PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

CITY OF ADELAIDE

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2022–23

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	The Corporation of the City of Adelaide
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023 Arrears report
DECLARATION	*To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this public disclosure statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.* *Signature here*
	Michael Sedgman **Chief Executive Officer, Acting** Date

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

Version August 2023.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	12,459 tCO_2-e
OFFSETS USED	3.81% CERs, 96.19% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	102.92%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: City of Adelaide
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	29 November 2023 Tandem Energy Next technical assessment due: FY2025-26 report

Contents

2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of certification

The Corporation of the City of Adelaide, known as the 'City of Adelaide' or 'CoA' is one of 68 councils in South Australia operating as a public statutory body incorporated under the South Australia Local Government Act 1999. The City of Adelaide includes the suburbs of Adelaide and North Adelaide in the state of South Australia. Adelaide is the capital of South Australia and is a mixed-use area, with residential, commercial, institutional, medical, educational, cultural and entertainment land uses, and substantial Park Lands.

The City of Adelaide is carbon neutral certified under the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations from financial year 2020 (FY2019/20) onward. This Public Disclosure Summary (PDS) presents our on-going certification (FY2022/23) emissions for the Australian business operations of the corporation of the City of Adelaide.

Organisation description

The City of Adelaide (ABN 20 903 762 572) is responsible for a range of functions that provide for the governance and management of the local area, in particular representing the interests of its community as a responsible decision maker, providing and developing public services and facilities to support a socially just and ecologically sustainable community, delivering initiatives that improve the quality of life for its residents and performing legislative duties in an open, responsive and accountable way.

An extensive range of public infrastructure and diverse community facilities such as the Adelaide Aquatic Centre, North Adelaide Golf Course, green waste facility, nursery, car parks, pump houses, public toilets, bus stations and shelters, community hubs, event venues, parks and gardens are controlled by the CoA while subsidiaries, including Adelaide Central Market Authority (ACMA) and Adelaide Economic Development Agency (AEDA) which comprises of Rundle Mall Management Authority team, Visitor Economy, Business & Investment, Marketing and Digital Strategy supports the delivery of an economically vibrant and liveable city.

Most of the CoA's services and administrative functions are undertaken from within a central administrative building, named the Colonel Light Centre (CLC) in Adelaide's central business district, adjacent to the Adelaide Town Hall. Additional operational functions are performed at several external sites and facilities located throughout the municipality, which include London Road Depot in Keswick and the Green Waste and Nursery Facility in North Adelaide. The Council owns and/or operates more than 250 buildings, parks, gardens, and other assets.

The services provided by CoA include property, economic, human, recreational and cultural services. The Council also enforces state and local laws relating to matters such as land use, planning, environment protection, public health, traffic and parking, and animal management.

Below is a summary of the Services undertaken by the City of Adelaide:

Arts, Culture and Events

- Enhances the cultural and creative elements of the city, enlivening it with things to do and see, and making the rich heritage of the city available to all.

Community Planning and Development

- Creates a welcoming, connected, and resilient community where there are opportunities to learn, create, lead, and enhance wellbeing.

Community Safety

- Ensures a safe and healthy city environment for people to visit, work, study, live and do business.

Economic Planning and Growth

- Accelerates the development of the city's economy by enhancing Adelaide's reputation, increasing community connection, visitation and investment, positioning businesses to grow and thrive.

Environmental Sustainability

- Demonstrates environmental leadership through our goals to become a sustainable, carbon neutral and climate resilient city.

Library Services

- Educate, engage, and enable people to create, connect and be inspired, through free access to information and ideas, activities, and programs, innovate technology and a range of resources that support lifelong learning.

Park Lands and Open Space

- Encourages healthy lifestyles and experiences, through the provision, maintenance, protection and enhancement of our unique Park Lands, open spaces, and community infrastructure.

Parking

- Drives the availability and accessibility of car parking in the City and North Adelaide.

Planning, Building and Heritage

- Facilitates a well-planned and developed City, with consideration to the local area, recognising our heritage and providing for future needs of the city.

Property Management and Development

- Leverages the development and management of Council's property assets and identifies opportunities in partnership with the private and public sectors, to generate income, create employment opportunities, and reinvigorate city precincts, to build a prosperous city.

Resource Recovery and Waste Management

- Educates and encourages the community to redefine the concept of waste, recover more resources and build a circular economy, whilst keeping the community clean and hygienic through effective management and collection of waste.

Sports and Recreation

- Encourages health and wellbeing by providing places, spaces, and opportunities to access a range of community sports and recreation facilities throughout the city.

Streets and Transportation

- Supports sustainable delivery of safe, convenient, accessible, clean, and appealing ways for people to move and experience the city.

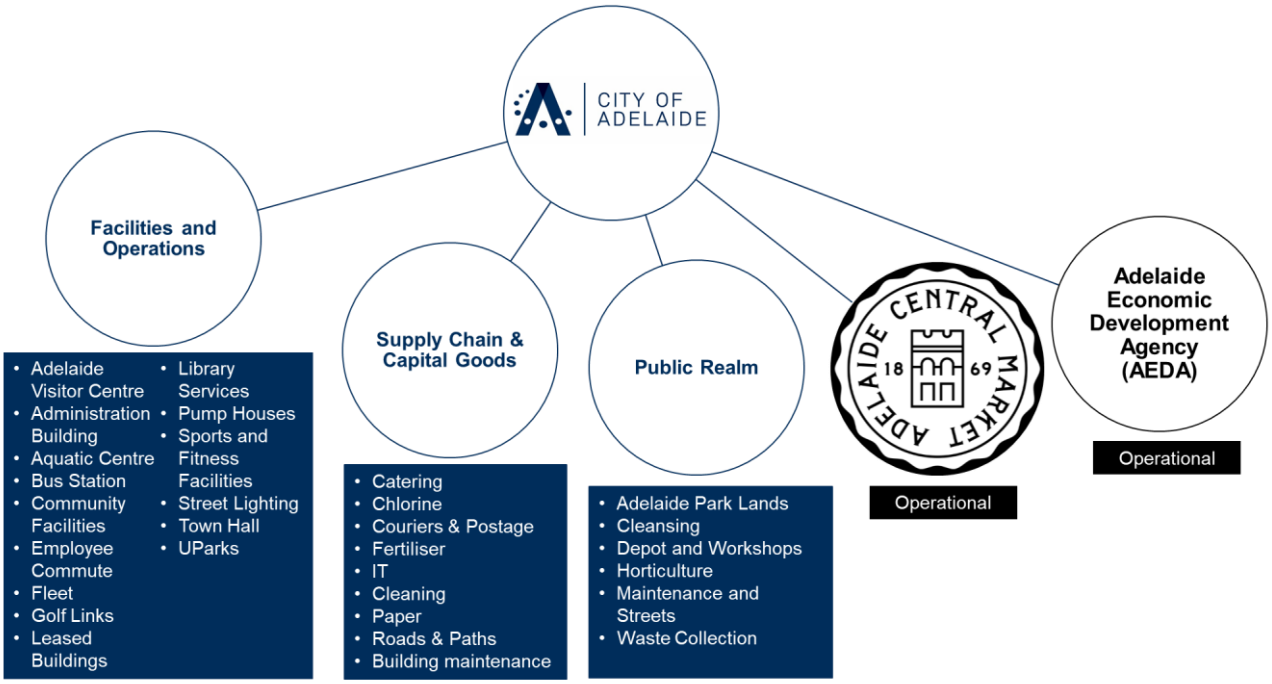
Corporate Services and Subsidiaries

- Corporate services provide effective and efficient services and insights to strengthen and grow our organisational capability and support a culture of accountability, transparency, and innovation to best enable the delivery of our community services and Subsidiaries.

Figure 1: City of Adelaide boundary map

1. Adelaide Aquatic Centre
2. North Adelaide Community Centre and Library
3. North Adelaide Golf Course
4. Park Lands North
5. Rundle Mall
6. Adelaide Visitor Information Centre
7. Adelaide City Library
8. UPark Rundle Street
9. UPark Frome Street
10. Park Lands West
11. UPark Topham Mall
12. Adelaide Town Hall
13. Colonel Light Centre
14. UPark Wyatt Street
15. UPark Pirie Flinders
16. Park Lands East
17. Adelaide Central Bus Station
18. Park Lands Central
19. Adelaide Central Market Arcade
20. Adelaide South West Community Centre
21. Box Factory Community Centre
22. Hutt Street Library
23. London Road Depot
24. Park Lands South

Figure 2: Organisational boundary - list of all activities over which City of Adelaide has full operational control



3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

The City of Adelaide organisational boundary includes emissions sources where the City is considered to have 'operational control', as defined by the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2009* and the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Guidance*.

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. 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 organisations 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

Quantified

Scope 1

- Natural gas consumption in building
- Fleet consumption (Diesel, Petrol & LPG)
- Refrigerants
- Acetylene gas consumption
- Carbon dioxide

Scope 2

- Electricity consumption

Scope 3

- Water
- Purchased goods & services.
- Cement & concrete
- Asphalt & bitumen
- Road building materials
- Natural gas extraction & production
- Couriers & postage
- Corporate waste disposal & treatment
- Business travel
- Employee commuting
- Employee working from home.
- Electricity consumption from upstream leased assets (partly quantified)
- Municipal waste contractor fuel consumption
- Electricity consumption from downstream leased assets

Non-quantified

- Events generation (New Year Eve event)
- Legal and conveyancing services
- Electricity consumption from upstream leased assets which electricity bills are paid by property owners.
- Other purchased goods and services not captured in any other scopes.

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

- Office equipment, office furniture, printers, and multifunction devices
- General staff amenities
- Stationery (excluding paper and office equipment)
- Pest control
- Short and long-term storage
- Landfills that accept Council's waste
- Electricity consumption from downstream leased assets (tenants pay bills)
- Waste generated by residents and businesses

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Draft Integrated Climate Strategy 2030

In 2023 the City of Adelaide developed an Integrated Climate Strategy 2030 and had a draft version endorsed by Council in December for public consultation. This Strategy supersedes the Carbon Neutral Strategy 2015 – 2025 and the Climate Action Plan 2022 – 2025.

The draft Integrated Climate Strategy 2030 includes an overarching target to:

Halve the city's carbon emissions by 2030 from a 2020 baseline and to be net zero by 2035

In order to achieve this, the draft Strategy includes five goals outlined below in Table 1.

Goal 1. A climate resilient city	Goal 2. A net zero city	Goal 3. A city where nature thrives	Goal 4. Transition to a decarbonised economy	Goal 5. A climate leading capital city council
Priority: A cool city with no urban heat island effect	**Priority:** All homes and businesses will be electrified and powered by renewables	**Priority:** Caring for Country in partnership with Kaurna Miyurna	**Priority:** Growth in circular economy industries in the city	**Priority:** Reduce City of Adelaide's operational carbon emissions by 75% from 2020 to 2030 and achieve absolute zero emission by 2035
Priority: Greening supported by sustainable water resources	**Priority:** Public EV charging infrastructure is available for all users, including micro-mobility, catalysing the uptake of EVs in Adelaide	**Priority:** Biodiversity, native grasslands and woodlands are protected and enhanced	**Priority:** Procurement decisions that localise supply, prioritise reuse and drive green industries	**Priority:** Transitioning our corporate fleet to zero emissions
Priority: Homes and businesses are protected from climate hazards	**Priority:** Triple the number of city workers who cycle to work, and double the number of local residents who walk to work	**Priority:** Karrawirra Pari, waterways, Adelaide Park Lands and Squares act as arteries connecting our native species	**Priority:** Zero avoidable kerbside waste to landfill ('zero waste') by 2035	**Priority:** Climate change and sustainability are integrated into how we do business

Table 1: Draft Integrated Climate Strategy 2030 Goals and Priorities

The community carbon emission target will be supported through a focus on electrification of buildings, supporting a transition to electric vehicles and micro-mobility, and increasing the uptake of active transport.

The draft Strategy also sets out a new corporate emission reduction target of a **75% decrease from 2020 to 2030, with an aspiration of absolute zero emissions by 2035.**

This will be achieved through:

- Electrifying the 13 Council buildings that still use natural gas
- Improving measurement and minimising embodied carbon in asset renewals and capital works
- Increasing diversion from landfill from 55% to 95% for Council activities and events
- Transitioning to an all-electric fleet, with 65% of passenger vehicles already zero emission
- Integrating climate change and sustainability into how we do business

The draft Strategy is undergoing community consultation in early 2024 with a view to be finalised mid-year.

City of Adelaide's 2024-2028 Strategic Plan

The City of Adelaide's 2024-2028 Strategic Plan includes four aspirations, one of which is Environment. Under this aspiration are the outcomes:

- Lead as a Low Carbon Emissions City
- A sustainable city where climate resilience is embedded in all that we do
- The status, attributes and character of our green spaces and the Park Lands are protected and strengthened

The climate mitigation targets under these outcomes are:

- Support a 50% reduction in the city's community greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 from the 2020 baseline with an ambition to be net zero by 2035.
- Increase the number of electric vehicle charging stations from 54 in line with Council's Climate Strategy
- Support the community to reduce their climate impact through the new City of Adelaide Climate Strategy
- All new dwellings built from 2025 are fully electric (no internal gas supply)
- Increase diversion from landfill for residential kerbside waste from 50% (2020) to 80% by 2030

Carbon Neutral Strategy 2015 – 2025

The City of Adelaide developed a Carbon Neutral Strategy 2015 – 2025 which outlined our aspiration to be a carbon neutral city and set specific targets, priorities, and measures of success.

In February 2021, the City of Adelaide achieved the target of carbon neutrality for our city's operations.

The key priority areas identified to achieve carbon neutrality are listed below under Emission reduction actions, and these have been updated based on the new draft Integrated Climate Strategy 2030.

Climate Action Plan 2022– 2025

To conclude the last three years of the Carbon Neutral Strategy 2015–2025, a Climate Action Plan 2022 – 2025 was developed and approved by Council in May 2023. It was developed in consultation with our community, based on hundreds of conversations and suggestions.

This Plan documents our ongoing effort under four themes:

- An electrified city
- A mobile population
- A green and resilient community
- A leading Council

Carbon Neutral Adelaide Action Plan 2016-2021

Carbon Neutral Adelaide was a strategic partnership between the City of Adelaide and Government of South Australia to make the City of Adelaide community one of the world's first carbon neutral cities.

The Carbon Neutral Adelaide Action Plan 2016-2021 set out 104 actions for Council and Government under five key emissions reduction pathways, to progress carbon neutrality for the city.

The Action Plan was concluded in 2021 and a final report was published. Of the 104 actions in the Carbon Neutral Adelaide Action Plan, 98 (approximately 94%) are completed, will continue to be delivered as standard practice by state government agencies and the City of Adelaide, or have been superseded by other initiatives that will achieve similar outcomes.

Emissions reduction actions

The Council has identified and implemented key projects to reduce operational carbon emission and enable the City of Adelaide to become a Climate Active certified carbon neutral organisation. These have been updated based on the new draft Integrated Climate Strategy 2030.

- Improving buildings – Improving past savings to make our buildings perform better, save money on bills, and contribute to staff comfort and wellbeing. Under the new draft Integrated Climate Strategy 2030 there is a key focus on electrifying all buildings that still use natural gas.

- 100% renewable electricity – The City of Adelaide entered into a 100% renewable energy contract for all Council's operations that came into effect 1st July 2020 which reduces the Council's operational emissions by approximately 50%. The electricity in the contract is delivered by Clements Gap Wind Farm in mid north of South Australia and two new solar farms on the Eyre Peninsular (Streaky Bay) and south-east of South.

- Zero emissions transport – This is a key focus of the new draft Integrated Climate Strategy 2030. The City of Adelaide now has 24% zero emissions vehicles, charged with 100% renewable electricity. 65% of light passenger vehicles are electric, exceeding the internal target of 50% by 2025, two years earlier. In September 2022, Council took delivery of the first fully electric Hino truck in South Australia - Hino SEA 300-85. All the Rundle Mall shuttles, small and street sweepers, and golf carts are 100% electric battery vehicles as well as more than half of the horticulture team utility 'gators. Seven of the 11 medium sized street sweepers are fully electric, replacing 4 former diesel models.

- Sustainable procurement – Choosing products based on their social and environmental credential reduces the Council's emissions and is also a powerful way to make positive changes in the market. Under the new draft Integrated Climate Strategy 2030 we will increase our focus on procurement as an opportunity to reduce our Scope 3 emissions, as part of integrating climate change and sustainability into how we do business.

- Waste and recycling at work – The Council is diverting more waste away from landfill for productive uses. A Resource Recovery (Organics, Recycling and Waste) Strategy and Action Plan 2020 – 2028 was adopted by Council in November 2020 and has been incorporated into the new draft Integrated Climate Strategy 2030. The roll-out of a new 8-stream resource recovery program was implemented from 17 January 2022, for the City of Adelaide's internal operations, businesses, and facilities. The program provides new separated waste bins and a re-designed 'back-end system' of waste management including a new contract for waste and recycling collections, engagement with cleaning contractors and reorganisation of waste rooms.

- Solar power on Council buildings – Solar panels are installed on Adelaide Town Hall, Adelaide Aquatic Centre, UPark Topham Mall and UPark Pirie Flinders, in addition to those on the Adelaide Central Market, Adelaide Central Bus Station, London Road Depot and UPark Rundle. These solar panels generated more than 1,350 MWh of electricity in FY23 and about 83% of electricity generated was used for Council's own daily operations.

- LED streetlights – Completing LED replacement for all of Council's 5,000 streetlight assets across the

city, which accounts for ~30% of total corporate electricity use.

- Carbon neutral certification – City of Adelaide has been certified as carbon neutral under Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations since FY2019/20 and committed to an on-going certification.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO_2-e (without uplift)	Total tCO_2-e (with uplift)
Base year:	2018–19	27,657.00	N/A
Year 1	2019–20	24,608.77	N/A
Year 2	2020–21	11,764.79	N/A
Year 3	2021–22	12,152.38	N/A
Year 4	2022–23	12,458.77	N/A

Significant changes in emissions

Emission source	Current year (tCO_2-e)	Previous year (tCO_2-e)	Reason for change
Natural gas consumption	3,073.98	2,810.98	More natural gas was consumed across Council building, possibly due to a colder winter
Computer and technical services	1,264,49 tCO_2-e	1,089.72 tCO_2-e	More IT spend in FY2023 than FY2022.

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

Certified brand name	Product used
Opal Australian Paper	Reflex Carbon Neutral 100% Recycled Copy Paper A3 80gsm White Ream 500
Opal Australian Paper	Reflex Carbon Neutral 100% Recycled Copy Paper A3 80gsm White Carton 3 Reams
Opal Australian Paper	Reflex Carbon Neutral 100% Recycled Copy Paper A4 80gsm White Carton 5 Reams
Opal Australian Paper	Reflex Coloured Copy Paper A4 80gsm Sand Ream 500
Opal Australian Paper	Reflex Coloured Copy Paper A4 80gsm Yellow Ream 500
Opal Australian Paper	Reflex Coloured Copy Paper A4 80gsm Pink Ream 500
Winc (manufactured by Opal Australian Paper)	Winc Carbon Neutral 100% Recycled Copy Paper A4 80gsm White Carton 5 Reams
Winc (manufactured by Opal Australian Paper)	Winc Carbon Neutral 20% Recycled Copy Paper A3 80gsm White Ream 500

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Scope 1 emissions (t CO_2-e)	Scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	Scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	Total emissions (t CO_2-e)
Accommodation and facilities	-	-	1.42	1.42
Chemicals	-	-	170.24	170.24
Cleaning and chemicals	-	-	321.67	321.67
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	-	-	-	-
Construction Materials and Services	-	-	544.51	544.51
Electricity	-	-	-	-
Food	-	-	220.31	220.31
Horticulture and agriculture	-	-	136.44	136.44
ICT services and equipment	-	-	1,873.18	1,873.18
Industrial gases	25.44	-	-	25.44
Office equipment and supplies	-	-	2.98	2.98
Postage, courier and freight	-	-	65.26	65.26
Refrigerants	607.27	-	-	607.27
Roads and landscape	-	-	12.54	12.54
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	2,545.43	-	528.55	3,073.98
Transport (air)	-	-	8.43	8.43
Transport (land and sea)	789.46	-	971.74	1,761.20
Transport (fuel)	131.33	-	32.27	163.60
Waste	-	-	2,291.94	2,291.94
Water	-	-	569.11	569.11
Working from home	-	-	15.97	15.97
Total	**4,098.92**	**-**	**7,766.58**	**11,865.50**

Uplift factors

An uplift factor is an upwards adjustment to the total carbon inventory to account for relevant emissions that cannot 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
5% to account for any uncertainty	593.27
Total of all uplift factors (tCO_2-e)	593.27
Total emissions footprint to offset (tCO_2-e) *(total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)*	**12,459**

6.CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears approach to offsetting. The total emissions to offset are 12,459 tCO_2-e. Of the total eligible offsets used, 474 were previously banked and an additional 12,000 were purchased and retired. 15 units are remaining and have been banked for future use.

Co-benefits

The City of Adelaide's approach to carbon offsetting is to prioritize South Australian and then Australian offsets that deliver multiple co-benefits to local communities. The City of Adelaide will also purchase international offsets units that have met the offset integrity principles of the Australian Government Climate Active's Organisation Standard when the co-benefits of locally sourced offsets do not outweigh their additional cost.

The City of Adelaide's offsets and co-benefits for FY2022/23 include:

- **Mt Sandy Biodiversity + My Son Hoan Loc Solar**

  Mount Sandy brings together Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities of Australia by promoting traditional land management for biodiversity conservation. This project protects a rare pocket of wetlands and woodlands between the Coorong National Park and Lake Albert. As one of the last remaining areas of native vegetation in the region, the land forms a strategic wildlife corridor and is of great significance to the Ngarrindjeri people, the indigenous local nation.

  For the purpose of receiving credits to offset carbon emissions under the Climate Active program, this project is paired with a solar energy project in Vietnam's Ninh Thuan province. This project drives Vietnam towards a greener, fairer future. It displaces fossil fuels with renewable power, mitigating the harmful greenhouse gas emissions that are destroying our planet. It boosts local economies by employing local workers and paying them sustainable wages to end poverty.

- **Rio Anapu-Pacaja Forest Protection**

  The Rio Anapu-Pacaja Forest Protection project is situated in the northwest of Brazil, Para state, in the micro-region of Portel, and aims to conserve 165,707 hectares of the Brazilian Amazon. Around 50% of the population in this region are rural communities, who have historically relied on subsistence agriculture and wood extraction to survive. In recent years the forest has become increasingly degraded due to unplanned timber logging and grazing activities, with high levels of land grabbing and land conflict putting increasing pressure on native forest dwellers. With the aim to strengthen local governance and put an end to illegal logging in the region, the project has been working closely with the local Riverine people and traditional rural villagers around the project area, to gain their land tenure documents and eventually full freehold title deeds.

- **Hubei Pankou Hydro**
  This hydropower project uses water from a local river to generate clean electricity. This reduces the country's dependence on fossil fuels, provides skilled and non-skilled jobs for locals, and improves the local environment by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active 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 reporting periods**	**Eligible quantity banked for future reporting periods**	**Eligible quantity used for this reporting period**	**Percentage of total (%)**
Hubei Duhe Pankou Hydropower Plant	CER	ANREU	28 October 2022	1,126,391,282-1,126,391,781	CP2	-	500	26	0	474	3.81%
My Son - Hoan Loc Viet Solar Energy Project *Stapled to:* Mount Sandy Conservation, South Australia	VCU ABU	Verra N/A	10 October 2023 12 October 2023	15757-716097613-716101612-VCS-VCU-264-VER-VN-1-1958-01012021-31122021-0 2019/4003 VOL 003 60776-64775	2021 N/A	- 4,000	4,000 -	0 -	0 -	4,000 -	32.14%
Rio Anapu-Pacaja REDD Project	VCU	Verra	06 October 2023	11291-314877883-314885882-VCS-VCU-1531-VER-BR-14-2252-01012017-31122017-1	2017	-	8,000	0	15	7,985	64.05%
									Total offsets retired this report and used in this report	**12,459**	
									Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports	**15**	

Type of offset units	Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)	Percentage of total
Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs)	474	3.80%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	11,985	96.20%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

The following RECs have been surrendered to reduce electricity emissions under the market-based reporting method.

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	16,461
2. Other RECs	0

* LGCs in this table only include those surrendered voluntarily (including through PPA arrangements) and does not include those surrendered in relation to the LRET, Greenpower, and jurisdictional renewables.

Project supported by LGC purchase	Project location	Eligible unit type	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Fuel source	Quantity (MWh)
Yatpool Solar Farm - Solar PV - Vic	VIC	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVVCV0	26735-30162	2023	Solar	3,428
Yatpool Solar Farm - Solar PV - Vic	VIC	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVVCV0	56691-60623	2023	Solar	3,933
Yatpool Solar Farm - Solar PV - Vic	VIC	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVVCV0	45180-49368	2023	Solar	4,189
Streaky Bay Energy Project - Solar - SA	SA	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVSAP2	1753-2005	2023	Solar	253
Streaky Bay Energy Project - Solar - SA	SA	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVSAP2	1431-1752	2023	Solar	322
Streaky Bay Energy Project - Solar - SA	SA	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVSAP2	1149-1430	2023	Solar	282

Project supported by LGC purchase	Project location	Eligible unit type	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Fuel source	Quantity (MWh)
Streaky Bay Energy Project - Solar - SA	SA	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVSAP2	813-1148	2023	Solar	336
Streaky Bay Energy Project - Solar - SA	SA	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVSAP2	433-812	2023	Solar	380
Streaky Bay Energy Project - Solar - SA	SA	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVSAP2	1-432	2023	Solar	432
Coonalpyn SF - Solar - SA	SA	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVSAM3	2856-2906	2023	Solar	51
Coonalpyn SF - Solar - SA	SA	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVSAM3	2425-2855	2023	Solar	431
Coonalpyn SF - Solar - SA	SA	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVSAM3	1887-2424	2023	Solar	538
Coonalpyn SF - Solar - SA	SA	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVSAM3	1370-1886	2023	Solar	517
Coonalpyn SF - Solar - SA	SA	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVSAM3	722-1369	2023	Solar	648
Coonalpyn SF - Solar - SA	SA	LGC	REC Registry	26/10/2023	SRPVSAM3	1-721	2023	Solar	721
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									**16,461**

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A.

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 CO_2-e)	Renewable percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	1,052,656	0	5%
Total non-grid electricity	**1,052,656**	**0**	**5%**
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	16,461,000	0	80%
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)	3,682,784	0	18%
Residual Electricity	-554,507	-529,554	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**21,196,440**	**0**	**103%**
Total grid electricity	**19,589,277**	**0**	**98%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**20,641,933**	**0**	**103%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**-554,507**	**-529,554**	
Scope 2	-489,694	-467,658	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	-64,812	-61,896	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**0**	**0**	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**102.69%**
Mandatory	**17.84%**
Voluntary	**79.75%**
Behind the meter	**5.10%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	**-467.66**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	**-61.90**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**0.00**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**0.00**
Total emissions liability (t CO_2-e)	**0.00**

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 (kg CO_2-e)**	**Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO_2-e)**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO_2-e)**
SA	19,589,277	19,589,277	4,897,319	1,567,142	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	**19,589,277**	**19,589,277**	**4,897,319**	**1,567,142**	**0**	**0**
SA	1,052,656	1,052,656	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	**1,052,656**	**1,052,656**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**20,641,933**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	**4,897.32**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	**1,567.14**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**4,897.32**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**1,567.14**
Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)	**6,464.46**

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. They have been non-quantified due to one of the following reasons:

1. **Immaterial** <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
2. **Cost effective** Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.
3. **Data unavailable** Data is unavailable, but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.
4. **Maintenance** Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified.

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
Events generation (New Year Eve event)	Data unavailable (uplift applied)
Legal and conveyancing services	Immaterial
Electricity consumption from upstream leased assets which electricity bills are paid by the property owners	Immaterial
Other purchased goods and services not captured in any other scopes	Not cost-effective to quantify relative to expected size (uplift applied)

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources.

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to an organisations 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.

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

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Office equipment	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be small compared to the total emissions. **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** We have not previously accounted for this source within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically account for this activity within their boundary.
Office furniture	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be small compared to the total emissions. **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** We have not previously accounted for this source within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically account for this activity within their boundary.
Printers and multifunction devices	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be small compared to the total emissions from stationary energy and fuel emissions, especially given they are run on 100% renewable electricity. **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
						Outsourcing: We have not previously accounted for this source within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically account for this activity within their boundary.
Stationery (excluding paper and office equipment)	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be small compared to the total emissions **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** We have not previously accounted for this source within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically account for this activity within their boundary.
Pest control	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be small compared to the total emissions **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** We have not previously accounted for this source within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically account for this activity within their boundary.
Short-term and long-term storage (excludes document storage)	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be small compared to the total emissions **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
						Outsourcing: We have not previously accounted for this source within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically account for this activity within their boundary.
Waste generated by residents and businesses	Y	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be material. **Influence:** We have limited ability to influence the emissions from this source. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** We account for this emissions source in our community-wide inventory, rather than our corporate inventory, as we do not have operational control. With the exception of a small amount of community waste collected at our depot facility.
Downstream leased assets that lease Council's properties and pay utility retailers directly	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be small compared to the total emissions **Influence:** We have limited ability to influence the emissions from this source. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** We account for this emissions source in our community-wide inventory, rather than our corporate inventory, as we do not have operational control.

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