PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
CY2023

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	University of Tasmania
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023 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 22 April 2024

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

Version August 2023.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	34,483 tCO_2-e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	3% ACCUs, 97% 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. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This organisation certification is for the business operations of the University of Tasmania, ABN 30 764 374 782, including the subsidiaries listed in the table below. This certification includes Australian operations only.

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for CY2023 reporting period. Cleaning services, included in past certifications, have been excluded for this reporting period because this emissions source has been deemed to be no longer relevant to the University following Climate Active guidelines (see Appendix D: Outside emissions boundary).

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. 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'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 community engagement activities. In addition, 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 Australian Governement standards since 2016.
- Signing the University Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals – The SDG Accord in 2019 and the Statement by University Leaders in Support of The Summit of the Future in 2024, 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.
- Signing the CANIE Accord (the only Australian university) in 2022 and becoming a Founder member of the Climate Action Barometer in International Education in 2023.

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

Cleaning services

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 implementing our first formalised 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 is 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 2023 include:

- Energy related initiatives:
    - Natural gas efficiency and phase-out initiatives, resulting in 623 t CO_2-e avoided emissions in 2023 (a 21% decrease in relation to the previous year).
    - On-going solar photovoltaic generation. The University reduced our 2023 carbon footprint by generating 117,073 kWh of electricity by on-site renewable energy production, avoiding 15 t CO_2-e of GHG emissions. Note that from 2011 to 2023, total generation was 1,227 MWh, avoiding 194 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 2023, the University had six electric vehicles, with the objective to change over all passenger vehicles (40) by the end of 2024.
    - Ongoing energy efficiency initiatives to address issues with old building stock and technologies such as changing 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 2029, the Re-use program avoided the emission of 139 t CO_2-e, as reported by the software provider.

    - Reduction of emissions from waste to landfill from the ongoing rollout of organics collection bins (378 t CO_2-e), as well as implementation of a bin rationalisation program (not quantified).
    - Ongoing reduction of office paper use 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).
    - The procurement and use of carbon neutral paper (certified by the Carbon Reduction Institute; See Appendix A), avoiding 2 t CO_2-e.
- Transport initiatives
    - Flexible work arrangements allowing staff to work from home, resulting in the avoidance of 592 t CO_2-e (as estimated by the working from home emissions calculator provided by Climate Active).
    - Reduction of emissions from business travel 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
Year 8	2023	34,483	N/A	2.04

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

Significant changes in emissions

There has been a 9% increase in total emissions, largely driven by resumption of international business travel since 2022 and continuing in 2023, 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., air travel, wastewater) have further contributed to this increase.

Significant changes in emissions			
Emission source	**Previous year emissions** (t CO_2-e)	**Current year emissions** (t CO_2-e)	**Reason for change**
Construction	4,841	6,600	Emissions from construction have increased mainly because of increased construction expenditure. 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 expenditure.

Significant changes in emissions			
Electricity (location-based method, scope 2)	8,165	5,853	Emissions from electricity (excluding scope 3 facilities, which are not under the university's operational control) have decreased mainly because of a decrease in the emission factor for Tasmania and New South Wales (where most of the University operations occur). It is worth noticing the positive outcome from a focus on energy efficiency resulting in electricity use remaining at the same level of the previous reporting period despite additional (new) buildings being activated as part of the transformation program, while existing campus buildings are still maintained.

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 location approach.

Emission category	Scope 1 emissions (tCO_2-e)	Scope 2 emissions (tCO_2-e)	Scope 3 emissions (tCO_2-e)	Total emissions (t CO_2-e)
Accommodation and facilities	0	0	943	943
Cleaning and Chemicals	0	0	55	55
Construction Materials and Services	0	0	6,600	6,600
Electricity	0	5,853	569	6,422
Food	0	0	449	449
Horticulture and Agriculture	1,179	0	0.00	1,179
ICT services and equipment	0	0	1,326	1,326
Professional services	0	0	719	719
Refrigerants	604	0	0.00	604
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	2,188	0	170	2,358
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)	50	0	15	65
Stationary energy (solid fuels)	0	0	0	0
Transport (air)	0	0	5,717	5,717
Transport (land and sea)	923	0	3,580	4,503
Waste	0	0	1,984	1,984
Water	0	0	1,345	1,345
Working from home	0	0	153	153
Office equipment and supplies	0	0	61	61
Total emissions (tCO_2-e)	**4,944**	**5,853**	**23,686**	**34,483**

Uplift factors

N/A

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

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	945	3%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	33,538	97%

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 (%)
New Leaf Carbon Project	ACCUs	ANREU	18/04/2024	3,781,601,231 – 3,781,602,175	2018-19		945	0	0	945	3%
Guizhou Qingshuihe Gelibridge Hydropower Project	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	13445-503825388-503828711-VCS-VCU-324-VER-CN-1-656-01012018-31082018-0	2018		3,324	0	0	3,324	10%
Keo Seima Wildlife Santuary	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	9806-140896728-140905871-VCS-VCU-263-VER-KH-14-1650-01012017-31122017-1	2017		9,144	0	0	9,144	27%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	9806-140069111-140069966-VCS-VCU-263-VER-KH-14-1650-01012017-31122017-1	2017		856	0	0	856	2%

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 (%)
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	6358-303005720-303010719-VCU-016-APX-ID-14-1477-01112015-31122016-1	2015-2016		5,000	0	0	5,000	14%
The Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228231760-228232136-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		377	0	0	377	1%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228219640-228220162-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		523	0	0	523	2%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228232137-228232236-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		100	0	0	100	0.3%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228244466-228244565-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		100	0	0	100	0.3%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228252943-228254465-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		1,523	0	0	1,523	4%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228245366-228246465-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		1,100	0	0	1,100	3%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5530-241617452-241617551-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		100	0	0	100	0.3%

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 (%)
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5530-241718452-241720388-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		1,937	0	0	1,937	6%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228285219-228286218-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		1,000	0	0	1,000	3%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228232237-228233457-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		1,221	0	0	1,221	4%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5530-241567452-241567551-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		100	0	0	100	0.3%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228234575-228234659-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		85	0	0	85	0.2%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228222583-228222974-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		392	0	0	392	1%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5530-240617452-240621733-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		4,282	0	0	4,282	12%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228242566-228242673-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		108	0	0	108	0.3%

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 (%)
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5530-241637452-241638451-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		1,000	0	0	1,000	3%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228254466-228254631-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		166	0	0	166	0.5%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228234660-228234759-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		100	0	0	100	0.3%
	VCUs	Verra	18/04/2024	5372-228223060-228224059-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016		1,000	0	0	1,000	3%
Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report										**34,483**	
Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports									0		

Co-benefits

Offset project	Co-benefits
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.
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.
Keo Seima Wildlife Santuary	The project protects the land rights of forest people, which is crucial to preserving forest cover. It also ensures that communities benefit fully and fairly by prioritising community-centered forest conservation that offers sustainable management of forests and alternative livelihoods, promoting long-term sustainability and environmental stewardship. In addition, the project creates reliable and sustainable finance flows with a focus on long-term and sustainable finance, and it encourages sustainable agriculture practices as key to preventing deforestation, promoting efficient land use, and improving soil health. This strategy has broader social and environmental benefits, including increased biodiversity and higher yields.

Offset project	Co-benefits
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project	By safeguarding peatlands, the Katingan Project helps maintain them as a crucial carbon reserve for the planet and it plays a vital role in protecting species of high conservation value as the area is home to the critically endangered Sunda Pangolin and White-Shouldered Ibis as well as many other endangered species including up to 10% of the world's Bornean Orangutan population. The project collaborates with local communities, fostering transformative economic change and sustainable land use practices. It serves as a model of sustainable land use and management in the region, leading to potential wider adoption of its practices. The project also provides vocational training to local entrepreneurs working on sustainable businesses, further helping local communities to transition away from traditional unsustainable practices and products
The Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project	This project avoids loss of biodiversity through reducing deforestation, diversification revenue opportunities for local people, creates jobs including through directly employing local rangers, protects local native food sources (hunting) and protects traditional cultural practices. The project conducts extensive biodiversity monitoring, with teams conducting monitoring within the project area twice a month. The team also works with local villagers to discuss any poaching reported within the area. The project has so far built several schools that are educating thousands of students. A new mobile medical clinic has treated thousands of patients who previously had little or no access to health care.

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

OFFICIAL

Australian Government
Clean Energy Regulator

19 April 2024 VC202324-00446

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	18 April 2024
Transaction ID	AU33265
Type of units	KACCU
Total Number of units	945
Serial number range	3,781,601,231 - 3,781,602,175
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 2023 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, Voluntary cancellations register | Clean Energy Regulator (cer.gov.au).

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

Yours sincerely,

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

CLEAN ENERGY REGULATOR

OFFICIAL

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	117,073	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	**117,073**	**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)	9,152,865	0	19%
Residual Electricity	39,121,739	35,600,783	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**9,269,938**	**0**	**19%**
Total grid electricity	**48,274,604**	**35,600,783**	**19%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**48,391,677**	**35,600,783**	**19%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	99%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**38,803,577**	**35,311,255**	
Scope 2	34,539,447	31,430,897	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	4,264,129	3,880,358	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**318,163**	**289,528**	
Scope 3	318,163	289,528	.

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**19.16%**
Mandatory	**18.91%**
Voluntary	**0.00%**
Behind the meter	**0.24%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**31,431**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**4,170**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**31,431**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**4,170**
Total emissions liability (t CO_2-e)	**35,601**

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	**99%**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 2 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**
NSW	120,689	116,247	79,048	5,812	4,441	3,242
SA	52,153	52,153	13,038	4,172	0	0
VIC	32,342	0	0	0	32,342	27,817
NT	60,158	60,158	32,485	4,211	0	0
WA	25,113	25,113	13,310	1,005	0	0
TAS	47,984,151	47,627,382	5,715,286	476,274	356,769	46,380
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	**48,274,604**	**47,881,053**	**5,853,167**	**491,474**	**393,552**	**77,436**
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	117,073	117,073	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	**117,073**	**117,073**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**48,391,677**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**5,853**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**569**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**5,853**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**569**
Total emissions liability	**6,422**

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**

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 electricity product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO_2-e)
N/A	**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 organisations.

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
International campuses operations	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** Emissions 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.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Cleaning services	N	Y	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be immaterial as most of the cleaning is now conducted using purified ionized alkaline water (Z-water is chemical free and requires no rinsing) produced on campus. Emissions from electricity used to produce Z-water and for cleaning equipment are already included in the scope 2 emissions of the University's inventory. In addition, cleaners use electric vehicles to move within campuses. **Influence:** We have limited potential to influence the emissions from this source through contractual requirements. **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.

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