



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

JARDAN AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION

FY2023-24


Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Jardan Australia Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	Financial Year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024 Arrears report
DECLARATION	<p><i>To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this public disclosure statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.</i></p>  <p>Name of signatory: Michael Garnham Position of signatory: Managing Director 27/02/25</p>



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

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Version 9.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	1,574 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	3.05% ACCUs & 96.95% CERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	192.66%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: EnergyLink Services Pty Ltd
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date: FY2022/23 Organisation: EnergyLink Services Next technical assessment due: FY 2025/26

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2.CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This certification includes all emissions associated with the business operations of Jordan Australia Pty Ltd for FY2023-24.¹

Organisation description

Jordan, (ABN 27 005 256 397) crafts premium, Australian-made furniture with a commitment to sustainability that spans the entire product lifecycle. Guided by a philosophy of making small, meaningful changes every day, we strive for lasting, positive impacts. Our manufacturing takes place in Melbourne, with showrooms across Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth, and Byron Bay. Proudly certified under Climate Active since 2012, Jordan was the first furniture brand in Australia to achieve carbon neutral status. Now in our 11th year of maintaining this certification, we continue to uphold ambitious goals across environmental, social, and economic pillars—planet, people, and prosperity.

Jordan transparently discloses its performance against these goals in our GRI Sustainability Report, which we encourage readers of this PDS to access via our website:

<https://www.jordan.com.au/pages/sustainability>.

Jordan has taken an operational control approach in establishing the boundary of this certification.

¹ The emissions associated with the materials and manufacturing of sold products are not included in this certification. The organisation certification covers the emissions associated with the business operations of Jordan Australia Pty Ltd.

3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Inside the emissions boundary

All emission sources listed in the emissions boundary are part of the carbon neutral claim.

Quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are quantified in the carbon inventory. This may include emissions that are not identified as arising due to the operations of the certified entity, however are **optionally included**.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. 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

Accommodation and facilities
Cleaning and chemicals
Carbon Neutral Products and services
Electricity
Food
ICT services and equipment
Office equipment and supplies
Postage, courier and freight
Professional services
Refrigerants
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)
Transport (air)
Transport (land and sea)
Taxi and Uber
Water
Waste
Working From home

Non-quantified

Lubricants and greases

Optionally included

N/A

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Product disposal
Product materials
Consumer transport
Packaging materials and supplies

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Jardan's emission reduction strategy is based on the below action plan.

	The organisation's annual production of greenhouse gases will be comprehensively accounted for through a greenhouse gas emissions inventory. The inventory (and this statement) is developed and compiled in accordance with the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations.
Measure	This means the inventory and report are developed in a clear, factual, neutral, and understandable manner, based on clearly documented and archived information that constitutes a complete audit trail. Specific exclusions or inclusions are identified and justified, assumptions disclosed, and appropriate references provided for the methodologies applied and the data sources used.
Set Objectives	Objectives for managing/reducing emissions have been made and integrated into the business planning process through written policies and management plans. Stated objectives should be SMART: specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timely.
Avoid	Implementation of emission management plans prioritise low cost/cost neutral, behavioural change actions which avoid the production of emissions. These 'low hanging fruit' opportunities will be implemented, and their success will be documented and communicated.
Reduce	Efficiency options will be evaluated, implemented, and monitored. Savings generated should ideally be re-invested into new energy and resource efficiency initiatives to generate further emission reductions.
Switch	Opportunities to de-carbonise energy sources or business practices will be assessed and implemented.
Evaluate	Progress is continually measured against set objectives using appropriate monitoring and accounting methodologies and transparent reporting processes.
Offset	The purchase of offsets aligns with the organisations culture and philosophy. A portfolio of offset products is procured and retired to meet emission reduction targets (if required).
Report	Progress against set objectives is reported over time to meet voluntary and/or Climate Active certification obligations. This includes a description of emission reduction measures compared against the base year actions to be taken moving forward.

As Jardan is a growing organisation, it is expected that gross emissions may slightly increase over time, and emissions are expected to increase by approximately 8% on average. As such, Jardan is opting to report and track emissions reduction on an emissions intensity basis and commit to reduce the emissions intensity (emissions per m³ of furniture shipped to customers) by 30% by 2028-29 against 2019-2020 baseline, noting that a 15% emissions intensity reduction has already been achieved on 2023-24 against 2019-20 baseline.

Whilst the initial target was a 30% reduction by 2023-24, this was not achieved due to a number of factors, mainly:

- 2019-20 baseline was impacted by COVID-19, which lowered the emissions;
- Business growth and increase in staff numbers; and
- Limited opportunities to reduce its organisation emissions as it has already purchased LGCs for electricity (no Scope 2 emissions) and limited fuel consumption. Jordan's organisation emissions are mostly made of Scope 3 (supply chain) emissions, and there are currently limited viable options to reduce emissions associated with supply chain.

Emissions intensity (and product shipment volumes) are shown in the table below:

Emissions Intensity		
	m ³ product shipped	tCO ₂ -e/m ³
2019-20	10,012.89	0.182
2020-21	11,302.69	0.165
2021-22	14,661.55	0.145
2022-23	12,367.94	0.197
2023-24	10,078.30	0.156

This reduction will be achieved by the following actions:

- Utilising green (renewable) power in our showrooms well as offsetting energy consumption by adding additional solar panels to our various sites.
- Solar PV systems at the Scoresby, Sydney, Perth and Melbourne showroom are now fully operational.
- Waste management strategies to reduce timber waste volumes as well as recycling initiatives to eliminate timber ending up in landfill.
- Increase use of local suppliers.
- Continue the replacement of our car with electric/hybrid ones.
- Ongoing reporting and target setting under the GRI reporting framework.

Emissions reduction actions

Jordan have implemented a number of emission reduction actions through the lifetime of the NCOS/Climate Active certification. These include:

- Conducting Stage 1 and Stage 2 lighting upgrades at three facilities;
- Running a company wide 'switch off' campaign;
- Offering end of life recycling services for customers' furniture;
- Offering refurbishment services to avoid the need to incur the emissions associated with building new furniture where possible.
- Purchasing carbon neutral paper; and
- Optimising inventory management to prioritise sea freight over air freight for raw materials used in the production process, which has continued to reduced air freight volumes.

Jordan continues to strive to reduce emissions where possible, including through upgrading equipment such as lighting or motors, purchasing carbon neutral products or installing solar PV systems. Jordan will monitor and assess capital upgrade opportunities as they arise moving forward. Jordan is also engaging with staff to help identify opportunities to reduce emissions and explore opportunities to procure lower carbon/ certified carbon neutral freight service providers.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Year 1:	2012–13	1,100.75	1,100.75
Year 2:	2013–14	1,301.34	1,301.34
Year 3:	2014–15	1,349.05	1,349.05
Year 4:	2015-16	1,445.51	1,445.51
Year 5:	2016-17	1,533.52	1,533.52
Year 6:	2017-18	1,698.07	1,698.07
Year 7:	2018-19	1,705.16	1,705.16
Year 8:	2019-20	1,734.55	1,821.28
Year 9:	2020-21	1,864.92	1,864.92
Year 10:	2021-22	2,074.51	2,126.37
Year 11:	2022-23	2,376.80	2,436.22
Year 12:	2023-24	1,573.68	1,573.68

Significant changes in emissions

Significant changes in emissions			
Emission source	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change
Commercial and Industrial Waste	165.70	545.43	Increased commercial and industrial waste due to issues with our timber waste recycling.
Medium Car: unknown fuel	0.00	318.13	Previous year, staff commuting by car was included under Large Car.

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
N/A	N/A

Emissions summary

The electricity summary is available in Appendix B. Electricity emissions were calculated using a market-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	3.85	3.85
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	18.40	18.40
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	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	16.26	16.26
Horticulture and Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	27.42	27.42
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	24.57	24.57
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	280.08	280.08
Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	60.22	60.22
Refrigerants	15.18	0.00	0.00	15.18
Roads and landscape	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	96.13	0.00	7.48	103.61
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	3.30	0.00	1.10	4.40
Stationary Energy (solid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	51.67	51.67
Transport (Land and Sea)	25.00	0.00	338.32	363.32
Waste	0.00	0.00	595.98	595.98
Water	0.00	0.00	2.41	2.41
Working from home	0.00	0.00	6.30	6.30
Total emissions (tCO₂-e)	139.62	0.00	1434.06	1573.68

Uplift factors

N/A – no uplift factor required.

6.CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset unit	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total units used
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU)	48	3.05%
Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs)	1526	96.95%

Project name	Type of offset unit	Registry	Date retired	Serial number	Vintage	Total quantity retired	Quantity used in previous reporting periods	Quantity banked for future reporting periods	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total used this reporting period
Wayang Windu Phase 2 Geothermal Power Project	CER	ANREU	28/10/2024	34,193,516 - 34,194,541	CP2	1026	0	0	1026	65.18%
Improved Cook Stove Project 2, Nkhata Bay District, Malawi	CER	CDM registry	25/10/2024	MW-5-798381-2-2-0-9935 - MW-5-798880-2-2-0-9935	CP2	500	0	0	500	31.77%
Wilinggin Fire Project	ACCU	ANREU	25/10/2024	8,332,594,317 - 8,332,594,364	2021-22	48	0	0	48	3.05%

Co-benefits

Wayang Windu Phase 2 Geothermal Power Project

The Wayang Windu Phase 2 is a 117MW geothermal power generation project, located at the Wayang Windu 40km south Bandung in West Java, Indonesia which displaces fossil fuel-based electricity with clean, renewable geothermal energy.

This project provides a range of benefits, including environmental sustainability through natural resource conservation and community health, economic sustainability for the local population, social sustainability via community participation, and technological sustainability through enhanced local capacity and utilization.

The Wayang Windu Phase 2 geothermal power generation project supports the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:



Improved Cook Stove Project 2, Nkhata Bay District, Malawi

The project is run by RIPPLE Africa (a charity from the UK) and involves the installation of low cost, high efficiency wood fired cook stoves specially designed for local conditions. RIPPLE has so far replaced about 40,000 traditional three-stone cooking fires with fuel efficient cook stoves and the project therefore benefits approximately 200,000 people. Significant additional benefits arise from the project since the traditional three-stone fires:

- Consume a huge amount of wood resulting in major deforestation. It also takes a lot of time to collect all this wood. This time can be spent on education and other activities.
- Produce lots of smoke and so cause health problems such as lung cancer and child pneumonia. This mostly affects women and children.
- Are unsafe for children.

RIPPLE Africa has made this fuel-efficient cook stove a way of life and has significantly reduced Malawi's greenhouse gas emissions and can be seen in RIPPLE's [video](#).

RIPPLE Africa will use the funds from the sale of the credits to expand the project and support other RIPPLE Africa activities such as fish conservation, tree planting, forest conservation, education and health care

services. RIPPLE Africa wants to expand the project so that 500,000 people will benefit from this fuel-efficient cook stove. All RIPPLE's activities address various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The cook stove project alone addresses the following SDGs:



Wilinggin Fire Project

The Wilinggin Fire Project, located in the Wilinggin Indigenous Protected Area and managed by the Ngarinyin people, involves strategic and planned burning of savanna areas in the high rainfall zone during the early dry season to reduce the risk of late dry season wild fires. Wilinggin's Fire Project reduces greenhouse gas emissions and creates an income stream for the local communities. The project has recently been awarded the 100 millionth carbon credit by the Australian Government under the Emission Reductions Fund.

The project employs traditional land-owners as rangers and fire-specialists to conduct annual cool burns in return for carbon credits. Savanna fire management is recognised as an approved activity under the scheme. The Wilinggin savanna fire program has been core to Ngarinyin people being able to speak up for country, to build a strong corporation and to look after country and culture



United Nations Sustainable Development Goals that apply to the project

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)*	645
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LGCs are purchased as part of arrangements with Shell Energy and listed as "Environmental Charge - Voluntary LGCs 81.52%" in the electricity invoice (i.e., LGCs were purchased and surrendered by Shell Energy on behalf of Jordan Australia Pty Ltd). As such, details of the surrender were not available.

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	439,237	0	76%
Total non-grid electricity	439,237	0	76%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	644,835	0	112%
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)	25,595	0	4%
Residual Electricity	-533,704	-485,671	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	1,109,668	0	193%
Total grid electricity	136,726	0	116%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	575,963	0	193%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	-533,704	-485,671	
Scope 2	-475,056	-432,301	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	-58,649	-53,370	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	192.66%
Mandatory	4.44%
Voluntary	111.96%
Behind the meter	76.26%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	-432.30
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	-53.37
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 (t CO₂-e)	0.00
<i>Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%</i>	

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	53,441	53,441	36,340	2,672	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	52,052	52,052	41,121	3,644	0	0
QLD	22,568	22,568	16,475	3,385	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	8,664	8,664	4,592	347	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	136,726	136,726	98,528	10,047	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	422,321	422,321	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	16,916	16,916	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	439,237	439,237	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	575,963					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	98.53
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	10.05
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	98.53
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	10.05
Total emissions liability	108.58

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	N/A	N/A
Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their building or precinct 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 building/precinct under the market-based method is outlined as such in the market-based summary table.		

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
N/A	N/A	N/A
Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset 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 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
Lubricants and greases.	Immaterial

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 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.

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Product disposal	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions from this source are considered to be negligible in comparison to the rest of the analysed emission sources.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: 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.</p>
Product materials	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Product materials are associated to a Product Certification, not to this Organisation Certification.</p> <p>Influence: We have limited potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: 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.</p>
Consumer transport	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions from this source are considered to be negligible in comparison to the rest of the analysed emission sources.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: 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.</p>
Packaging materials and supplies	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Packaging materials and supplies materials are associated to a Product Certification, not to this Organisation Certification.</p> <p>Influence: We have limited potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: 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.</p>



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