



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

NEXTDC LIMITED (TRADING AS NEXTDC)

SERVICE CERTIFICATION

FY2023–24

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	NEXTDC Limited T/A NEXTDC
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 Arrears report
DECLARATION	<p><i>To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this public disclosure statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.</i></p> <p></p> <p>Nishi Vissamraju Head of Sustainability 01/12/2024</p>



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

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Version 9.

1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	1,195 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	2.76% ACCUs, 97.24% CERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	19.51%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Anthesis Australia
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date: 18 December 2023 (FY2023) Organisation: Anthesis Australia Next technical assessment due: FY 2026

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of business

This carbon neutral certification is for NEXTDC's data centre services to Australian customers under the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for services.

The reporting period for this service inventory is 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 (FY24) and based on an **operational control approach**, the boundary of the organisational inventory includes NEXTDC's head office in Brisbane and all operational data centres (referred to as facilities); B1 & B2 (Brisbane), C1 (Canberra), M1, M2 & M3 (Melbourne), P1 & P2 (Perth), S1, S2, S3 & S6 (Sydney), SC1 (Sunshine Coast) and PH1 (Port Headland). During FY24, PH1 and S6 facilities began operations in August and March, respectively.

NEXTDC is also a certified carbon-neutral organisation under the Australian Government's Carbon Neutral Initiative since FY2019. We have ensured that the emission boundary for service emissions to our customers does not overlap with emission sources associated with NEXTDC's organisational operations.

Description of service certification

This service certification is for NEXTDC, a provider of connectivity and colocation solutions, offering an as-a-service model that includes power, security and connectivity to customers through NEXTneutral. Launched in March 2021, NEXTneutral is NEXTDC's customer carbon offset program, available as an opt-in service.

The data centres and server environment are under the operational control of NEXTDC, yet the demand for data services is driven by the customers' usage. Activity data for electricity can be readily attributed to either corporate operations or specific customers, as racks of servers are allocated to specific customers. Standard rack rental includes a power allocation in kilowatts (kW). These racks are installed in data halls and connected to redundant power sources, ensuring clients can install and operate their equipment with a guaranteed 100% uptime.

- Functional unit: tCO₂e/kW of server capacity sold by NEXTDC
- Offered as: opt-in service
- Life cycle: cradle-to-grave

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for FY2023-24 reporting period.

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 'attributable processes' of a product or service. These attributable processes are services, materials and energy flows that become the product or service, make the product or service and carry the product or service through its life cycle. These attributable emissions have been quantified in the carbon inventory.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as attributable 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

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service. They can be **optionally included** in the emissions boundary and therefore have been offset, or they can be listed as outside of the emissions boundary (and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim). Further detail is available at Appendix D.

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

Business machines and equipment repair, customer load

Diesel, stationary energy, customer load

Electricity, purchased from the grid, customer server cooling

Electricity, purchased from the grid, customer server usage

Electricity, solar generation

Facility maintenance and repairs, customer load

ICT services, customer load

IT hardware - rack housing

IT hardware - servers and switches

Packaging - server racks, cardboard

Packaging - server racks, plastic

Professional services, customer load

Refrigerant fugitives, customer server cooling

Waste, cardboard recycling, customer load

Waste, co-mingled recycling, customer load

Waste, electrical (WEEE), customer load

Waste, landfill, customer load

Water, customer server cooling

Non-quantified

Freight – upstream (Rack transportation)

Optionally included

N/A

Outside emission boundary

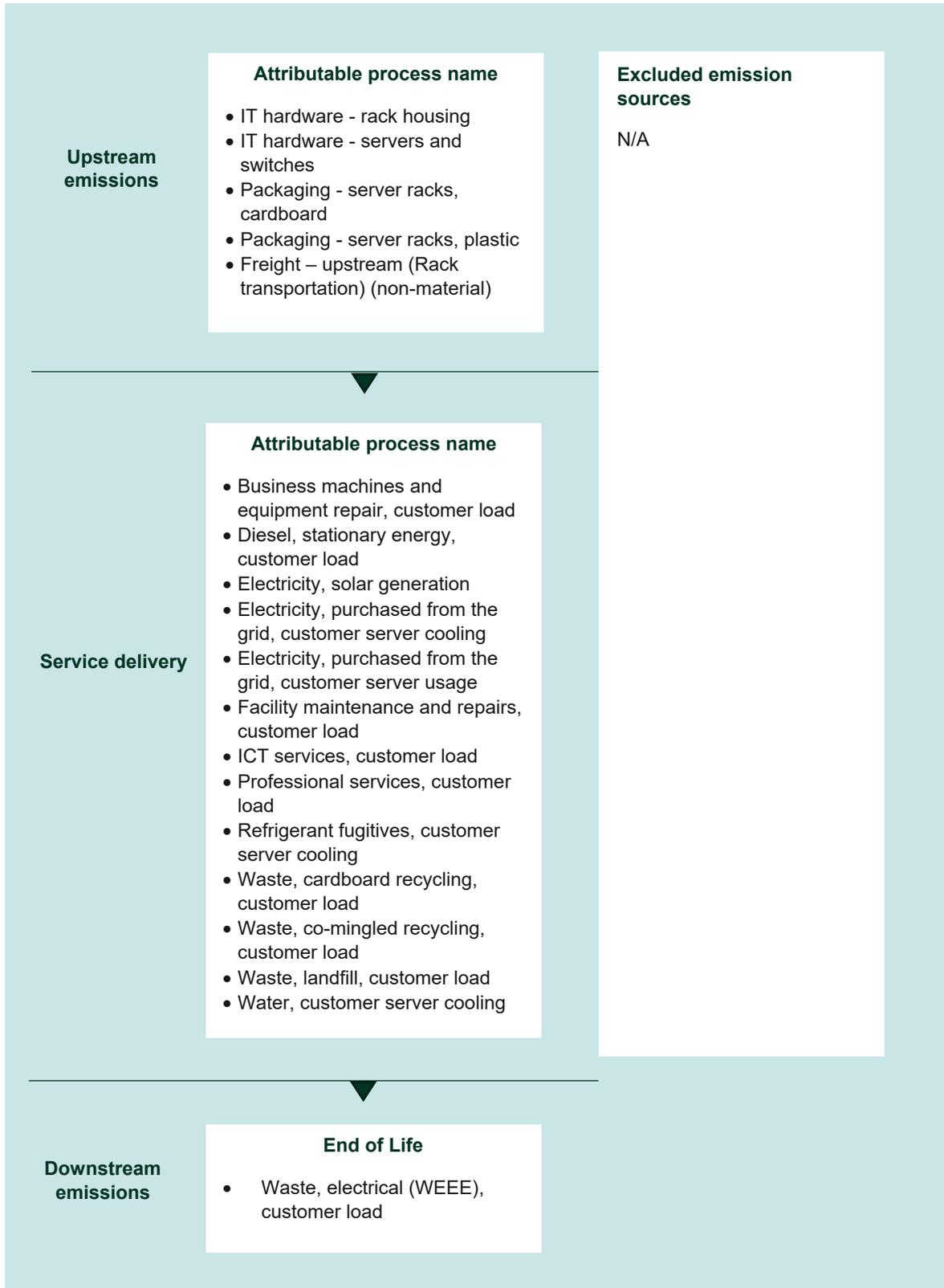
Non-attributable

Freight – downstream (E-waste transportation)

Emission sources included in NEXTDC's Climate Active Organisation Certification boundary, not related to the service boundary

Service process diagram

The diagram below is a cradle-to-grave boundary.



4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

NEXTDC intends to continue leading, listening, and acting on sustainable business operations and actively investing in environmental and social and governance (ESG) areas. While we always aspire to our vision of being the leading customer-centric data centre services company, we also acknowledge our responsibility to do this sustainably and responsibly and we are constantly looking for new ways to minimise our environmental footprint.

NEXTDC is dedicated to devising and monitoring the best methods of managing data centres, to ensure energy efficiency and to minimise the impact on the environment and our natural resources. Our facilities are designed, engineered, and operated to optimise energy efficiency. NEXTDC has invested significantly in improving energy efficiency by focusing on its environmental objectives, operational efficiencies and best in class data centre designs. NEXTDC is committed to each data centre having a target Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) rating to be as low as possible. In FY24, we achieved a national average PUE of 1.42, which, while slightly higher than last year, remains close to our target of 1.40. This increase is attributed to two recently opened facilities where the IT load is still ramping up to full capacity. NEXTDC continues to prioritise sourcing renewable energy such as rooftop solar installations at our data centres where they are feasible, in addition to our ongoing investment in the Melbourne Renewable Energy Project. NEXTDC is dedicated to reducing its carbon footprint across operations, aspiring to achieve net zero for all Company-driven Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We are also working towards measuring and addressing emissions from our value chain and embodied carbon.

NEXTDC recognises that decarbonising data centres is a complex process, particularly in Australia, where the energy grid still heavily relies on fossil fuels. Challenges in the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) market, such as renewable energy variability, high and volatile electricity costs, and long-term financial commitments, make investment decisions complex. These factors highlight the importance of collaboration with customers and stakeholders to achieve meaningful progress toward net zero.

Currently, NEXTDC is conducting an internal review of its emissions profile, data veracity, and pathway to net zero. This includes evaluating developments in low-emission technologies and ensuring an economically viable transition while accommodating business growth and expansion. Establishing a baseline year and tracking progress annually are key priorities.

NEXTDC's decarbonisation approach focuses on preparing the business for an evolving energy landscape. Our immediate priorities include:

- Preparing a comprehensive inventory of NEXTDC's major sources of GHG emissions, along with existing actions and initiatives to address them.
- Assessing the complex GHG emissions boundaries, as per carbon accounting standards, between NEXTDC operations and customer energy procurement activities.
- Validating our approach with third-party experts to incorporate emerging methodologies and ensure we can play our part in achieving net zero.
- Setting targets to guide progress on our net zero journey.

This next phase involves a thorough evaluation of the implications of setting targets and developing an actionable transition plan. NEXTDC remains committed to transparency and accountability, and as we advance, we will continue to publicly disclose our progress through reports such as the FY24 Annual Report and the FY24 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report, available on our company website: www.nextdc.com.

Considering our projected organic growth, emissions may rise in the short term; however, NEXTDC is committed to delivering sustainable outcomes through continuous review and innovation.

For further information regarding NEXTDC's Environmental Sustainability policy and emission reduction actions and a copy of our FY24 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report, visit: <https://www.nextdc.com/about-us/environmental-sustainability>.

The emission reduction strategy for the organisational and service operations will include the following actions:

Emission source	Scope	Opportunity Description	Target year	Potential abatement
Electricity	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure each NEXTDC data centre is operated to the lowest seasonal Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) ratio, ensuring optimal energy efficiency when delivering services. - Optimise existing equipment and/or replace equipment with more energy-efficient equipment. - Ensure that cooling equipment is not over-powered for the task. - Increase allowable temperature and humidity ranges and avoid strict temperature control where possible. - Airflow assessment and planning (prevent blocked air ducts and poor airflow design). - Ensure new buildings are designed and built in line with best practice. • Procurement of renewable energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NEXTDC is actively engaged in directly procuring and investing in renewable energy, committing to the target of reaching a net zero future. In FY25 we wish to release a detailed roadmap on how we plan to get there for our scope 2 emissions. 	TBC	100%
Water	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure each NEXTDC data centre reports on and works toward minimal water usage, tracking the Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) ratio per facility. • Other reduction actions may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements in mechanical and electrical plants. - Increase allowable temperature and humidity ranges and avoid strict temperature control where possible. - Ensure new buildings are designed and built in line with best practices (i.e., efficient water rating). - Install efficient cooling systems. - Purchase water efficient products. - Rainwater harvesting. 	NA	20%
Waste	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a Zero Waste program, targeting 90% waste diversion from landfill at all Hyperscale, Metro and Regional data centres. - Implement solid waste audits and develop a waste management action plan. - Implement a recycling education program (e.g., improve the graphics and signage on bins, standardize all recycling bins, use digital apps). • Electronic waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NEXTDC has an eWaste management system. • Paper and cardboard (not recycled): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote a paper-conscious usage policy. - Promote the procurement of products that have been recycled. 	Ongoing	90% landfill diversion

Emission source	Scope	Opportunity Description	Target year	Potential abatement
Transport (Land and Sea) – personal car	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of electric vehicle chargers at our data centres to support emerging technology choices such as electric vehicles and other micro mobility devices since FY2021-22. 	Ongoing	NA
Procurement policy	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise a sustainable procurement strategy by 2025. This policy can include weighted environmental criteria, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procurement of carbon neutral certified products and/or services. - Reduce the need of mailing services (e.g., paperless operations). - Record tracking history of delivered items to improve data collection. - Engage with mailing companies adopting measures to accelerate decarbonisation (renewable energy in facilities and efficient fuel usage for their company's fleet, zero carbon shipping routes or green corridors, etc.). 	2025	Procurement policy by 2025

Our Net Zero Strategy

NEXTDC acknowledges that its net zero strategy is currently being finalised as part of a broader program of work to align with emerging mandatory disclosure standards (Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (AASB S2)). This process has involved establishing clear operational control and organisational boundaries, reviewing data completeness, and enhancing assurance processes to ensure consistency and reliability across both organisational and service inventories.

Our long-term decarbonisation objective focuses on achieving net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions through direct emissions reductions and renewable energy procurement, rather than through reliance on offsets. During FY24 and FY25, NEXTDC prioritised activities that strengthen our foundation for this transition, including detailed energy and emissions mapping, hyperscaler engagement, and renewable energy planning.

As mentioned previously, we are now developing a climate transition plan that will outline our defined pathway to net zero, including short- and medium-term targets and the role of renewables and low-carbon technologies in achieving these goals. Once this plan is finalised, it will form the basis of future Climate Active submissions and public reporting in alignment with AASB S2 and Climate Active guidance.

To clarify, where “net zero” is referenced in this year’s PDS, it reflects NEXTDC’s commitment to operational decarbonisation and the ongoing development of a transition pathway. Offsets are currently used only for residual emissions as required for annual Climate Active certification.

Emissions reduction actions

Energy Management

In FY24, NEXTDC maintained its commitment to delivering some of the highest levels of operational energy efficiency in the market, an outcome enabled by innovative design, engineering, and operational excellence.

Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) is a key metric for evaluating data centre energy efficiency, calculated as the ratio of total power consumption to the usable power delivered to customer IT equipment. In FY24, NEXTDC’s data centres consumed 477,313 MWh, achieving a PUE of 1.42, slightly above last year’s 1.40 due to two new facilities still ramping up their IT loads. Significant metering reviews and power-tuning initiatives ensure accuracy in PUE calculations and drive efficiency improvements. As our facilities mature, we remain committed to reducing PUE and optimising power usage to achieve greater energy efficiency.

NEXTDC continuously optimizes mechanical, electrical, and hydraulic systems to maintain low Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE), a key factor in minimizing operational costs and attracting customers with cost-effective solutions. Notably, M1 and S1 data centers achieved industry-first 5-star NABERS ratings for efficiency, with P1 maintaining a 4.5-star rating in FY24. Facilities like M3 are also designed to meet 5-star NABERS standards as part of our commitment to extend high-efficiency accreditation across all operations. Our teams prioritize real-time system tuning, addressing areas like air distribution, pressure differences, and chiller plant settings to reduce energy consumption and environmental impact.

We engaged in several initiatives to continuously improve our PUE ratings this year:

- Prioritising energy efficiency while maintaining optimal conditions by adhering to ASHRAE (The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers) guidelines and using a broader humidity range for additional efficiencies
- Upgrading our first-generation chillers with Smartlift systems to optimise efficiency
- Installed direct water cooling on demand on customer racks
- Managing floor grill placement to improve cooling efficiency and prevent warm and cold air mixing
- Using air-side and water-side free cooling to enhance energy and water efficiency
- Continuing to utilise our energy monitoring systems to collect performance data and make targeted improvements, which also will contribute to a higher NABERS rating performance
- Conducting monthly operational checks to optimise cooling system efficiency and reduce CRAC unit fan speeds where needed

In addition to these efforts, we are continuing our rollout of LED lighting upgrades, replacing inefficient fixtures with energy-saving ones throughout our facilities.

Water Management

In NEXTDC, water plays a crucial role as the primary medium for heat transfer in and out of the data halls, requiring significant infrastructure and planning. We optimise water use through reuse, recycling and recovery, aiming to reduce our water dependency and environmental impact in the short and long term.

We measure water efficiency at our data centres using the Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) metric, calculated as the ratio of total site water usage to IT energy consumption, with weekly reporting to management and the board. In FY24, our total water consumption was 701.66 ML, with an average WUE of 2.16, reflecting increased metering accuracy and the inclusion of new facilities like M3 and S3. While water-based cooling systems contribute to higher WUE values, they deliver long-term benefits, including enhanced energy efficiency, system longevity, and lower maintenance costs, aligning with our commitment to responsible water management and regulatory compliance.

Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles are integrated into our design to minimise negative environmental impacts and integrate urban water cycle management with planning and design to mimic natural systems.

At our facilities, we prioritize sustainable water management through innovative solutions and climate-resilient designs. Key initiatives include a 50,000L rainwater tank at S3, which captures, filters, and UV-treats water for reuse in toilets, gardens, and end-of-trip facilities, complemented by drought-resistant native plants to enhance cooling efficiency. We utilize stormwater retention systems, vegetated swales, and advanced treatment devices like Gross Pollutant Traps and Membrane Filters at S3, and SPEL Stormceptors at M3 to mitigate pollution risks and treat runoff effectively. Diesel detention tanks at various sites ensure stormwater safety during spills. Additionally, we trial systems for water reuse, such as capturing cooling system discharge at S3 and employing DeCalon™ technology at M1 to reduce chemical reliance and improve cooling tower efficiency. Tailoring approaches to local climates, such as air-cooled chillers in Malaysia, reflects our commitment to climate resilience, with water usage monitored via metering devices to identify efficiency opportunities.

Waste Management

NEXTDC's sustainability strategy emphasizes waste management through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse, aligning with circular economy principles. Guided by our Waste Management Plan and Hazardous Materials Management Procedure, our "Zero-Waste Initiative" encourages waste segregation using color-coded bins and promotes the reuse of office supplies across all sites. Additionally, we support responsible disposal with a free e-waste collection system for customers to manage retired equipment sustainably.

In FY24, our waste reduction efforts continued by:

- Deploying clearly marked bins for recycling different materials, including cardboard, packaging, and commingled waste, with separate bins for end-of-life batteries
- Prohibiting the disposal of e-waste in general waste bins, with signage to guide proper disposal and recycling of fluorescent lights
- Offering disposal options for e-waste like computers and phones
- Collaborating with customers to recycle packaging from IT infrastructure deliveries
- Raising awareness about waste management through facility waste champions, engaging employees, customers, contractors, and visitors

This year, we enhanced waste management by collaborating with contractors to tailor reporting systems for accurate tracking and developing data center-specific metrics to manage significant packaging waste effectively. On-site audits by our facilities team identified improvement opportunities, while construction contractors set ambitious landfill diversion goals, with Kapitool aiming to exceed 95% and the M2 Melbourne project achieving a 91% recycling rate. We generated 195.3 tonnes of waste, recycling 171.06 tonnes, achieving an 87.69% diversion rate, close to our 90% target, with four facilities (B1, B2, S1, and S2) surpassing this milestone. Waste performance is regularly monitored, with Facility Managers accountable for site-level targets.

In August 2023, NEXTDC's S1 Sydney became the first data centre in Australia to achieve the TRUE (Total Resource Use and Efficiency) Certification, a comprehensive certification program recognising our efforts to minimise non-hazardous solid wastes and maximising the efficient use of resources. This achievement is a significant milestone in our journey to reduce our environmental impact and further reflects our commitment. We are proud to be recognised for our efforts and will continue to work towards achieving this certification at all our sites.

Sustainable Construction

NEXTDC collaborates closely with delivery partners to achieve its ambitious sustainability goals, carefully selecting contractors with expertise and commitment to sustainable construction practices. These partnerships empower the adoption of innovative methodologies, demonstrated by efforts like using biodiesel at the A1 Adelaide project.

At the A1 Adelaide project, NEXTDC partnered with Lendlease and Reds Global to introduce B20 biodiesel—a blend of 20% biodiesel made from waste cooking oil and tallow, and 80% mineral diesel—to power cranes and generators. Since July 2023, this initiative has saved 61.3 tonnes of carbon emissions, equivalent to the carbon sequestration of 3,050 trees annually. This effort aligns with Lendlease's Mission Zero strategy to eliminate fossil fuels in construction, leveraging electric machinery where possible and transitioning to renewable fuels like biodiesel when electric options are unavailable, supporting a path toward Fossil Fuel Free Construction.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO ₂ -e	Emissions intensity of the functional unit
Base year:	2017–18	N/A	0.493
Year 1:	2020–21	127	0.323
Year 2:	2021–22	821	0.353
Year 3:	2022–23	1,518	0.317
Year 4:	2023–24	1,195	0.197

The total emissions intensity per functional unit has decreased by around 38% compared to the previous reporting period (FY23). This reduction is primarily due to the fact that, although electricity consumption has slightly increased, not all of it now comes from the grid. NEXTDC has started generating and reporting solar electricity. Additionally, the business is benefiting from national decarbonisation efforts, which have resulted in a lower electricity emission factor. Lastly, this is due to a 60% increase in the annual load hire (kW) in FY24 compared to FY23.

Significant changes in emissions

Significant changes in emissions			
Attributable process	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change
N/A			

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Anthesis Australia	Business Services (Consultancy)

Emissions summary

This emissions summary represents the entire service line.

Life cycle stage / Attributable process / Emission source	tCO ₂ -e
Products used in Operations	3,328.53
Operations	343,630.00
End of Life	0.02
Attributable emissions (tCO₂-e)	346,958.56

No uplift factor was used for NEXTDC's service inventory.

Service offset liability	
Emissions intensity per functional unit (tCO ₂ e/kW server capacity)	0.197
Emissions intensity per functional unit including uplift factors	N/A
Number of functional units covered by the certification	6,070
Total emissions (tCO₂-e) to be offset	1,195

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset unit	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total units used
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU)	33	3%
Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs)	1,162	97%

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
Central Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (CALFA) Project	ACCU	ANREU	29/06/2023	3,785,079,734-3,785,079,863	2018-19	130	97	0	33	2.76%
Enercon Wind Farms in Karnataka Bundled Project – 73.60 MW	CER	ANREU	29/06/2023	269,010,389 - 269,013,033	CP2	2,645	0	1,483	1,162	97.24%

Co-benefits

E X T R A O R D I N A R Y I M P A C T

OFFSET PROJECT CATEGORY OVERVIEW

Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory is prone to extreme, devastating wildfires that affect the landscape, people, plants and animals. These projects are owned exclusively by Aboriginal people with custodial responsibility for those parts of Arnhem Land under active bushfire management. Local rangers conduct controlled burns early in the dry season to reduce fuel on the ground and establish a mosaic of natural firebreaks, preventing bigger, hotter and uncontrolled wildfires later in the season.

The projects provide employment and training opportunities for local rangers while supporting Aboriginal people in returning to, remaining on and managing their country. Communities are supported in the preservation and transfer of knowledge, the maintenance of Aboriginal languages and the wellbeing of traditional custodians.

The projects meet the following Sustainable Development Goals



E X T R A O R D I N A R Y I M P A C T

OFFSET PROJECT CATEGORY OVERVIEW

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.

The projects meet the following Sustainable Development Goals



7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

The following RECs have been surrendered to reduce electricity emissions under the market-based reporting method.

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	N/A
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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)
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Serial numbers 3,785,079,734-3,785,079,863:



Australian National Registry of Emissions Units

Logged in as: Andrew Grant / Industry User

- ANREU Home
- Account Holders
- Accounts
- Unit Position Summary
- Projects
- Transaction Log
- CER Notifications
- Public Reports
- My Profile

Transaction Details

Transaction details appear below.

Transaction Successfully Approved

Transaction ID	AU28193
Current Status	Completed (4)
Status Date	29/06/2023 11:41:29 (AEST) 29/06/2023 01:41:29 (GMT)
Transaction Type	Cancellation (4)
Transaction Initiator	Grant, Andrew William Thorold
Transaction Approver	Grant, Andrew William Thorold
Comment	Retired on behalf of NEXTDC Limited for its NEXTneutral product to meet its Service obligations under the Climate Active certification for the period FY2022/23.

Transferring Account

Account Number	AU-2734
Account Name	Tasman Environmental Markets Pty Ltd
Account Holder	Tasman Environmental Markets Pty Ltd

Acquiring Account

Account Number	AU-1088
Account Name	Australia Voluntary Cancellation Account
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			EOP100947					2019-20		3,800,797,499 - 3,800,797,507	9
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP100947					2018-19		3,785,079,734 - 3,785,079,863	130

Serial number 269,010,389 - 269,013,033:



Australian National Registry of Emissions Units

Logged in as: Andrew Grant / Industry User

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Transaction Details

Transaction details appear below.

Transaction Successfully Approved

Transaction ID	AU28194
Current Status	Sending (01)
Status Date	29/06/2023 11:45:27 (AEST) 29/06/2023 01:45:27 (GMT)
Transaction Type	Cancellation (4)
Transaction Initiator	Grant, Andrew William Thorold
Transaction Approver	Grant, Andrew William Thorold
Comment	Retired on behalf of NEXTDC Limited for its NEXTneutral product to meet its Service obligations under the Climate Active certification for the period FY2022/23.

Transferring Account

Account Number	AU-2734
Account Name	Tasman Environmental Markets Pty Ltd
Account Holder	Tasman Environmental Markets Pty Ltd

Acquiring Account

Account Number	AU-2764
Account Name	Voluntary Cancellation – CP2
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
IN	CER	Kyoto Voluntary Cancellation	2	2					IN-1286			269,010,389 - 269,013,033	2,645

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 (kgCO ₂ -e)	Renewable percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	766,327	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	766,327	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)	3,004,000	0	1%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	758,598	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	85,528,406	0	19%
Residual Electricity	371,643,847	338,195,901	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	90,057,331	0	20%
Total grid electricity	460,934,852	338,195,901	19%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	461,701,179	338,195,901	20%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	371,643,847	338,195,901	
Scope 2	330,803,864	301,031,516	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	40,839,983	37,164,385	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	19.51%
Mandatory	18.69%
Voluntary	0.65%
Behind the meter	0.17%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	301,031.52
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	37,164.38
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	301,031.52
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	37,164.38
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	338,195.90

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%

Location-based approach summary						
Location-based approach	Activity Data (kWh) total	Under operational control			Not under operational control	
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	100%	(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
ACT	4,052,341	4,052,341	2,755,592	202,617	0	0
NSW	276,601,280	276,601,280	188,088,871	13,830,064	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	123,495,736	123,495,736	97,561,631	8,644,702	0	0
QLD	28,044,925	28,044,925	20,472,795	4,206,739	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	28,740,570	28,740,570	15,232,502	1,149,623	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	460,934,852	460,934,852	324,111,391	28,033,744	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	381,054	381,054	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	315,981	315,981	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	69,292	69,292	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	766,327	766,327	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	461,701,179					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	324,111.39
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	28,033.74
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	324,111.39
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	28,033.74
Total emissions liability	352,145.14

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
<p><i>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.</i></p>		

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
<p><i>Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their electricity product certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location-based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the electricity product under the market-based method is outlined as such in the market based summary table.</i></p>		

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following emissions sources have been assessed as attributable, 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.
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
Freight – upstream (rack transportation)	Immaterial

Excluded emission sources

Attributable emissions sources can be excluded from the carbon inventory, but still considered as part of the emissions boundary if they meet **all three of the below criteria**. An uplift factor may not necessarily be applied.

1. A data gap exists because primary or secondary data cannot be collected (**no actual data**).
2. Extrapolated and proxy data cannot be determined to fill the data gap (**no projected data**).
3. An estimation determines the emissions from the process to be **immaterial**.

Emissions Source	No actual data	No projected data	Immaterial
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 EMISSION BOUNDARY

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service (do not carry, make or become the product/service) and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim. To be deemed attributable, an emission must meet two of the five relevance criteria. Emissions which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be assessed as non-attributable and therefore are outside the carbon neutral claim. Non-attributable emissions are detailed below.

1. **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to other attributable emissions.
2. **Influence** The responsible entity could influence emissions reduction from a particular source.
3. **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the responsible entity'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 by the responsible entity or from outsourced activities that are typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable products or services.

Non-attributable emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Freight - downstream	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions source is not large compared to other attributable emissions.</p> <p>Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our service.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our service.</p> <p>Outsourcing: Comparable services do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>



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