PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

HITHER & YON CELLAR DOOR

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2022-23

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Hither & Yon Cellar Door
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.*
	Name of signatory: Malcolm Leask Position of signatory: Director Date:

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

Version August 2023.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	59 tCO_2-e
OFFSETS USED	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Pangolin Associates
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	FY2023 Pangolin Associates 8/4/2024 Next technical assessment due: FY 2027

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2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

This inventory has been prepared for the financial year from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and covers the Australian business operations of the Hither & Yon Cellar Door, ABN 33 880 790 804.

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 the following location:

- 17 High Street, Willunga 5172 SA
- 154 Hunt Road, McLaren Vale 5171 SA
- California Road, McLaren Vale 5171 SA

This certification only covers the Australian business operations of Hither & Yon. Wines sold to customers by Hither & Yon is covered by a separate Product Public Disclosure Statement, found in the Climate Active website.

The methods used for collating data, performing calculations, and presenting the carbon account are in accordance with the following standards:

- Climate Active Standards
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008

Where possible, the calculation methodologies and emission factors used in this inventory are derived from the National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors in accordance with "Method 1" from the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008.

The greenhouse gases considered within the inventory are those that are commonly reported under the Kyoto Protocol; carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and synthetic gases - hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3). These have been expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2-e) using relative global warming potentials (GWPs).

Organisation description

Originally Willunga butcher’s shop built in the 1860s, our cellar door still retains its local slate flooring and limestone walls. A very intimate space, we only serve up to 14 people at any time. We share this space with a café/providore next door (not part of the carbon neutral certification). The carbon neutral certification covers the operation of the tasting room and cellar door, and marketing and sales of our wines through the cellar door and to customers around Australia and overseas.

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

Electricity

Food

ICT services and equipment

Postage, courier and freight

Products

Professional services

Refrigerants

Stationary energy (liquid fuels)

Transport (air)

Transport (Land and Sea)

Waste

Water

Working from home

Office equipment and supplies

Non-quantified

N/A

Optionally included

N/A

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Wines sold through cellar door

Wines sold to customers in Australia and overseas

Freight distributing wines to customers

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Hither & Yon commits to reduce total scope 1 and total scope 2 emissions from our product by 50% by 2028 compared to a 2020 baseline. This will be achieved through the following measures:

Scope 1 emissions will be reduced by:

- Optimising business travel and utilising virtual conferencing
- Employee, customer education and training
- Removing stationary fuel use

Scope 2 emissions will be reduced by:

- Installing solar PV and led lighting

We also commit to reduce scope 3 emissions by 25% within the same timeframe, relative to the same baseline by:

- Regenerative farming management of vineyards
- Reducing production that does not use renewable energy
- Selecting suppliers for warehousing and delivery to reduce emissions intensity
- We have sourced a new glass bottle (which will be implemented in FY2024) and recycled sugar cane pulp label which is 100g less which will reduce shipping weight.
- In FY2024 we will be sourcing a new screw cap with plant-based liner enabling the whole cap to be recycled.

Emissions reduction actions

The majority of our solar PV installation was carried out in FY2021 ahead of schedule. We will be looking for more solar PV installation opportunities in the future and all lighting in sheds and cellar door was swapped to LED.

In the FY2022 reporting year our strategy was to grow and make our wines using regenerative and sustainable practices and deliver the product more efficiently. The key action was to challenge every process of our cradle to gate (or grass to glass) flow chart and see what we could do to reduce emissions.

Supplier choice and working with them to reduce emissions is improving and so is our reach to customers who truly care how their wine is grown and made.

In FY2023 have intensified our focus on regenerative farming, lowering our travel footprint where possible and improving our packaging to have lower emissions associated with it.

In FY2022 we began a new biodiversity site planting 2000 trees, which we have continued to do, planting an additional 2000 trees in FY2023. We plan to do this next year as well. We have also removed vineyard land that had become unsustainable and planted more future-climate-appropriate varieties, which are much more water efficient.

We’ve increased rainwater irrigation and recycling (separating waste streams with better efficiency).

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO_2-e (without uplift)	Total tCO_2-e (with uplift)
Base year/Year1:	2019–20	70.78	70.78
Year 2:	2020–21	39.41	39.41
Year 3:	2021–22	37.59	37.59
Year 4:	2022-23	58.72	58.72

Significant changes in emissions

The main increase in emissions was due to increased travel for sales purposes post pandemic, noting that emissions are still considerably lower than our base year.

Emission source name	Previous year emissions (t CO_2-e)	Current year emissions (t CO_2-e)	Detailed reason for change
Long economy class flights (>3,700km)	5.70	14.84	Sales travel increase post-pandemic
Diesel oil post-2004 (GJ)	5.71	6.77	Increase in sales

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Reflex	Climate Active Products (purchased goods) [Paper]
Qantas	Climate Active Services [opt-in flights]

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Sum of scope 1 (tCO_2-e)	Sum of scope 2 (tCO_2-e)	Sum of scope 3 (tCO_2-e)	Sum of total emissions (t CO_2-e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.74
Cleaning and chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.71
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electricity	0.00	1.72	0.97	2.69
Food	0.00	0.00	2.28	2.28
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.70
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	7.92	7.92
Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Professional services	0.00	0.00	4.84	4.84
Refrigerants	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)	0.51	0.00	0.17	0.67
Transport (air)	0.00	0.00	20.22	20.22
Transport (Land and Sea)	5.44	0.00	5.33	10.76
Waste	0.00	0.00	3.83	3.83
Water	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
Working from home	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.40
Office equipment and supplies	0.00	0.00	2.83	2.83
Total	**6.02**	**1.72**	**50.98**	**58.72**

Uplift factors

N/A

Reason for uplift factor	tCO_2-e
N/A	
Total of all uplift factors	
Total emissions footprint to offset *(total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)*	**58.72**

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emissions to offset is 59t CO_2-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 59. Of the total eligible offsets used, 33 were previously banked and 26 were newly purchased and retired. 0 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

Co-benefits

Rimba Raya is situated in Central Kalimantan in Indonesian Borneo. Covering land approximately the same size as Singapore, it is known as one of the largest Orangutan sanctuaries in the world. Offering a viable alternative to deforestation, a practice very common in the area, the project has a wealth of benefits to the biodiversity of the region and the surrounding communities. Rimba Raya is home to over 300 species of birds, 122 species of mammals and 180 species of trees and plants. The project has strong community-based initiatives including increased employment for communities, greater access to medical and health services, and assistance with education.

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active carbon neutral certification											
Project description	**Type of offset units**	**Registry**	**Date retired**	**Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)**	**Vintage**	**Stapled quantity**	**Eligible quantity retired (tCO_2-e)**	**Eligible quantity used for previous reporting periods**	**Eligible quantity banked for future reporting periods**	**Eligible quantity used for this reporting period**	**Percentage of total (%)**
Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project	VCU	VERRA	08/05/2023	6112-279853885-279853955-VCU-016-MER-ID-14-674-01012014-30062014-1	2014		71	38	0	33	56%
Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project	VCU	VERRA	03/04/2024	9900-157300428-157300453-VCS-VCU-263-VER-ID-14-674-01012018-31122018-1	2018		26	0	0	26	44%
									Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report	59	
									Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports	0	

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	59	100%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A

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 location-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	2,334	0	22%
Total non-grid electricity	**2,334**	**0**	**22%**
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Climate Active precinct/building (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building (LRET)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCS surrendered)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (LRET)	0	0	0%
Electricity products jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	1,532	0	15%
Residual Electricity	6,619	6,321	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**3,867**	**0**	**37%**
Total grid electricity	**8,151**	**6,321**	**15%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**10,486**	**6,321**	**37%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	84%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**5,582**	**5,330**	
Scope 2	4,929	4,707	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	652	623	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**1,037**	**991**	
Scope 3	1,037	991	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**36.88%**
Mandatory	**14.61%**
Voluntary	**0.00%**
Behind the meter	**22.26%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**4.71**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**1.61**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**4.71**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**1.61**
Total emissions liability (t CO_2-e)	**6.32**

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	**84%**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 2 Emissions (kg CO2-e)**	**Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO2-e)**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO2-e)**
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	8,151	6,874	1,718	550	1,278	422
VIC	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	**8,151**	**6,874**	**1,718**	**550**	**1,278**	**422**
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	2,334	2,334	0	0		
VIC	0	0	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	**2,334**	**2,334**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**10,486**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**1.72**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO^2-e)	**0.97**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**1.72**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**0.97**
Total emissions liability	**2.69**

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 products

Climate Active carbon neutral product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO_2-e)
N/A	**0**	**0**

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
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 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
Wines sold through cellar door	N	N	N	N	N	Emissions from wines sold through cellar door cellar door fall outside the operational boundary of Hither & Yon. The organisation does not have the potential to influence the emissions from these sources.
Wines sold to customers in Australia and overseas	N	N	N	N	N	Emissions from wines sold to customers in Australia and overseas a fall outside the operational boundary of Hither & Yon. The organisation does not have the potential to influence the emissions from these sources.
Freight distributing wines to customers	N	N	N	N	N	Emissions from freight fall outside the operational boundary of Hither & Yon. The organisation does not have the potential to influence the emissions from these sources.

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