PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2023–24

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Woollahra Municipal Council
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 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.*
	Micaela Hopkins Team Leader Environment & Sustainability 5/5/2025

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

Version 9.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	4251 tCO_2-e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	24% VERs, 76% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	100%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Pangolin Associates
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	4/11/2022 Pangolin Associates Next technical assessment due: FY 2025 report

Contents

2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

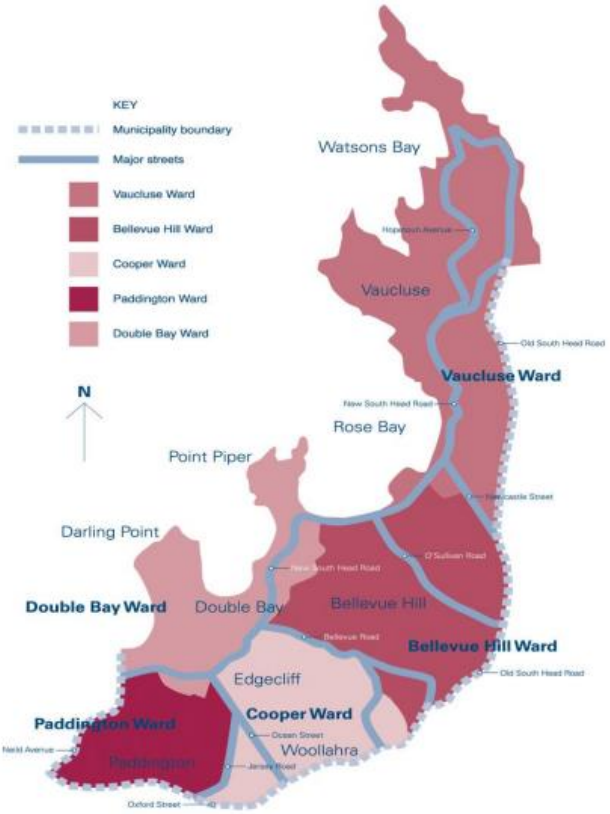
This organisation certification is for the business operations of Woollahra Municipal Council, ABN 32 218 483 245.

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for FY2023-2024 reporting period.

Organisation description

Woollahra Municipal Council (ABN 32 218 483 245) services the Local Government Area of Woollahra.

The Woollahra Municipality is located in Sydney's eastern suburbs, about 5 kilometres from the Sydney GPO. The Municipality is bounded by Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) in the north, Waverley Council area in the east, Randwick City in the south and the City of Sydney in the west. The original inhabitants of the Woollahra area were the Gadigal and Birrabirragal people and Woollahra is thought to be named from an Aboriginal word meaning “meeting ground”.



The Woollahra Municipality includes the suburbs of Bellevue Hill, Darling Point, Double Bay, Edgecliff, Paddington (part), Point Piper, Rose Bay (part), Vaucluse (part), Watsons Bay and Woollahra. The Municipality encompasses a total land area of 12 square kilometres, including harbour foreshore and beaches. The area is predominantly residential, with some commercial land use, parklands and a military reserve. Natural features of the Municipality include 16 kilometres of harbour foreshore consisting of rocky headlands, coastal cliffs and beaches, approximately 30 hectares of bushland containing over 300 plant species including a number of threatened species. Other prominent features include Sydney Harbour National Park, the Macquarie Lighthouse, Gap Park and the Rose Bay Promenade.

The municipality is divided into a series of wards and each ward is represented by 3 elected Councillors. Councillors are elected every four years by approximately 25,000 ratepayers. The Mayor is elected every year in September by the Councillors.

Council staff, Managers and Directors work to meet the diverse needs of the local community. A vision for the future and Council's Delivery Program and Operation Plan outlines both short and long terms goals for service provision and meeting community needs and expectations in a sustainable manner. Council provides a broad range of services, facilities and maintenance of public assets.

The offices of Council are located at 536 New South Head Road, Double Bay, NSW, with operational depots at Bourke Road Alexandria, Fletcher Street Woollahra, and Quarry Street Paddington.

The operational boundary has been defined based on an operational control test, in accordance with the principles of the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007. This includes all operations which are controlled by Woollahra Municipal Council. The office and core asset locations include:

- Council Chambers & Annexe, 536 New South Head Road, Double Bay
- Hugh Latimer Centre, 512 New South Head Road, Double Bay
- Fletcher Street Depot, 7 Fletcher Street, Woollahra
- Quarry Street Depot, 6 Quarry Street, Paddington
- AIF Depot, 67 Bourke Road, Alexandria
- Double Bay Library, 1/451 New South Head Road, Double Bay
- Watsons Bay Library, 8 Marine Parade, Watsons Bay

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

Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

Construction materials and services

Electricity

Food

ICT services and equipment

Office equipment and supplies

Postage, courier and freight

Products

Professional services

Refrigerants

Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)

Transport (air)

Transport (land and sea)

Waste

Water

Working from home

Non-quantified

Civil works (concrete & asphalt)

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

N/A

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

In September 2019, Council declared a Climate Emergency and is committed to taking action to reduce emissions and mitigate the effects of climate change. Council has a target to decrease the carbon emissions offset by Council each year by 50% by 2028, based on the 2018/19 result of 7,412 tonnes of CO_2-e. In addition, Council has adopted the aspirational target of net zero community emissions by 2030. These targets are included in Council's Community Strategic Plan 2032 and Environmental Sustainability Action Plan 2023-2028.

Council has been steadily decreasing emissions through the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives including:

- Heat pump hot water systems installed at six council sites.
- Replacing gas hot water and HVAC systems with electric alternatives
- Solar photovoltaic systems were installed at twelve Council sites.
- LED lighting upgrades for all Councils large sites.
- Lighting upgrades and sensor installation in all public amenities' blocks.
- Replacing all residential streetlights with new, energy efficient fixtures.
- Purchasing renewable energy as part of Council's electricity contracts.
- Since July 1st 2022, 100% of the electricity supplied to all of Council's sites is from renewable sources, supplied from three NSW solar farms via a power purchase agreement. Council has also committed to increasing the number of electric and hybrid vehicles in Council's passenger fleet to 100% by 2025 and to have a 100% electric fleet by 2032.

In the coming years, Council will continue to explore emission reduction opportunities such as installation of renewable energy systems, transitioning the fleet to electric vehicles, replacing gas infrastructure with high efficiency electric alternatives, and integrating sustainability aspects into Councils procurement policy and processes

Emissions reduction strategy actions by scope

Scope	Action	Timeframe
Scope 1	Replace gas water heating and VRF air conditioning with electric alternatives	June 2027
Scope 1	Replace Council passenger vehicles with hybrid or electric vehicles.	December 2025
Scope 1	Replace other Council vehicles with hybrid or electric versions as they become available.	December 2030
Scope 2	100% of Councils electricity use is from renewable resources	July 2022 onwards
Scope 2	Install rooftop solar on Jezve Cafe, Lyne Park	June 2025
Scope 2	Undertake a lighting upgrade to energy efficient LED sensor lighting at Trumper Park.	June 2025
Scope 3	Support staff to adopt sustainable transport behaviours by encouraging carpooling, providing bike storage facilities, and encouraging use of public transport.	December 2024
Scope 3	Continue the staff uniform recycling program	Ongoing
Scope 3	Continue participating in the Sustainable Pavements program for including recycled content in asphalt.	Ongoing

Emissions reduction actions

Emissions reduction actions which were implemented in the 2023/24 financial year include:

- Voluntary surrender of 3,638 LGCs.
- All Council Facilities powered by 100% renewable energy through Power Purchase Agreement
- Installation of a 39.6kW Solar PV System at RAN Sailing Association and Sir David Martin Reserve Drill hall
- Installation of a 13.2kW Solar PV System at Vaucluse Bowling Club
- Upgrade of gas-powered hot water systems with energy efficient electric systems including hot water heat pumps
- Removal and replacement of gas space heaters and ovens with electric equivalents
- LED Lighting upgrade for Council Chambers main offices
- Installation of three Electric Vehicle Charging Stations
- Replacement of 3 ICE fleet vehicles with BEV / PHEV

- Inclusion of Sustainability aspects into Councils Procurement policy and processes
- Use of recycled content in asphalt for Councils Capital Projects via the SSROC Sustainable Pavements Program
- Implementation of a staff uniform recycling scheme

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO_2-e (without uplift)	**Total tCO_2-e** (with uplift)
Base year/ Year 1:	2018-19	7,412.1	N/A
Year 2:	2019-20	6,192.3	6,439.3
Year 3:	2020-21	5,616.2	N/A
Year 4:	2021-22	4,698.5	N/A
Year 5:	2022-23	4,079.84*	N/A
Year 6:	2023-24	4,250.65	N/A

* Year 5 (FY2023) reflects the updated total. See Appendix A for additional information.

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**
Concrete	370.08	583.48	Increased usage

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Pangolin Associates	Consulting Service

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	1.50	1.50
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	65.29	65.29
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction Materials and Services	0.00	0.00	858.59	858.59
Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	25.71	25.71
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	22.07	22.07
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	61.59	61.59
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	27.39	27.39
Products	0.00	0.00	7.58	7.58
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	835.17	835.17
Refrigerants	25.37	0.00	0.00	25.37
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	252.27	0.00	64.13	316.40
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	1.98	1.98
Transport (Land and Sea)	1,006.53	0.00	583.17	1,589.69
Waste	0.00	0.00	194.85	194.85
Water	0.00	0.00	187.32	187.32
Working from home	0.00	0.00	30.15	30.15
Total emissions (tCO_2-e)	**1,284.16**	**0.00**	**2,966.49**	**4,250.65**

Uplift factors

N/A

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
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	3502	75.78%
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	1119	24.22%

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
Hangjin Yihewusu Phase I 49.5MW Wind Power Project	VCU	Verra Registry	18/10/2024	13667-520905300-520907510-VCS-VCU-262-VER-CN-1-1128-21032016-31122016-0	2016	2211	0	0	2211	47.85%
100.8 MW Wind Power Project in Beluguppa, Andhra Pradesh by Orange Renewable Power Pvt Ltd	VER	Gold Standard Impact Registry	18/10/2024	GS1-1-IN-GS5614-12-2018-21418-7686-8804	2018	1119	0	0	1119	24.22%

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
150 MW Solar Project in Karnataka by Avaada Solar	VCU	Verra Registry	18/10/2024	13261-481331669-481332668-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-IN-1-1914-01012021-31082021-0	2021	1000	0	0	1000	21.64%
Wind Power Project at Anthiyur, Tamil Nadu	VCU	Verra Registry	18/10/2024	15532-699774729-699775019-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-682-01092021-31122021-0	2021	291	0	0	291	6.30%

*An extra 370 offsets were retired in this report to account for an understatement in FY2023. See Appendix A for further information.

Co-benefits

Hangjin Yihewusu Phase I 49.5MW Wind Power Project

The Hangjin Yihewusu Phase I 49.5MW Wind Power Project is located in Hangjin County, Ordos City, in the western part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in China. The goal of the proposed project is to generate electricity from wind resources by using wind power generation technology, and to deliver the electricity to the North China Power Grid (NCPG). The project will not only supply renewable electricity to the grid, but it will also contribute to the sustainable development of the local community and the host country by means of:

- Creating short-term and long-term job opportunities in the project area during the project's construction and operation
- Displacing part of the electricity generated by coal-fired power plants, and thus improving the local environment and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

100.8 MW Wind Power Project in Beluguppa, Andhra Pradesh by Orange Renewable Power Pvt Ltd

M/s Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited (OUWPPL) is setting up wind power project at villages around Belaguppa Mandal of Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh with capacity of 100.8 MW (48 X 2.1 MW). The purpose of the project activity is to generate electrical power using wind energy through operation of Wind Electric Generators (WEG's).

- Economic wellbeing: The project activity would help in alleviation of poverty in the area as it creates employment opportunities to the local people. The project also brings additional investment to the region which would have not been possible in the absence of project activity, contributing significantly towards infrastructure development of the region which ultimately leads to rural area development.
- Social Wellbeing: The project will improve local infrastructure development. The power generated from the Wind turbines can be used for small scale industries, thus generating employment opportunities.

150 MW Solar Project in Karnataka by Avaada Solar

- Social well-being: The project will need to deploy a huge amount of work resources, thus, will help in generating employment opportunities during the construction and also in operation phases. The project activity shall lead to development in infrastructure in the region like development of roads and also may promote business with improved power generation.
- Economic well-being: The project is a clean technology investment in the region, which would not have been taken place in the absence of the VCS benefits the project activity will also help to reduce the demand supply gap in the state. Due to generation of direct and indirect jobs, project will directly contribute to the economic well-being of the localities in the region.

- Technological well-being: The successful operation of project activity would lead to promotion of solar based power generation and would encourage other entrepreneurs to participate in similar projects.

Wind Power Project at Anthiyur, Tamil Nadu

Hero Future Energies prioritise the needs of local communities across their project sites. Together with the Raman Kant Munjal Foundation they work on projects to preserve natural resources as well as provide access to basic amenities such as access to clean drinking water, sanitation, school infrastructure, education and overall development of underprivileged children. Hero Future Energies has created an asset base of ~ 1GW of operational and under construction utility scale wind projects. In their journey from an Independent Power Producer in renewable energy to becoming a cleantech entity, they have invested extensively on the state-of-the-art central monitoring system which aces our performance management capabilities. Their strong sense of design, pool of talented engineering professionals and adherence to HSE norms contribute majorly to this success.

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)*	3,638

* 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)
Nevertire Solar Farm	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	7/2/2024	SRPVNSM7	124580-125864	2023	Solar	1,285
Nevertire Solar Farm	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	7/2/2024	SRPVNSM7	84384-84737	2023	Solar	354
Nevertire Solar Farm	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	7/2/2024	SRPVNSM7	74234-74328	2023	Solar	95
Moree Solar Farm	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	4/9/2024	SRPVNS46	60004-60393	2022	Solar	390
Moree Solar Farm	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	4/9/2024	SRPVNS46	69286-70690	2023	Solar	1,405
Nevertire Solar Farm[1]	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	7/2/2024	SRPVNSM7	88184-88293	2023	Solar	109
								Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report	**3,638**

[1] Retired on behalf of Waverly Council, as part of a shared facility with Woollahra Council

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In FY2023, there was an error in the reporting of concrete emissions where the activity unit was incorrectly stated, resulting in an understatement of emissions. The total emissions increased by 369.92 tCO2-e from 3,709.91 tCO2-e to 4,079.84 tCO2-e (9.97%). A further 370 carbon offsets were retired in the FY2024 period to account for this increase (see Section 6).

Activity	Original Activity Data (m3)	Original Emissions (tCO_2-e)	Updated Activity Data (m3)	Updated Emissions (tCO_2-e)	Absolute Change (tCO2-e)
Concrete	0.45	0.15	1,081.4	370.08	369.92

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	196,896	0	4%
Total non-grid electricity	**196,896**	**0**	**4%**
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	3,638,000	0	81%
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)	805,997	0	18%
Residual Electricity	-138,457	-125,996	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**4,640,893**	**0**	**103%**
Total grid electricity	**4,305,540**	**0**	**99%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**4,502,435**	**0**	**103%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**-138,457**	**-125,996**	
Scope 2	-123,242	-112,150	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	-15,215	-13,846	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**0**	**0**	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**103.08%**
Mandatory	**17.90%**
Voluntary	**80.80%**
Behind the meter	**4.37%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**-112.15**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**-13.85**
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 ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**
NSW	4,305,540	4,305,540	2,927,767	215,277	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	**4,305,540**	**4,305,540**	**2,927,767**	**215,277**	**0**	**0**
NSW	196,896	196,896	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	**196,896**	**196,896**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**4,502,435**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**2,927.77**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**215.28**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**2,927.77**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**215.28**
Total emissions liability	**3,143.04**

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. 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	**0**	**0**

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
Civil works (concrete and asphalt)	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 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
N/A						

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