



# **PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

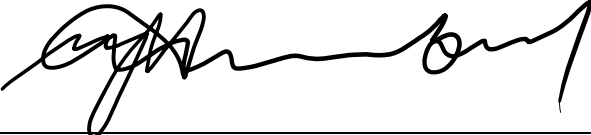
**UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA**

**ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION**

**CY2021**

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



<b>NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY</b>	University of Tasmania
<b>REPORTING PERIOD</b>	1 January 2021 – 31 December 2021 Arrears report
<b>DECLARATION</b>	<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>Mike Hunnibell Executive Director, Infrastructure Services and Development</p> <p>1 July 2022</p>



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Industry, Science,  
Energy and Resources**

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Version March 2022. To be used for FY20/21/CY2021 reporting onwards.



# 1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	27,246 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
OFFSETS BOUGHT	2% ACCUs, 98% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date: 14/04/2022 Name: Christopher Wilson Organisation: Pangolin Associates Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due: 2025

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## 2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

### Description of certification

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

### Organisation description

The University of Tasmania (ABN 30 764 374 782) has a rich and proud history. We are the fourth oldest university in Australia and this vintage earns us the prestigious title of a sandstone university. Both teaching and research are central foci at the University of Tasmania, due in part to our being the sole higher education provider in the state, attracting almost 4,000 staff and more than 38,000 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 of Tasmania's Strategic Framework for Sustainability recognises that sustainability is holistic. Sustainable practices are embedded within the University of Tasmania's operations and through the commitment to reduce environmental impacts, achieve economic efficiency, demonstrate social responsibility, and enhance student experience. The University also embeds sustainability as a focus in our research, teaching and learning and community engagement activities.

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

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

*“The University of Tasmania recognises the responsibility that it holds within the Tasmanian community to lead in response to the realities of climate change.*

*Climate Active participation is a key aspect of our commitment to a sustainable future.”*

## 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 or precinct'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><b><u>Quantified</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stationary energy</li> <li>Transport fuels (land &amp; sea)</li> <li>Refrigerant gases</li> <li>Livestock</li> <li>Electricity</li> <li>Business travel (air travel; accommodation; taxis &amp; ride share)</li> <li>Waste</li> <li>Water</li> <li>Construction</li> <li>Paper</li> <li>Food</li> <li>Cleaning services</li> <li>Security services</li> <li>ICT hardware and telecommunications</li> <li>Staff commuting</li> <li>Working from home</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Non-quantified</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other contractors' operations</li> <li>Students' work experience placements</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Excluded</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International campuses operations</li> <li>Invested funds</li> <li>Postage, courier and freight</li> </ul>

## Data management plan for non-quantified sources

There are no non-quantified sources in the emission boundary that require a data management plan.

# 4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

## Emissions reduction strategy

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

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

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

## Emissions reduction actions

Examples of emissions reduction initiatives undertaken at the University of Tasmania in 2021 include:

- Energy related initiatives:
  - On-going solar photovoltaic generation. The University of Tasmania reduced their 2021 carbon footprint by generating 156,005 kWh of electricity by on-site renewable energy production, avoiding 25 t CO<sub>2</sub>-e of GHG emissions. Note that from 2011 to 2021, total generation was 994,608 kWh, avoiding 158 t CO<sub>2</sub>-e.
  - Ongoing energy efficiency initiatives to address issues with old building stock and technologies such as changing older fluorescent and halogen lamps to LED lamps, glazing and insulation works (not quantified).
- Procurement/waste related initiatives:
  - The Re-use program is an online system for the cataloguing and claiming of re-usable furniture and other items. In 2021, the Re-use program avoided the emission of 128 t CO<sub>2</sub>-e, as reported by the software provider.
  - Reduction of emissions from waste to landfill because of the rollout of organic waste bins, bin rationalisation program and bin sensors in external skip bins (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).
- Construction related initiatives:
  - Reduction of emissions from the reuse of construction materials and use of low embodied carbon materials in new buildings, resulting in a reduction of 228 t CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

- Other initiatives
  - Reduction of emissions from business travel due to implementation of the University's Sustainable Transport Strategy 2017-2021 (not quantified).
  - Water efficiency initiatives at various campuses such as dual flush toilets and water efficient taps (not quantified).
  - 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 <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e / EFTSL *
Base year:	2015	38,358	2.04
Year 1:	2016	35,792	1.78
Year 2:	2017	35,886	1.72
Year 3:	2018	39,864	1.97
Year 4:	2019	40,818	1.97
Year 5:	2020	28,050	1.24
Year 6:	2021	27,246	1.35

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

Note that years 2015 to 2019 have been recalculated to add five new emission sources (six in the case of the base year) that had not been included before. The recalculation allows for meaningful comparison between years.

### Significant changes in emissions

There has been a 4% decrease in total emissions, largely driven by highly restricted business travel in 2021 (due to COVID-19 pandemic) and changes in electricity emission factors. Conversely, emissions per student (on-shore) have increased by 9%. This is likely because of a decrease in students resulting from COVID-19 impacts, while a level of operations (and therefore emissions) as in previous years is still needed and maintained to serve remaining students.

Emission source name	Current year (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e and/ or activity data)	Previous year (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e and/ or activity data)	Detailed reason for change
Construction	61,533,091 AUD 2,872 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	42,075,460 AUD 1,824 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Emissions from construction have increased mainly because of resumption of construction activities after a slow down in 2020 resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The University is undergoing a major transformation that involves the relocation of Tasmanian campuses to the three major regional cities as well as major building upgrades to our Sydney campus. The transformation involves an increase in construction and renovation activity.  Furthermore, the emission factor used for this source has also increased from previous year.

Electricity under operational control	45,544,719 kWh 7,369 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	46,230,271 kWh 9,962 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	<p>Emissions from electricity (excluding scope 3 facilities, which are not under the university's operational control) have decreased mainly due to a lower emission factor.</p> <p>Electricity use was slightly higher in the previous year, but note that previous year emissions include facilities not under operational control, which were erroneously included in this category. If excluding facilities not under operational control, electricity use was lower in the previous year, likely because of the lockdown period due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
Natural gas	52,382 GJ 3,124 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	45,722 GJ 2,726 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	<p>Emissions from natural gas have increased likely because of staff and students returning to campus for much of the reporting year, which required reactivating facilities.</p>
General waste	2,124 t 3,399 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	1,476 t 2,362 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	<p>Emissions from general waste have increased likely because of staff and students returning to campus for much of the reporting year, as well as a clean-out program implemented in 2021 based on LEAN principles. Although the focus of this program was to reuse and recycle where possible, it also resulted in an increase of waste to landfill.</p> <p>In addition, the methodology for estimation of general waste weight from University residences that have been outsourced to a third party has changed to increase accuracy. This has also resulted in an increased amount of reported waste to landfill.</p>

## Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

A small amount of carbon neutral office paper (COS Premium copy paper) was purchased in 2021. Carbon neutral certification was provided by the Carbon Reduction Institute (certification #CN366).

## Organisation emissions summary

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

Emission category	Sum of Scope 1 (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Sum of Scope 2 (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Sum of Scope 3 (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Sum of total emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)
Accommodation - domestic	0	0	262	262
Accommodation - international (bespoke)	0	0	7	7
Cleaning and Chemicals	0	0	525	525
Construction (bespoke)	0	0	2,872	2,872
Electricity under operational control	0	6453	916	7,369
Electricity not under operational control	0	0	335	335
Food	0	0	649	649
ICT services and equipment	0	0	1,121	1,121
Livestock (bespoke)	1,088	0	0	1,088
Office paper (bespoke)	0	0	36	36
Professional Services	0	0	699	699
Refrigerants	588	0	0	588
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	2,699	0	424	3,124
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	52	0	3	55
Stationary Energy (solid fuels)	0	0	0	0
Transport (Air)	0	0	183	183
Transport (Land and Sea)	988	0	3,144	4,131
Washroom paper (bespoke)	0	0	75	75
Waste	0	0	3,558	3,558
Water and wastewater (bespoke)	0	0	358	358
Working from home	0	0	211	211
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>15,377</b>	<b>27,246</b>

## Uplift factors

N/A

## 6. CARBON OFFSETS

### Offsets retirement approach

In arrears	
1. Total number of eligible offsets banked from last year's report	1,052
2. Total emissions footprint to offset for this report	27,246
3. Total eligible offsets required for this report	26,194
4. Total eligible offsets purchased and retired for this report	34,900
5. Total eligible offsets banked to use toward next year's report	8,706

### Co-benefits

Offset Project	Co-benefits
Guyuan Wuhuaping 49.5 Mw wind power project	<p>The Project is located within Pingdingbu Town, Guyuan County, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province of China. The total installed capacity of the Project is 49.5 MW, produced with 33 sets of wind turbines each with a unit capacity of 1,500 kW. Electricity generated by the Project is delivered to the North China Grid. The Project as a renewable energy source generates emission reductions by avoiding CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the same amount of electricity generation from North China Grid, which is mainly composed of traditional thermal power plants. This project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversifies power sources and mitigates the demand and supply contradiction.</li> <li>• Helps to stimulate the growth of the wind power industry and encourage and promote the technology progress and commercial popularisation of grid-connected renewable power generation projects in China.</li> <li>• Reduces the emission of other pollutants resulting from the power generation industry in China, compared to a business-as-usual scenario.</li> <li>• Creates employment opportunities for local community during the operation and construction periods of the Project</li> </ul>

Offset Project	Co-benefits
<p>Guohua Wulate Zhongqi phase I 49.5 mw wind farm project</p>	<p>The objective of the project is to utilize the wind power for generating electricity to be sold into the North China Power Grid. The total installed capacity of the proposed project is 49.5MW and a unit capacity of 1500kW. The project activity is expected to generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions by avoiding CO2 emissions from electricity generation by fossil fuel power plants and will contribute to sustainable development of the local community and the host country.</p>
<p>Cecic Hke Zhangbei Lvnaobao wind power project</p>	<p>The project has established a new wind power facility in Zhangbei country, Hebei Province, China. The facility is comprised of 67 wind turbines which are connected to the North China Power Grid, producing over 240GWh of power annually. In the absence of this project, the traditional power source is generated fossil fuel fired power stations, particularly coal, and therefore the project is replacing that energy source within the grid, resulting in reduced emissions. The project promotes sustainable development by creating local employment opportunities and stimulates development of the local tourism industry.</p>
<p>Grid interactive solar photovoltaic power project in Gujarat</p>	<p>Louroux Bio Energies Limited (LBEL) has implemented 25 MW solar photovoltaic power project in Surendranagar district in the state of Gujarat, India. The energy generated from the project is proposed to be sold to the Gujarat State Electricity Utility under a power purchase agreement. The electricity exported by the project displaces an equivalent amount of electricity generated by the power plants which rely predominantly on fossil fuels (particularly coal). Thus it contributes towards reduction in the demand-supply gap during periods of electricity shortage and increase in the share of renewable energy in the grid mix. The project improves the availability of electricity in the region, helping local industries and businesses to improve their production capacities.</p>
<p>Keo Seima wildlife sanctuary project</p>	<p>The Seima Protection Forest covers 292,690 ha and is located in eastern Cambodia, mainly in Monduliri Province. The site is part of the ancestral homeland of large number of ethnic Bunong people, for whom the forest is a key source of income and central to their spiritual beliefs. The area is also a meeting place for two important ecoregions – the Annamite Mountains (notable for high levels of local endemism among evergreen forest species) and the lower Mekong dry forests (which are crucial for the survival of many species typical of lowland deciduous forests). There are 41 Globally Threatened vertebrate species recorded in the Project Area (including 4 Critically Endangered and 14 Endangered). Many of these occur in globally or regionally outstanding populations, including Asian Elephants, primates, wild cattle, several carnivores and birds such as the Giant Ibis and Green Peafowl.</p>

Offset Project	Co-benefits
Forico 2020 ERF Plantation Projects	This project sequesters carbon by converting an existing short rotation plantation forest to a long rotation plantation forest for commercial harvesting of wood products. Forestry is a large industry sector in Tasmania. The project improves sustainability of sector by incentivising climate mitigation in forestry management practices, with potential benefits to local economy.

## 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 (%)
Guyuan Wuhuaping 49.5 Mw Wind Power Project	VCUs	Verra	18 Jun 2021	<a href="#">9981-170582373-170595021-VCS-VCU-208-VER-CN-1-736-01012018-31122018-0</a>	2018		12,649	11597	0	1,052	3.9%
Guohua Wulate Zhongqi phase i 49.5 mw wind farm project	VCUs	Verra	8 Apr 2022	<a href="#">7649-416962284-416962383-VCU-034-APX-CN-1-1204-01012019-31072019-0</a>	2019		100	0	0	100	0.4%
Cecic Hke Zhangbei Lvnaobao wind power project	VCUs	Verra	8 Apr 2022	<a href="#">7734-424886038-424906037-VCU-034-APX-CN-1-727-01012019-30112019-0</a> <a href="#">7734-424906038-424912837-VCU-034-APX-CN-1-727-01012019-30112019-0</a>	2019		20,000 6,800	0 0	7,431 0	12,569 6,800	71.1%
Grid interactive solar photovoltaic power project in Gujarat	VCUs	Verra	8 Apr 2022	<a href="#">10424-212540849-212541848-VCS-VCU-999-VER-IN-1-1413-01012020-31122020-0</a>	2020		1,000	0	0	1,000	3.7%

### 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 (%)
Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Keo Seima wildlife sanctuary project	VCUs	Verra	8 Apr 2022	<a href="#">9864-149869463-149874762-VCS-VCU-263-VER-KH-14-1650-01012015-31122015-1</a>	2015		5,300	0	0	5,300	19.5%
Forico 2020 ERF Plantation Projects	ACCUs	ANREU	14 Apr 2022	<a href="#">8.335,476.576 – 8.335,478.275</a>	2021-22		1,700	0	1275	425	1.6%
<b>Total offsets retired this report and used in this report</b>										27,246	
<b>Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports</b>									8,706		

Type of offset units	Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	425	2%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	26,821	98%



## 7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

### Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A

## APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The University of Tasmania actively considers approaches to improving environmental outcomes across the full breadth of its activities, which is reflected in:

- Participation in the international Sustainability Tracking Assessment Rating System (STARS), achieving a Silver rating in 2020 and Gold in 2022 (pending evaluation).
- Participation in the international Times Higher Education Impact Ranking, which assesses universities against the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The University of Tasmania was ranked #25 (of 1,406 universities) overall, and #1 (of 674 universities) for SDG 13 Climate Action in 2022.

Our achievements are accessible through the [University Sustainability Portal](#) and our [operational sustainability website](#).

## 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 (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Renewable Percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	156,005	0	0%
<b>Total non-grid electricity</b>	156,005	0	0%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs & Precinct LGCs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs retired)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	8,637,361	0	18%
Residual Electricity	37,950,345	37,736,042	0%
<b>Total grid electricity</b>	46,587,706	37,736,042	18%
<b>Total Electricity Consumed (grid + non grid)</b>	46,743,712	37,736,042	19%
Electricity renewables	8,793,366	0	
Residual Electricity	37,950,345	37,736,042	
<b>Exported on-site generated electricity</b>	1,204	-879	
Emissions (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)		37,735,163	
<b>Total renewables (grid and non-grid)</b>	18.81%		
<b>Mandatory</b>	18.48%		
<b>Voluntary</b>	0.00%		
<b>Behind the meter</b>	0.33%		
<b>Residual Electricity Emission Footprint (TCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	37,735		

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

## Location Based Approach Summary

Location Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)
ACT	0	0	0
NSW	298,079	70,287	183,080
SA	52,887	15,866	3,702
Vic	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0
NT	51,319	27,712	2,053
WA	23,333	15,633	233
Tas	46,162,089	6,323,949	1,061,985
<b>Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)</b>	<b>46,587,706</b>	<b>6,453,447</b>	<b>1,251,054</b>
ACT	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0
Tas	156,005	0	0
<b>Non-grid electricity (Behind the meter)</b>	<b>156,005</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Electricity Consumed</b>	<b>46,743,712</b>	<b>6,453,447</b>	<b>1,251,054</b>

<b>Emission Footprint (TCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>7,705</b>
<i>Scope 2 Emissions (TCO<sub>2</sub>e)</i>	6,453
<i>Scope 3 Emissions (TCO<sub>2</sub>e)</i>	1,251

\* Note that the Climate Active Electricity Calculator does not separate facilities out of the University's operational control (scope 3 emissions only), so the calculator assigns both scope 2 and scope 3 emissions to these facilities. Hence, this table has been manually adjusted to assign all emissions from facilities not under the University's operational control to scope 3 emissions.

## Climate Active Carbon Neutral Electricity summary

Carbon Neutral electricity offset by Climate Active Product	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)
N/A	0	0

*Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. The emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their Product certification.*

## 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.
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
Contractors' operations (excluding cleaning and security)	Yes	No	No	No
Students work experience placements	Yes	No	No	No

## APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

### Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to the University of Tasmania'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.

The following emission sources have been excluded:

- Emissions from international campuses have been excluded as they have been deemed not relevant according to the relevance test. Additionally, 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.
- Emissions from postage, courier and freight have been excluded as they have been deemed not relevant according to the relevance test.
- Emissions from invested funds have been excluded as investments have been deemed not relevant according to the relevance test. This is because almost 100% of funds were divested in 2020 and therefore key stakeholders did not think this source was relevant, the emissions are not likely to be large, and they do not contribute to our greenhouse gas risk exposure.

Emission sources tested for relevance	(1) Size	(2) Influence	(3) Risk	(4) Stakeholders	(5) Outsourcing	Included in boundary?
International campuses operations	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Postage, courier and freight	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Investments	No	No	No	Yes	No	No



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