National Carbon Offset Standard

Carbon Neutral Program Public Disclosure Summary



COMPANY NAME: World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) - Australia

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

Declaration

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Summary is true and correct and meets the requirements of the National Carbon Offset Standard Carbon Neutral Program.

Signature	Date	
	16 January 2018	
Name of Signatory Monica Richter		
Position of Signatory Senior Manager – Low Carbon Futures		

Carbon neutral certification category	WWF-Australia
Date of most recent external verification/audit	24 August 2017
Auditor	Pangolin Associates
Auditor assurance statement link	



Australian Government

Department of the Environment and Energy

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1. Carbon Neutral Information

1A. Introduction

About this report

WWF-Australia prepared its first report under the Australian Government Department of Environment and Energy Cabon Neutral Program for the baseline reporting calendar year of 2016 (CY16).

Since certifying as carbon neutral under this scheme, WWF-Australia shifted to financial year reporting periods, reflected in the previous report (second half of FY17). This report is for the following period of FY18.

Background

WWF-Australia is part of the global WWF network. Our mission is to stop the degradation of the natural environment and create a future where humans live in harmony with nature.

WWF-Australia performs its operations in a manner consistent with its mission by continuously looking for ways to reduce its environmental footprint. This includes avoiding and reducing carbon emissions associated with our field work and office operations. Where we are unable to find alternatives to activities which emit carbon pollution, we see a role for carbon offsets.

WWF-Australia supports the use of offsets which ensure the highest environmental and social requirements are met. Therefore, we purchase Gold Standard or equivalent carbon credits to offset our carbon footprint.

WWF-Australia's carbon neutral certification covers all the organisation's activities across Australia. This includes emissions associated with operating our offices in Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth and Canberra. It also includes emissions associated with our day-to-day activities in the field such as flights, hotel accommodation, and transportation.

This inventory has been prepared based on the National Carbon Offset Standard (NCOS), which requires that emissions of Carbon dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) be included within the carbon account. We present all our calculations in terms of CO2e (Carbon dioxide equivalent).

WWF-Australia's certification under the NCOS is for a defined inventory of carbon emissions resulting from the activities of our Australian-based business. WWF-Australia is a separate entity to WWF-International, and as such, emissions associated with the WWF-International are not accounted for in this carbon neutral certification.

As such, WWF-Australia's Greenhouse Gas inventory has been prepared in accordance with *The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (the NGER Act) and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

1B. Emission sources within certification boundary

Quantified sources

The emissions sources shown in Table 1a have been included in WWF-Australia's boundary.

Table 1a. Emission Sources Within Certification Boundary		
Scope	Emission source	
1	Natural Gas	
2	Purchased electricity	
3	Purchased electricity	
2 and 3	Base building electricity	
3	Transport petrol - post 2004 vehicles	
3	Travel - Hire car	
3	Travel – Taxi	
3	Travel – Air	
3	Travel – Bus	
3	Travel – Rail	
3	Travel - private vehicle	
3	Travel - Accommodation	
3	Paper	
3	Waste- municipal solid waste	
3	Staff Commuting	
3	Water supply	
3	Couriers	
3	Additional 5% of emissions to account for sourced not measured (refrigerant, office equipment, postage).	

Non-quantified sources

The following emission sources in Table 1b have not been quantified in line with the provisions in the

NCOS. The impact of excluding these sources is not expected to materially affect the overall total emissions. An additional 5% of total emissions has been included in the inventory to cover the emissions from nonquantified sources.

Table 1b. Emission Sources Within Certification Boundary			
Source	Reason for exclusion		
Office equipment	The information is difficult to gather relative to estimated size of emissions.		
Postage	The information is difficult to gather relative to estimated size of emissions.		
Refrigerant	The information is difficult to gather relative to estimated size of emissions.		
IT	The financial systems were not in place to adequately record the necessary information to reliably measure emissions for IT hardware. Hardware and software are grouped together in the financing systems and could not be separated into their individual components. An estimate of the IT emissions was calculated based on the IT components which could be verified as hardware. In 2016 calendar year, this was found to be 2.2 tCO ₂ -e (0.25% of the total), which is below 1% of WWF-Australia's total emissions, hence it has been excluded from the total. IT expenditure for the current reporting period FY18 was very similar to the expenditure in calandar year 2016, indicating these emissions were still below 1% of total emissions.		
Telecommunications	The estimated emissions calculated for mobile phones were immaterial against the total net emissions. An estimate of 0.575 tCO ₂ -e (0.065% of the total) was calculated based on the life cycle emissions of the mobiles bought in 2016. In FY18, the mobile phones purchased represented 50% of the number purchased in CY16, indicating emissions from mobile phones was immaterial against total net emissions.		
Events and Catering	Due to lack of sufficient data, WWF-Australia has not calculated the emissions associated with the catering and events hosted at the WWF-Australia offices. However, it should be noted that a large proportion of the emissions associated with the events have already be included in other sections of the emissions calculations (such as water or electricity use during the event).		
Merchandise	The predominant merchandise purchased by WWF-Australia are polo shirts for staff, volunteers and face-to-face fundraisers. In CY16, we reported that approximately 150 shirts were purchased by WWF-Australia for fundraisers. Data from a 2015 report titled 'Sustainable Apparel Materials', published by the Materials Systems Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was used to estimate for the emissions of WWF-Australia's merchandise. The LCA assessment in that report found that the global warming potential of a woven cotton fabric shirt is 2.1kg CO ₂ -eq per shirt. As WWF purchased 150 shirts in CY16, a total of 0.315 tCO ₂ -e (0.035% of total) was emitted. This estimate suggests that WWF-Australia's merchandise is responsible for less than 1% of total emissions, therefore it has been excluded from our total emissions account. In FY18, WWF-Australia purchased merchandised 20% less than the		

amount of merchandise purchased in CY16, therefore WWF-Australia's
merchandise remains at less than 1% of total emissions, and remains excluded
from our total emissions account.
WWF-Australia will continue to extend its scope of merchandise considered in
emission calculations in future years.

1C. Diagram of the certification boundary

WWF-Australia uses an Operational Control approach to determine reporting boundaries, consistent with The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (the NGER Act). Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are calculated and reported in line with the NGER Act methodology. Scope 3 emissions are reported consistent with the principles outlined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.



WWF-Australia has no emissions from the following sources:

- Stationary diesel (Scope 1 & Scope 3)
- Transport diesel post 2004 vehicles (Scope 1 & Scope 3)
- Transport petrol post 2004 vehicles (Scope 1)
- Transport LPG (Scope 1 & Scope 3)
- Electricity (color generated ensite) (Scone 1)

2. Emissions Reduction Measures

2A. Emissions over time

During this reporting period, we further increased the portion of electricity purchased from carbon neutral suppliers in our Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane offices. In Sydney and Brisbane the supplier is Powershop which is 100% carbon neutral under the National Carbon Offset Standard. In Canberra and Melbourne we are located in offices which are sourced by 100% Green power.

Our "No-fly January" initiative reduced our emissions by around 20 tonnes when compared with the average number of flights and emissions for all other months in FY18 (28 flights were taken by staff in January compared with an average of 88 flights per month in all other months). Further active internal communications around reducing flights will be required to reduce this further.

Emissions this period represent a decline since our first report (CY16), and are similar to the previous reporting period for H2FY17. This decline was due mainly to a reduction in purchased electricity requiring offset (increase electricity purchased from renewable sources), and less significant reductions emissions due to paper use, private vehicle travel, staff commuting and water supply. As noted in our previous report, emissions reductions during the H2FY17 due to the methodology changes such as the revised methodology for calculating emissions from air travel as provided by South Pole Group, are also relevant to FY18.

2B. Emissions reduction strategy

Areas of reduction are identified by:

- Focusing on areas of large emissions.
- Ruling out emissions out of WWF-Australia's direct control (i.e. base building electricity).
- Identifying emissions that can be changed through behavior change programs .
- Identifying emissions that can be reduced through changes in suppliers or providers.

Once reduction areas are identified, our sustainability team works on behavior change strategies and programs, or with suppliers to reduce carbon emissions.

2C. Emissions reduction actions

- "No Fly January" is a behaviour change initiative designed to avoid air travel during the month of January. Instead, WWF staff adopt alternatives such as video conferencing and lower emissions ground transport such as trains and buses. The savings in emissions have been calculated by comparing a normal month's air travel emissions with that of January. This program reduced carbon emissions by an estimated 20 tonnes in FY18, however we will seek to reduce this in the next reporting period through greater internal communications.
- Waste products from the WWF-Australia offices are sorted by its staff into multiple categories to
 maximise the opportunity for recycling. These include compost material, soft plastics, mixed recycling,
 electronic waste, ink cartridges and batteries.
- All WWF-Australia offices (excluding our very small spaces with 1-2 staff) are NABERS-rated and have numerous energy efficient practices in place, namely sensory-controlled lighting, timer-controlled HVAC systems, and all offices engage in weekly reporting on water and electricity consumption (logged by smart meters) and sustainable workplace behaviour initiatives.

- Cameras and audio transmitters have been fitted in the conference rooms of each WWF-Australia office to better facilitate digital meetings, hence reducing the emissions associated with travelling.
- For the reporting period FY18, WWF-Australia increased electricity purchased from renewable energy sources to 91% (from 40% in H2FY17). As well as reducing WWF-Australia's emissions, this also supports the development of new renewable energy projects in Australia beyond the mandated Renewable Energy Target.
- The emissions buffer of +5% added to the total CO2-e emissions of WWF-Australia has been included to account for any emission sources which have been omitted from the calculations and to ensure WWF-Australia offsets at least its own emissions.

Table 3. Emissions inventory		
Scope	Emission source	t CO2-e
1	Natural Gas	0.18
2	Purchased electricity	5.3
3	Purchased electricity 0.4	
2 and 3	Base building electricity	18.01
3	Transport petrol-post 2004 vehicles	6.01
3	Travel - Hire car	14.22
3	Travel - Taxi	4.19
3	Travel - Air	360.98
3	Travel - Bus	0.66
3	Travel - Rail	4.56
3	Travel - private vehicle	0.98
3	Travel – Accommodation	59.15
3	Staff Commuting	63.79
3	Paper	21.50
3	Waste - municipal solid waste	10.32
3	Water supply	0.67

3. Emissions Summary

Table 3. Emissions inventory		
Scope	Emission source	t CO₂-e
3	Couriers	0.40
3	Additional 5% of emissions to account for sourced not measured (refer to Table 1b, includes refrigerant, office equipment, postage).	28.84
Total Emissions (tCO ₂ -e)		595.72

4. Carbon Offsets

4A. Offsets summary

WWF-Australia purchased and retired 611 carbon credits equivalent to 616 tonnes of CO_2e in 2018. This purchase was made to ensure coverage of the 606 emissions for FY18. The remaining 5 carbon credits will be used to offset emissions in future years. Additional credits remaining from FY18 (5) and FY17 (11) will be use to offset emissions in future years (and additional offsets will be purchased as required).

Table 4. Offsets Summary			
Offset type and registry	Year retired	Quantity (T CO ₂ e)	Serial numbers
Gold Standard VERs Markit Environmental Registry	2018	611	GS1-1-RW-GS2893-16-2014-4786- 3721 to 4331
Total offset units retired			611
Net emissions after offsetting			0
Total offsets held in surplus for future years		16	

Purchases were made of Gold Standard VERs from South Pole Group, as per the table below.

4B. Offsets purchasing and retirement strategy

Offsets have been purchased and retired for the reporting period FY18.

4C. Offset project investment

For this reporting period, WWF-Australia purchased and retired EcoAustralia carbon credits from South Pole Group. <u>EcoAustralia</u> combines Australian government-endorsed biodiversity credits with international carbon credits (such as Gold Standard credits), giving organisations the opportunity to compensate their carbon emissions and contribute to the regeneration and preservation of Australia's most vulnerable ecosystems.

Reflecting WWF-Australia's commitment to co-benefits afforded by Gold Standard projects, and our commitment to the protection of Australian biodiversity conservation values, we purchased carbon credits as follows:

• **Gold Standard carbon credits**. WWF-Australia intentionally purchased and retireed 611 Gold Standard carbon credits because of the environmental and social co-benefits generated under Gold Standard project activities.

For this reporting period, we invested in the Gold Standard project <u>Improved Kitchen Cookstoves</u>, <u>Rwanda</u> (Project No. 302148). By distributing innovative cookstove technology to communities in Rwanda, this project benefits the environment by significantly reducing fuel consumption. Health conditions inside homes are improved due to the presence of less indoor smoke, and families can spend less time collecting wood fuel and more time with their families.

• Australian Biodiversity Units. WWF-Australia has also purchased and retired 611 of these units, resulting in the additional and permanent protection of 65 square metres of high conservation value native habitat, as part of the <u>Lavers Hill Conservation Project</u>, Victoria Australia (CRN: 102952 Serial number: 3049-3659).

5. Use of Trade Mark

Table 5. Trade mark register		
Where used	Logo type	
Annual Report	Certified organisation	
Media release	Certified organisation	
e-mail signature	Certified organisation	
Fundraising materials	Certified organisation	
Website	Certified organisation	