PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

TOURISM AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN TOURISM EXCHANGE (ATE23)

30TH APRIL – 4TH MAY

POST-EVENT REPORT

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

RESPONSIBLE ENTITY NAME	Tourism Australia
NAME OF EVENT	Australian Tourism Exchange (ATE23)
EVENT DATE(S)	30th April – 4th May 2023
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.*
	Roslyn Farrar Position of signatory Head of Industry Events Date 29/08/2023

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

Version: March 2023

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	3152.38 tCO_2-e
OFFSETS USED	65% ACCUs, 35% CERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	18.64%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Rewild Agency
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	N/A
THIRD PARTY VALIDATION	N/A

Contents

2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

The 43rd Australian Tourism Exchange (ATE23), was held on the Gold Coast from April 30th to May 4th in partnership with Tourism and Events Queensland and supported by Destination Gold Coast. The event brings together Australian tourism businesses, tourism wholesalers and retailers from around the world, to conduct scheduled business appointments and participate in key networking events.
Around 1,500 Australian seller delegates and 650 buyer delegates from over 30 countries attended ATE23.
The Climate Active event calculator was used to prepare this carbon inventory, which is based on the *Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Events*.

Event description

ATE23 was delivered by Tourism Australia in partnership with Tourism and Events Queensland and supported by Destination Gold Coast. The event is a four-day event that took place at the Gold Coast Convention and Exhibition Centre.

While the event has not previously sought carbon neutral certification, Tourism Australia has undertaken high level carbon assessments using models developed by Exhibition and Event Association of Australia (EEAA) and Edge Environment. This model simulates the materials, electricity, food, travelling, etc. that go into making events happen. It uses greenhouse gas factors from an impact assessment method called ReCiPe2016 with Australian life cycle assessment data (from two databases, AusLCI and Exiobase).

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

Quantified

Electricity

Attendee travel (incl. flights and ground transport)

Food & drink

Accommodation

Waste

Event bus transfer

Construction Materials (signage and furniture)

Non-quantified

Promotional merchandise

Optionally included

N/A

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Venue water utilities

Data collection – changes since the pre-event report

Emission source	Data collection method	Assumptions / conservative approach taken
Attendee travel (regional and local)	Adopted estimated values as per the outputs of the Climate Active Reporting Events Calculator (7.2) using data collected from attendees upon registering to ATE23 which includes representative organisation and primary address (origin of travel). No changes to the data collection method used in the pre-event assessment.	Assumes that 22% of attendees travelled from the wider region (>20km to the event), and 3% of attendees travelled locally (<20km from the event) as per the registration details. Travel methods and distances estimated assuming local travel patterns and statistics.
Attendee travel (domestic flights)	Adopted estimated values Climate Active Reporting Events Calculator (7.2), using data collected from attendees upon registering to ATE23 which includes representative organisation and primary address (origin of travel). No changes to the data collection method used in the pre-event assessment.	Assumes 48% of attendees flew from interstate as per registration details. Of those flights, majority are from NSW (40%), Victoria (21%), WA (14%) and Tasmania (6%) and the remaining attendees from NT and ACT.
Attendee travel (International flights)	Adopted estimated values as per the outputs of the Climate Active Reporting Events Calculator (7.2), using data collected from attendees upon registering to ATE23 which includes representative organisation and primary address (origin of travel). No changes to the data collection method used in the pre-event assessment.	Assumes that 27% of attendees flew from overseas as per the registration details. Of those flights, majority were assumed to have originated from North-East Asia (around 30%), Europe (20%), South East Asia (17%), North America (15%), India (8%) and New Zealand (5%).
Attendee accommodation	Used data provided upon registration which includes attendees accommodation venue, rating (star) and how many nights they are staying. No changes to the data collection method used in the pre-event assessment.	Assumed that attendees stayed in accommodation for at least 3 nights during the event, and at the accommodation on their registration details. If not known, accommodation assumed to be 4 Star rating. Assumed factors as per the Climate Active Reporting

		Inventory (8.0).
Food and drinks	Adopted estimated values as per the outputs of the Climate Active Reporting Events Calculator (7.2) using information dictated in the catering plan provided for the event. No changes to the data collection method used in the pre-event assessment.	Assumes that 60% of the attendees will be consuming non-vegetarian meals throughout the event, 40% of attendees will be consuming vegetarian meals throughout the event and all attendees (100%) will have drinks included.
Electricity	Sourced from the metered consumption data provided by venue GCCEC. This recorded that the ATE23 event consumed over 143,000KWh of electricity from 26th April to 5th May 2023 (which includes electricity for the event preparation, and the event itself).	Assumes electricity generation for venue lighting, Heating Ventilation and Cooling (HVAC), hired Audio Visual (AV) equipment and lighting.
Waste	Sourced from the metered consumption data provided by venue GCCEC. This recorded that the ATE23 event consumed produced: • 39 240L bins of comingled recycling • 1.45t of cardboard/paper • 17 660L bins of food/organic waste • 7.02t of general waste GCCEC waste managed indicates that only 'general waste' was directed to landfill, with the remaining waste streams either recycled or composted.	Assumes GCCEC diversion of waste streams as indicated.
Water	Upon receiving information from the venue water use was re-assessed for relevance (see Appendix D).	N/A

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction measures

Tourism Australia's (TA) corporate purpose is to grow demand and foster a competitive and **sustainable tourism industry,** with their commitment to "driving awareness of, and capability for a sustainable industry". As a part of this commitment, TA have identified eight initial key areas of focus, being:

1. **Advocacy**: showcasing sustainable and purpose driven tourism products, experiences and examples of best practice.
2. **Leadership:** educating and enabling greater capacity for sustainability in our industry.
3. **Brand:** integrating sustainability into Brand Australia to meet growing consumer demand and drive uptake of sustainable tourism experiences.
4. **Industry support:** highlighting and encouraging industry best practice and raising awareness of Australian tourism's sustainability credentials.
5. **Office footprint:** reducing TA's general footprint, including in the key areas of waste, energy, travel and procurement.
6. **Events footprint:** reducing TA's events footprint and encouraging others in the industry to do the same.
7. **Procurement and partnerships**: sourcing from sustainable suppliers and establishing sustainable credentials for our partners and suppliers.
8. **Culture:** embedding sustainability as a core value within TA's culture, actions and behaviour.

All listed focus areas are relevant to ATE current (2023) and future events, especially through its commitment to **Leadership** and TA's **Events footprints.**

The ATE event is an annual business-to-business tourism trade event that alternates location each year, which provides a series of considerations for developing an emissions reduction strategy, including:

- The event likely to be working with new venue(s), vendors, local governments and local stakeholders each year;
- Providing an incentive to standardise basic initiatives where possible to reduce the resources required to develop all new initiatives annually; and
- The importance of developing both strong short-term and long-term partnerships to support ATE's emissions reduction strategy.

Considering the above, key initiatives to be undertaken to reduce the footprint of ATE events moving forward include.

Event Section	Emission Source	Initiative

Venue Resource Management	• Electricity
	• Waste
	• Refrigerants
	• Transport (local)
	• Water
		• ATE to engage with venue owners early to understand overarching sustainability policy and commitments (e.g. GCCEC Sustainability Policy)
		• ATE to develop an 'ATE Venue Sustainability Plan' pre-event to outline:
		  ○ How the event will align, support and improve the sustainability systems and initiatives of the venue (e.g. providing additional signage for correct use of bins in the venue).
		  ○ Agreed collaborations between ATE, the venue and any other key stakeholders for specific sustainability initiatives.
		• Encourage venue management to consider purchasing 100% GreenPower for their venues, and include the following as considerations when selecting venues where possible:
		  ○ Purchase of 100% Greenpower;
		  ○ Locations that have solar installed; and
		  ○ Locations that have demonstrated high energy performance ratings.

Hospitality	• Food and beverages	• Aim to provide predominately vegetarian (60%) menu options for attendees. • Mandating the use of compostable or recyclable materials where possible. • Develop partnerships with local organisations (e.g. Foodbank) to reduce (or eliminate) any food wastage.
Promotional Merchandise	• Promotional Material • Signage	• Create an 'opt in' option for buyers and sellers to select when going through ticketing to give attendees the option of receiving promotional merchandise. • Removing dates from as many generic branded items as possible to facilitate re-use in future years. • Focus on developing merchandise on local recycled or local low-carbon materials. • Develop a goal and strategy to support certified carbon neutral products and/or organisations.
Travel	• Travel (car) • Public Transport	• Develop a 'Sustainable Travel' information kit for attendees to provide attendees with low-carbon forms of transport from both accommodation partners and event locations. This could include: ○ Information on which air travel offset schemes are encouraged to be used by attendees (e.g. those that purchase ACCU credits);

- Instructions on how to purchase a ticket and use specific public transport routes to and from the event;
- Information on any bike share or e-scooter infrastructure available; and
- Information on end-of-trip facilities available at the venues.

As well as the above-mentioned initiatives, ATE will continue to aim to improve its data collection process to improve the accuracy of measuring not only the carbon impact of events – but also wider resource use (e.g. waste) and the beneficial outcomes of the event (e.g supporting local businesses).

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Significant changes in emissions – pre-event vs post-event

Changes in the below emission sources calculated due to metered data provided by the venue (GCCEC) after the event.

Emission source name	Pre-event emissions (t CO_2-e)	Post-event emissions (t CO_2-e)	Detailed reason for change
Waste	7.72	11.23	Metered data provided by the venue (GCCEC) demonstrated an increase in the modelled amount of waste diverted to landfill.
Electricity	48.44	111.12	Metered data provided by the venue (GCCEC) demonstrated a significant increase in the modelled amount of electricity consumed during the event preparation and the event.

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

N/A

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Pre-event Total (t CO2-e)	Sum of Scope 1 (t CO2-e)	Sum of Scope 2 (t CO2-e)	Sum of Scope 3 (t CO2-e)	Sum of Total Emissions (t CO2-e)
Accommodation and facilities	141.32	0.00	0.00	141.32	141.32
Electricity	48.44	0.00	98.13	12.99	111.12
Food	39.28	0.00	0.00	44.86	44.86
Office equipment & supplies	37.98	0.00	0.00	37.98	37.98
Products	51.03	0.00	0.00	51.03	51.03
Transport (Air)	2608.27	0.00	0.00	2608.27	2608.27
Transport (Land and Sea)	152.15	0.00	0.00	146.58	146.58
Waste	7.72	0.00	0.00	11.23	11.23
Water	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00*	0.00
Total	**3086.93**	**0.00**	**98.13**	**3054.25**	**3152.38**
Difference between pre-event and post-event emissions			Projected minus actual = 65.45 tCO_2-e		

*Identified as an excluded emission source in the post-event assessment.

Uplift factors

N/A

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

The total emission to offset for this certification is 3,152.38 tCO_2-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 3,153. Of the total eligible offsets used, 3,087 were previously banked and 66 were newly purchased and retired. 0 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

Co-benefits

Catchment Conservation Alliance - Southern Rivers Initiative Site #3

- Regeneration of degraded land.
- Protection of regenerated vegetation for up to 100 years.
- Improved biodiversity through regeneration of habitat for native flora and fauna species including budgies, brolgas, mulga parrots, emus, goannas and pythons.
- Farming infrastructure investment.
- Improved business sustainability and drought resilience.
- Financial security.

Wayang Windu Phase II Geothermal Project, West Java, Indonesia:

- Reduces air pollutants by displacing energy from fossil fuel plants.
- Supports Indonesia's transition to renewables.
- Taps into natural resources to supply clean, renewable energy to the JAMALI grid.

Supports the local community through improved education and job opportunities.

Offsets retired 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 retired (tCO_2-e)**	**Eligible quantity used for previous reports**	**Eligible quantity banked for future reports**	**Eligible quantity allocated for this event**	**Percentage of total (%)**
Wayang Windu Phase II Geothermal Project, West Java, Indonesia	CER	ANREU	27 July 2023	34,186,134 – 34,186,199	2017	-	66	0	0	66	2%
Catchment Conservation Alliance - Southern Rivers Initiative Site #3 – ERF111058	ACCU	ANREU	11 May 2023	8,356,459,453 - 8,356,460,471	2022-23	0	1,019	0	0	1,019	32%
Dungarvan Human-Induced Regeneration Project – ERF101403	ACCU	ANREU	11 May 2023	8,356,313,601 - 8,356,314,619	2022-23	0	1,019	0	0	1,019	32%
Wayang Windu Phase II Geothermal Project, West Java, Indonesia	CER	ANREU	11 May 2023	34,185,085 - 34,186,133	2017	-	1,049	0	0	1,049	33%
									Total eligible offsets retired and allocated for this event	3,153	
									Total eligible offsets retired and banked for future reports	0	

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	2,038	65%
Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs)	1,115	35%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

OFFICIAL

Australian Government
Clean Energy Regulator

15 May 2023 VC202223-00153

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, Terra Carbon Pty Limited (account number AU-1117).

The details of the cancellation are as follows:

Date of transaction		11 May 2023
Transaction ID		AU27285
Type of units		KACCU
Total Number of units		2,038
Block 1	**Serial number range**	8,356,459,453 - 8,356,460,471 (1,019 KACCUs)
	ERF Project	Catchment Conservation Alliance - Southern Rivers Initiative Site #3 – ERF111058
	Vintage	2022-23
Block 2	**Serial number range**	8,356,313,601 - 8,356,314,619 (1,019 KACCUs)
	ERF Project	Dungarvan Human-Induced Regeneration Project – ERF101403
	Vintage	2022-23
Transaction comment		Units retired by GreenCollar on behalf of Tourism Australia for the Climate Active event certification of the Australian Tourism Exchange (ATE) 2023.

Details of all voluntary cancellations in the ANREU are published on the Clean Energy Regulator's website, http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/OSR/ANREU/Data-and-information.

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

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Scheme Operations Division
Clean Energy Regulator
CER-RegistryContact@cer.gov.au www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au

Australian Government
Clean Energy Regulator

15 May 2023 VC202223-00154

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, Terra Carbon Pty Limited (account number AU-1117).

The details of the cancellation are as follows:

Date of transaction	11 May 2023
Transaction ID	AU27286
Type of units	CER
Total Number of units	1,049
Serial number range	34,185,085 - 34,186,133
Kyoto Project	ID-3193
Transaction comment	Units retired by GreenCollar on behalf of Tourism Australia for the Climate Active event certification of the Australian Tourism Exchange (ATE) 2023.

Details of all voluntary cancellations in the ANREU are published on the Clean Energy Regulator's website, http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/OSR/ANREU/Data-and-information.

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

Yours sincerely,

David O'Toole
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28 July 2023 VC202324-00205

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, Terra Carbon Pty Limited (account number AU-1117).

The details of the cancellation are as follows:

Date of transaction	27 July 2023
Transaction ID	AU28789
Type of units	CER
Total Number of units	66
Serial number range	34,186,134 - 34,186,199
Kyoto Project	ID-3193
Transaction comment	Units retired by GreenCollar on behalf of Tourism Australia for the Climate Active event certification of the Australian Exchange (ATE) 2023.

Details of all voluntary cancellations in the ANREU are published on the Clean Energy Regulator's website, http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/OSR/ANREU/Data-and-information.

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

Yours sincerely,

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APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

There are two international best-practice methods for calculating electricity emissions – the location-based method and the market-based method. Reporting electricity emissions under both methods is called dual reporting.

Dual reporting of electricity emissions is useful, as it provides different perspectives of the emissions associated with a business's electricity usage.

Location-based method:

The location-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its location, and the emissions intensity of the electricity grid it relies on. It reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the location (State) in which energy consumption occurs. The location-based method does not allow for any claims of renewable electricity from grid-imported electricity usage.

Market-based method:

The market-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its renewable energy investments. It reflects the emissions intensity of different electricity products, markets and investments. It uses a residual mix factor (RMF) to allow for unique claims on the zero emissions attribute of renewables without double-counting.

For this certification, electricity emissions have been set by using the market-based approach.

Market Based Approach Summary

Market Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO2-e)	Renewable Percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	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)	26,657	0	19%
Residual Electricity	116,353	111,117	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**26,657**	**0**	**19%**
Total grid electricity	**143,010**	**111,117**	**19%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**143,010**	**111,117**	**19%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**116,353**	**111,117**	
Scope 2	102,754	98,130	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	13,600	12,988	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**0**	**0**	
Scope 3	0	0	.

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**18.64%**
Mandatory	**18.64%**
Voluntary	**0.00%**
Behind the meter	**0.00%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	**98.13**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	**12.99**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**98.13**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**12.99**
Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)	**111.12**

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	**100%**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 2 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
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)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
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)	**0**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	**0.00**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	**0.00**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**0.00**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**0.00**
Total emissions liability	**0.00**

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. 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	Justification reason
Promotional Merchandise	Immaterial

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.
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** The emissions from a particular source are deemed relevant by key stakeholders.
5. **Outsourcing** The emissions are from outsourced activities that were previously undertaken within the event's boundary or from outsourced activities that are typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable events.

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Water Utilities	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** Information provided by the venue coordinator indicate emissions from water is not likely to be large relative to events electricity **Influence:** Consumption rate is determined by venue's utility services and connections, ATE23 does not have influence to reduce both consumption level and therefor emissions associated with venue water use (e.g. toilets, taps, landscaping and non-potable water source alternatives etc) - especially as ATE is an annual event held at varying locations/venues. As detailed in in the emissions reductions (Section 4), TA will aim to engage with venue operators for future events to increase level of influence. **Risk:** Not identified as contributing to ATE23 GHG risk exposure, this emission source size is also venue specific and ATE is an annual event held at varying locations/venues. **Stakeholders:** Emissions from water use for ATE23 not deemed relevant by internal or external stakeholders. **Outsourcing:** N/A *Please Note: Water utilities was included as a quantified emission source in the pre-event assessment. For the post-event assessment water was reassessed for relevance and found to be not relevant. This is predominately due to further discussion on level of influence, GHG risk exposure and relevance to stakeholders, this is detailed in Section 3 'Emissions Boundary'.*

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