




PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
CY2024

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	University of Tasmania
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2024 – 31 December 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>Corey Peterson Chief Sustainability Officer</p> <p>17 / 11 / 2025</p>



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

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Version 9.1.



1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	31,767 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	3 % ACCUs, 31% VERs, 66% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: University of Tasmania
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	12 May 2025 Sustainable Living Tasmania Next technical assessment due: CY2027

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This organisation certification is for the business operations of the University of Tasmania, ABN 30 764 374 782. This certification includes Australian operations only.

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for CY2024 reporting period.

Organisation description

The University of Tasmania (ABN 30 764 374 782) is the fourth oldest university in Australia. Both teaching and research are central foci at the University of Tasmania, due in part to our being the sole higher education provider in the state, attracting over 4,000 staff and 35,000 students.

The University has three main campuses in Tasmania (Hobart, Launceston and Burnie), plus another campus in Rozelle, Sydney (NSW). Several research and supporting facilities are located in regional Tasmania locations, as well as Melbourne (VIC), Ceduna (SA), Katherine (NT) and Yarragadee (WA). The University uses an operational control approach to define its organisational boundary. International operations in Hong Kong and Shanghai have been excluded as these campuses have been determined to be outside of the operational control of the University.

The University of Tasmania's Strategic Framework for Sustainability recognises that sustainability is holistic. Sustainable practices are embedded within the University's operations and through the commitment to reduce environmental impacts, achieve economic efficiency, demonstrate social responsibility, and enhance student experience. The University also embeds sustainability as a focus in our research, teaching, and community engagement activities. In addition, the University recognises the responsibility that it holds within the Tasmanian and global communities to lead in response to the realities of climate change as evidenced through our global research efforts and greenhouse gas emissions reduction in line with local and State Government goals and community expectations. In recognition of the urgency of the climate crisis, the University of Tasmania is committed to support development of a zero-carbon economy, as demonstrated by:

- Being certified carbon neutral on scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions to Australian Government standards since 2016.
- Signing the University Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals – The SDG Accord in 2019 and the Statement by University Leaders in Support of The Summit of the Future in 2024, with the SDGs embedded into our highest level strategy documents.
- Signing the Universities Letter declaring a climate emergency in 2021 as part of the [Race To Zero](#) global campaign.
- Achieving full divestment from fossil fuel-exposed investments in 2021.
- Signing the [CANIE Accord](#) (the only Australian university) in 2022 and becoming a Founder member of the [Climate Action Barometer](#) in International Education in 2023.

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. Where relevant, all material emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. Further detail is available at Appendix C.

Outside the emissions boundary

Excluded emissions are those that have been assessed as not relevant to an organisation's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary or are outside of the scope of the certification. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Further detail is available at Appendix D.

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

Accommodation and facilities
 Cleaning and chemicals – washroom paper
 Construction materials and services
 Electricity
 Food
 Horticulture and Agriculture
 ICT services and equipment
 Office equipment and supplies
 Professional services - Security
 Refrigerants
 Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)
 Stationary energy (liquid fuels)
 Stationary energy (solid fuels)
 Transport (air)
 Transport (land and sea)
 Waste
 Water
 Working from home

Non-quantified

Professional services - other contractors' operations
 Professional services - students' work experience placements)

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

International campuses operations
 Invested funds
 Postage, courier and freight
 Cleaning and chemicals – cleaning services

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

The University of Tasmania has focused efforts on reducing emissions for over a decade, with specific actions in transport, energy, and waste. We are now implementing our first formalised University of Tasmania Emissions Reduction Strategic Plan 2022-2030, which sets out how the University will accelerate and broaden climate action to address carbon emissions from all three emission scopes. Our efforts are guided by the 1.5°C Paris Target (IPCC pathway, which required a global net anthropogenic GHG reduction of 45% by 2030 at the time of the Strategic Plan development, and more recently 48%), and reaching net zero before 2050.

Our objective is to set goals and deliver an ambitious plan for carbon reduction that is ahead of current global standards, so that we are a model for how to transition our society and economy to a low to zero carbon basis. Thus, our Emissions Reduction Strategic Plan will **reduce gross emissions by at least 50% by 2030** from a 2015 baseline year.

The [Emissions Reduction Strategic Plan 2022-2030](#) can be found in the University's Greenhouse Gas Emissions webpage. It includes 42 measurable actions by emission source (covering scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions) with clear KPIs/targets, deadlines, indicative cost of implementation and responsibility for each source.

Emissions reduction actions

Examples of emissions reduction initiatives undertaken at the University of Tasmania in 2023 include:

- Energy related initiatives:
 - Natural gas efficiency and phase-out initiatives, resulting in 102 t CO₂-e avoided emissions in 2024 (a 5% decrease in relation to the previous year).
 - On-going solar photovoltaic generation. The University reduced our 2024 carbon footprint by generating 281,464 kWh of electricity by on-site renewable energy production, avoiding 37 t CO₂-e of GHG emissions.
 - Replacement of the University's passenger fleet vehicles with electric and hybrid vehicles, including installation of significant charging infrastructure at all Tasmanian main campuses. At the end of 2024, the University had 17 electric vehicles, which resulted in the avoidance of 34 t CO₂-e in the reporting year. The objective is to replace all remaining passenger vehicles (25) by the end of 2025.
 - Ongoing energy efficiency initiatives to address issues with old building stock and technologies such as changing fluorescent and halogen lamps to LED lamps, glazing, and insulation works (not quantified).
- Procurement/waste related initiatives:
 - The Re-use program is an online system for the cataloguing and claiming of re-usable furniture and other items. In 2024, the Re-use program avoided the emission of 180 t CO₂-e, as reported by the software provider.

- Reduction of emissions from waste to landfill from the ongoing rollout of organics collection bins (561 t CO₂-e), as well as implementation of a bin rationalisation program (not quantified).
- Ongoing reduction of office paper use from the implementation of an online Shared Services forms and approvals solution and deployment of a new On-site Managed Print Service (OMPS). All printers are switched to sleep mode between 6pm and 7am (not quantified).
- Transport initiatives
 - Flexible work arrangements allowing staff to work from home, resulting in the avoidance of 594 t CO₂-e (as estimated by the working from home emissions calculator provided by Climate Active).
 - Reduction of emissions from business travel due to implementation of the University's Sustainable Transport Strategy 2022-2032 (not quantified).
- Other initiatives
 - Water efficiency initiatives at various campuses such as dual flush toilets and water efficient taps (not quantified).
 - The reuse of construction materials and use of low embodied carbon materials in new buildings.
 - Staff engagement strategies that include energy use and waste reduction and sustainable transport choices (e.g., Green Impact program).

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year				
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)	tCO ₂ -e / EFTSL *
Base year:	2015	38,358	N/A	2.04
Year 1:	2016	35,792	N/A	1.78
Year 2:	2017	35,886	N/A	1.72
Year 3:	2018	39,864	N/A	1.97
Year 4:	2019	40,818	N/A	1.97
Year 5:	2020	28,050	N/A	1.24
Year 6:	2021	27,246	N/A	1.35
Year 7:	2022	31,687	N/A	1.76
Year 8:	2023	34,483	N/A	2.04
Year 9:	2024	31,767	N/A	1.79

* EFTSL = equivalent full-time student load. It includes on-shore students only (on-campus and distance).

Significant changes in emissions

Total emissions have decreased by 8% compared to the previous reporting year, primarily due to reduced construction activity and lower waste sent to landfill. This reduction occurred despite an increase in refrigerant emissions caused by unexpected leakage and higher air travel emissions resulting from the introduction of the sustainability-focused Global Opportunity Program (UniGO). Changes in various emission factors (e.g., wastewater) have further contributed to this overall decrease.

Significant changes in emissions			
Emission source	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change
Long economy class flights (>3,700km)	3,118	3,842	The increase in emissions is a consequence of the inclusion of the University's new sustainability study abroad program, UniGO. All travel by staff and students is paid for by the University.
Construction and renovation	6,600	4,112	Emissions from construction have decreased primarily due to reduced construction expenditure as the University nears the completion of a major transformation project involving the relocation of the North Tasmanian campus.

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

N/A

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Scope 1 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Total emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0	0	683	683
Cleaning and Chemicals	0	0	52	52
Construction Materials and Services	0	0	4,112	4,112
Electricity	0	5,677	718	6,396
Food	0	0	518	518
Horticulture and Agriculture	1,468	0	0	1,468
ICT services and equipment	0	0	1,014	1,014
Office equipment & supplies	0	0	62	62
Professional Services	0	0	772	772
Refrigerants	1,228	0	0	1,228
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	2,080	0	161	2,241
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	42	0	12	54
Transport (Air)	0	0	6,536	6,536
Transport (Land and Sea)	765	0	3,552	4,318
Waste	0	0	1,743	1,743
Water	0	0	415	415
Working from home	0	0	154	154
Total emissions (tCO₂-e)	5,584	5,677	20,506	31,767

Uplift factors

N/A

As all non-quantified sources have been deemed to be immaterial, an uplift factor has not been applied.

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)	950	3%
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	10,000	31%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	20,817	66%

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
Evercreech Plantation Forestry Project	ACCU	ANREU	16/04/2025	8,327,402,796 - 8,327,403,995	2020-21	1,200	0	250	950	3%
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project	VCU	Verra Registry	16/04/2025	12730-427036540-427046439-VCS-VCU-263-VER-ID-14-1477-01012020-31122020-0	2020	9,900	0	4,769	5,131	16%
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project	VCU	Verra Registry	16/04/2025	12730-429873680-429873779-VCS-VCU-263-VER-ID-14-1477-01012020-31122020-0	2020	100	0	0	100	0.3%

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
The Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project	VCU	Verra Registry	28/02/2025	5530-240621734-240622519-VCU-048-MER-CD-14-934-01012016-31122016-1	2016	786	0	0	786	2%
Nanning Landfill Gas Power Generation Project	VCU	Verra Registry	16/04/2025	15428-693600043-693614842-VCS-VCU-997-VER-CN-13-2464-01012022-30092022-1	2022	14,800	0	0	14,800	47%
Hoa Binh 1 Wind Power Project	VER	Gold Standard Impact Registry	16/04/2025	GS1-1-VN-GS10794-12-2022-27163-3416-13415	2022	10,000	0	0	10,000	31%
Offset Totals:						36,786	0	5,019	31,767	100%

Co-benefits

Offset project	Co-benefits
Evercreech Plantation Forestry Project	By extending the harvesting cycle, this project allows trees to absorb and store more carbon dioxide over a longer period. This process helps mitigate climate change by reducing the amount of CO ₂ in the atmosphere. Longer rotation periods can lead to more diverse and stable ecosystems, supporting a wider range of plant and animal species. The project aims to ensure a sustainable supply of timber by adopting longer harvesting cycles, which can improve the quality and value of the wood produced. It also supports local economies by creating jobs in forestry management and related industries. By focusing on sustainable forestry practices, the project can help improve soil health and reduce erosion, contributing to better land management.
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project	By safeguarding peatlands, the Katingan Project helps maintain them as a crucial carbon reserve for the planet and it plays a vital role in protecting species of high conservation value as the area is home to the critically endangered Sunda Pangolin and White-Shouldered Ibis as well as many other endangered species including up to 10% of the world's Bornean Orangutan population. The project collaborates with local communities, fostering transformative economic change and sustainable land use practices. It serves as a model of sustainable land use and management in the region, leading to potential wider adoption of its practices. The project also provides vocational training to local entrepreneurs working on sustainable businesses, further helping local communities to transition away from traditional unsustainable practices and products
The Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project	This project avoids loss of biodiversity through reducing deforestation, diversification revenue opportunities for local people, creates jobs including through directly employing local rangers, protects local native food sources (hunting) and protects traditional cultural practices. The project conducts extensive biodiversity monitoring, with teams conducting monitoring within the project area twice a month. The team also works with local villagers to discuss any poaching reported within the area. The project has so far built several schools that are educating thousands of students. A new mobile medical clinic has treated thousands of patients who previously had little or no access to health care.

Offset project	Co-benefits
Nanning Landfill Gas Power	<p>The project improves waste management efficiency by converting waste into carbon dioxide and thermal energy more quickly than traditional landfill methods. This process control reduces methane emissions from landfill fermentation. The project generates renewable electricity, contributing to the local grid and reducing reliance on fossil fuels. This helps in replacing coal-fired power generation with cleaner energy sources. It also stimulates local economic growth by creating jobs and involving local industries and communities in sustainable practices. Additionally, by integrating innovative technology and thoughtful design, the project enhances the public perception of waste-to-energy facilities, making them more acceptable and appreciated by the community.</p>
Hoa Binh 1 Wind Power	<p>This project installs 13 wind turbines in an offshore wind farm to harnesses the power of Vietnam's strong coastal winds. The project sends clean electricity to the country's national grid, driving the country's sustainable energy transition and displacing polluting fossil fuel-generated power and cutting the associated emissions. On top of this, the project creates local job opportunities in a growing sector, allows Vietnam to power sustainable development with clean energy. The project also aspires to offer training to employees and help improve community health through i.e. free medical check-ups.</p>

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Proof of retirement of ACCUs, as reported in section 6 Eligible offsets retirement summary

Australian National Registry of Emissions Units
Logged in as: Jenny Doan-Lockyer / Industry User

Transaction Details

Transaction details appear below.

Transaction Successfully Approved

Transaction ID	AU40800
Current Status	Completed (4)
Status Date	16/04/2025 10:37:57 (AEST) 16/04/2025 00:37:57 (GMT)
Transaction Type	Cancellation (4)
Transaction Initiator	Nathalia, Griselda
Transaction Approver	Doan-Lockyer, Jenny
Comment	Retired on behalf of the University of Tasmania to compensate for its greenhouse gas emissions to maintain their certification under the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Organisation Standard.

Transferring Account

Account Number	AU-2977
Account Name	South Pole Australia Financial Services Pty Ltd
Account Holder	South Pole Australia Financial Services Pty Ltd

Acquiring Account

Account Number	AU-1068
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			ERF118326					2020-21		8,327,402,796 - 8,327,403,995	1,200



APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

There are two international best-practice methods for calculating electricity emissions – the location-based method and the market-based method. Reporting electricity emissions under both methods is called dual reporting.

Dual reporting of electricity emissions is useful, as it provides different perspectives of the emissions associated with a business's electricity usage.

Location-based method:

The location-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its location, and the emissions intensity of the electricity grid it relies on. It reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the location (State) in which energy consumption occurs. The location-based method does not allow for any claims of renewable electricity from grid-imported electricity usage.

Market-based method:

The market-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its renewable energy investments. It reflects the emissions intensity of different electricity products, markets and investments. It uses a residual mix factor (RMF) to allow for unique claims on the zero emissions attribute of renewables without double-counting.

For this certification, electricity emissions have been set by using the **location-based approach**.

Market-based approach summary			
Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Renewable percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	281,464	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	281,464	0	1%
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)	8,773,650	0	18%
Residual Electricity	38,702,812	35,219,559	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	9,055,115	0	19%
Total grid electricity	47,476,462	35,219,559	18%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	47,757,927	35,219,559	19%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	98%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	37,833,510	34,428,494	
Scope 2	33,675,981	30,645,143	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	4,157,529	3,783,351	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	869,302	791,065	
Scope 3	869,302	791,065	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	18.96%
Mandatory	18.37%
Voluntary	0.00%
Behind the meter	0.59%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	30,645.14
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	4,574.42
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	30,645.14
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	4,574.42
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	35,219.56

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 *	97.75% *	(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)
NSW	116,464	116,464	79,196	5,823	0	0
SA	51,458	51,458	12,864	4,117	0	0
VIC	139,119	0	0	0	139,119	119,642
NT	58,725	58,725	31,711	4,111	0	0
WA	28,814	28,814	15,271	1,153	0	0
TAS	47,081,883	46,148,038	5,537,765	461,480	933,845	121,400
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	47,476,462	46,403,498	5,676,807	476,683	1,072,964	241,042
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	281,464	281,464	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	281,464	281,464	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	47,757,927					

* The percentage of grid use under operational control is different in different states

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	5,676.81
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	717.73
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	5,676.81
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	717.73
Total emissions liability	6,394.53

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
<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>		

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
N/A	0	0
<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>		

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following emissions sources have been assessed as relevant, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. They have been non-quantified due to one of the following reasons:

1. **Immaterial** <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
2. **Cost effective** Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.
3. **Data unavailable** Data is unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.
4. **Maintenance** Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified.

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
Professional services - contractors' operations (excluding security)	Immaterial
Professional services - students' work experience placements)	Immaterial

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

There are no non-quantified sources in the emission boundary that require a data management plan.

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to this organisation's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Emission sources considered for relevance must be included within the certification boundary if they meet two of the five relevance criteria. Those which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be excluded from the certification boundary.

Emissions tested for relevance are detailed below against each of the following criteria:

1. **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.
2. **Influence** The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.
3. **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.
4. **Stakeholders** Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.
5. **Outsourcing** The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
International campuses operations	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: Emissions are likely immaterial as the number of students enrolled offshore is very small compared to the total number of students.</p> <p>Influence: These campuses have been determined to be outside of the operational control of the University, whereby the University has no authority to introduce operational, health and safety, and environmental policies as guests of these universities.</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 business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations without university-owned and operated international campuses do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>
Postage, courier and freight	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions source is likely to be immaterial as this is not part of the core business of the University.</p> <p>Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source as it is not under the University's operational control.</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 business as we are not a material product producer or supplier.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>
Investments	N	Y	N	N	N	<p>Size: The University divested from fossil-fuel exposed divestment funds in 2021 and therefore the emissions are not likely to be large.</p> <p>Influence: The University manages its investment portfolio in house through a Corporate Finance unit and is guided in its efforts by the University Investment Policy that includes negative screening for fossil fuel-related investments and a positive screen for investments that advance achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Risk: The University divested from fossil-fuel exposed divestment funds in 2021 and therefore this source does not contribute to our greenhouse gas risk exposure.</p> <p>Stakeholders: The University divested from fossil-fuel exposed divestment funds in 2021 and therefore key stakeholders, including staff, students, and the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Cleaning services	N	Y	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions source is likely to be immaterial as most of the cleaning is now conducted using purified ionized alkaline water (Z-water is chemical free and requires no rinsing) produced on campus. Emissions from electricity used to produce Z-water and for cleaning equipment are already included in the scope 2 emissions of the University's inventory. In addition, cleaners use electric vehicles to move within campuses.</p> <p>Influence: We have limited potential to influence the emissions from this source through contractual requirements.</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 business as we are not a material product producer or supplier.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>



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