



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

**ADELAIDE FESTIVAL CORPORATION
ADELAIDE FESTIVAL 2023
3 – 19 MARCH 2023**


POST EVENT REPORT

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



An Australian Government Initiative



RESPONSIBLE ENTITY NAME	Adelaide Festival Corporation
NAME OF EVENT	Adelaide Festival 2023
EVENT DATE(S)	3-19 March 2023
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>Name of signatory: Kath M Mainland Position of signatory: Chief Executive Date: 23 September 2024</p>



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

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Version: March 2022



1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	9,785 tCO ₂ -e
OFFSETS BOUGHT	30% CERs 70% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT (LARGE EVENT ONLY)	Date: 27 January 2023 Name: John Ashby Field Organisation: Cropship Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due: 2026

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2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

Event name:

Adelaide Festival 2023

Event dates:

3 – 19 March 2023

Event locations:

Adelaide Festival Centre

Festival Drive

- Dunstan Playhouse
- Festival Theatre
- Space Theatre
- Festival Plaza
- The Star: Kitchen and Bar

Adelaide Contemporary Experimental (ACE)

North Terrace

Adelaide Town Hall

128 King William Street

Art Gallery of South Australia

North Terrace

Botanic Park

Plane Tree Drive

Adelaide Botanic Garden

Plane Tree Drive

Elder Park

King William Road

Grainger Studio

91 Hindley Street

Her Majesty's Theatre

58 Grote Street

Hindley Street Music Hall

149 Hindley Street

Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden

King William Road

Queen's Theatre

Playhouse Lane

Samstag Museum of Art

Hawke Building, City West Campus

University of South Australia

55 North Terrace

St Peter's Cathedral

27 King William Road

Actual Attendees:

The Adelaide Festival 2023 Economic Impact Report lists the following attendee data:

Total Event Attendances	132,251
Total Event Attendees	48,785
Ticketed Attendances	85,134
Total Visitors to SA	11,080
Estimated Attendee Visitor Nights in SA	100,018
Estimated Participant Visitor Nights in SA	5,925
Total Visitor Nights	105,943

Data above and other data from the Adelaide Festival 2023 Economic Impact Report has informed the preparation of this carbon inventory.

The Climate Active Event Calculator V7.2, Climate Active Electricity Calculator V8.1 was used to prepare this carbon inventory, which is based on the *Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Events*.

Event description

Founded in 1960, the Adelaide Festival is a major multi-arts festival held annually in South Australia, produced and presented by the Adelaide Festival Corporation.

Planning and execution for each Festival is the core business of the Corporation, which operates continuously over the year.

The Adelaide Festival has been certified as a Carbon Neutral Event under Climate Active since 2020 (see <https://www.climateactive.org.au/buy-climate-active/certified-members/adelaide-festival>).

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 event, however are **optionally included**.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. All material emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. Further detail is available at Appendix C.

Outside the emissions boundary

Excluded emissions are those that have been assessed as not relevant to the event'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		Outside emission boundary
<p><u>Quantified</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation Construction Materials and Services Electricity Food & Beverage Postage, Courier and Freight Professional Services (Taxis) Stationary Energy Transport - Air Transport - Land Waste Water 	<p><u>Non-quantified</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building HVAC Refrigerants Cleaning Services ICT Services & Telecommunications Merchandise (printed t-shirts and bags) Professional Services (Other) 	<p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umbrella events Shipping container storage Corporate and Vendor Vehicles

Data collection – changes since the pre-event report

Emission source	Data collection method	Assumptions / conservative approach
Accommodation	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival 2023 Economic Impact Report and survey data, Climate Active Events Calculator V7.2, for input into the Climate Active Carbon Inventory V8.0.</p> <p>Attendee and Participant Accommodation emissions have been modelled based on the total visitor nights published, and star rating of accommodation booked.</p> <p>Participant Accommodation emissions have been calculated based on actual</p>	<p>Assumed that attendees, participants and staff will travel in pairs/book a twin room.</p> <p>Assumed that attendee visitor nights are proportionately distributed across different accommodation types.</p>

	<p>number of room nights booked and star rating.</p> <p>Staff Accommodation emissions have been calculated based on actual number of room nights booked and star rating.</p>
Construction Materials and Services	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation Post Event Data Collection, for input into the Climate Active Carbon Inventory V8.0.</p> <p>Construction Materials and Services emissions are calculated from actual Adelaide Festival 2023 spend data provided.</p>
Electricity	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation Post Event Data Collection, Climate Active Electricity Calculator V8.1, for input into the Climate Active Carbon Inventory V8.0.</p> <p>Corporate Electricity consumption is based on actual kWh usage from tenancy invoices between July 2022 and June 2023. Electricity consumption for storage spaces was included in the corporate data.</p> <p>Venue Electricity consumption for AF-owned venues is based on actual data. For non-AF-owned venues, electricity was based on a mix of actual data (where provided) and area cost estimates. For outdoor (metered) venues, estimates were used based on the target venue's consumption per participant, as the floor area model is not as applicable for energy consumption of outdoor venues.</p>
Food & Beverage (F&B)	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival 2023 Economic Impact Report and survey data, Adelaide Festival Corporation Post Event Data Collection, Climate Active Events Calculator V7.2, for input into the Climate Active Carbon Inventory V8.0.</p> <p>Assumed sales patterns beverage categories are like Adelaide Festival 2022.</p> <p>Corporate Catering Food & Beverage emissions are estimated based on actual bookings of type of meal, number of people</p>

	<p>per meal and occurrences for the festival.</p> <p>Attendee Food & Beverage emissions were modelled based on Economic Impact spend per head, and expenditures within different categories (eg. beer, wine, spirits, non-alcoholic drinks) which were distributed between beer, wine and spirits based on sales pattern ratios (32%, 57% 8%, 3% respectively).</p>
Postage, Courier and Freight	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation Post Event Data Collection, for input into the Climate Active Carbon Inventory V8.0.</p> <p>Freight emissions are derived from actual data from Adelaide Festival, using the proportional costs of freight, distance and mode of transport (road, air, sea).</p>
Professional Services (Taxis)	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation Post Event Data Collection, for input into the Climate Active Carbon Inventory V8.0.</p> <p>Taxi and Ride Share emissions are derived from actual spend data from Adelaide Festival.</p>
Stationary Energy	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival Corporation Post Event Data Collection, for input into the Climate Active Carbon Inventory V8.0.</p> <p>Stationary Energy (liquid fuel) emissions relate to generators used for infrastructure of outdoor venues.</p> <p>Stationary Energy (gaseous fuel) emissions are actual natural gas usage. Most venues indicate no natural gas usage.</p>
Transport - Air	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival 2023 Economic Impact Report and survey data, Adelaide Festival Corporation Post Event Data Collection, Climate Active Events Calculator V7.2, for input into the Climate Active Carbon Inventory V8.0.</p> <p>Staff and Corporate Air Transport emissions are calculated based on actual distances travelled as supplied by Adelaide</p> <p>Assumed interstate travellers are coming from capital city airports.</p>

	<p>Festival's travel agent. The emissions have been calculated using emissions factors provided by Climate Active for flights (inventory version V8.0).</p> <p>Attendee Event-Related Air Transport emissions are estimated based on the percentage of attendees from each state or location.</p>	
Transport - Land	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival 2023 Economic Impact Report and survey data, Adelaide Festival Corporation Post Event Data Collection, Climate Active Events Calculator V7.2, for input into the Climate Active Carbon Inventory V8.0.</p> <p>Attendee Event-Related Land Transport emissions are estimated using the Climate Active Events Calculator.</p> <p>Staff Commuting Transport emissions have been calculated based on an in-house survey using FTE, postcodes and primary mode of transport as the source. The distance per day between postcodes was calculated based on their average position.</p>	<p>Staff commuting model assumes 260 working days per year across all staff.</p> <p>It has been assumed attendees would likely visit installations in conjunction with other events/activities. It has been assumed that the calculator model incorporates a degree of vehicle sharing; otherwise, the ensuing carbon estimate is highly conservative.</p>
Waste	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival 2023 Economic Impact Report and survey data, Adelaide Festival Corporation Post Event Data Collection, Climate Active Events Calculator V7.2, for input into the Climate Active Carbon Inventory V8.0.</p> <p>Venue Waste was derived from actual data provided by Adelaide Festival.</p>	<p>Assumed that corporate waste streams (such as paper and some office-related kitchen waste) are either recycled or non-substantive.</p>
Water	<p>Sources: Adelaide Festival 2023 Economic Impact Report and survey data, Climate Active Events Calculator V7.2, for input into the Climate Active Carbon Inventory V8.0.</p> <p>Venue Water Usage uses the Climate Active Events Calculator estimate which assumes 36L/person/day.</p>	

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction measures

As part of its ongoing commitment to greenhouse gas emissions management, the Adelaide Festival has continued Climate Active certification as carbon neutral. The Adelaide Festival is committed to reducing its carbon emissions where it can do so directly and work with and influence its suppliers and the many theatres and other venues where performances are held. The Festival continually engages audiences, artists, employees and volunteers in practices that will cut emissions per attendee to make every festival as sustainable as possible.

Adelaide Festival Corporation has a Sustainability Committee and a designated Sustainability Coordinator, which has encouraged a variety of environmental/emissions reduction activities in relation to their corporate office and the event itself.

Planned emissions reduction activities fall into the following categories:

- Energy efficiency and use of renewable energy
- Waste reduction and recycling
- Water use efficiency
- Low emissions transport
- Sustainable supply chain
- Measurement, marketing and engagement.

Past key strategies included:

- Utilising the City of Adelaide's renewable energy network in the Adelaide Parklands and Botanic Gardens.
- Reducing waste by mandating the use of compostable or recyclable materials by food trucks, implementing ways to educate attendees to use the correct bins and minimise their waste by bringing their refillable water bottles.
- Facilitating lower emission forms of travel for artists, attendees and staff, including public transport, city bikes, more bike parking and utilising fuel-efficient vehicles where possible for hired vehicles and freight services.
- Seeking ways to reduce printed materials, including ticketing and day bills, by creating electronic day bills and engaging with suppliers.
- Seeking to re-purpose old sets and props wherever possible through post-festival sales and donation, rather than sending to landfill.
- Aiming to re-use as many items as possible, including t-shirts, fence wrap, signage etc., to avoid sending to landfill.
- Removing dates from as many generic branded items as possible to facilitate re-use in future years.
- Where possible, carbon neutral products or services will be sourced.

Key strategies for **Adelaide Festival 2023** included:

- Formalising an environmental action plan with climate action measures, goals and targets (Published in February 2023).
- Working with Green Music Australia to incorporate Sound Country in all artist and stakeholder communications, as well as develop the second AF Green Artists guide.
- Implementing 100% plant-based catering across all corporate hospitality, events, and functions.

- Reducing food waste and engage food recovery services like Foodbank where necessary.
- Continuing partnership with Reforest to engage audience members in supporting tree planting to help offset their festival experience.
- Supporting the Project in the Coorong. Funding provides permanent protection and on-going management to protect biodiversity and enhance native wildlife.
- Encouraging decarbonisation of transport with audience members. Promoting walking, riding, catching public transport and carpooling to events.
- Hosting staff workshops on divestment and a bush regeneration day.
- Working with Festivals Adelaide to incorporate SDGs into roadmap and drawdown initiatives.
- Hosting industry workshops to share learning and resources.
- Continuing to reduce merchandise and opt-in for artist packs.
- Maintaining a position of Sustainability Coordinator and continuing regular sustainability committee meetings.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Significant changes in emissions – Pre Event vs Post Event

Emission source	Pre-event (tCO ₂ -e)	Post Event (tCO ₂ -e)	Detailed reason for change
Corporate Travel - Domestic and International	98.33	1,294.93	More flights booked for artists. More data available.
Attendee Travel - Short Economy Class Flights	351.70	2,193.34	More attendees. More data available.
Medium Car: unknown fuel	806.04	2,764.02	More attendees. More data available.

Event emissions summary

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

Emission category	Pre-event emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of total emissions (tCO ₂ -e)
Accommodation	446.63	1,421.45
Construction Materials and Services	8.49	73.66
Electricity	333.53	131.23
Food & Beverage	217.10	618.65
Postage, Courier & Freight	295.65	324.60
Professional Services (Taxis)	0.00	29.05
Stationary Energy (Gaseous Fuels)	0.22	75.75
Stationary Energy (Liquid Fuels)	4.01	4.69
Transport - Air	582.73	4,002.44
Transport - Land	851.05	2,933.30
Waste	20.80	1.23
Water	13.33	45.42
Total net emissions	2,773.54	9,661.47
Difference between pre-event and Post Event emissions		6887.93

Uplift factors

An uplift factor is an upwards adjustment to the total carbon inventory to account for relevant emissions, which can't be reasonably quantified or estimated. This conservative accounting approach helps ensure the integrity of the carbon neutral claim.

Reason for uplift factor	tCO ₂ -e
Building HVAC Refrigerants	1.50
Cleaning Services	10.00
ICT Services & Telecommunications	2.50
Merchandise (printed t-shirts and bags)	33.75
Professional Services (Other)	75.00
Total of all uplift factors	122.75
Total footprint to offset <i>(total net emissions from summary table + total uplifts)</i>	9,784.22

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

The total emission to offset for this certification is 9,785 t CO₂-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 9,785. Of the total eligible offsets used, 2,905 were previously banked and 6,880 were newly purchased and retired. 13 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

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 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 (%)
Jangi 91.8 MW wind farm in Gujarat	CER	UNFCCC	04/02/2022	IN-5-273487061-2-2-0-6702 to IN-5-273492500-2-2-0-6702	2016		5,440	2,522	13	2,905	27%
Bundled Wind Power Project by Mytrah Group	VCU	Verra	02/05/2024	6719-339592820-339593199-VCU-034-APX-IN-1-1728-01012017-24112017-0	2017		380	0	0	380	4%
Bundled Wind Power Project by Mytrah Group	VCU	Verra	02/05/2024	7638-416174399-416180898-VCU-034-APX-IN-1-1728-01012017-24112017-0	2017		6,500	0	0	6,500	69%
Total offsets retired this report and used in this report										9,785	
Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports									13		

Type of offset units	Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)	Percentage of total
Certified Emissions Reductions (CER)	2,905	30%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	6,880	70%



Co-benefits

[Jangi 91.8 MW wind farm in Gujarat](#)

This project aims to generate environmentally friendly, clean, GHG-emission-free electricity, which will reduce the overall GHG emissions resulting from conventional electricity generation activities.

Scenario existing before the start of the implementation of the project activity

The project activity forms a part of the NEWNE Grid of India (now part of Unified Indian Grid). The project activity generates power by using wind's kinetic energy, thus resulting in zero emissions during electricity production. The power produced displaces an equivalent amount of power from the grid, mainly generated by fossil fuel-fired power plants. Hence, the project activity results in a reduction of GHG emissions. Thus, this power would otherwise be generated by grid-connected fossil fuel-based power plants in the absence of this project activity.

Project Scenario

Wind-powered electricity generation is considered environmentally friendly. It replaces some of the fossil fuel-dominated electricity generation mix of the current grid and reduces GHG emissions. The project activity generates electricity by using the kinetic energy of flowing wind. There are no GHG emissions during electricity production in this way. The electricity produced displaces an equivalent amount of power from the existing grid, mainly generated by fossil fuel-fired power plants. Hence, it reduces GHG emissions.

Environmental well-being

The project activity employs renewable energy sources for electricity generation, otherwise generated by conventional fossil fuel-based power plants. This will reduce the emission of gaseous, liquid and solid effluents/wastes.

[Mytrah Wind Power India](#)

This wind energy project in the Indian states of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana tackles climate change by providing a renewable source of electricity to the Indian Grid. The project also benefits surrounding villages – providing employment, boosting access to education and to clean water.

The Project

This project converts wind energy into electrical energy, across a number of wind farms, which have a combined installed capacity of 493.5 MW. This clean electricity is then exported to the Indian Grid, supplementing energy demands with an alternative to coal-fired electricity.

The Benefits

The clean power produced by the project displaces an equivalent amount of power from the grid, which is fed mainly by fossil fuel-fired power plants. Therefore, it results in a reduction of GHG emissions. Mytrah Wind, the project owner, also runs a wide CSR scheme that supports the wellbeing of local communities. This includes investment to improve access to education, clean water and a focus on reducing unemployment and the lack of opportunities for young people in the area. It also runs two community camps, together with UNICEF, to empower young women by educating them on their rights, creative abilities and skills in healthcare, while a safe water project provides clean water, sanitation education and improved latrine services.

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A.

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A.

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

Electricity emissions are calculated using a location-based approach.

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.

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	0	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	0	0	0%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Climate Active precinct/building (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building (LRET)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (LRET)	0	0	0%
Electricity products jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	74,759	0	19%
Residual Electricity	322,895	308,365	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	74,759	0	19%
Total grid electricity	397,654	308,365	19%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	397,654	308,365	19%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	322,895	308,365	
Scope 2	285,154	272,322	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	37,741	36,043	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	18.80%
Mandatory	18.80%
Voluntary	0.00%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	272.32
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	36.04
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	272.32
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	36.04
Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)	308.37
<i>Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%</i>	

Location Based Approach Summary						
Location Based Approach		Under operational control			Not under operational control	
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	Activity Data (kWh) total	(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	397,654	39,765	9,941	3,181	357,889	118,103
VIC	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	397,654	39,765	9,941	3,181	357,889	118,103
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	0	0	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	0	0	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	397,654					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	9.94
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	121.28
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	9.94
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	121.28
Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)	131.23

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following sources emissions have been assessed as relevant, 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.

Relevant-non-quantified emission sources	(1) Immaterial	(2) Cost effective (but uplift applied)
Building HVAC Refrigerants	No	Yes (uplift applied)
Cleaning Services	No	Yes (uplift applied)
ICT Services & Telecommunications	No	Yes (uplift applied)
Merchandise (printed t-shirts and bags)	No	Yes (uplift applied)
Professional Services (Other)	No	Yes (uplift applied)

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

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 event'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 event'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 event's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable events.

Emission sources below have been excluded as they have been assessed as not relevant according to the relevance test.

Emission sources tested for relevance	(1) Size	(2) Influence	(3) Risk	(4) Stakeholders	(5) Outsourcing	Included in boundary?
Electricity	Automatically deemed relevant					
Attendee travel	Automatically deemed relevant					
Food and drink	Automatically deemed relevant					
Accommodation	Automatically deemed relevant					
Umbrella events	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Shipping container storage	No	No	No	No	No	No
Corporate and vendor vehicles	No	No	No	Yes	No	No



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