PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
CY2022

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	University of Tasmania
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022 Arrears report
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.*  Corey Peterson Chief Sustainability Officer 31 May 2023

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

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	31,687 tCO_2-e
OFFSETS USED	10% ACCUs, 90% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: University of Tasmania
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date: 14/04/2022 Organisation: Pangolin Associates Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due: 2025 (for CY2024 reporting)

Contents

2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

University of Tasmania (ABN 30 764 374 782) is certified carbon neutral for its Australian business operations.

Organisation description

The University of Tasmania (ABN 30 764 374 782) has a rich and proud history. We are the fourth oldest university in Australia and this vintage earns us the prestigious title of a sandstone university. Both teaching and research are central foci at the University of Tasmania, due in part to our being the sole higher education provider in the state, attracting over 4,000 staff and 34,000 students.

The University has three main campuses in Tasmania (Hobart, Launceston and Burnie), plus another campus in Rozelle, Sydney (NSW). Several research and supporting facilities are located in regional Tasmania locations, as well as Ceduna (SA), Katherine (NT) and Yarragadee (WA). The University uses an operational control approach to define its organisational boundary. International operations in Hong Kong and Shanghai have been excluded as these campuses have been determined to be outside of the operational control of the University.

The University of Tasmania's Strategic Framework for Sustainability recognises that sustainability is holistic. Sustainable practices are embedded within the University of Tasmania's operations and through the commitment to reduce environmental impacts, achieve economic efficiency, demonstrate social responsibility, and enhance student experience. The University also embeds sustainability as a focus in our research, teaching and learning and community engagement activities.

The University recognises the responsibility that it holds within the Tasmanian and global communities to lead in response to the realities of climate change as evidenced through our global research efforts and greenhouse gas emissions reduction in line with local and State Government goals and community expectations. In recognition of the urgency of the climate crisis, the University of Tasmania is committed to support development of a zero-carbon economy, as demonstrated by:

- Being certified carbon neutral on scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions to Commonwealth standards since 2016 (one of only two Australian universities).
- Signing the University Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals – The SDG Accord in 2019, with the SDGs embedded into our highest level strategy documents.
- Signing the Universities Letter declaring a climate emergency in 2021 as part of the Race To Zero global campaign.
- Achieving full divestment from fossil fuel-exposed investments in 2021.

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. Where relevant, 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

Stationary energy

Transport (land and sea)

Refrigerants

Livestock

Electricity

Transport (air)

Accommodation

Construction

Cleaning and chemicals

Food

ICT services and equipment

Professional services

Office equipment and supplies

Waste

Water

Working from home

Carbon neutral products and services

Non-quantified

Other contractors' operations

Students' work experience placements

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

International campuses operations

Invested funds

Postage, courier and freight

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

The University of Tasmania has focused efforts on reducing emissions for over a decade, with specific actions in transport, energy, and waste. We are now taking the next step with the first University of Tasmania Emissions Reduction Strategic Plan 2022-2030, which sets out how the University will accelerate and broaden climate action to address carbon emissions from all three emission scopes. Our efforts are guided by the 1.5°C Paris Target (IPCC pathway, which required a global net anthropogenic GHG reduction of 45% by 2030 at the time of the Strategic Plan development, and more recently 48%), and reaching net zero before 2050.

Our objective is to set goals and deliver an ambitious plan for carbon reduction that are ahead of current global standards, so that we are a model for how to transition our society and economy to a low to zero carbon basis. Thus, our Emissions Reduction Strategic Plan will **reduce gross emissions by at least 50% by 2030** from a 2015 baseline year.

The Emissions Reduction Strategic Plan 2022-2030 can be found in the University's Greenhouse Gas Emissions webpage. It includes 42 measurable actions by emission source (covering scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions) with clear KPIs/targets, deadlines, indicative cost of implementation and responsibility for each source.

Emissions reduction actions

Examples of emissions reduction initiatives undertaken at the University of Tasmania in 2022 include:

- Energy related initiatives:
    - On-going solar photovoltaic generation. The University of Tasmania reduced their 2022 carbon footprint by generating 115,196 kWh of electricity by on-site renewable energy production, avoiding 21 t CO_2-e of GHG emissions. Note that from 2011 to 2022, total generation was 1,124 MWh, avoiding 181 t CO_2-e.
    - Replacement of the University's passenger fleet vehicles with electric vehicles, including installation of significant charging infrastructure at all Tasmanian main campuses. At the end of 2022, the University had 7 electric vehicles, with the objective to change over all passenger vehicles (more than 30) in the near future. (To be calculated in the 2023 GHG Inventory).
    - Ongoing energy efficiency initiatives to address issues with old building stock and technologies such as replacing gas-fuelled equipment with electric versions as part of our 'electric university' approach, changing older fluorescent and halogen lamps to LED lamps, glazing and insulation works (not quantified).
- Procurement/waste related initiatives:
    - The Re-use program is an online system for the cataloguing and claiming of re-usable furniture and other items. In 2022, the Re-use program avoided the emission of 97 t CO_2-e, as reported by the software provider.

    - Reduction of emissions from waste to landfill because of the rollout of organic waste bins (347 t CO_2-e), as well as bin rationalisation program and bin sensors in external skip bins (not quantified).
    - The procurement and use of certified carbon neutral paper, avoiding 7 t CO_2-e.
    - Ongoing reduction of office paper from the implementation of an online Shared Services forms and approvals solution and deployment of a new On-site Managed Print Service (OMPS). All printers are switched to sleep mode between 6pm and 7am (not quantified).
- Transport initiatives
    - Flexible work arrangements allowing staff to work from home, resulting in the avoidance of 496 t CO_2-e.
    - Reduction of emissions from business travel and commuting due to implementation of the University's Sustainable Transport Strategy 2022-2032 (not quantified).
- Other initiatives
    - Water efficiency initiatives at various campuses such as dual flush toilets and water efficient taps (not quantified).
    - The reuse of construction materials and use of low embodied carbon materials in new buildings.
    - Staff engagement strategies that include energy use and waste reduction and sustainable transport choices (e.g. Green Impact program).

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year				
		Total tCO_2-e (without uplift)	Total tCO_2-e (with uplift)	tCO_2-e / EFTSL *
Base year:	2015	38,358	N/A	2.04
Year 1:	2016	35,792	N/A	1.78
Year 2:	2017	35,886	N/A	1.72
Year 3:	2018	39,864	N/A	1.97
Year 4:	2019	40,818	N/A	1.97
Year 5:	2020	28,050	N/A	1.24
Year 6:	2021	27,246	N/A	1.35
Year 7	2022	31,687	N/A	1.76

* EFTSL = equivalent full-time student load. It includes on-shore students only (on-campus and distance).

Significant changes in emissions

There has been a 16% increase in total emissions, largely driven by resumption of international business travel in 2022, as well as increased construction activity as part of a major transformation program that involves the relocation of Tasmanian campuses to the three major regional cities. Changes in various emission factors (e.g., electricity, scope 3 factors for stationary and transport fuels, construction) have further contributed to this increase.

Emission source	Previous year emissions (t CO_2-e)	Current year emissions (t CO_2-e)	Reason for change
Construction	2,872	4,841	Emissions from construction have increased mainly because of resumption of construction activities after a slow down in previous years resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The University is undergoing a major transformation that involves the relocation of Tasmanian campuses to the three major regional cities as well as major building upgrades to our Sydney campus. This has resulted in an increase in construction and renovation activity. Furthermore, the emission factor used for this source has also increased from the previous year.

Emission source	Previous year emissions (t CO_2-e)	Current year emissions (t CO_2-e)	Reason for change
Electricity (location-based method, scope 2)	7,369	8,165	Emissions from electricity (excluding scope 3 facilities, which are not under the university's operational control) have increased and will likely continue to increase for some time as additional (new) buildings are activated as part of the aforementioned transformation process, while existing campus buildings are still maintained (with efforts underway to decrease the University building footprint). Furthermore, the emission factor used for this source has also increased from the previous year in Tasmania (where most of our electricity emissions are generated) and the Northern Territory.

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

N/A

Emissions summary

The electricity summary is available in Appendix B. Electricity emissions were calculated using a location 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	499.98	499.98
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	733.08	733.08
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction Materials and Services	0.00	0.00	4841.36	4841.36
Electricity	0.00	8165.68	549.89	8715.57
Food	0.00	0.00	282.28	282.28
Horticulture and Agriculture	1179.16	0.00	0.00	1179.16
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	954.81	954.81
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	49.83	49.83
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	767.55	767.55
Refrigerants	270.28	0.00	0.00	270.28
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	2748.25	0.00	218.67	2966.92
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	56.46	0.00	17.74	74.21
Stationary Energy (solid fuels)	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	2139.38	2139.38
Transport (Land and Sea)	897.07	0.00	3580.92	4477.99
Waste	0.00	0.00	3153.95	3153.95
Water	0.00	0.00	432.72	432.72
Working from home	0.00	0.00	147.85	147.85
Total emissions	**5151.36**	**8165.68**	**18370.00**	**31687.04**

Uplift factors

As all non-quantified sources have been deemed to be immaterial, an uplift factor has not been applied.

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. **The total emissions to offset is 31,687 tCO_2-e.** The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 31,687. Of the total eligible offsets used, 8,706 were previously banked, and 22,981 were newly purchased and retired. In addition, 4,269 offsets have been purchased for future use, but have not yet been retired.

Co-benefits

Offset project	Co-benefits
Forico 2020 ERF Plantation Projects	This project sequesters carbon by converting an existing short rotation plantation forest to a long rotation plantation forest for commercial harvesting of wood products. Forestry is a large industry sector in Tasmania. The project improves sustainability of sector by incentivising climate mitigation in forestry management practices, with potential benefits to local economy.
New Leaf Carbon Project	The Tasmanian Land Conservancy's New Leaf Carbon Project protects approximately 12,000 hectares of native Tasmanian forest, that are situated on private land, from harvesting. Contiguous with the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, it contains entire watersheds of pristine ecosystems and habitats. The TLC are leading the way in establishing a comprehensive monitoring program that will see hundreds of permanent photo-monitoring sites strategically linked to a network of fauna monitoring stations that track wildlife over time. Their vision is for the monitoring stations to be capable of sending real time information to scientists to interpret. Hundreds of acoustic sensors will remotely detect and identify birds, bats and frogs from their calls, providing vital information about the species that survive and thrive in these remote landscapes.
Cecic Hke Zhangbei Lvnaobao wind power project	The project has established a new wind power facility in Zhangbei country, Hebei Province, China. The facility is comprised of 67 wind turbines which are connected to the North China Power Grid, producing over 240GWh of power annually. In the absence of this project, the traditional power source is generated fossil fuel fired power stations, particularly coal, and therefore the project is replacing that energy source within the grid, resulting in reduced emissions. The project promotes sustainable development by creating local employment opportunities and stimulates development of the local tourism industry.

Offset project	Co-benefits
Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Keo Seima wildlife sanctuary project	The Seima Protection Forest covers 292,690 ha and is located in eastern Cambodia, mainly in Mondulkiri Province. The site is part of the ancestral homeland of large number of ethnic Bunong people, for whom the forest is a key source of income and central to their spiritual beliefs. The area is also a meeting place for two important ecoregions – the Annamite Mountains (notable for high levels of local endemism among evergreen forest species) and the lower Mekong dry forests (which are crucial for the survival of many species typical of lowland deciduous forests). There are 41 Globally Threatened vertebrate species recorded in the Project Area (including 4 Critically Endangered and 14 Endangered). Many of these occur in globally or regionally outstanding populations, including Asian Elephants, primates, wild cattle, several carnivores and birds such as the Giant Ibis and Green Peafowl.
Guizhou Qingshuihe Gelibridge Hydropower Project	The project promotes sustainable development by creating employment opportunities for the local people during construction, providing infrastructure improvements, including road access, mobile phone coverage and fixed-line telephones, providing internet access to the village for the first time. In addition, by increasing renewable energy capacity, the project displaces electricity that may have been generated from fossil fuel fired power plants, such as coal, and consequently will deliver improved air quality, both locally and globally, by reducing NO_X, SO_X and CO_2 emissions. The project resulted in new or improved transport links, which improves access to potable water and water for localised irrigation. Additionally, the project will provide cheaper electricity for the villages directly adjacent to the power plants.
Guangdong Lankou 26MW Hydro Power Project	The project generated decent working opportunities for local women and men, and help them improve their incomes, and contributes to the decent work and economic growth. The project utilizes hydro energy for electricity generation, which could increase the ratio of renewable energy in total energy consumption of China.

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 (%)**
Forico 2020 ERF Plantation Projects	ACCUs	ANREU	14 Apr 2022	8,335,476,576 – 8,335,478,275	2021-22	-	1,700	425	0	1,275	4%
	ACCUs	ANREU	23 May 2023	8,335,478,276 – 8,335,479,315	2021-22	-	1,040	0	0	1,040	3%
New Leaf Carbon Project	ACCUs	ANREU	23 May 2023	3,781,600,376 – 3,781,601,230	2018-19	-	855	0	0	855	3%
CECIC HKE Zhangbei Lvnaobao Wind Power Project	VCUs	Verra	8 Apr 2022	7734-424886038-424906037-VCU-034-APX-CN-1-727-01012019-30112019-0	2019	-	20,000	12,569	0	7,431	23%
Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary Project	VCUs	Verra	23 May 2023	9806-141152778-141156077-VCS-VCU-263-VER-KH-14-1650-01012017-31122017-1	2017	-	3,300	0	0	3,300	10%
	VCUs	Verra	23 May 2023	9864-150050234-150051533-VCS-VCU-	2015	-	1,300	0	0	1,300	4%

				263-VER-KH-14-1650-01012015-31122015-1							
	VCUs	Verra	23 May 2023	9864-150098853-150099152-VCS-VCU-263-VER-KH-14-1650-01012015-31122015-1	2015	0	300	0	0	300	1%
	VCUs	Verra	23 May 2023	9805-137671341-137671727-VCS-VCU-263-VER-KH-14-1650-01012016-31122016-1	2016	-	387	0	0	387	1%
	VCUs	Verra	23 May 2023	9805-137671128-137671140-VCS-VCU-263-VER-KH-14-1650-01012016-31122016-1	2016	-	13	0	0	13	0.04%
Guangdong Lankou 26MW Hydro Power Project	VCUs	Verra	23 May 2023	13963-540787456-540790915-VCS-VCU-323-VER-CN-1-371-01012017-31102017-0	2017	-	3,460	0	0	3,460	11%
Guizhou Qingshuihe Gelibridge Hydropower Project	VCUs	Verra	23 May 2023	13445-503813062-503821561-VCS-VCU-324-VER-CN-1-656-01012018-31082018-0	2018	-	8,500	0	0	8,500	27%
	VCUs	Verra	23 May 2023	13445-503821562-503825387-VCS-VCU-324-VER-CN-1-656-01012018-31082018-0	2018	-	3,826	0	0	3,826	12%

Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report	**31,687**
Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports	**0**

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	3,170	10%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	28,517	90%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Letters from the Clean Energy Regulator attesting to the retirement of ACCUs, as reported in section 6 Eligible offsets retirement summary.

21 April 2022

To whom it may concern,

Voluntary cancellation of units in ANREU

This letter is confirmation of the voluntary cancellation of units in the Australian National Registry of Emissions Units (ANREU) by ANREU account holder, Biodiverse Carbon Conservation Pty Limited (account number AU-2854).

The details of the cancellation are as follows:

Date of transaction	14 April 2022
Transaction ID	AU21877
Type of units	KACCU
Number of units	1,700
Vintage	2021-22
Serial number range	8,335,476,576 – 8,335,478,275
Associated Project ID and name	ERF157376 - Forico 2020 ERF Plantation Projects
Transaction comment	The University of Tasmania has completed the surrender of carbon offsets, as verified carbon credits, to offset its 2021 calendar year greenhouse gas emissions to maintain carbon neutral certification under the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.

Details of all voluntary cancellations in the ANREU are published on the Clean Energy Regulator's website, http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/OSR/ANREU/Data-and-information.

If you require additional information about the above transactions, please email CER-RegistryContact@cer.gov.au

Yours sincerely,

David O'Toole
ANREU and International
NGER and Safeguard Branch
Scheme Operations Division
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OFFICIAL

Australian Government
Clean Energy Regulator

24 May 2023 VC202223-00164

To whom it may concern,

Voluntary cancellation of units in ANREU
This letter is confirmation of the voluntary cancellation of units in the Australian National Registry of Emissions Units (ANREU) by ANREU account holder, CANOPY NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (account number AU-2854).

The details of the cancellation are as follows:

Date of transaction		23 May 2023
Transaction ID		AU27460
Type of units		KACCU
Total Number of units		1,895
Block 1	**Serial number range**	8,335,478,276 - 8,335,479,315 (1,040 KACCUs)
	ERF Project	Forico 2020 ERF Plantation Projects – ERF157376
	Vintage	2021-22
Block 2	**Serial number range**	3,781,600,376 - 3,781,601,230 (855 KACCUs)
	ERF Project	New Leaf Carbon Project – EOP101164
	Vintage	2018-19
Transaction comment		The University of Tasmania has completed the surrender of carbon offsets, as verified carbon credits, to offset its 2022 calendar year greenhouse gas emissions to maintain carbon neutral certification under the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.

Details of all voluntary cancellations in the ANREU are published on the Clean Energy Regulator's website, http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/OSR/ANREU/Data-and-information.

If you require additional information about the above transaction, please email CER-RegistryContact@cer.gov.au

Yours sincerely,

Carbon neutral paper use – other certifications

A small amount of COS Copy Paper, with carbon neutral certification provided by the Carbon Reduction Institute (certification #CN366, #CN438), was purchased in the reporting year.

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 location-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	115,196	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	**115,196**	**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)	8,916,614	0	19%
Residual Electricity	38,919,299	37,167,931	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**9,031,810**	**0**	**19%**
Total grid electricity	**47,835,914**	**37,167,931**	**19%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**47,951,109**	**37,167,931**	**19%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	99%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**38,661,392**	**36,921,629**	
Scope 2	34,142,528	32,606,114	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	4,518,864	4,315,515	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**257,907**	**246,301**	
Scope 3	257,907	246,301	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**18.84%**
Mandatory	**18.60%**
Voluntary	**0.00%**
Behind the meter	**0.24%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**32,606.11**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**4,561.82**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**32,606.11**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**4,561.82**
Total emissions liability (t CO_2-e)	**37,167.93**

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	106,236	98,268	71,736	5,896	7,968	6,294
SA	53,512	53,512	13,378	4,281	0	0
VIC	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	54,746	54,746	29,563	3,832	0	0
WA	23,601	23,601	12,036	944	0	0
TAS	47,597,819	47,288,028	8,038,965	472,880	309,791	55,762
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	**47,835,914**	**47,518,155**	**8,165,678**	**487,834**	**317,758**	**62,057**
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	115,196	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	115,196	**0**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	47,951,109					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**8,165.68**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**549.89**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**8,165.68**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**549.89**
Total emissions liability	**8,715.57**

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)
NA	**0**	**0**

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.

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)
NA	**0**	**0**

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.

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
Contractors' operations (excluding cleaning and security)	Immaterial
Students work experience placements	Immaterial

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 organisation's.

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
International campuses operations	N	N	N	N	N	**Size: E**missions are likely immaterial as the number of students enrolled offshore is very small compared to the total number of students. **Influence:** These campuses have been determined to be outside of the operational control of the University, whereby the University has no authority to introduce operational, health and safety, and environmental policies as guests of these universities. **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. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations without University-owned and operated international campuses do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Postage, courier and freight	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be immaterial as this is not part of the core business of the University **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source as it is not under the University's operational control. **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**.** **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business as we are not a material product producer or supplier. **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	Y	N	N	N	**Size:** The University divested from fossil-fuel exposed divestment funds in 2021 and therefore the emissions are not likely to be large **Influence:** The University manages its investment portfolio in house through a Corporate Finance unit and is guided in its efforts by the University Investment Policy that includes negative screening for fossil fuel-related investments and a positive screen for investments that advance achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. **Risk:** The University divested from fossil-fuel exposed divestment funds in 2021 and therefore this source does not contribute to our greenhouse gas risk exposure. **Stakeholders:** The University divested from fossil-fuel exposed divestment funds in 2021 and therefore key stakeholders, including staff, students and the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.

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