



# **PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

**ST VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY VICTORIA  
(VINNIES VICTORIA)  
SERVICE CERTIFICATION  
FY2022–23**

Australian Government  
**Climate Active**  
**Public Disclosure Statement**



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	St Vincent De Paul Society Victoria (Vinnies Victoria)
REPORTING PERIOD	Financial year 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023 Arrears report
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><i>Jennifer Fitzgerald</i></p> <hr/> <p>Dr Jennifer Fitzgerald AM          Group CEO          St Vincent de Paul Society          4 July 2024</p>



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Version: August 2023.



# 1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	9,311 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
THE OFFSETS BOUGHT	ACCU 1%, VCU 99%
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	33.58%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Deloitte
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	6 December 2022 Wibishana Rockwood Deloitte Next technical assessment due: December 2025

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## 2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

### Description of certification

As Vinnies Victoria (ABN: 28911702061) looks to provide practical assistance to those in need, we recognise the disproportionate impact climate change can have on people living in poverty, placing those who already live in disadvantaged circumstances at a greater risk of falling into poverty. To further demonstrate our commitment to create a positive impact on society, we have undertaken the process of quantifying the emissions associated with the Society's services to determine a baseline in which to begin our emissions reduction journey and become certified carbon neutral. Notably, this excludes emissions associated with VincentCare but includes all other Vinnies services such as;

- Operations
- Vinnies Shops
- Soup Vans
- Education & Tutoring
- Overseas support services (including asylum-seeker and refugee assistance)
- Temporary accommodation and holidays homes
- Community support services (i.e. conference visitations)

This public disclosure statement (PDS) details the certification of Vinnies Victoria (excluding VincentCare) going carbon neutral under the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Products & Services ("the Standard"). This includes detailing the approach taken to quantify our Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions boundaries, our emissions reduction strategy, and documentation of our offsets surrendered to become certified carbon neutral.

### Service description

#### Definition of service

Vinnies Victoria provides a service that supports vulnerable Victorians through price competitive retail, soup van meals, operational activities, multiple community programs and local conferences. The Vinnies Victoria service is a full coverage submission, and the life cycle assessment is cradle to grave.

#### Functional unit:

The functional unit for the Vinnies Victoria service is the emissions per \$m of supplier spend to support vulnerable Victorians (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/\$m of supplier spend to support vulnerable Victorians).

## 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 'attributable processes' that become the product, make the product and carry the product through its life cycle. These have been quantified in the carbon inventory.

**Non-quantified** emissions have been assessed as attributable 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

**Non-attributable** emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service. They can be **optionally included** in the emissions boundary and therefore have been offset, or they can be listed as outside of the emissions boundary (and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim). Further detail is available at Appendix D.

## Inside emissions boundary

### Quantified

Fleet vehicles – diesel, petrol and ethanol

Electricity for owned & leased facilities

Embodied emissions within capital purchases (for example office equipment & furniture)

Third party professional products and services

Fuel and energy related emissions from transmission /distribution losses

Third party transportation and distribution

Waste generated by Vinnie's operations

Business travel

Employee commuting (including WFH savings)

Working from home

Electricity for rental facilities

End of life treatment of waste for purchased goods

### Non-quantified

Stationary fuel – natural gas

Refrigerants

### Optionally included

N/A

## Outside emission boundary

### Non-attributable

Volunteer commuting

Embodied emissions of donations received (upstream)

Disposal of waste related to donated food

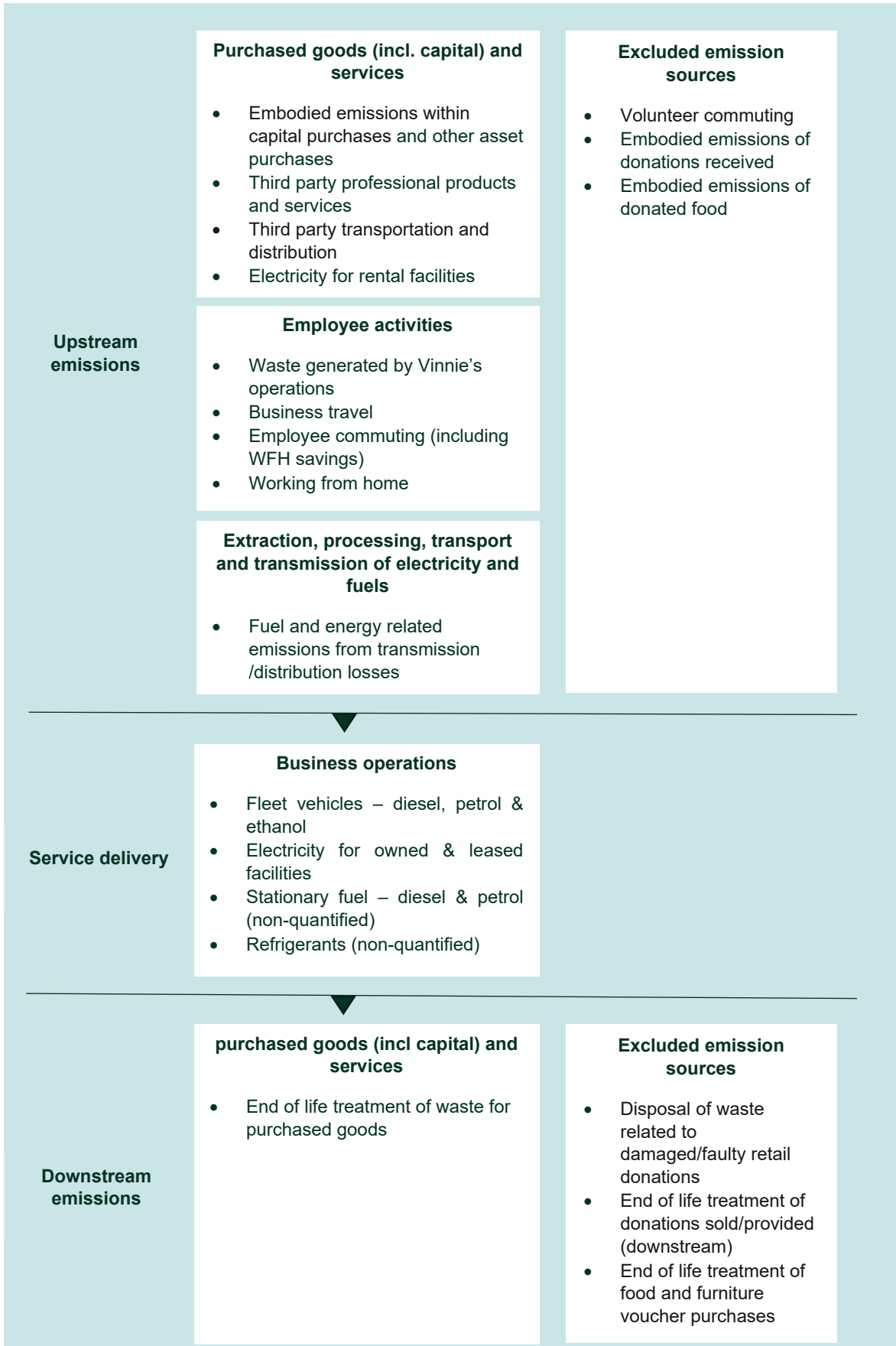
Disposal of waste related to damaged/faulty retail donations

End of life treatment of donations sold/provided (downstream)

End of life treatment of donated food and furniture voucher purchases

# Service process diagram

Cradle to Grave



# 4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

## Emissions reduction strategy

We recognise the heart of the Climate Active certification is about continuing to reduce gross emissions each year, before any offsets are purchased. As the [first major Australian social welfare charity](#) to be certified carbon neutral since 2020, we have developed our emissions reduction strategy by understanding our key emission sources and are looking to make pragmatic and innovative emission reduction decisions in future periods.

As a charitable organisation that reaches out to tens of thousands of people, we believe Vinnies Victoria is well connected within society to be more climate-aware and take proactive climate action through our existing partnerships, conference bases and commitment to sustainable business practices. This has been recognised through the Australian Business Award for Business Sustainability whereby Vinnies Victoria was selected as the winner for 2022.

Vinnies have committed to the following climate change and energy commitments:

- Carbon neutral in our operations from 2020
- 100% electrical renewable energy equivalent to our consumption by 2030
- Transition 50% of company fleet to fully electric by 2035
- Reduce our absolute emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to FY2020-21 emissions.

## Emissions reduction actions

Through new and existing strategic partnerships, ranging from suppliers, customers, employees, government agencies and other charity organisations we will explore innovative ways to reducing our collective environmental footprint. Vinnies Victoria's emissions reduction activities are primarily focused on two main areas:

### 1. Sourcing a greater proportion of total energy from renewable sources

Since FY21 Vinnies Victoria have been implementing a plan to further reduce our impact, commencing the investigation of our [Solar Shops Program](#), installing solar panels on our warehouse, retail facilities and shops, and accommodation units. This initial proposal called for the roll out of 95 roof solar systems of various sizes. As of FY23, we have installed more than 1,361 KW capacity of solar panels. During the FY23 period, our onsite renewables generated more than 485 MWh which represents 22% of our total electricity consumption.

### 2. Transitioning vehicles fleet to be more energy efficient

In previous reporting periods Vinnies Victoria worked on exploring options to improve the energy efficiency of the Vinnies Victoria vehicle fleet. The objective was to transition the fleet from mainly diesel vehicles to hybrid petrol vehicles. In FY23 we were able to switch some of our



vehicles over to more efficient trucks, and this combined with more efficient regional services scheduling has led to a reduction in Scope 1 emissions for FY23.

**3. Diverting electrical goods from landfill through Vinnies 'Green Sparks' Program**

In June 2022 we launched Vinnies 'Green Sparks' Program giving quality electrical goods a second chance rather than sending them to landfill. This program has seen over 200 'Green Sparks' volunteers trained and deployed across 100+ Vinnies Shops, focused on reducing harmful e-waste entering our environment. We have already exceeded our goal of diverting 100,000 electrical goods from landfill this year totalling to 120 tonnes of diverted waste.

## 5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

### Emissions over time

Emissions since base year		Total tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	Emissions intensity of the functional unit
Base year/Year 1:	2020–21	7,779 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	275.64 tCO <sub>2</sub> e / \$m spend
Year 2:	2021–22	8,384 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	270.54 tCO <sub>2</sub> e / \$m spend
Year 3:	2022-23	9,311 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	222.97 tCO <sub>2</sub> e / \$m spend

### Significant changes in emissions

Emission source name	Current year (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Previous year (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Detailed reason for change
Category 1 – Purchased Goods & Services	3,257	2,606	Emissions from category 1 have increased materially for FY23. This change can be attributed to an overall increase in supplier spend relating to purchased goods and services. In particular, spend towards recruitment and consultancies has increased when compared to FY22.
Electricity (market-based method, scope 2)	1,493	1,672	Emissions related to electricity consumption have decreased materially when compared to FY22. This is driven by an increase in behind the meter consumption from Vinnies' solar program, as well as a reduction in emission factors applied to grid based electricity.

### Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

Certified brand name	Product or Service used
N/A	N/A

## Product/Service emissions summary

Stage	tCO2-e
Fleet vehicles – diesel, petrol and ethanol blend	575
Electricity for owned & leased facilities	1,493
Embodied emissions within capital purchases	735
Third party professional products and services	3,257
Fuel and energy related emissions from transmission /distribution losses	340
Third party transportation and distribution	311
Waste generated by Vinnie's operations	626
Business travel	56
Employee commuting (including WFH savings)	295
Electricity for rental facilities	74
End of life treatment of waste for purchased goods	1,389
Working from home emissions	160
<b>Emissions intensity per functional unit</b>	<b>222.97</b>
<b>Number of functional units to be offset</b> ( <i>\$m of supplier spend to support vulnerable Victorians</i> )	<b>41.76</b>
<b>Total emissions to be offset</b>	<b>9,311</b>

## 6. CARBON OFFSETS

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 9,311 CO<sub>2</sub>-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 9,311. Of the total eligible offsets used, 0 were previously banked and 9,311 were newly purchased and retired. 0 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

### Co-benefits

Offset Project	Co-benefits Description
Central Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (CALFA) Project	This project involves strategic and planned burning of savanna areas in the high rainfall zone during the early dry season to reduce the risk of late dry season wild fires. For more project information refer <a href="#">here</a> .
Renewable Solar Power Project by ReNew Solar Power Private Limited, India	The main purpose of this project activity is to generate a clean form of electricity through renewable solar energy sources. The project activity involves total capacity of 977 MW solar power project which are installed in Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Telangana states of India. The solar projects have been developed by the SPVs of ReNew Power Limited. Over the 10 years of first crediting period, the project will replace anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG's) estimated to be approximately 1,511,532 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e per year, thereon displacing 1,595,299 MWh/year amount of electricity from the generation-mix of power plants connected to the Indian grid, which is mainly dominated by thermal/fossil fuel based power plant.

## 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 <sub>2</sub> -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 (%)
Central Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (CALFA) Project	ACCU	ANREU	24/08/2022	<a href="#">8.33.672.325-8.343.687.324</a>	2022		15,000	0	0 <sup>1</sup>	50	1%
Renewable Solar Power Project by ReNew Solar Power Private	VCU	VERRA	12/07/2020	<a href="#">11584-341512784-341766065-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1851-01012020-31122020-0</a>	2020		253,282	0	0 <sup>2</sup>	9,261	99%
<b>Total offsets retired this report and used in this report</b>										9,311	
<b>Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports</b>										0	

Type of offset units	Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	50	1%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	9,261	99%

<sup>1</sup> A further 14,950 offsets are retired under Telstra's Climate Active certifications.

<sup>2</sup> A further 62,237 offsets are retired under Telstra's Climate Active certifications. 181,784 offsets are banked for future use within Telstra's organisation certificate.

## 7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

### Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

N/A

## 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 CO2-e)	Renewable Percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	485,210	0	18%
<b>Total non-grid electricity</b>	<b>485,210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18%</b>
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)	409,854	0	15%
Residual Electricity	1,770,221	1,690,561	0%
<b>Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)</b>	<b>895,065</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>Total grid electricity</b>	<b>2,180,076</b>	<b>1,690,561</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Total electricity (grid + non grid)</b>	<b>2,665,286</b>	<b>1,690,561</b>	<b>34%</b>
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
<b>Residual electricity consumption under operational control</b>	<b>1,770,221</b>	<b>1,690,561</b>	
Scope 2	1,563,312	1,492,963	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	206,909	197,598	
<b>Residual electricity consumption not under operational control</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Scope 3	0	0	

<b>Total renewables (grid and non-grid)</b>	<b>33.58%</b>
Mandatory	15.38%
Voluntary	0.00%
Behind the meter	18.20%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	1,492.96
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	197.60
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	1,492.96
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	197.60
<b>Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)</b>	<b>1,690.56</b>

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

Location Based Approach Summary						
Location Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Under operational control			Not under operational control	
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	100%	(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kg CO2-e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO2-e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO2-e)
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	2,180,076	2,180,076	1,853,064	152,605	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
<b>Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)</b>	<b>2,180,076</b>	<b>2,180,076</b>	<b>1,853,064</b>	<b>152,605</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	485,210	485,210	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
<b>Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)</b>	<b>485,210</b>	<b>485,210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Total Electricity Consumed</b>	<b>2,665,286</b>					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	1,853.06
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	152.61
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	1,853.06
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	152.61
<b>Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)</b>	<b>2,005.67</b>

Climate Active Carbon Neutral Electricity summary		
Carbon Neutral electricity offset by Climate Active Product	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO2e)
N/A		

### 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 CO2-e)
N/A	0	0
<p><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></p>		

# APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

## Non-quantified emission sources

The following sources emissions have been assessed as attributable, 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.
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	(1) Immaterial	(2) Cost effective (but uplift applied)	(3) Data unavailable (but uplift applied & data plan in place)	(4) Maintenance
Stationary fuel – natural gas	Yes	No	No	No
Refrigerants	Yes	No	No	No

## Excluded emission sources

Attributable emissions sources can be excluded from the carbon inventory, but still considered as part of the emissions boundary if they meet **all three of the below criteria**. An uplift factor may not necessarily be applied.

1. A data gap exists because primary or secondary data cannot be collected (**no actual data**).
2. Extrapolated and proxy data cannot be determined to fill the data gap (**no projected data**).
3. An estimation determines the emissions from the process to be **immaterial**).

	No actual data	No projected data	Immaterial
N/A			

## 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 EMISSION BOUNDARY

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service (do not carry, make or become the product/service) and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim. To be deemed attributable, an emission must meet two of the five relevance criteria. Emissions which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be assessed as non-attributable and therefore are outside the carbon neutral claim. Non-attributable emissions are detailed below.

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
Volunteer commuting	Y	N	N	N	N	<p><b>Size:</b> Yes – Considering the nature of the services provided by Vinnies, there are a considerable amount of volunteers assisting the operations of the business. As such, the emissions associated with volunteer commuting represent a significant amount of total emissions.</p> <p><b>Influence:</b> No – Vinnies have no authority to advise volunteers on how they should commute to work. In addition, volunteers are not contracted and therefore, cannot be incentivised to take certain types of transport to the volunteering activity.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> No – This emission source is expected to continue regardless of the impacts of climate change and will continue to be a viable emission source.</p> <p><b>Stakeholders:</b> No – Given the philanthropic nature of business operations, the expectation of key stakeholders expecting that Vinnies account for the environmental costs of an economically free volunteering service is considered low.</p> <p><b>Outsourcing:</b> No – This service is not an outsourced activity.</p>
Embodied emissions of donations received (upstream)	Y	N	N	N	N	<p><b>Size:</b> Yes – The donations received by Vinnies stores are likely to embody large emissions relative to scope 1 &amp; 2, through the associated manufacturing, processing and transportation of the items.</p> <p><b>Influence:</b> No – Vinnies are unable to influence what donations are received.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> No – This emission source is expected to continue regardless of the impacts of climate change and will continue to be a viable emission source in consideration of this.</p> <p><b>Stakeholders:</b> No – As donated goods, stakeholders are not expected to hold Vinnies accountable for the carbon intensity of what is donated.</p> <p><b>Outsourcing:</b> No – This service is not an outsourced activity.</p>
Disposal of waste related to donated food	N	Y	N	N	N	<p><b>Size:</b> No – Donated food and food related waste for soup van meals are not anticipated to represent a material portion of scope 1 &amp; 2 emissions as there are only 9 vans in operation.</p> <p><b>Influence:</b> Yes – The entity has the potential to implement recycling and composting initiatives for donated food consumers at the soup van location, however, as the food is donated, they have little influence over what type of donations are made.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> No – This emission source is expected to continue regardless of the impacts of climate change and will continue to be a viable emission source in consideration of this.</p> <p><b>Stakeholders:</b> No – The emissions likely to be relevant to stakeholders in this circumstance is the fuel combusted as a result of driving the soup vans and the electricity consumption associated with the kitchen facility. Both of which have been included in scope 1 &amp; 2 emissions respectively.</p>

						<p><b>Outsourcing:</b> No – This service is not an outsourced activity.</p>
Disposal of waste related to damaged/faulty retail donations	Y	N	N	N	N	<p><b>Size:</b> Yes – The products donated that are not in a ‘saleable condition’ and are required to be disposed are significant in volume. Therefore, the associated emissions relating to this waste is considered large in comparison to scope 1 &amp; 2 emissions.</p> <p><b>Influence:</b> No – Vinnies cannot influence in what state donations are received.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> No – This emission source is expected to continue regardless of the impacts of climate change and will continue to be a viable emission source in consideration of this.</p> <p><b>Stakeholders:</b> No – Vinnies does not have the ability to choose what is donated to the stores, only what it chooses to accept. In this capacity, Vinnies acts as an intermediary saving waste and would not be held accountable for the state of donations provided to the stores.</p> <p><b>Outsourcing:</b> No – This service is not an outsourced activity.</p>
End of life treatment of donations sold/provided (downstream)	Y	N	N	N	N	<p><b>Size:</b> Yes – The donations sold by Vinnies stores are likely to embody large emissions relative to scope 1 &amp; 2, through the associated use of product and end-of-life treatment.</p> <p><b>Influence:</b> No – Vinnies cannot influence what donations are used and the associated end-of-life treatment of the product.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> No – This emission source is expected to continue regardless of the impacts of climate change and will continue to be a viable emission source in consideration of this.</p> <p><b>Stakeholders:</b> No – As donated goods, stakeholders are not expected to hold Vinnies accountable for the carbon intensity of what is donated.</p> <p><b>Outsourcing:</b> No – This service is not an outsourced activity.</p>
End of life treatment of donated food and furniture voucher purchases	Y	N	N	N	N	<p><b>Size:</b> Yes – This is a fundamental process undertaken by Vinnies. By including the cradle-to-grave emissions, this is likely to be a large emission source in respect to the scope 1 &amp; 2 emissions.</p> <p><b>Influence:</b> No – Vinnies cannot influence what the vouchers are used to purchase. Vinnies is also unable to influence when the vouchers are used.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> No – This emission source is expected to continue regardless of the impacts of climate change and will continue to be a viable emission source in consideration of this.</p> <p><b>Stakeholders:</b> No – The control of what is purchased with vouchers is not influenced by Vinnies and is at the discretion of the recipient. The recipient is not contracted to use the voucher and in many circumstances the vouchers expire or are lost prior to use.</p> <p><b>Outsourcing:</b> No – This service is not an outsourced activity.</p>



An Australian Government Initiative

