



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

SWINBURNE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

**ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
CY2025 (PROJECTED)**

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



An Australian Government Initiative



Swinburne University of Technology	Swinburne University of Technology
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025 Projected 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.  Pascale Quester Vice-Chancellor and President Swinburne University of Technology 21/10/2025



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

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Version 9.1.



1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	21,774.58 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	18.37% ACCUs, 81.63% VCU
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	Total renewables 100%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Swinburne University of Technology
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date: 22 April 2025 Organisation: 100 Percent Renewables Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due: CY2028 report
THIRD PARTY VALIDATION	Type 2 Date: 8 April 2025 Organisation: Walker Wayland NSW

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This organisation certification is for the business operations of Swinburne University of Technology ABN 13 628 586 699.

This Public Disclosure Statement (PDS) includes information for the CY2025 (Projected) reporting period. The emissions reported are for the 2023 base year and will be updated in a subsequent CY2025 (True-up) PDS to be completed in early 2026 for the full 2025 calendar year.

The PDS includes an overview of Swinburne University of Technology's emissions boundary, the quantity of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tonnes CO₂-e) within this boundary, and the organisational plan to reduce these emissions.

Swinburne University of Technology (Swinburne) has a minority ownership in a branch campus in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia which is operated by Swinburne Sarawak Holdings Sdn Bhd under a joint venture arrangement. The carbon emissions from the operations of this joint venture arrangement have been included in Swinburne's Climate Active certification despite the separation of governance, staff, operations and systems. The decision was made to include this joint venture arrangement due to the ventures use of the Swinburne's brand on the Sarawak campus and key stakeholder perceptions.

Swinburne has other transnational education locations including in Sri Lanka and Vietnam. These entities and operations have been excluded from Swinburne's Climate Active organisational certification because they are contractual commercial arrangements that are not material to the University's operations (thereby limiting Swinburne's ability to influence emissions and operations). Swinburne also offers a range of qualifications domestically through commercial arrangements including online via Online Education Services (higher education) and via UP Education Australia (vocational education) separate legal entities, boards and management structures, also excluded from this certification as Swinburne's ability to influence emissions and operations is limited.

The following subsidiaries are also included withing this certification:

Legal entity name	ABN
Swinburne Ventures Limited	47 096 584 404

Organisation description

Swinburne is a world-class university creating social and economic impacts through science, technology and innovation. Founded in 1908 as the Eastern Suburbs Technical College, Swinburne gained full university status through the Victorian Swinburne University of Technology Act 2010.

Swinburne is a dual sector institution with three campuses located in Melbourne at Hawthorn, Croydon and Wantirna.

Our organisational structure

The Council is Swinburne's governing body. The Chancellor is the Chair of Council. The primary responsibilities of Council and its powers and functions are listed in the Swinburne University of Technology Act 2010 (the Act).

The university and Council comply with their obligations under relevant legislation and codes, including:

- Swinburne University of Technology Act 2010
- the governance and accountability standards specified by TEQSA
- the Voluntary Code for Best Practice in Governance of Australian Universities as applied by university legislation and the university's governance framework
- the Swinburne University Council Charter.

The Council's responsibilities include:

- approving the mission and strategic direction of the university
- appointing and monitoring the performance of the Vice- Chancellor as Chief Executive Officer of the university
- overseeing and reviewing the management and performance of the university
- approving the university's budget and business plan
- overseeing risk management across the university
- overseeing the academic activities of the university
- approving significant commercial activities and systems of control and accountability.

Council has three standing committees: the Audit and Risk Committee; the People, Remuneration and Nominations Committee; and the Technology, Innovation and Value Creation Committee. The Audit and Risk Committee provides independent oversight regarding the university's risk, control and compliance framework, its financial statement responsibilities, and environmental, social and governance matters, including overseeing the enterprise risk of a 'Failure to meet environmental responsibilities' for which this independent Climate Active certification is one of the mitigations.

Swinburne's declaration of climate emergency and commitment to be carbon neutral by 2025

In 2019 Swinburne declared there to be a climate emergency and committed to being carbon neutral by 2025. Since then, Swinburne has taken significant actions (including allocation of resources) to reduce emissions including:

- Since July 2020 purchasing renewable electricity (Large Generation Certificates) for 100% of purchased electricity.
- Upgrading to LED lighting across the Hawthorn, Croydon and Wantirna campuses.
- In 2023 initiating a multi-year energy optimisation program of the heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) services.
- Integrating carbon reduction strategies and specifications into major building projects, services and equipment procurements, building asset life-cycle replacement programs, and refurbishment projects.
- Increased diversion of waste from landfill and increased recycling.

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**.

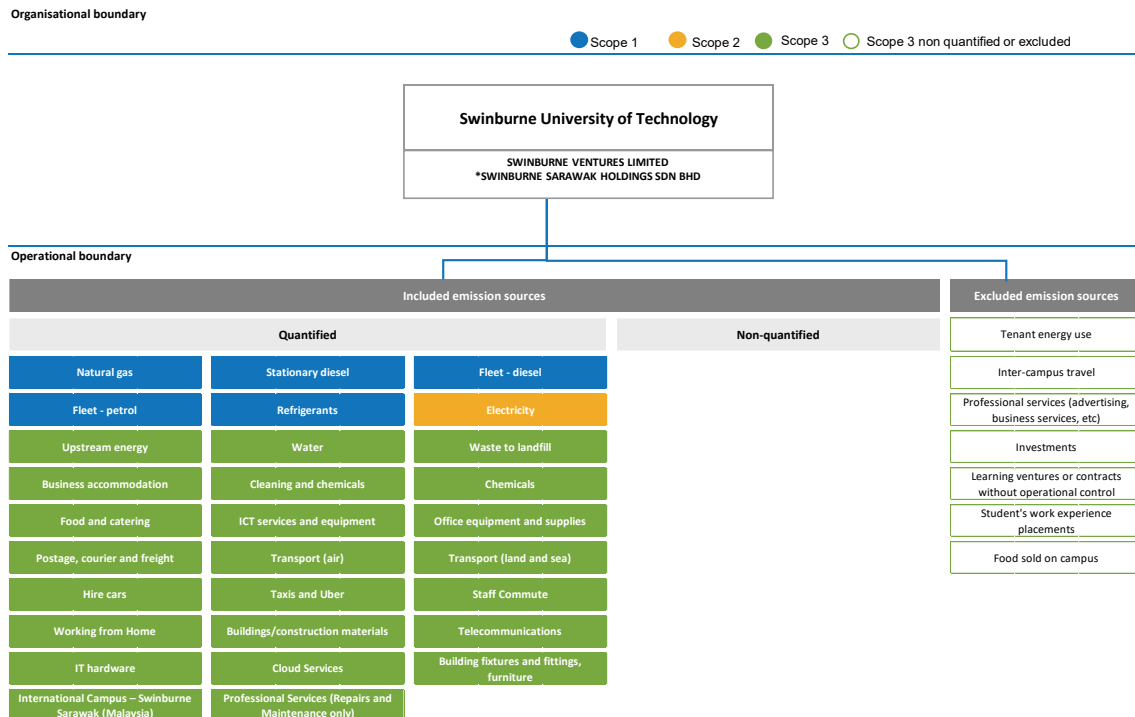
Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are captured within the emissions boundary but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. All material emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. Further detail is available at Appendix C.

Organisational Boundary

The approach taken to define the organisational boundary is one of operational control. Swinburne's carbon emissions boundary is inclusive of all emissions it directly controls, can reasonably influence, or are likely to be considered relevant by stakeholders. Relevancy for each potential source of emissions was assessed against these Climate Active criteria:

- were the emissions likely to be large relative to its electricity and fuel emissions;
- were they deemed to be relevant by stakeholders;
- is there an ability to influence the emissions (directly or indirectly);
- were they from outsourced activities that were previously undertaken within the organisation?

The resultant organisational and emissions boundary is shown below:



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	Outside emission boundary
<u>Quantified</u> • Natural gas • Stationary diesel • Fleet diesel • Fleet petrol • Refrigerants • Purchased electricity • Upstream energy • Water • Waste to landfill • Business accommodation • Cleaning and chemicals • Chemicals • Food and catering • ICT services and equipment • Office equipment and supplies • Postage, courier and freight • Stationary energy and fuels • Transport (air) • Transport (land and sea) • Hire Cars, Ubers and Taxis • Staff Commute • Working from Home • Buildings/construction materials • Telecommunications • IT hardware • Cloud Services • Building fixtures and fittings, furniture • International Campus – Swinburne Sarawak, Malaysia • Professional Services (Repairs and Maintenance only) <u>Non-quantified</u> • NA	<u>Excluded</u> • Tenant energy use • Inter-campus travel • Professional services (advertising, business services) • Investments • Learning ventures or contracts without operational control • Student's work experience placements • Food sold on campus

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Introduction

At Swinburne, sustainability is more than just a core value – it is a guiding principle woven into the fabric of our university. Our commitment goes beyond words, driving meaningful action through our daily operations, groundbreaking research and the tech-based solutions we create for our industry partners. We are dedicated to accelerating our efforts and achieving our ambitious goals to create a sustainable future for all.

Our approach is comprehensive, multifaceted and practical. We are cutting resource waste and improving infrastructure efficiency across campuses. We also empower staff and students to adopt sustainable practices, reducing their environmental impact on and off campus.

Across research, teaching and operations, we continue to deepen our commitment to sustainability, striving towards a future that prioritises environmental stewardship and social responsibility to address climate change.

Further information is available [Sustainability & Environment | Swinburne](#)

The Education Sector

Universities are leaders in sustainable practices and play a pivotal role in the education, development and training of our students. Through innovation and strategic investment in infrastructure and research excellence, Swinburne aims to build on our reputation as a research-intensive university of world standard and create positive change.

Our commitment to sustainability

As a signatory to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Swinburne is committed to embedding and applying the SDGs across everything we do.

By aligning these principles with our strategy and commercial planning, we are driving operational improvements, shaping our future and our future leaders, and helping to advance sustainable development at a local and international level.

Our commitment to the SDGs focuses on recognition and commitment to the following areas:

- addressing the social, economic and environmental challenges facing the world;
- future development that is socially, economically and environmentally sustainable;
- the vital role universities can play in achieving a sustainable future through teaching, research and operations.

Approach

This document outlines Swinburne's approach to reducing carbon emissions across its operations and supply chain. This plan maps actions and serves as a guide for future internal policy development by the University.

Reduction Targets

As a result of detailed analysis and extensive consultation, Swinburne has agreed and documented a number of reduction targets across our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. These targets are summarised below.

Scope	Emissions Type/Description	Emissions Reduction Target
Scope 1	Natural Gas and refrigerant	2% reduction year-on-year, from 2023. Cumulative reduction of 14% by 2030 24% by 2035 34% by 2040 54% by 2050
Scope 2	Purchase Electricity (market-based method) Purchase Electricity (location-based method)	No emissions through the ongoing purchase and retirement of renewable electricity. 2% reduction per year through reduced consumption and reductions in the Victorian National Electricity Market (NEM) emissions factor from 2023 base-year through to 2050.
Scope 3	Emission from operation (i.e. water, waste) Emissions from supply chains.	1% reduction per year, from 2023 base-year through to 2050. 1-3% reduction per year, from 2023 base-year through to 2050
Notes: emission reduction targets will be reported each year, with updates quarterly where available. Annual reduction targets are cumulative and may be averaged over the 5-year target (i.e. 10% over 5 years 2025-2030; 1.5%, 2.5%, 1%, 3%, 2%)		

Research with environmental impact

Swinburne's commitment to reducing our environmental footprint and building a sustainable future extends to our research activities. Our future-focused research combines science, technology and innovation to deliver collaborative and sustainable impact.

Swinburne's research ecosystem brings together sustainable materials, clean energy, hydrogen, the circular economy and smart energy management, with social sciences and humanities, to meet real-world challenges.

Our Innovative Planet flagship research pillar, in particular, brings together industry and researchers to work collaboratively towards a sustainable future.

We work to ensure all research undertaken at the university is approached with a sustainability mindset, in addition to research that actively seeks solutions to global sustainability challenges.

This sustainability mindset and commitment to a greener future are already making a measurable impact, including:

- Being ranked in the top 300 in the global QS: Sustainability Ranking 2025
- Developing a partnership with Indonesia's National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), supporting the Energy Transition Metals program at Swinburne
- Launching the Green Steel Alliance, which targets decarbonisation in the iron and steel production sectors
- Commencing a groundbreaking project to integrate dynamic wireless charging technology into roads, supported by a \$3 million grant from the Australian Government's Cooperative Research Centre Projects scheme
- Launching a \$2.5 million demonstration hydrogen refuelling station in partnership with CSIRO, which is used to test and demonstrate advanced hydrogen technologies

- Hosting the Chancellor's Oration focused on every house, every business and every industry working together to ensure a resilient climate future.

Researchers across the Swinburne ecosystem strive to solve sustainability challenges facing community and industry in areas including transport and mobility, infrastructure, advanced manufacturing, aviation, space and aerospace, supply chain and logistics, energy transition and many more.

Our sustainability-focused research initiatives include:

- Innovative Planet Research Institute
- Victorian Hydrogen Hub
- Siemens Swinburne Energy Transition Hub
- Franco-Australian Centre for Energy Transition
- Centre for Sustainable Infrastructure and Digital Construction
- Centre for Urban Transitions
- Social and Environmental Sustainability in Organisations Research Group
- Swinburne-CSIRO National Industry 4.0 Testlab
- Swinburne Solar Facility
- Energy Transformation Laboratory.

Building greener campuses for students and staff

We are creating more sustainable campuses for staff and students to work and learn. By taking significant steps in campus design and management, procurement and operations activities, we are working to reduce our environmental impact.

Current initiatives include:

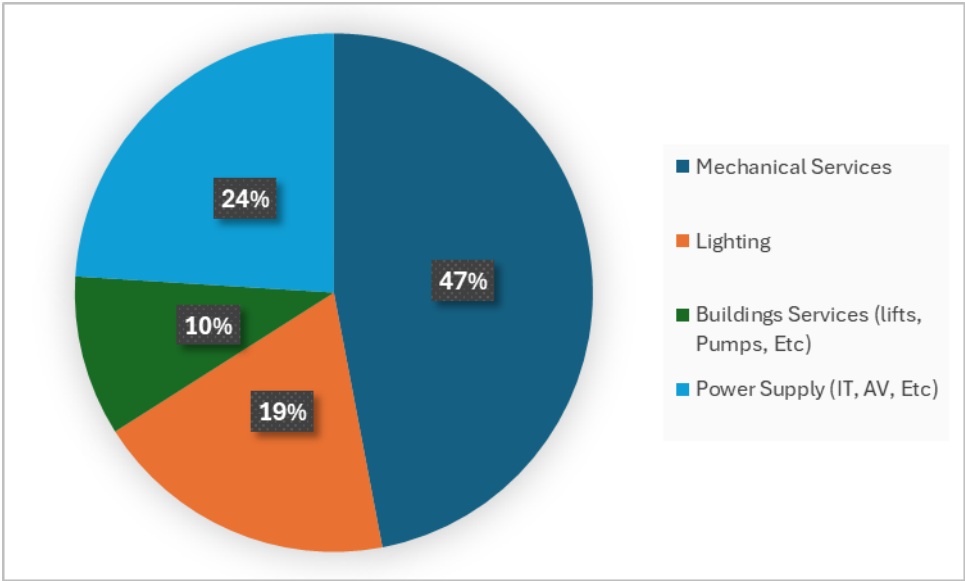
- Since July 2020, Swinburne has procured 100 per cent renewable electricity, significantly reducing our carbon footprint.
- We have installed more than 2,000 LED lights as part of a major upgrade at our Croydon and Wantirna campuses, reinforcing our focus on sustainability and efficiency. As part of the project, 69 per cent of materials from the old systems were recycled, including over 10.6 tonnes of metal and nearly 1.8 tonnes of tubes, lamps, and cardboard.
- The new Late Lab and student hub will be a fully electric, carbon-neutral space, powered year-round by an on-site solar PV system and additional purchased renewable energy. All carbon emissions from construction will also be fully offset, with adaptive re-use a key feature of the project.
- Sustainable practices are front of mind for major procurement efforts at the university. For example, recently purchased staff laptops produce just 139 kilograms of CO₂ per device, compared to 306 kilograms for previous models.

Energy Usage

Electricity

More than half of the electricity used by Swinburne supports mechanical and related services. This consumption continues to reduce with the ongoing installation of LED lighting and building energy optimisation programs.

Large Generation Certificates (LGCs) are purchased for all Swinburne energy consumption. The total electricity consumption is 26,678 MWh/year (2023)



Natural Gas

The majority of Swinburne’s natural gas consumption supports the use of gas-fired boilers used for heating indoor spaces. Other sources include domestic hot water services, some gas stoves within student residences as well as minor consumption across teaching and research laboratories. The total natural gas consumption is 62,350 GJ/year (to December 2023)

Action Plan

Initiative	Emission Type	Key Actions
Building Projects and Services		
1. Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) Optimisation Program	Natural gas (scope 1) and electricity (scope 2)	1.1 Continue to implement the Sustainability Envelope - HVAC/BMS Optimisation works, begun in 2023, until all buildings' HVAC services are optimised to operate energy efficiently by 2028.
		1.2 Continue to implement HVAC Time Schedule optimisation to ensure the hours of use align with the highly variable and changing use of mixed-use tertiary/vocational education campus buildings.
		1.3 Avoid the uncontrolled release of refrigerant gases, and use lower global warming potential (GWP) refrigerant gases, in new mechanical services
2. Integration of emission reductions and sustainability into project delivery	Electricity (scope 2) and natural gas (scope 1), embodied (upfront) construction materials, and demolition waste to landfill (scope 3)	2.1 Ensure all projects (including; refurbishment, infrastructure, adaptive reuse, new buildings, and asset replacement) have sustainability integrated across all stages of project development and delivery.
		2.2 Update and align all project design and tender documentation to achieve high performing sustainability outcomes.
		2.3 Integrate energy efficiency and carbon emission reductions into the Strategic Asset Management Plan, and the annual Asset Life Cycle Replacement Program
		2.4 Projects to enable the reduction and reporting of embodied (upfront) emissions.
3. Electrification of mechanical and hydraulic services that use natural gas	Natural gas (scope 1)	3.1 Continue to develop and implement the Swinburne electrification strategy
4. Lighting and lighting controls programming	Electricity (scope 2)	4.1 Develop ongoing Lighting Asset Management Plan
5. Refrigerant Gases	Refrigerant gases (scope 1)	5.1 Control and report refrigerant gases
Asset and Facility Management		
6. Operational waste	Landfill waste (scope 3)	6.1 Reduce and divert of operational waste from landfill
7. Equipment (white goods) purchasing	Electricity (scope 2) and gas (scope 1)	7.1 Purchase energy and water efficient white goods, within top 20% of available energy and water star-ratings
8. Water use	Water supply and disposal (scope 3)	8.1 Maintain and specific water efficient fixtures and fittings
		8.2 Water efficient landscaping and maintenance
9. Transport Fuels	Petrol, LPG, diesel (scope 1)	9.1 Ongoing replacement of Swinburne's fleet with fuel efficient vehicles

Initiative	Emission Type	Key Actions
10. Furniture	Materials (scope 3)	10.1 Source from suppliers offering carbon-neutral or recycled-content furniture.
Information Technology		
11. IT equipment	Electricity use (scope 2) and embodied carbon (scope 3). emissions	11.1 Purchase and operate IT equipment to be energy efficient
		11.2 Procure IT equipment with lower embodied (upfront) carbon emissions
12. Digital Storage & Internet / Telecommunications	Could offsite data storage (scope 3)	12.1 Operate onsite and procure offsite data storage to be energy efficient
13. Electronic Office Equipment	Electricity (scope 2) and embodied carbon (scope 3)	13.1 Procure devices with lower embodied (upfront) carbon emissions and that are more energy-efficient to operate.
Corporate Operations		
14. Air Travel	Aviation fuel from purchased flights (scope 3)	14.1 Continue to encourage all staff to avoid air travel when options to attend events via video conferencing are available
15. Staff commute and working from home	Scope 3	15.1 Encourage greater use of public transport and low emission transport modes such as cycling to campus.
		15.2 Encourage staff to use energy efficient heating/cooling when working from home
16. Food & Catering	Scope 3	16.1 Avoid over-catering and seek lower cost suppliers.
17. Printing and Stationery	Scope 3	17.1 Reduce printing and stationary use, and preference carbon-neutral supplies.
18. Renewable electricity purchasing	Electricity purchasing (scope 2) and supply (scope 3)	18.1 Continue to purchase and retire Large Generation Certificates for all purchase electricity
19. Staff engagement and behaviour change	Various emission types	19.1 Develop and implement a staff engagement and behavioural change program
Utility Management		
20. Utility data analysis and management	Electricity, natural gas, water and waste	20.1 Review all monthly invoice data for electricity, gas and water (via the ENVIZI platform and reports) for account-level (building and/or precinct) consumption trends.
		20.2 Review all available account interval data (NMI electricity; MIRN gas (four large accounts; and water (eight accounts with interval data).
		20.3 Strategically identify opportunities and needs to integrate additional BMS electricity, gas and water metering into existing services to enable all large building uses to be monitored and managed.
Sarawak		

Initiative	Emission Type	Key Actions
21. Operational emissions	Scope 3 (from Scope 1 and 2 campus operations in Sarawak)	21.1 In 2025 complete the BMS Upgrade for the central air-conditioning systems, for future optimisation. 21.2 As vehicle fleets are replace, use hybrid or electric vehicles. 22.3 Staff hold annual Sustainability Week with student to educate and raise awareness. Note: The use of electricity (scope 2) and fuel (scope 1) from the operation of the Sarawak campus are including in Swinburne (Australia) emissions boundary as a scope 3 emissions source.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions summary

The electricity summary is available in Appendix B. Electricity emissions were calculated using a market-based approach. The location-based calculation has also been included in Appendix B for comparison.

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	326.65	326.65
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	471.74	471.74
Construction Materials and Services	0.00	0.00	3,173.00	3173.00
Electricity	0.00	0.00	1,211.77	1211.77
Food	0.00	0.00	309.44	309.44
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	563.22	563.22
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	2,275.64	2,275.64
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	98.63	98.63
Products	0.00	0.00	7.19	7.19
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	958.10	958.10
Refrigerants	223.00	0.00	0.00	223.00
Roads and landscape	0.00	0.00	22.25	22.25
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	3,212.90	0.00	249.40	3462.30
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	14.74	0.00	3.69	18.43
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	5,686.44	5,686.44
Transport (Land and Sea)	34.15	0.00	1,581.39	1,615.54
Waste	0.00	0.00	452.64	452.64
Water	0.00	0.00	256.35	256.35
Working from home	0.00	0.00	642.24	642.24
Total emissions (tCO₂-e)	3,484.79	0.00	18,289.79	21,774.58

Note: Emissions from the Sarawak joint venture arrangement are reported as scope 3 emissions (below) to Swinburne (Australia) in the above emissions summary.

Data Type	Measure	Annual Quantity	Tonnes CO ₂ -e
Electricity	kWh	6,151,117	1,211.77*
Fuel	kL	3,381	8.53
Fugitive emissions (R134A)	kg	-	0
Total emissions (tCO₂-e)			1,220.30

*Note that the emissions factor for electricity sourced from Sarawak Energy is 0.197

Uplift factors

Not applicable

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 (ACCUs)	4,000	18.37%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	17,775	81.63%

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
Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings- EOP100636	ACCU	ANREU	24/04/2025	8,355,779,990-8,355,780,994	2022-23	1005	0	0	1005	4.62%
Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings- EOP100636	ACCU	ANREU	24/04/2025	8,338,115,027-8,339,117,031	2021-22	2005	0	0	2005	9.21%

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
Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings - EOP100638	ACCU	ANREU	24/04/2025	8,357,004,498-8,357,004,897	2022-23	400	0	0	400	1.84%
Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings - EOP101147	ACCU	ANREU	24/04/2025	8,336,093,564-8,336,093,761	2021-22	198	0	0	198	0.91%
Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings - EOP101147	ACCU	ANREU	24/04/2025	8,336,096,226-8,336,096,301	2021-22	76	0	0	76	0.35%
Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings - EOP101162	ACCU	ANREU	24/04/205	8,323,740,170-8,323,740,485	2020-21	316	0	0	316	1.45%
Chol Charoen Group Wastewater Treatment with Biogas System, Khonkaen, Thailand (VCS427)	VCU	Verra	24/04/2025	16987-803293015-803295514-VCS-VCU-291-VER-TH-13-427-01042021-31122021-0	2021	2,500	0	0	2,500	11.48%
Kuamut Rainforest Conservation Project, Sabah, Malaysia (VCS2609)	VCU	Verra	23/04/2025	16535-769268115-769272614-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-MY-14-2609-01012016-31122016-1	2016	4,500	0	0	4,500	20.67%

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
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project, Indonesia (VCS1477)	VCU	Verra	24/04/2025	12730-430728061-430732199-VCS-VCU-263-VER-ID-14-1477-01012020-31122020-0;	2020	4,139	0	0	4,139	19.01%
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project, Indonesia (VCS1477)	VCU	Verra	24/04/2025	12730-426031327-426031553-VCS-VCU-263-VER-ID-14-1477-01012020-31122020-0	2020	227	0	0	227	1.04%
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project, Indonesia (VCS1477)	VCU	Verra	24/04/2025	12730-430921419-430922052-VCS-VCU-263-VER-ID-14-1477-01012020-31122020-0;	2020	634	0	0	634	2.91%
Gaizhou Landfill Gas Power Generation Project, China (VCS2468)	VCU	Verra	24/04/2025	18019-869726653-869732427-VCS-VCU-997-VER-CN-13-2468-08012022-31122022-1	2022	5,775	0	0	5,775	26.52%
Offset Totals:						21,775	0	0	21,775	100.00%

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.

Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	22,749
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* 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)
Cherry Tree Wind Farm - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	12 Mar 2024	WD00VC38	160060-171246	2023	Wind	11187
Cherry Tree Wind Farm - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	12 Mar 2024	WD00VC38	141071-151972	2023	Wind	10902
Cherry Tree Wind Farm - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	12 Mar 2024	WD00VC38	35640-36299	2023	Wind	660
Total LGCs surrendered and used in this report									22,749

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Screenshots of LGC purchases from the REC Registry

Voluntary surrender offer accepted for surrender [SEC=OFFICIAL]

 noreply@rec-registry.gov.au
To: PEREZ, RODERICK

Date of acceptance: 12/03/2024

Reason for voluntary surrender: Altruistic purposes

Surrender note: Swinburne University of Technology ABN 13 628 586 699 voluntary LGC surrender for the period 01-01-2023 to 31-12-2023

Clean Energy Regulator note: Accepted

Certificates:

Accreditation code	Fuel source	Generation year	Creation year	Generator name	Generation state	Serial number range	Certificate quantity
WD00VC38	Wind	2023	2023	Cherry Tree Wind Farm - VIC	VIC	160060-171246	11187
WD00VC38	Wind	2023	2023	Cherry Tree Wind Farm - VIC	VIC	141071-151972	10902

These certificates have been accepted for voluntary surrender and permanently removed from the market under section 28A of the [Renewable Energy \(Electricity\) Act 2000](#)

Yours sincerely

REC Registry
www.rec-registry.gov.au

You have received this email because you are a REC Registry user. To update your email preferences please contact your account administrator. Please note you cannot opt-out of receiving certain emails you are required to receive under the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000.

Do not reply to this email address. For technical support email enquiries@cleanenergyregulator.gov.au.

For more information email enquiries@cleanenergyregulator.gov.au or call 1300 553 542 within Australia.

[@ Commonwealth of Australia 2024](#)

Voluntary surrender offer accepted for surrender [SEC=OFFICIAL]

 noreply@rec-registry.gov.au
To: PEREZ, RODERICK

EXTERNAL SENDER: Be cautious, especially with links and attachments. Report phishing if suspicious.


Renewable Energy Target

The Clean Energy Regulator has accepted the following voluntary surrender offer:

Account: IBERDROLA AUSTRALIA ENERGY MARKETS PTY LIMITED

Offer ID: 8549

Surrender type: Voluntary

Number of certificates: 660 LGC(s)

Date of offer: 07/03/2024

Date of acceptance: 12/03/2024

Reason for voluntary surrender: Altruistic purposes

Surrender note: Swinburne University of Technology ABN 13 628 586 699 voluntary LGC surrender for the period 01-01-2023 to 31-12-2023 for small sites.

Clean Energy Regulator note: Accepted

Certificates:

Accreditation code	Fuel source	Generation year	Creation year	Generator name	Generation state	Serial number range	Certificate quantity
WD00VC38	Wind	2023	2023	Cherry Tree Wind Farm - VIC	VIC	35640-36299	660

These certificates have been accepted for voluntary surrender and permanently removed from the market under section 28A of the [Renewable Energy \(Electricity\) Act 2000](#).

Yours sincerely

REC Registry
www.rec-registry.gov.au

You have received this email because you are a REC Registry user. To update your email preferences please contact your account administrator. Please note you cannot opt-out of receiving certain emails you are required to receive under the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000.

Do not reply to this email address. For technical support email enquiries@cleanenergyregulator.gov.au.

For more information email enquiries@cleanenergyregulator.gov.au or call 1300 553 542 within Australia.

[@ Commonwealth of Australia 2024](#)

Screenshot of ACCU Registry – Retirements

Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings

Transaction ID	AU40922												
Current Status	Completed (4)												
Status Date	24/04/2025 14:07:29 (AEST) 24/04/2025 04:07:29 (GMT)												
Transaction Type	Cancellation (4)												
Transaction Initiator	Nathalia, Griselda												
Transaction Approver	Zhou, Tom Yi Shang												
Comment	Retired on behalf of Swinburne University of Technology to satisfy the requirements for the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Organisation certification for the CY 2025 reporting period.												
Transferring Account						Acquiring Account							
Account Number	AU-2977					Account Number	AU-1068						
Account Name	South Pole Australia Financial Services Pty Ltd					Account Name	Australia Voluntary Cancellation Account						
Account Holder	South Pole Australia Financial Services Pty Ltd					Account Holder	Commonwealth of Australia						
Transaction Blocks													
Party	Type	Transaction Type	Original CP	Current CP	ERF Project ID	NGER Facility ID	NGER Facility Name	Safeguard	Kyoto Project #	Vintage	Expiry Date	Serial Range	Quantity
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP100636					2022-23		8,355,779,990 - 8,355,780,994	1,005
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP101162					2020-21		8,323,740,170 - 8,323,740,485	316
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP101147					2021-22		8,336,093,564 - 8,336,093,761	198
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP101147					2021-22		8,336,096,226 - 8,336,096,301	76
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP100638					2022-23		8,357,004,498 - 8,357,004,897	400
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP100636					2021-22		8,338,115,027 - 8,338,117,031	2,005

Screenshots of Verra Registry – Retirements

Chol Charoen Group Wastewater Treatment with Biogas System, Khonkaen, Thailand (VCS427)

Registry Link: <https://registry.terra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=254470>





Certificate of Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) Retirement

Verra, in its capacity as administrator of the Verra Registry, does hereby certify that on 24 Apr 2025, 2,500 Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) were retired on behalf of:

Swinburne University of Technology

Project Name
Chol Charoen Group Wastewater Treatment with Biogas System I (Khonkaen)

VCU Serial Number
16987-803293015-803295514-VCS-VCU-291-VER-TH-13-427-01042021-31122021-0

Additional Certifications

Powered by 

Kuamut Rainforest Conservation Project, Sabah, Malaysia (VCS2609)

Registry Link: <https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=254470>

	
	
Certificate of Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) Retirement Verra, in its capacity as administrator of the Verra Registry, does hereby certify that on 23 Apr 2025, 4,500 Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) were retired on behalf of:	
Swinburne University of Technology	
Project Name	KUAMUT RAINFOREST CONSERVATION PROJECT
VCU Serial Number	16535-769268115-769272614-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-MY-14-2609-01012016-31122016-1
Additional Certifications	CCB-Climate Gold
Powered by  APX	

Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project, Indonesia (VCS1477)

Registry Links:

<https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=254120>

<https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=281513>

<https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=263097>

	
	
Certificate of Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) Retirement Verra, in its capacity as administrator of the Verra Registry, does hereby certify that on 24 Apr 2025, 227 Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) were retired on behalf of:	
Swinburne University of Technology	
Project Name	Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project
VCU Serial Number	12730-426031327-426031553-VCS-VCU-263-VER-ID-14-1477-01012020-31122020-0
Additional Certifications	
Powered by  APX	





Certificate of Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) Retirement

Verra, in its capacity as administrator of the Verra Registry, does hereby certify that on 24 Apr 2025, 634 Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) were retired on behalf of:

Swinburne University of Technology

Project Name
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project

VCU Serial Number
12730-430921419-430922052-VCS-VCU-263-VER-ID-14-1477-01012020-31122020-0

Additional Certifications

Powered by 





Certificate of Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) Retirement

Verra, in its capacity as administrator of the Verra Registry, does hereby certify that on 24 Apr 2025, 4,139 Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) were retired on behalf of:

Swinburne University of Technology

Project Name
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project

VCU Serial Number
12730-430728061-430732199-VCS-VCU-263-VER-ID-14-1477-01012020-31122020-0

Additional Certifications

Powered by 

Gaizhou Landfill Gas Power Generation Project, China (VCS2468)

Registry Link:

<https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=287990>





Certificate of Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) Retirement
Verra, in its capacity as administrator of the Verra Registry, does hereby certify that on 24 Apr 2025, 5,775 Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) were retired on behalf of:

Swinburne University of Technology

Project Name
Gaizhou Landfill Gas Power Generation Project

VCU Serial Number
18019-869726653-869732427-VCS-VCU-997-VER-CN-13-2468-08012022-31122022-1

Additional Certifications
ICVCM CCP

Powered by  APX

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	0	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	0	0	0%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	22,749,000	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)	5,077,724	0	19%
Residual Electricity	-1,045,481	-951,387	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	27,826,724	0	100%
Total grid electricity	26,781,243	0	100%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	26,781,243	0	100%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	-1,045,481	-951,387	
Scope 2	-930,593	-846,839	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	-114,888	-104,548	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	103.90%
Mandatory	18.96%
Voluntary	84.94%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	-846.84
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	-104.55
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)
VIC	26,781,243	26,781,243	21,157,182	1,874,687	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	26,781,243	26,781,243	21,157,182	1,874,687	0	0
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	26,781,243					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	21,157.18
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	1,874.69
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	21,157.18
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	1,874.69
Total emissions liability	23,031.87

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	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.		

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
None	Not applicable

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:

- Emissions tested for relevance are detailed below against each of the following criteria:
- **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.
- **Influence** The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.
- **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.
- **Stakeholders** Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.
- **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						Justification
	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	
Tenant energy use (separately metered)	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is minimal compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel Influence: There is limited potential to influence the emissions from this source Risk: The emissions source is low risk. 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.
Inter Campus Travel	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is minimal compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel Influence: There is very little potential to influence the emissions from this source Risk: The emissions source is low risk. 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
Professional services (advertising, business services etc)	Y	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is potentially large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel Influence: There is very little potential to influence the emissions from this source Risk: The emissions source is low risk. There are no legislative requirements to record and report this scope 3 emissions source. 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.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Investments	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is likely to be minimal compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel, investment income is less than 5% as a percentage of total income. Influence: There is some potential to influence the emissions from this source Risk: The emissions source is low risk. There are no legislative requirements to record and report this scope 3 emissions source. 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
Learning ventures or contracts without operational control	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is minimal compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel Influence: There is no potential to influence the emissions from this source Risk: The emissions source is low risk. There are no legislative requirements to record and report this scope 3 emissions source. 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.
Students' work experience placements	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is minimal compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel Influence: There is no potential to influence the emissions from this source Risk: The emissions source is low risk. There are no legislative requirements to record and report this scope 3 emissions source. 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.
Food sold on campus	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is minimal compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel Influence: There is no potential to influence the emissions from this source Risk: The emissions source is low risk. There are no legislative requirements to record and report this scope 3 emissions source. 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.



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