



**PUBLIC
DISCLOSURE
STATEMENT**

**CRRC TIMES ELECTRIC AUSTRALIA
ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
CY2022**

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	CRRRC Times Electric Australia Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022 Arrears report
DECLARATION	<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>
Name of signatory	<i>Feng Wen</i>
Position of signatory	<i>Director</i>
Date	<i>07/09/2023</i>



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

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Version March 2023.



1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	187 tCO ₂ -e
OFFSETS USED	21 % ACCUs, 79% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	18.64%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Atif Mansoor
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	06/05/2022 Atif Mansoor NettZero Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due:06/05/2025

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2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

This inventory has been prepared for the Calendar year from 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

The organization is classed as a medium organization.

The certification covers the business operations of CRRC Times Electric Australia ABN 16 156 371 158 which will be offset and certified. This includes the following facilities and offices:

- L 709/710, Exchange Tower, 530 Collins Street
- 6A Hazelwood Drive, Morwell, VIC 3840

All calculation methods used in collecting data, calculating emissions and preparing the carbon account are adhering to the following standards:

- Climate Active Standard for Organizations
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008

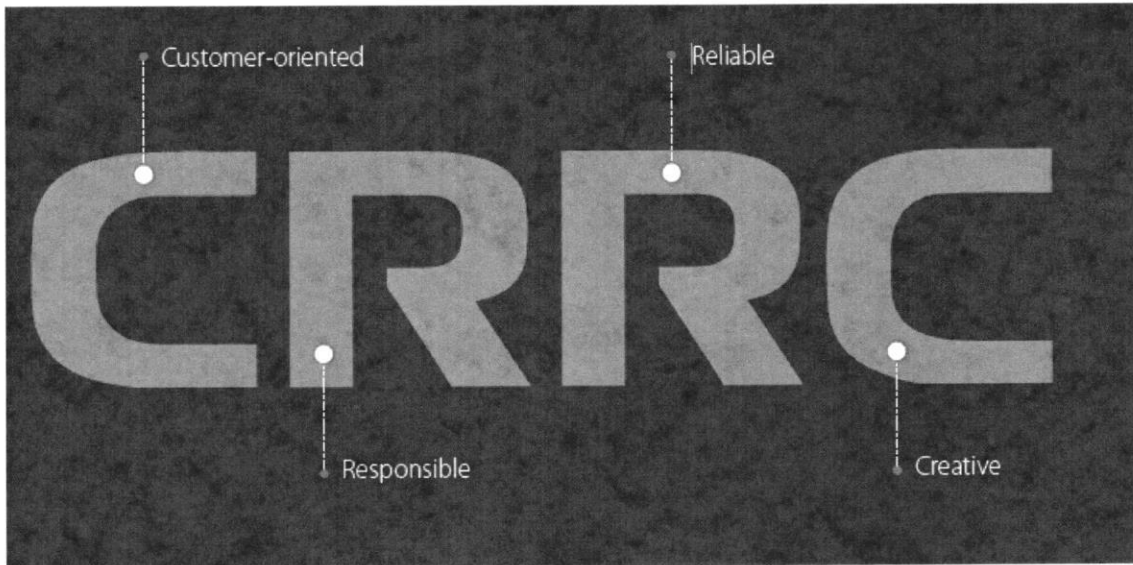
Where possible, the calculation methodologies and emission factors used in this inventory are derived from the National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors in accordance with "Method 1" from the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008.

The greenhouse gases considered within the inventory are those that are commonly reported under the Kyoto Protocol; carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and synthetic gases - hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). These have been expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using relative global warming potentials (GWPs).

Organisation description

With a history of 140 years, CRRC is a world leading supplier of rail transit equipment with a complete product portfolio and advanced technologies. CRRC committed to providing leading, efficient system solutions for the sustainable development of the global rail industry with safe, reliable, efficient, comfortable and eco-friendly products and services. As of the end of 2020, CRRC had established 78 overseas entities in 27 countries and regions, providing products and services for 109 countries and regions around the world.

CRRC strives to become "a full-value creator with high-end equipment as our core". The core value of our brand is also reflected in the Company's name (CRRC):



In Australia and New Zealand, CRRC regards eco-friendly development and environmental protection as the bottom-line principle in our local production and operations. We are committed to providing environment-friendly products and services to our customers, positively reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions during our production and operations, and working with our Australian partners to continuously build a sound environmental management system and contribute to the protection of the common global home of mankind.

Whether for passenger or freight transportation, CRRC has been pursuing the goal of providing environment-friendly rail equipment products. Due to the continuous expansion of urban development and people's activity space, the travels of urban residents are leading to constant increase in energy consumption. It is estimated that rail transit represents the most efficient means of passenger transportation. Besides, it has the characteristics of land saving, high capacity, low environmental pollution, low energy consumption per unit, safety and comfort, etc., thus becoming the optimal solution.

3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Inside the emissions boundary

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

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 an organisation'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.

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

Quantified

- Electricity
- LPG Gas
- Air Transport
- Freight shipping transport
- Office supplies
- Professional Services
- Waste
- Water
- Accommodation
- Land transport

Non-quantified

Water usage from Melbourne Office

Optionally included

Professional Services – Emissions resulting from events organised by CRRC.

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Emissions resulting from the manufacturing of the railway materials and products

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

CTEA Emissions reduction strategy

Introduction

CRRC Times Electric Australia (CTEA) is committed to reducing their emissions over the next 10 years. The incentive to rate their organization as Carbon Neutral is the first step undertaken by the authority to place an emissions benchmark on themselves, and to work towards reducing those emissions year on year.

Public Statement

Please refer to the public statement by CTEA in the 2021 sustainability report.

In Australia and New Zealand, CTEA regards eco-friendly development and environmental protection as the bottom-line principle in our local production and operations. We are committed to providing environment-friendly products and services to our customers, positively reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions during our production and operations, and working with our Australian partners to continuously build a sound environmental management system and contribute to the protection of the common global home of mankind.

Initiatives

There are several initiatives that can be implemented on site:

By 2032, there will be a commitment to reduce emissions by 30% from the base year of CY2021.

These include direct reductions in scope 1 and 2 emissions from energy as well as scope 3 emissions from both energy and waste.

The following initiatives are to be discussed and implemented on site where possible:

- 1) Engaging with the waste contractors to weigh in the bins as these are allocated full default bin size amounts in the carbon inventory.
- 2) Conducting a waste audit to minimise the amount of waste sent to landfill
- 3) Investigating the possibility of installing Solar Panelling on the roof of the factory at Morwell to meet demand
- 4) Installing LED lighting across all offices and facilities owned and operated by CRRC Times Electric.
- 5) Installing lighting control sensors in the warehouse
- 6) Working with the suppliers to improve any inefficiencies in the supply chain and parts transfers.

Targets and Missions:

- 1) July 2022: Conduct lighting upgrades by installing LED lighting and sensors in the Melbourne Office (Scope 2 emissions) **This has been actioned.**
- 2) July 2023: Complete a waste audit on the Morwell Site in Victoria (Scope 3 emissions)
- 3) July 2024: Engage with waste contractors to weigh in waste collected for better accountability (Scope 3 emissions) **This has been actioned.**
- 4) July 2026: Install lighting control sensors at the Morwell Plant (Scope 2 Emissions) **This has been actioned.**
- 5) July 2027: Conduct a feasibility study on the installation of Solar on the roof of the Morwell plant (Scope 2 and 3 emissions)
- 6) July 2022-28: Ongoing, working with suppliers to improve and reduce inefficiencies in the supply chain (Scope 3 Emissions)
- 7) July 2022-32: Conducting a feasibility study for the purchase of electrical forklifts for the Morwell plant (Scope 1 and 2 emissions).

Emissions reduction actions (current reporting period)

- 1) The Melbourne Office was relocated to a more energy efficient location. The office uses L.E.D. lighting which was an important selection criterion for the new location.
- 2) CTEA engaged with their waste contractors to ensure the waste collected was appropriately weighed and measured through-out the duration of the reporting period. This was a more accurate depiction when compared to the estimation in waste carried out due to the unavailability of the weights collected. This reduced the total waste emissions by 97% which is quite significant
- 3) The team has also included in a previously excluded emissions source which is the emissions from Sea freight shipping. This is a step towards greater accountability and transparent reporting of Scope 3 emissions for CTEA.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Base Year/ Year 1:	CY 2021	270.64	270.99
Year 2:	CY2022	186.33	186.57

Significant changes in emissions

There has been significant changes to quite a few emissions sources. The largest reduction is from waste which has been highlighted below.

Emission source name	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Detailed reason for change
Electricity Scope 2	48	39.73	The company has shifted to a larger new office as well as operations have resumed to full capacity after COVID
Cargo Ship: Container Ship	0	49.06	Previously excluded emissions, now accounted for
Short Economy Class flights	0.827	21.6	Increase in travel due to relaxation in COVID restrictions
Accommodation	0.507	6.39	Increase in travel due to relaxation of COVID restrictions
Printing and Stationary	0.676	2.22	Purchasing new equipment due to moving into new office
Entertainment	3.3	6.56	Increase in activities due to relaxation of COVID restrictions
Metro Train	0.224	3.68	More staff using public transport and coming into the office
General waste	194.17	5.89	Implemented mechanism for weighing waste collected/ avoided using defaults and CA calculator
Water	0.348	0.238	General reduced consumption of water

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products, services, buildings or precincts

N/A.

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Sum of scope 1 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of scope 2 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of scope 3 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of total emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	6.39	6.39
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Climate Active Carbon Neutral Products and Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction Materials and Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electricity	0.00	48.00	6.35	54.35
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	2.22	2.22
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	49.06	49.06
Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	6.57	6.57
Refrigerants	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.67
Roads and landscape	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (solid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	37.25	37.25
Transport (Land and Sea)	11.14	0.00	12.55	23.69
Waste	0.00	0.00	5.90	5.90
Water	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24
Working from home	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	11.80	48.00	126.53	186.33

Uplift factors

An uplift factor is an upwards adjustment to the total carbon inventory to account for relevant emissions

that cannot be reasonably quantified or estimated. This conservative accounting approach helps ensure the integrity of the carbon neutral claim.

Reason for uplift factor	tCO₂ -e
Uplift applied for water consumption in Melbourne office as water consumption cannot be quantified	0.238
Total of all uplift factors	0.238
Total emissions footprint to offset <i>(total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)</i>	186.57

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken arrears offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 187 t CO₂-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 190. Of the total eligible offsets used, 0 were previously banked and 190 were newly purchased and retired. 3 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

Co-benefits

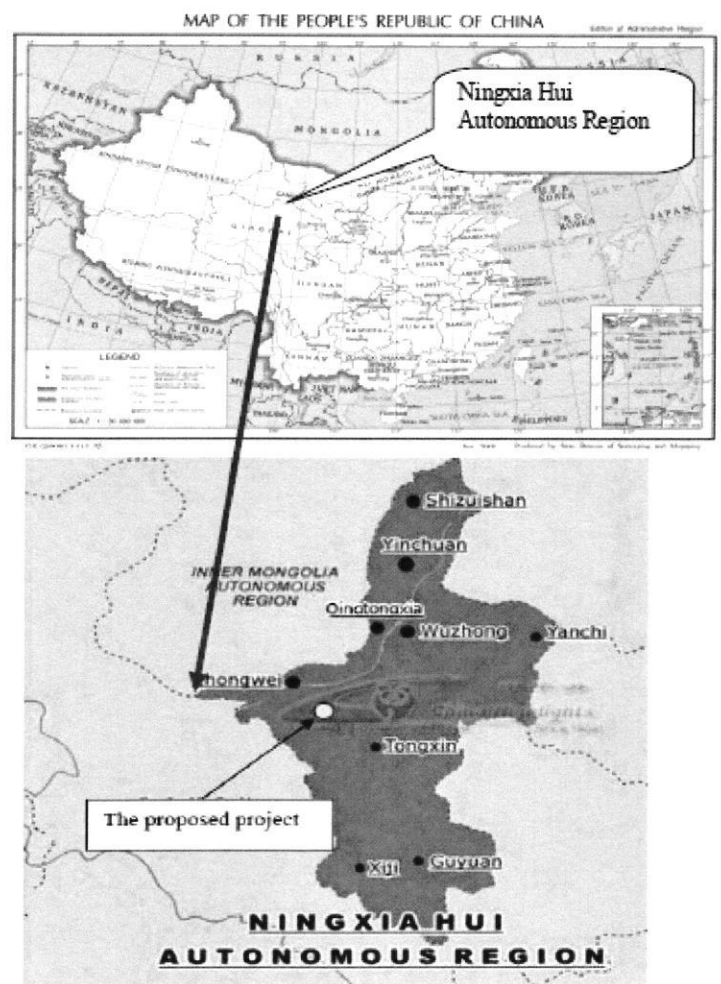
Ningxia Xiangshan Wind farm Project (hereafter referred to as the Project) is located in Zhongwei City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China.

The project owner is Ningxia Zhongwei Aluminum New Energy Co., Ltd. The project started construction on 01/11/2016 and starts commercial operation on 15/04/2017 and fully operation on 20/07/2017.

The proposed project has a total installed capacity of 397.5MW consisting of 265 wind turbines with unit capacity of 1,500kW. The expected annual power delivered to the grid is 948,633.8 MWh. The power generated will be delivered to the Northwest Power Grid (NWPG) via Ningxia Power Grid.

The proposed project will contribute to sustainable development mainly by:

- 1) Reducing the emission of CO₂ and other pollutants compared with fuel-fired power plants.
- 2) Creating local employment opportunities during the construction (more than 200 people) and operation (200 people) of the proposed project and improving the living standard of local people.
- 3) With the help of the road, which was constructed due to the proposed project, agriculture and other products could be transported from the mountains of Xiangshan to city by Local farmers. It can reduce poverty, which is very important to Ningxia, a poverty-stricken region.
- 4) The implementation of the proposed project will help to change the energy structure and thereby contribute to the development of the local economy.



North Kimberley Pastoral Lease Carbon Abatement

The North Kimberley Pastoral Lease Carbon Abatement is a partnership between the Kimberley Land Council and Wunambal Gaambera, Balangarra, Wilinggin and Dambimangari Native Title corporations that represent the Traditional Owners responsible for looking after and managing the country in the far North West Kimberley.

Native Title holders have undertaken the project to provide a sustainable means of looking after the natural and cultural values of their country while achieving real progress towards the objectives of economic independence and improving livelihoods.

The project involves Indigenous rangers conducting strategic burns on the country in the early dry season, in order to avoid and control big late season wildfires. By reducing greenhouse gas emissions, Native Title holders have been able to generate carbon credits from their native title lands.

The fire project enables Indigenous rangers and cultural elders to spend more time on country, take care of important cultural sites, share traditional knowledge across generations and complement the work undertaken on Indigenous Protected Areas. This project has already successfully abated over 400,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Indigenous fire management presents a win-win opportunity for Traditional Owners, government and businesses as it reduces carbon emissions, delivers positive healthy country outcomes and supports the development of sustainable business opportunities in remote Indigenous communities.

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 (%)
Ningxia Xiangshan Wind Farm Project	VCU	Verra	24/03/2023	14760-627220953-627221102-VCS-VCU-997-VER-CN-1-1867-01012022-31082022-0	2022		150	0	3	147	78.95%
North Kimberley Pastoral Lease Carbon Abatement	KACCU	ANREU	03/05/2023	8,354,170,340 – 8,354,170,379	2022-23		40	0	0	40	21.05%
Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report										187	
Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports									3		

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	40	21
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	147	79

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.

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*

* 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	Project location	Eligible unit type	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Fuel source	Quantity (MWh)
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A.

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 approach**

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	0	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	0	0	0%
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)	13,039	0	19%
Residual Electricity	56,914	54,353	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	13,039	0	19%
Total grid electricity	69,953	54,353	19%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	69,953	54,353	19%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	56,914	54,353	
Scope 2	50,262	48,000	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	6,652	6,353	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	18.64%
Mandatory	18.64%
Voluntary	0.00%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	48.00
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	6.35
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	48.00
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	6.35
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	54.35

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	69,953	69,953	59,460	4,897	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)	69,953	69,953	59,460	4,897	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	0	0	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)	0	0	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	69,953					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	59.46
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	4.90
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	59.46
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	4.90
Total emissions liability	64.36

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts	Electricity consumed in Climate Active certified building/precinct (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
N/A	0	0
<i>Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their building or precinct certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the building/precinct under the market based method is outlined as such in the market based summary table.</i>		

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

Climate Active carbon neutral product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
<i>Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their electricity product certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location-based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the electricity product under the market-based method is outlined as such in the market based summary table.</i>		

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

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.

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
Water usage for the Melbourne office	Cost Effective - The Melbourne Office is leased on a shared level and the water usage is not sub-metered, it is not cost effective to do so given the size of the emissions, hence an uplift has been applied

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

There are no non-quantified sources in the emission boundary that require a data management plan.

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to this organisation'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 organisation'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 organisation'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 organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Railway product / stock	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions source is likely to be very large compared to the total emissions</p> <p>Influence: The organisation does not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>



An Australian Government Initiative

