

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

HEARTWOOD NATURAL HARMONY

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION CY2023

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement

HEARTWOOD

NATURAL HARMONY



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Heartwood Natural Harmony Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2023 – 31 December 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. <i>Alex Wilson</i>
	Alex Wilson Director 30/4/24



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

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Version August 2023.



1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	38 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% ACCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Heartwood
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	30/4/24 Cool Planet Next technical assessment due: CY 2025 report

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This organisation certification is for the business operations of Heartwood Natural Harmony Pty Ltd (Heartwood), ABN 26 629 820 211.

The scope of this certification covers the Australian business operations of Heartwood.

The certification does not include the embodied emission associated with products sold within the store.

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for CY2023 reporting period.

Organisation description

Heartwood Natural Harmony Pty Ltd (Heartwood), ABN 26 629 820 211 is a multi-brand clean beauty retailer, specialising in Indian sandalwood wellbeing products and experiences. Heartwood sells over 80 clean beauty brands, amongst which our brand of Indian sandalwood products is the hero. Heartwood's products include Incense, perfume, skincare, jewellery and with services include facials, massages and the ability to make Eau de Parfum at an inhouse personalised perfume bar.

The organisation boundary approach taken complies with the Climate Active Standard for Carbon Neutral Organisations and is based on the operational control approach to the measurement of greenhouse gases.

Heartwood has one location at 35A Napoleon Street, Cottesloe WA 6011.



3. EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

This is a small organisation certification, which uses the standard Climate Active small organisation 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. 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 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

- AccommodationCarbon neutral products
- and servicesCleaning and chemicals
- Electricity
- Food
- ICT services and equipment
- Professional services
- Land and sea transport
- Office equipment and supplies
- Postage, courier and freight
- Refrigerants
- Stationary energy and fuels
- Transport (air)
- Transport (land and sea)
- Waste
- Water
- Any other quantified relevant emissions source

Non-quantified

N/A

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Embodied emissions of third-party products sold within Heartwood.

Optionally included

N/A



4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Heartwood has a modest carbon footprint with many measures already undertaken to reduce its carbon emissions.

Heartwood has committed to a 10% reduction of its carbon emissions to revenue intensity by 2027 based on a 2022 base year.

The emissions intensity in 2022 was 0.21 tC0₂-e/revenue.

In this years (CY2023) reporting period carbon intensity of revenue is 0.35, an increase of 66%.

The primary reason for this increase is a number of new emission sources:

- Accommodation (domestic hotel 3 stars)
- Cleaning
- Road freight
- Taxi and hire car
- Insurance
- Advertising services
- Transport air (short economy class flights)

These emission sources total 9.384 tC02-e, 56% of the increase.

The remaining increase is attributable to the growth of the business (including doubling the spa capacity of the store) which includes:

- Postal services
- Staff commuting (diesel oil post 2004)
- Electricity

Heartwood will continue to meet its commitments by:

Reduce electricity emissions by 10% by 2027 based on a 2023 base year.

This will be achieved by:

- Turning off towel warmers when possible.
- Reducing AC use, ensuring system is turned off at night, setting appropriate temperature points and prioritising the use of the smaller energy efficiency split system installed rather than the older larger unit.
- Ensuring renovations take energy efficiency and thermal performance principles into account.
- Talking to their landlord about installing solar panels.
- Exploring the upgrade of window lights left on overnight to LEDs.

Heartwood will continue to try and reduce staff commuting emissions by encouraging staff to carpool.



Emissions reduction actions

Heartwood implemented the following actions to reduce emissions during the reporting period:

- Printing and stationary (-2%) Minor reduction in printing needed.
- Paper (-14%) migrating to a digital workspace, which reduced the amount of paper used.
- Staff commuting petrol (-34%) Increase in carpooling between staff.
- Waste (-8%) increase in recycling from staff members.
- Water (-14%) reduction in water usage through more efficient use of the washing machine.



5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year							
Total tCO2-eTotal tCO2-e(without uplift)(with uplift)							
Base year:	2022	18.70		19.64			
Year 1:	2023	35.77		37.56			

Significant changes in emissions

Significant changes in emissions								
Emission source	Previous year emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change					
Electricity (scope 2)	8799.81	9881.09	Renovations that doubled the capacity of spa clients and increased electricity use.					

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products, services, buildings or precincts

N/A.



Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Scope 1 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Total emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55
Cleaning and chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction materials and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electricity	0.00	9.88	0.75	10.63
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Horticulture and agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.65
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office equipment and supplies	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	6.07	6.07
Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Professional services	0.00	0.00	7.63	7.63
Refrigerants	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.60
Roads and landscape	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary energy (solid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (air)	0.00	0.00	2.72	2.72
Transport (land and sea)	2.28	0.00	0.57	2.85
Waste	0.00	0.00	2.73	2.73
Water	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19
Total emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	2.88	9.88	23.01	35.77



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
mandatory 5% uplift for small organisations	1.79
Total of all uplift factors (tCO ₂ -e)	1.79
Total emissions footprint to offset (tCO ₂ -e) (total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)	37.56



6.CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	37	100%

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 (%)
Merepah Fire Project	ACCU	ANREU	30 Apr 2024	3,803,862,188 – 3,803,862,220	2020-21	-	33	0	0	33	86%
Central Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (CALFA) Project	ACCU	ANREU	30 Apr 2024	3,785,079,508 – 3,785,079,512	2018-19	-	5	0	0	5	14%
Total eligible offsets retired and u									sed for this report	38	
Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports									0		



Co-benefits

Arnhem Land Fire Abatement

Combining traditional Indigenous knowledge with modern technologies, controlled savanna fire management is one of the Clean Energy Regulator's carbon abatement methods. Early dry season burning creates a patchwork of firebreaks that can limit the number and size of destructive late-season wildfires. The savanna fire management methods aim to reduce the frequency and severity of late dry season fires in savannas, resulting in fewer greenhouse gas emissions. The 2018 method also credits for increased carbon stored in the landscape as a result of the change in fire patterns.

"The scheme provides a source of funding for Traditional Owners to be able to realise their aspirations for Country," Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (ALFA) Chief Executive Officer, Dr Jennifer Ansell, said.

"Undertaking fire management in a way that is culturally responsive requires extensive funds - it's employing people, getting people out on remote Country, and doing it in a way that people are in control of, in charge of and making decisions around."

ALFA was created by Traditional Owners and Aboriginal ranger groups in western Arnhem Land involved in the operation of the West Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (WALFA) project - the first savanna fire abatement project anywhere in the world, covering 28,000 square kilometres of land.

Today, ALFA has grown to support multiple project partners in Arnhem Land in their engagement in the carbon industry, working to protect, preserve, and care for the environment through bushfire management activities across over 80,000 square kilometres of land.

The co-benefits of savanna fire management projects are extensive. For ALFA, the flow-on positive effects for Traditional Owners in Arnhem Land can be seen across a range of environmental, cultural, social and economic co-benefits.

Clive Nunggarrgalu is a Traditional Landowner and ranger coordinator in south east Arnhem Land. He explains "Our ranger groups do the same thing every year for the fire season. We get together and catch up with all the Landowners to talk about what they want to do. If they want to come out to do burning, we can take them. If it's the Learning on Country (LoC) kids from school, we can take them out and show them the country and talk about everything that we do with the ranger group. We have Songlines all along, we talk about the Songlines and explain to the kids when they work with us."

Since the company was created and WALFA was registered to participate, ALFA has expanded to support projects right throughout Arnhem Land. To date, ALFA has earned over 4,800,000 Australian carbon credit units (ACCUs) under savanna fire management methods. Each ACCU represents one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent avoided by the project, and ACCUs earned can then be sold. Through the production and sale of carbon credits, ALFA has been able to fund its project partners to deliver community identified projects, such as recording rock art knowledge, cultural site maintenance, education, ecological monitoring and women's ranger programs. There are benefits to Country through fire management, and benefits through the reinvestment of funds to other community priorities. "It has been incredible to see ALFA's project partners be able to have an independent income stream they can use to invest in their own projects and also to be able to use that income to leverage additional funds," Dr Ansell said.

Traditional Owners in the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area, which makes up nearly half of the WALFA project, used carbon credit income and philanthropic funding to finance the creation and early operations of the Nawarddeken Academy. A unique model of bi-cultural, community-driven education in the remote communities of western Arnhem Land, the Nawarddeken Academy now operates three independent registered schools providing full-time education on country.

"The future is looking bright for the carbon industry. ALFA is particularly excited about the strengthening of climate policies, future method developments and the strong growth in the demand and price of ACCUs. The scheme allows ALFA to maximise opportunities to deliver funding to support project partners in Arnhem Land undertake savanna fire management as well as deliver of broader land management and community development aspirations," Dr Ansell concluded.



Merepah Fire Project

Merepah Fire Project is located on Merepah Station, a pastoral lease west of Coen, Queensland, and started in 2013. The property lease is held by the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation (ILSC), the ILSC is transitioning the lease over the next 5 to 10 years to Moompa Awu Aboriginal Corporation (MAAC), which represents the Traditional Owners of the property. The Merepah fire project is a combined effort between MAAC and ILSC including planned aerial burning with strategic ground burning and positioning of fire breaks, in conjunction with back burning and fire suppression when required.

The fire project is overseen by ILSC's Carbon & Environment team, and operations are undertaken by ILSC's Indigenous Station staff and MAAC with aerial burning support from Bush Heritage Australia's Fire Coordinator, Richard Geddes. Traditional Owners (TOs) have been working on the station and becoming increasingly involved in the fire project over several years, this includes conducting firebreaks, road maintenance and aerial burning, as well as being involved in the cattle operations and day-to-day station operations. There are multiple benefits from this project: environmental, saving the grass for the cattle; cultural, preserving traditions; community involvement, the elders are happy with the burning project on the property and were involved by coming along to family meetings and culture camp (this was the health country plan meeting which involved 50 family members attending). There are two young family members working on the property full time, the others have been engaged in casual short-term contacts working on the station and involved in the family meeting. Once MAAC are fully managing the project, they aim to spend carbon trading revenue on: i) fire operations (helicopter hire, fuel, equipment etc.), ii) station equipment (tools, vehicles etc.) and iii) to set up a nature and culture ranger base and tourism centre on the property.



7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A



APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACCU Retirement info:

Transa	action Def	ails											Logged in as: Nicholas Cayzer / Industry Use	er
Transad	Transaction details appart below													
Transaca	.ON Oftens ap	pear below.												
O Tra	nsaction Sur	cessfully Approved												
Transa	ction ID		AU33443											
Curren	t Status		Completed (4	0										
Status	Date		30/04/2024 11 30/04/2024 0	:27:24 (AEST) 1:27:24 (GMT)										
Transa	ction Type		Cancellation (,4)										
Transa	ction Initiate	ar	Cayzer, Nicho	Jas										
Transa	ction Appre	ver	Cayzer, Nicho	Jas										
Comm	ent		Voluntary retir	ement on behalf c	of Heartwood Natural H	armony Pty Ltd (/	ABN 26 629 820	211)						
Transfer	ring Accou	at						Acquiring Accou	nt					
Accour	nt /	AU-3287						Account Number	AU-1068					
Accour	nt Name	GAIA INVESTMENTS (AUST) PTY LTD						Account Name	Australia Volu Account	ntary Cancellation				
Accourt	nt Holder	GAIA INVESTMENTS (AUST) PTY LTD						Account Holder	Commonweal	th of Australia				
Transac	tion Blocks													
Party	Type	Transaction Type	Original CP	Current CP	ERF Project ID	NGER Facility	Y ID NGE	ER Facility Name	Safeguard	Kyoto Project #	Vintage	Expiry Date	Serial Range	Quantity
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP100772						2020-21		3,803,862,188 - 3,803,862,220	33
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP100947						2018-19		3,785,079,508 - 3,785,079,512	5
Transac	tion Status	History												
Status	Date						Status Code							
30/04/2 30/04/2	024 11:27:2 2024 01:27:7	4 (AEST) 4 (GMT)					Completed (4)							
30/04/2	:024 11:27:2 2024 01:27:7	4 (AEST) (4 (GMT)					Proposed (1)							
30/04/2	2024 11:27:2	.4 (AEST) (4 (GMT)					Account Holder	Approved (97)						
30/04/2	1024 11:26:3 2024 01:26:7	B (AEST) B (GMT)					Avaiting Account	nt Holder Approval (95)						



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 location-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 certified - Precinct/Building (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Precinct/Building (LRET)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Electricity products (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Electricity products (LRET)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - 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)	3,535	0	19%
Residual electricity	15,109	13,749	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	3,535	0	19%
Total grid electricity	18,644	13,749	19%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	18,644	13,749	19%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	15,109	13,749	
Scope 2	13,448	12,238	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	1,660	1,511	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	18.96%
Mandatory	18.96%
Voluntary	0.00%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	12.24
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	1.51
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	12.24
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	1.51
Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)	13.75
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 No operati			ot under onal 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)
WA	18,644	18,644	9,881	746	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	18,644	18,644	9,881	746	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	0	0	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	18,644					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	9.88
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	0.75
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	9.88
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	0.75
Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)	10.63

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts	Electricity consumed in Climate Active certified building/precinct (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
N/A	0	0
Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. The Active member through their building or precinct certification. This electr location-based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced a market-based method is outlined as such in the market-based summary	ese electricity emissions have been o ricity consumption is also included in s renewable electricity by the building r table.	ffset by another Climate the market based and g/precinct under the

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO₂-e)
N/A	0	0
Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. Th	ese electricity emissions have been o	ffset by another Climate

Active active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been onset by another Climate Active member through their electricity product certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location-based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the electricity product under the market-based method is outlined as such in the market-based summary table.



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. They have been non-quantified due to <u>one</u> 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. <u>Data unavailable</u> 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		
N/A			

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

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



APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to this organisation's 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. <u>Size</u> The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.
- 2. <u>Influence</u> The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.
- <u>Risk</u> 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.
- <u>Outsourcing</u> 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 or precincts.



Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Embodied emissions of third-party products sold.	Y	N	N	N	N	 Size: The emissions sources are difficult to quantify due to the number of different suppliers used. The emissions may be sizable due to the small emissions generated by Heartwood's electricity use. 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 undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.





Climate Active

An Australian Government Initiative