across all corporate hospitality, events, and functions.
- Champion reusable packaging across all operations and venues.
- Switched default super for all staff and employees to ethical fund.

Key strategies for **Adelaide Festival 2023** include:

- Formalising an environmental action plan with climate action measures, goals and targets (Publish final plan in February 2023).
- Working with Green Music Australia to incorporate Sound Country in all artist and stakeholder communications, as well as develop the second AF Green Artists guide.
- Implementing 100% plant-based catering across all corporate hospitality, events, and functions.
- Reducing food waste and engage food recovery services like Foodbank where necessary.
- Continuing partnership with Reforest to engage audience members in supporting tree planting to help offset their festival experience.
- Supporting the Project in the Coorong. Funding provides permanent protection and on-going management to protect biodiversity and enhance native wildlife.
- Encouraging decarbonisation of transport with audience members. Promoting walking, riding, catching public transport and carpooling to events.
- Hosting staff workshops on divestment and a bush regeneration day.
- Working with Festivals Adelaide to incorporate SDGs into roadmap and drawdown initiatives.
- Hosting industry workshops to share learning and resources.
- Continuing to reduce merchandise and opt-in for artist packs.
- Maintaining a position of Sustainability Coordinator and continuing regular sustainability committee meetings.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

Certified brand name	Product or Service used
Planet Ark	A4, 80GSM Paper

Event emissions summary

The electricity summary is available in the Appendix B. Electricity emissions were calculated using a location-based approach.

Emission category	Sum of total emissions (tCO ₂ -e)
Accommodation	446.63
Construction Materials and Services	8.49
Electricity	333.53
Food & Beverage	217.10
Postage, Courier & Freight	295.65
Stationary Energy	4.23
Transport - Air	450.03
Transport - Land	725.94
Waste	21.28
Water	29.57
Total net emissions	2,532.44

Uplift factors

An uplift factor is an upwards adjustment to the total carbon inventory to account for relevant emissions, which can't be reasonably quantified or estimated. This conservative accounting approach helps ensure the integrity of the carbon neutral claim. The uplift factors follow the uplifts applied for the last instance of the event.

Reason for uplift factor	tCO ₂ -e
Building HVAC	1.50
Cleaning Services	10.00
ICT Services & Telecommunications	2.50
Merchandise (printed t-shirts and bags)	33.75
Professional Services	75.00
Total of all uplift factors	122.75
Total footprint to offset <i>(total net emissions from summary table + total uplifts)</i>	2,665.26

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets cancelled for Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification											
Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Stapled quantity	Eligible quantity (tCO ₂ -e)	Eligible quantity used for previous reporting periods	Eligible quantity banked for future reporting periods	Eligible quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total (%)
Jangi 91.8 MW wind farm in Gujarat	CER	United Nations Carbon Offset Platform	February 4, 2022	IN-5-273487061-2-2-0-6702 to IN-5-273492500-2-2-0-6702	2016	0	5,440	2,522	2,918	2,665	100
Total offsets retired this report and used in this report										2,665	
Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports									253		

Type of offset units	Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)	Percentage of total
Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs)	2,665	100

Co-benefits

This project aims to generate environmentally friendly, clean, GHG-emission-free electricity, which will reduce the overall GHG emissions resulting from conventional electricity generation activities.

Scenario existing before the start of the implementation of the project activity:

The project activity forms a part of the NEWNE Grid of India (now part of Unified Indian Grid). The project activity generates power by using wind's kinetic energy, thus resulting in zero emissions during electricity production. The power produced displaces an equivalent amount of power from the grid, mainly generated by fossil fuel-fired power plants.



Hence, the project activity results in a reduction of GHG emissions. Thus, this power would otherwise be generated by grid-connected fossil fuel-based power plants in the absence of this project activity.

Project Scenario:

Wind-powered electricity generation is considered environmentally friendly. It replaces some of the fossil fuel-dominated electricity generation mix of the current grid and reduces GHG emissions. The project activity generates electricity by using the kinetic energy of flowing wind. There are no GHG emissions during electricity production in this way. The electricity produced displaces an equivalent amount of power from the existing grid, mainly generated by fossil fuel-fired power plants. Hence, it reduces GHG emissions.

Environmental well-being:

The project activity employs renewable energy sources for electricity generation, otherwise generated by conventional fossil fuel-based power plants. This will reduce the emission of gaseous, liquid and solid effluents/wastes.

1.7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A.

The following RECs have been surrendered to reduce electricity emissions under the market-based reporting method.

2. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	
3. Other RECs	

* LGCs in this table only include those surrendered voluntarily (including through PPA arrangements), and does not include those surrendered in relation to the LRET, GreenPower, and jurisdictional renewables.

Project supported by LGC purchase	Eligible units	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code (LGCs)	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Quantity (MWh)	Fuel source	Location
<i>Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report</i>									



4.APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A.

5.APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

Electricity emissions are calculated using a location-based approach.

Location-based method

The location-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its location, and the emissions intensity of the electricity grid it relies on. It reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the location (State) in which energy consumption occurs. The location-based method does not allow for any claims of renewable electricity from grid-imported electricity usage.

Market-based method

The market-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its renewable energy investments. It reflects the emissions intensity of different electricity products, markets and investments. It uses a residual mix factor (RMF) to allow for unique claims on the zero emissions attribute of renewables without double-counting.

Market Based Approach Summary			
Market Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO ₂ e)	Renewable Percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	0	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	0	0	0%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs & Precinct LGCs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs retired)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	62,004	0	19%
Residual Electricity	271,528	270,161	0%
Total grid electricity	333,532	270,161	19%
Total Electricity Consumed (grid + non grid)	333,532	270,161	19%
Electricity renewables	62,004	0	
Residual Electricity	271,528	270,161	
Exported on-site generated electricity	0	0	
Emissions (kgCO ₂ e)		270,161	
Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	18.59%		
Mandatory	18.59%		
Voluntary	0.00%		

Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual Electricity Emission Footprint (TCO2e)	270
<i>Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%</i>	

Location Based Approach Summary

Location Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kgCO2e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO2e)
SA	333,532	100,060	23,347
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	333,532	100,060	23,347
SA	0	0	0
Non-grid electricity (Behind the meter)	0	0	0
Total Electricity Consumed	333,532	100,060	23,347

Emission Footprint (TCO2e)	123
Scope 2 Emissions (TCO2e)	100
Scope 3 Emissions (TCO2e)	23

Climate Active Carbon Neutral Electricity summary

Carbon Neutral electricity offset by Climate Active Product	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO2e)
	0	0

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. The emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their Product certification.

6. APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following sources emissions have been assessed as relevant, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. These emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. They have been non-quantified due to one of the following reasons:

1. **Immaterial** <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
2. **Cost effective** Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.

Relevant-non-quantified emission sources	(1) Immaterial	(2) Cost effective (but uplift applied)
Building HVAC Refrigerants	No	Yes
Cleaning Services	No	Yes

IT Equipment	No	Yes
Merchandise (printed t-shirts and bags)	No	Yes
Professional Services	No	Yes
Telecommunications	No	Yes

7. APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

Those which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be excluded from the certification boundary.

Emissions tested for relevance are detailed below against each of the following criteria:

1. **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the event's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions
2. **Influence** The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.
3. **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the event's greenhouse gas risk exposure.
4. **Stakeholders** Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.
5. **Outsourcing** The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the event's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable events.

Emission sources tested for relevance	(1) Size	(2) Influence	(3) Risk	(4) Stakeholders	(5) Outsourcing	Included in boundary?
Electricity	Automatically deemed relevant					
Attendee travel	Automatically deemed relevant					
Food and drink	Automatically deemed relevant					
Accommodation	Automatically deemed relevant					
Umbrella events	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
One-on-one events	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Shipping container storage	No	No	No	No	No	No
Corporate and vendor vehicles	No	No	No	Yes	No	No



An Australian Government Initiative

