# PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

LA TROBE UNIVERSITY – ALBURY-WODONGA CAMPUS

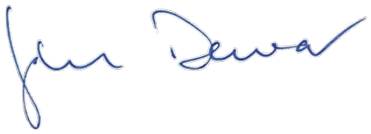
PRECINCT CERTIFICATION

CY2022 TRUE-UP

Australian Government

# Climate Active
# Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

| | |
|---|---|
| NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY | La Trobe University – Albury-Wodonga Campus |
| REPORTING PERIOD | 1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022<br>True-up |
| DECLARATION | *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.*<br>  |
| | Name of signatory: Professor John Dewar AO<br>Position of signatory: Vice-Chancellor<br>Date: 19 July 2023 |

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



Version March 2023.

# 1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

| | |
|---|---|
| TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET | 1789 $tCO_2$-e |
| OFFSETS USED | 100% VCUs |
| RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY | 36.02% |
| CARBON ACCOUNT | Prepared by:<br>Name: Xiao Yan<br>Organisation: La Trobe University<br>Date: 14 April 2023 |
| TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT | Date: 18 August 2022<br>Name: Jessica Antunes<br>Organisation: Energetics<br>Next technical assessment due: 18 August 2025 |
| THIRD PARTY VALIDATION | Type 2<br>Date: 20 October 2022<br>Name: Tim Pittaway<br>Organisation: RSM Australia |

Contents

# 2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

## Description of certification

La Trobe University, ABN 64 804 735 113, is certified carbon neutral for its Albury-Wodonga campus under the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Precinct. The base year is 2022.

## Precinct geographical boundary

La Trobe University has committed to being at the forefront of addressing key global issues. As such, social and environmental sustainability is embedded into its operations, curriculum and research.

Aligned with its sustainable practices, the University has set a target to become carbon neutral by 2029 and make the regional campuses carbon neutral by 2022.

The Albury-Wodonga campus was established in 1991 and plays a vital role in helping the local community to thrive. The campus provides the region with world-class education that is delivered locally. As the leading provider of higher education across northern Victoria, La Trobe supports the Albury-Wodonga Regional Deal and has been working with governments, the community and industry sectors to finalise and deliver a plan for the region's future growth. We know when students study regionally, they are more likely to stay in regional communities to live and work. We are one of the largest employers in our regional communities, and local communities look to La Trobe for opportunity and growth.

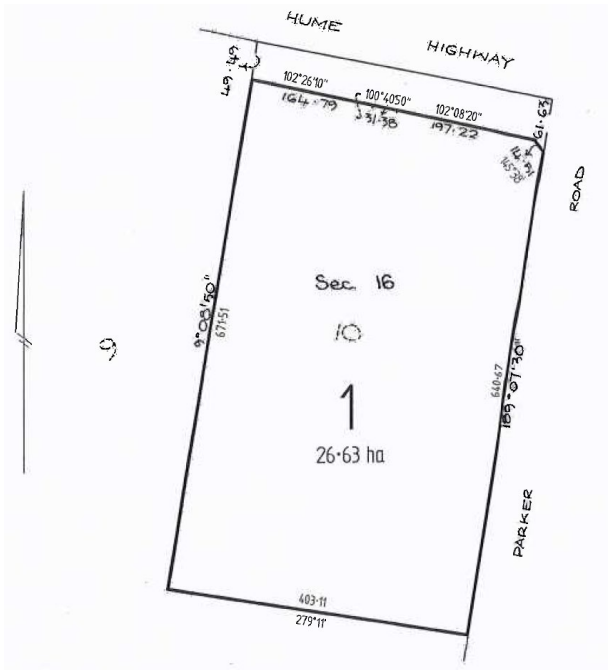
Since inception, the university has continued to invest in infrastructure, adding the Health and Science Building, David Mann Library and the Nancy F Millis Building to the original Michael J Osbourne Building. These spaces accommodate a range of teaching, learning and research facilities, along with the campus café and student common spaces. McFarlane Hill Residences provide accommodation services to those wishing to live on campus. The La Trobe Rural Health School is partly based at our Albury-Wodonga campus, and is the largest rural health school in Australia. It has over 3000 students enrolled across 11 disciplines at our regional campuses of Albury-Wodonga, Bendigo, Mildura and Shepparton.

Research is also integral to the Albury-Wodonga campus. Home to two University Research Centres – the Centre for Freshwater Ecosystems, and the John Richards Centre for Rural Aging Research – La Trobe Albury-Wodonga is also the third-largest research centre per capita in Australia.

The precinct is located at 133 McKoy Street, Wodonga. The geographic boundaries are illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, aligned with the property title and community expectations. The total Usable Floor Area (UFA) is approximately 8,473.53 m2, including on site student accommodation.

**Figure 1: Approximate geographic boundaries of the Albury-Wodonga Campus Precinct[1]**


**Figure 2: Property title of Albury-Wodonga Campus Precinct[2]**




[1] Source: Map of Albury-Wodonga Campus exported from Google Earth Pro
[2] Source: Property title of Albury-Wodonga Campus provided by La Trobe University

# 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 certified entity, 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 a precinct's 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.

**Inside emissions boundary**

**Quantified**

Natural gas

Transport Air

Transport fuel use (fleet)

Electricity

Water and wastewater treatment

Waste to landfill

Recycled waste

Office paper

Staff commute

Working from home

Business travel accommodation

Courier services

**Non-quantified**

Taxi

**Outside emission boundary**

**Excluded**

Student commute

Food & catering

Refrigerants

Office furniture and IT equipment

Cleaning services

Investments

# 4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

## Emissions reduction strategy

In 2019, La Trobe University made the ambitious commitment to become carbon neutral by 2029, with its regional campuses to achieve this target in 2022. As a university with a long and proud history of pursuing sustainable practice, La Trobe recognises the social, environmental and economic importance of reducing its carbon footprint through onsite renewable generation and adopting energy efficient and new technologies.

Two of the University's regional campuses – Mildura and Shepparton – were the first to reach net zero carbon emissions in 2022. A range of projects have been implemented at these campuses, including the installation of rooftop solar panels, energy efficient LED lights, mechanical system efficiency upgrades, and batteries to store solar energy. These projects have reduced carbon emissions at these campuses by a significant margin.

La Trobe is committed to further projects to reduce emissions and increase onsite renewable generation. These projects will assist La Trobe to meet its forward-looking commitments to:

- Achieve university-wide Net Zero (scope 1 and 2 emissions) by 2029, from a 2019 baseline year.
- Increase onsite renewable generation for all campuses combined by 50% by 2025, from a 2019 baseline year.
- Reduce Scope 3 emissions from passenger vehicle fleet by 90% by 2025, from a 2019 baseline year.

For La Trobe, the focus has been on reducing its scope 1 and 2 emissions through investment in onsite renewables generation and energy efficiency projects. This direct investment has seen emissions drop by an average of 35% across of its campuses. La Trobe is also mitigating future impacts by improving its underlying impact through design for new projects – The 6-star Green Star Sports Stadium as an example. La Trobe will continue its investment into green energy purchase and renewable energy as much as feasibly and economically possible. Then purchasing offsets to offset the remaining carbon emissions.

To find out more about La Trobe's Net Zero strategy:

https://www.latrobe.edu.au/sustainability/net-zero

# 5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

## Significant changes in emissions

| Emission source name | Previous year emissions (t $CO_2$-e) | Current year emissions (t $CO_2$-e) | Detailed reason for change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Natural Gas VIC (non-metro) (GJ) | 303.938 | 267.921 | Decreased use of natural gas due to operational and onsite activities changes. |

## Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

N/A

## Emissions summary

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

The previous report was a projection report using representative data to estimate the emissions for the reporting year. This table shows the differences between the projected emissions and the actual emissions recorded

| Emission category | Projected emissions (tCO2-e) | Sum of total emissions (tCO2-e) |
|---|---|---|
| Accommodation and facilities | 2.5 | 5.23 |
| Electricity | 1218.4 | 1279.81 |
| Office equipment & supplies | 0.5 | 0.55 |
| Postage, courier and freight | 7.9 | 3.11 |
| Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels) | 303.9 | 267.92 |
| Transport (Air) | 3.3 | 37.21 |
| Transport (Land and Sea) | 37.3 | 116.84 |
| Waste | 30.3 | 23.24 |
| Water | 23.1 | 10.62 |
| Working from home | 50.9 | 43.68 |
| **Total** | **1678.1** | **1788.21** |
| **Difference between projected and actual emissions** | **110.11** | |

## Uplift factors

N/A.

# 6.CARBON OFFSETS

## Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 1788.21t $CO_2$-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 1789. The total number of eligible offsets purchased for the projected report were 9000, in this report is 5732 have been used. Of the total eligible offsets used, 780 were used against Albury-Wodonga Campus, and 0 were newly purchased and retired. There are 2488 remaining and have been banked for future use.

## Co-benefits

For CY2022, La Trobe University purchased offsets for two green energy projects in India, the Vishnuprayag Hydro-electric Project and a 6.5 MW cogeneration project in Akbarpur, Punjab. The hydro-electric project is a run-of-the-river based hydro-electric project and has an implemented capacity of 400 MW. By generating electricity by renewable sources of energy, the hydro-electric installation reduces the need for burning fossil fuels to supply power to the grid. This in turn reduces anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions that would have otherwise been generated via this process.

In the case of the cogeneration plant, a boiler is fueled with carbon neutral biomass (in this case, rice husk) to generate steam and electricity in a 6.5 MW co-generation unit. This project reduces greenhouse gas emissions created by the mostly fossil fuel powered local electricity grid by providing an alternative source of power and electricity.

La Trobe University has purchased Greenfleet revegetation offsets to accompany the VCUs from the Vishnuprayag Hydro-Electric Project. The Greenfleet offsets will contribute to a revegetation project local to Victoria. More information on the Greenfleet offsets can be found in Appendix A.

La Trobe University has retired 9,000 credits for the 6.5 MW cogeneration project, all of which have been stapled to the Greenfleet revegetation project. The use of these credits is split between the La Trobe University Albury-Wodonga and Bendigo campus 2022 applications, with remaining units being banked for future reports.

## Eligible offsets retirement summary

| Offsets retired 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 retired ($tCO_2$-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 (%)** |
| Greenfleet Offsets<br>Stapled to<br>Vishnuprayag Hydroelectric Project (VHEP) by Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.(JPVL) | VCUs | Verra | 07/01/2022 | 10593-230779176-230780175-VCS-VCU-259-VER-IN-1-173-01012013-31122013-0 | 2022<br>2013 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0<br>0 | 0<br>0 | 0<br>1,000 | 55.93% |
| Greenfleet Offsets<br>Stapled to<br>Vishnuprayag Hydro-electric Project (VHEP) by Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.(JPVL) | VCUs | Verra | 06/11/2021 | 10593-230774364-230774649-VCS-VCU-259-VER-IN-1-173-01012013-31122013-0 | 2022<br>2013 | 286 | 286 | 0<br>252 | 25 | 9 | 0.005% |
| Greenfleet Offsets*<br>Stapled to<br>6.5 MW cogeneration project in Akbarpur, Punjab | VCUs | Verra | 07/01/2022 | 10776-247218565-24722756d4-VCS-VCU-290-VER-IN-1-160-01012015-31122015-0 | 2022<br>2015 | 780 | 9,000 | 0<br>5732 | 0<br>2488 | 0<br>780 | 43.61%<br>0% |
| | | | | | | | | | **Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report** | 1,789 | |
| | | | | | | | | | **Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports** | 2,513 | |

*Note: retired offset units are split between the Albury-Wodonga campus and Bendigo campuses, with remaining units banked for future reports.*
*Offset # 247218565 – 247219243 and 247224459 – 247224559 are allocated to this Albury-Wodonga Campus precinct in the CY2022 projection and CY2022 true-up reports respectively.*

*Offset # 247219244 – 247224458 and 247224560 – 247225063 are allocated to the Bendigo Campus precinct in the CY2022 projection and CY2022 true-up reports respectively.*
*Offset serial numbers 247225064– 247227564 are banked for future reports.*
*Offset # 230774616 – 230774623 are allocated to the Albury-Wodonga Campuses.*

* Greenfleet Offsets (future offsets delivering carbon sequestration through protected native ecosystem restoration) Full Carbon Accounting Model (FullCAM) is verified annually by EY; Pitcher Partners independently audit and carbon on title agreements are authorised by each landholder. All data is managed in Salesforce

| Type of offset units | Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period) | Percentage of total |
|---|---|---|
| Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) | 1788 | 100% |

# 7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

## Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

This section has been left intentionally blank. No LGCs or other RECs have been purchased for this reporting period.

# APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

## Greenfleet Offsets

La Trobe University has purchased one Greenfleet offset to accompany every VCU purchased from the Vishnuprayag Hydro-Electric Project. For each Greenfleet offset purchased, Greenfleet will plant enough native trees to capture 1 tonne CO2-e.

Greenfleet is revegetating native ecosytem on a property in Kinglake, Victoria, on land traditionally owned by the Taungurung and Wurundjeri Peoples. This site will provide habitat for a variety of native birds including Sulphur-crested Cockatoos, lyrebirds, King Parrots and colourful rosellas.

The Greenfleet offsets purchased by La Trobe University for 2021 will contribute to this project. In addition to this, La Trobe University will be providing Greenfleet a portion of the native vegetation seedlings that will be planted. These seedlings will be grown at the indigenous plant nursery at La Trobe's Nangak Tamboree Wildlife Sanctuary, located on the Bundoora campus.

# APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

There are two international best-practice methods for calculating electricity emissions – the location-based method and the market-based method. Reporting electricity emissions under both methods is called dual reporting.

Dual reporting of electricity emissions is useful, as it provides different perspectives of the emissions associated with a business's electricity usage.

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.

For this certification, electricity emissions have been set by using the market-based.

## Market-based approach summary

| Market-based approach | Activity Data (kWh) | Emissions (kg $CO_2$-e) | Renewable percentage of total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated | 572,651 | 0 | 27% |
| **Total non-grid electricity** | 572,651 | 0 | 27% |
| LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs) | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| GreenPower | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Climate Active precinct/building (voluntary renewables) | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Precinct/Building (LRET) | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCS surrendered) | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Electricity products (voluntary renewables) | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Electricity products (LRET) | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Electricity products jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered) | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered) | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity) | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only) | 181,707 | 0 | 9% |
| Residual Electricity | 1,340,116 | 1,279,811 | 0% |
| **Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)** | 754,358 | 0 | 36% |
| **Total grid electricity** | 1,521,823 | 1,279,811 | 9% |
| **Total electricity (grid + non grid)** | 2,094,474 | 1,279,811 | 36% |
| Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control | 100% | | |
| **Residual electricity consumption under operational control** | 1,340,116 | 1,279,811 | |
| Scope 2 | 1,183,479 | 1,130,223 | |
| Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control) | 156,637 | 149,588 | |
| **Residual electricity consumption not under operational control** | 0 | 0 | |
| Scope 3 | 0 | 0 | . |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total renewables (grid and non-grid)** | **36.02%** |
| **Mandatory** | **8.68%** |
| **Voluntary** | **0.00%** |
| **Behind the meter** | **27.34%** |
| **Residual scope 2 emissions (t $CO_2$-e)** | **1,130.22** |
| **Residual scope 3 emissions (t $CO_2$-e)** | **149.59** |
| **Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t $CO_2$-e)** | **1,130.22** |
| **Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t $CO_2$-e)** | **149.59** |
| **Total emissions liability (t $CO_2$-e)** | **1,279.81** |

*Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%*

## Location-based approach summary

| Location-based approach | Activity Data (kWh) total | Under operational control | | | Not under operational control | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control** | **100%** | **(kWh)** | **Scope 2 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)** | **Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)** | **(kWh)** | **Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)** |
| ACT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NSW | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VIC | 1,521,823 | 1,521,823 | 1,293,550 | 106,528 | 0 | 0 |
| QLD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TAS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)** | **1,521,823** | **1,521,823** | **1,293,550** | **106,528** | **0** | **0** |
| ACT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| NSW | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| SA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| VIC | 572,651 | 572,651 | 0 | 0 | | |
| QLD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| NT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| WA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| TAS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| **Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)** | **572,651** | **572,651** | **0** | **0** | | |
| **Total electricity (grid + non grid)** | **2,094,474** | | | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Residual scope 2 emissions (t $CO_2$-e)** | **1,293.55** |
| **Residual scope 3 emissions (t $CO^2$-e)** | **106.53** |
| **Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t $CO_2$-e)** | **1,293.55** |
| **Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t $CO_2$-e)** | **106.53** |
| **Total emissions liability** | **1,400.08** |

## Non-quantified emission sources

The following emissions sources have been assessed as relevant, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. 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.
3. **Data unavailable** Data is unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.
4. **Maintenance** Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified.

Taxi

- The emissions associated with taxi trips have been non-quantified in line with the provisions of the CACNS. These emissions correspond to less than 1% of the total carbon account and are not considered material.

| Relevant non-quantified emission sources | Justification reason |
|---|---|
| Taxi | Immaterial |

# APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

## Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to this precinct's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Emission sources considered for relevance must be included within the certification boundary if they meet two of the five relevance criteria. 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 precinct'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 precinct'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 precinct's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable precincts.

## Excluded emissions sources summary

| Emission sources tested for relevance | Size | Influence | Risk | Stakeholders | Outsourcing | Justification |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Student commute | Y | N | N | N | N | **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions for student commute.<br><br>**Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source.<br><br>**Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.<br><br>**Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary. |
| Food & catering | N | Y | N | N | N | **Size:** The emissions source is likely to be negligible when compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.<br><br>**Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.<br><br>**Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.<br><br>**Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary. |
| Refrigerants | N | Y | N | N | N | **Size:** The emissions source is likely to be negligible when compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.<br><br>**Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.<br><br>**Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.<br><br>**Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office and IT equipment | N | Y | N | N | N | **Size:** The emissions source is likely to be negligible when compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.<br><br>**Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.<br><br>**Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.<br><br>**Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary. |
| Cleaning services | N | Y | N | N | N | **Size:** The emissions source is likely to be negligible when compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.<br><br>**Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.<br><br>**Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.<br><br>**Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary. |
| Investments | N | N | N | Y | N | **Size:** The emissions source is likely to be negligible when compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.<br><br>**Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.<br><br>**Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.<br><br>**Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary. |

An Australian Government Initiative

Climate Active