PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

ADELAIDE FESTIVAL CORPORATION
ADELAIDE FESTIVAL 2024
1-17 MARCH 2024

POST-EVENT REPORT

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

RESPONSIBLE ENTITY NAME	Adelaide Festival Corporation
NAME OF EVENT	Adelaide Festival 2024
EVENT DATE(S)	1-17 March 2024
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.*  Karishma Reynolds Chief Financial Officer 14 January 2026

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

Version: August 2023

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	6,432 t CO_2-e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	0.20% ACCUs, 96.71% VCUs, 3.09% CERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Tandem Energy
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Next technical assessment due: 2026
THIRD PARTY VALIDATION	N/A

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of certification

This certification is for the 2024 Adelaide Festival which was held between the 1st-17th March 2024 and also includes the event preparation for the 2024 Adelaide Festival. The event had 66,330 ticketed attendances by 27,744 ticketed attendees, plus an additional estimated 378,000 attendances at free events, and was held at the following locations.

- **ACE Gallery**
  Lion Arts Precinct, North Tce, Adelaide
- **Adelaide Festival Centre** (including Dunstan Playhouse, Festival Theatre and Space Theatre)
  Festival Drive, Adelaide
- **Adelaide Town Hall**
  128 King William Street, Adelaide
- **Art Gallery of South Australia**
  North Terrace, Adelaide
- **Bicentennial** Conservatory, Adelaide Botanic Garden
  North Terrace, Adelaide
- **Circulating Library, Institute Building, State Library of South Australia**
  North Terrace, Adelaide
- **Community, Lot Fourteen**
  North Terrace, Adelaide
- **Glenelg (Pathawilyangga) Beach**
  Glenelg
- **Her Majesty's Theatre**
  58 Grote Street, Adelaide
- **Latvian Hall 'Tālava'**
  4 Clark Street, Wayville
- **Odeon Theatre**
  57A Queen Street, Norwood
- **Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden**
  King William Road, Adelaide
- **Samstag Museum of Art**
  Hawke Building, City West Campus, University of South Australia, North Terrace, Adelaide
- **Slingsby's Hall of Possibility**
  Rear Hall, 96 Glen Osmond Road, Parkside
- **South Australian Museum**
  North Terrace, Adelaide
- **The University of Adelaide** (including Bonython Hall, Elder Hall, Math Lawns and Scott Theatre)
  North Terrace, Adelaide
- **UKARIA Cultural Centre**
  119 Williams Road, Mount Barker Summit

- **Vitalstatistix**
  Waterside Workers Hall, 11 Nile Street, Port Adelaide, Yartapuulti
- **Walkway Gallery**
  43 Woolshed Street, Bordertown, Bindjali Land

Activity data was collected and used to prepare this carbon inventory, as per the requirements in the *Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Events*.

Event description

Founded in 1960, the Adelaide Festival is a major multi-arts festival held annually in South Australia, produced and presented by the Adelaide Festival Corporation (Adelaide Festival).

Planning and execution for each Festival is the core business of the Corporation, which operates continuously over the year. The carbon neutral certification includes all festival venues and events, and corporate emissions during the 2023/2024 financial year.

The Adelaide Festival has been certified as a Carbon Neutral Event under Climate Active since 2020 (see https://www.climateactive.org.au/buy-climate-active/certified-members/adelaide-festival). An increase in the size and number of free events increased overall attendances in 2024 compared to recent years.

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 event, 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 the event'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 (event)

Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

Construction Materials and Services (event preparation)

Electricity (event preparation and event)

Food (event)

Machinery and vehicles (event preparation and event)

Postage, Courier, and Freight (event preparation)

Professional Services (taxis) (event preparation and event)

Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels) (event)

Stationary Energy (liquid fuels) (event)

Transport – (air) (event preparation and event)

Transport – (land and sea) (event preparation and event)

Waste (event preparation and event)

Water (event preparation and event)

Office equipment and supplies (paper) (event preparation)

Non-quantified

Building HVAC Refrigerants (event preparation)

Cleaning and chemicals (event preparation)

ICT Services & Equipment (event preparation)

Merchandise (printed t-shirts and bags) (Products) (event preparation)

Professional Services (other) (event preparation)

Office equipment and supplies (event preparation)

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Umbrella events - events that occur in conjunction with Adelaide Festival but are not run by the Adelaide Festival Corporation, in 2024 this includes WOMADelaide.

Data collection

Emissions source	Data collection method	Assumptions / conservative approach taken
Accommodation	Source: 2024 Adelaide Festival Economic Evaluation Report, Travel agent reports, and internal AF data. Attendee accommodation emissions were modelled based on attendee data and survey results as reported in the 2024 Adelaide Festival Economic Evaluation report. Staff and participant accommodation was calculated using actual data (nights and star rating) from travel agent reports and internal AF data.	Attendee accommodation was modelled for out of state and South Australian regional attendees. Out of state attendee visitor nights were estimated from ticketed attendee numbers and survey data on length of stay. This number was modified by % reason for travel, % of attendees staying in paid accommodation, and an assumption of twin share accommodation. Regional attendee visitor nights were calculated from ticketed attendee numbers. This number was modified by % of attendees staying in paid accommodation and with the assumptions of one night accommodation per event attended, and twin share accommodation. Star ratings were used where known. Where unknown the Climate Active emission factor for “Accommodation-Australia” was used, which has an emissions factor slightly higher than 4 star accommodation.
Electricity	Source: AF internal data on venue electricity usage, tenancy electricity bills and storage unit electricity bills. Pre event venue electricity was estimated from the 2023 venue electricity usage data. Post event venue electricity was calculated from the 2024 venue electricity usage data. The data varied depending on the information available from the venues. Actual usage was obtained from 1 venue, 8 venues were estimated from average venue	

	daily consumption data, and other venues were modelled and estimated based on area and hours of use using the Climate Active electricity calculator. Two venues were owned and operated by the City of Adelaide and are Climate Active Certified Carbon Neutral as well as purchasing 100% renewable energy. Corporate Electricity for office space and storage unit was calculated from 12 months of electricity bills from 2023/2024.	
Food and drinks	Source: 2024 Adelaide Festival Economic Evaluation Report and internal AF data. Attendee total spend on food and drink was taken from the 2024 Economic Evaluation Report (table 6). Many venues have neither food nor bar facilities. Of the remainder the majority have only bars and snack offerings. Corporate catering was calculated using actual data (detailing the number of meals and meal types provided at AF corporate events) from internal AF data.	Emissions were calculated using the Climate Active Events calculator. Attendee spend was separated into food spend and drink spend based on 2020 survey data (62% drinks, 38% food). Spend data was then converted to meals/drinks using a sample of venue menus. To be conservative the lowest price from the menus was used and all meals were considered to be meat. Corporate data was modified to match the modelling in the Climate Active Events calculator for a definition of a “meal”.
Transport (Air)	Source: 2024 Adelaide Festival Economic Evaluation Report, Travel agent reports. Attendee Air travel was modelled based on attendee data and survey results as reported in the 2024 Adelaide Festival Economic Evaluation report. Corporate (staff and participant) air travel was calculated using actual data (flight distances and class) from travel agent reports.	Out-of-state attendee air travel was estimated from international and interstate ticketed attendee numbers. This number was modified by % reason for travel. Interstate attendees were assumed to have travelled from state capital airports. The international attendee origin of travel assumption was based on the modeling in the Climate Active Events calculator.

Transport (Land and Sea)	Source: 2024 Adelaide Festival Economic Evaluation Report, Attendee travel survey, Travel agent reports, and internal AF data. Attendee land travel was modelled based on attendee data as reported in the 2024 Adelaide Festival Economic Evaluation report, attendee transport survey results and AF internal postcode data from ticket sales. Corporate land travel was estimated based on staff commute surveys, and AF internal data on vehicle hire (km travelled or petrol purchased).	Attendee land travel was estimated from a model to factor in South Australian ticketed attendee travel, ticketed visitor attendee travel, and free event attendee travel. South Australian ticketed attendee travel was calculated using postcode data from ticket purchases. It is assumed that postcode reports from ticket sales represent the location of the attendee, and travel distance was modelled on travel to Adelaide CBD even though some events were held elsewhere. Travel distance to Adelaide CBD over 50km was considered regional and it was assumed all travel was done by car, 2 attendees per vehicle, return trip and 1.92 attendances per trip (as accounted for in accommodation emissions). Travel distance to Adelaide CBD under 50km was considered local and it was assumed attendees travelled by various modes of transport (based on 2024 survey data), 2 attendees per vehicle (car and taxi), return trip, and every attendance was counted as a separate trip. Ticketed visitor attendee travel assumed return travel from Adelaide airport to Adelaide CBD by taxi (as per modeling in the Climate Active Events calculator), travel to events from within the CBD (walking, bus, tram, and taxi), and travel to events from outside the CBD by various modes of transport (based on 2024 survey data, distances as per modeling in the Climate Active Events calculator), 2 attendees per vehicle (car and taxi), return trip, and every attendance was counted as a separate

		trip. Free event attendee travel assumed that most free events (art installations and exhibitions) would be attended in conjunction with non-festival associated activities and only attendance at the Floods of Fire concerts at the University of Adelaide (approx. 7000 attendances) and Writers' Week (approx. 155000 attendances) was counted. Writers' Week took place over 6 days, a weekend and 4 workdays. It was assumed that 50% of attendances on workdays were attended in conjunction with non-festival associated activities, resulting in 2/3 of Writers' Week attendances accounted for. Travel to events was assumed to be by various modes of transport (based on 2024 survey data, and distances as per modeling in the Climate Active Events calculator), 2 attendees per vehicle (car and taxi), return trip, and every attendance was counted as a separate trip.

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction measures

Adelaide Festival Corporation employs a Sustainability Manager to oversee the delivery of its Environmental Action Plan which has a focus on emissions reduction. Adelaide Festival also has an internal Sustainability Committee which has encouraged a variety of environmental/emissions reduction activities in relation to their corporate office as well as for the event itself. Adelaide Festival aims to widely promote its carbon neutral certification with the aim of engaging its suppliers and venue owners/operators.

To reduce emissions for the 2024 Adelaide Festival numerous activities have been undertaken which include the following:

Waste Management:

- Implemented the three-bin system with waste contractors.
- Provided recycling and recovery services for stallholders at back of house.
- Ensure Australian Standard certified compostable catering products were used, along with organics recycling (in addition to compostable utensils and stirrers which are legislatively required).
- Provided water refilling stations as an alternative to single-use plastic water bottles
- Reused or recycled instead of disposing large items like flags, banners, and signage.

Energy:

- Used the City of Adelaide electricity supply in the Park Lands and squares which is 100% renewable electricity.
- Used electric vehicles for artist pickup and staff transport.
- Provided bicycle parking on site.
- Provided information on alternatives to private car use to attendees.

Water Management:

- Used water efficient equipment including low flow taps and dual flush toilets.

Supply Chain:

- Sourced or encouraged local, seasonal, and/or organic choices for food vendors and for artist welcome packs.

Other:

- Promoted sustainable choices to attendees before and at the event/festival, including travel, bottle re-fills, and how to use green bins.
- Partnered with conservation start-up Wilderlands to protect 3,612 square metres of the Coorong lakes region.

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5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Opal Australia Paper	Paper

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Pre-event	Post-event			
	Total emissions (t CO_2-e)	**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	909.76	0.00	0.00	915.13	915.13
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction Materials and Services	127.99	0.00	0.00	127.99	127.99
Electricity	143.53	0.00	10.73	130.96	141.69
Food	175.47	0.00	0.00	175.47	175.47
Machinery and vehicles	1.65	0.00	0.00	1.65	1.65
Office equipment & supplies	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14
Postage, courier and freight	63.89	0.00	0.00	63.89	63.89
Professional Services	24.41	0.00	0.00	24.41	24.41
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	11.86	12.49	0.00	2.59	15.09
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	4.69	4.08	0.00	1.01	5.09
Transport (Air)	4412.76	0.00	0.00	4412.76	4412.76
Transport (Land and Sea)	398.82	8.41	0.00	390.41	398.82
Waste	66.81	0.38	0.00	40.18	40.56
Water	9.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.87
Total pre-event emissions (tCO_2-e)	**6,351.66**				
Total post-event emissions (tCO_2-e)		**25.37**	**10.73**	**6,296.46**	**6,332.56**
Difference between pre-event and post-event emissions			**19.10 tCO_2-e**		

Uplift factors

An uplift factor is an upwards adjustment to the total carbon inventory to account for relevant emissions, which can't be reasonably quantified or estimated. This conservative accounting approach helps ensure the integrity of the carbon neutral claim.

Reason for uplift factor	**tCO_2-e**
uplift to account for non-quantified sources where data collection is not cost effective	98.5
Total of all uplift factors (tCO_2-e)	98.5
Total emissions footprint to offset (tCO_2-e) *(total post-event emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)*	**6,431.06**

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

This is a post-event report. The eligible offsets below are a reconciliation of those from the pre-event report. The table may also show additional eligible offsets purchased and retired for this event based on the post-event emissions calculations.

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	13	0.20%
Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs)	199	3.09%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	6220	96.71%

Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Stapled quantity	Eligible quantity retired (tCO2-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 (%)
CGN Inner Mongolia Zhurihe Phase II Wind Farm Project	VCU	Verra	02 Oct 2024	12523-414619626-414625826-VCS-VCU-1310-VER-CN-1-1181-01012017-20122017-0	2017		6201	0	0	6201	96.41%
Nulla Carbon	ACCU	ANREU	26 Jul 2024	3,797,719,688-3,797,719,700	2019-20		13	0	0	13	0.20%
Vaayu Wind Power Project Gujarat	CER	ANREU	26 Jul 2024	277,428,753 - 277,428,951	2019		199	0	0	199	3.09%
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project	VCU	Verra	26 Jul 2024	12730-427350037-427350074-VCS-VCU-263-VER-ID-14-1477-01012020-31122020-0	2020		38	0	19	19	0.30%
	Total offsets retired this report and used in this report									**6,432**	
	Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports								**19**		

Co-benefits

Nulla Carbon

Located in New South Wales and Queensland, these carbon farming projects work with landholders to regenerate and protect native vegetation. The projects help improve marginal land, reduce salinity and erosion and provide income to farmers. Widespread land clearing has significantly impacted local ecosystems. This degradation and loss of plant species threatens the food and habitat on which other native species rely. Clearing allows weeds and invasive animals to spread and affects greenhouse gas emissions. The project areas can harbour a number of indigenous plant species which provide important habitat and nutrients for native wildlife. By erecting fencing and actively managing invasive species, these projects avoid emissions caused by clearing and achieve key environmental and biodiversity benefits.

Vaayu Wind Power Project Gujarat

Across India, wind farms introduce clean energy to the grid which would otherwise be generated by coal-fired power stations. Wind power is clean in two ways: it produces no emissions and also avoids the local air pollutants associated with fossil fuels. Electricity availability in the regions have been improved, reducing the occurrence of blackouts across the area. The projects support national energy security and strengthen rural electrification coverage. In constructing the turbines new roads were built, improving accessibility for locals. The boost in local employment by people engaged as engineers, maintenance technicians, 24-hour on-site operators and security guards also boosts local economies and village services.

Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project

The largest programme of its kind, the Katingan Mentaya Project protects vital peatland in Central Kalimantan Indonesia from being destroyed. These wetlands store large amounts of carbon naturally, and by conserving them, we prevent carbon dioxide from being released to the environment. This also secures vital habitat for five critically endangered species including the Bornean Orangutan, Proboscis Monkey and Southern Bornean Gibbon. In partnership with 34 local villages, the project also builds community capacity and sustainable development through employment and education. By fostering inclusive partnerships and a culture of sustainability in local communities, the project serves to reduce poverty, enhance the well-being of communities and eliminate drivers of deforestation.

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

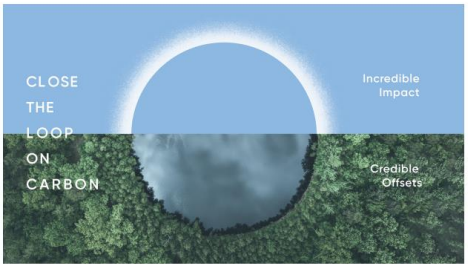
N/A.

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CERTIFICATE NO. **BH-AFES-Q3FY24**
ADELAIDE FESTIVAL CORPORATION

TEM RETIREMENT REPORT

Retired on behalf of Adelaide Festival as contribution towards travel emissions over the 2024 Financial Year period.



REF NO.	PROJECT NAME	SERIAL NO.			COUNTRY	PROJECT ID	TYPE	VINTAGE	DATE	UNITS
1	Nulla Carbon	SN	3,797,719,688	3,797,719,700	Australia	ERF101849	Regen	2020	26/07/2024	13
2	Vaayu Wind Power Project Gujarat	SN	277,428,753	277,428,951	India	CER4700	Wind	2019	26/07/2024	199
3	Katingan REDD+	12730-VCS-VCU-263-VER-ID-14-1477-01012020-31122020-0	427350037	427350074	Indonesia	VCS1477	REDD	2020	26/07/2024	38
									TOTAL	250

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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 ($kgCO_2$-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)	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)	81,409	0	19%
Residual Electricity	347,962	316,646	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**81,409**	**0**	**19%**
Total grid electricity	**429,371**	**316,646**	**19%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**429,371**	**316,646**	**19%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	10%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**34,796**	**31,665**	
Scope 2	30,972	28,185	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	3,824	3,480	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**313,166**	**284,981**	
Scope 3	313,166	284,981	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**18.96%**
Mandatory	**18.96%**
Voluntary	**0.00%**
Behind the meter	**0.00%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**28.18**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**288.46**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**28.18**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**288.46**
Total emissions liability (t CO_2-e)	**316.65**

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	**10%**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 2 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	429,371	42,937	10,734	3,435	386,434	127,523
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)	**429,371**	**42,937**	**10,734**	**3,435**	**386,434**	**127,523**
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	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)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**429,371**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	**10.73**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	**130.96**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**10.73**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**130.96**
Total emissions liability	**141.69**

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. These emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. 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.

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
Building HVAC Refrigerants	Not cost effective, uplift applied
Cleaning and chemicals	Not cost effective, uplift applied
ICT Services & Equipment	Not cost effective, uplift applied
Merchandise (printed t-shirts and bags) (Products)	Not cost effective, uplift applied
Professional Services (other)	Not cost effective, uplift applied
Office equipment and supplies	Not cost effective, uplift applied

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

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 event's electricity.
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 event's greenhouse gas risk exposure.
4. **Stakeholders** The emissions from a particular source are deemed relevant by key stakeholders.
5. **Outsourcing** The emissions are from outsourced activities that were previously undertaken within the event's boundary or from outsourced activities that are typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable events.

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Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Umbrella events - events that occur in conjunction with Adelaide Festival but are not run by the Adelaide Festival Corporation, in 2024 this includes WOMADelaide.	Y	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions from the Womadelaide four-day event have not been calculated as part of this process, however are possibly large relative to the Adelaide Festival's electricity emissions. Womdelaide itself does have an informal offset program and a very strong focus on sustainability. **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, as we merely cross-promote it in a festival year, and it is run by a completely separate entity. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this 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.

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