



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

SENVERSA PTY LTD

**SERVICE CERTIFICATION
CY2024**

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Senversa Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024 Arrears report
DECLARATION	<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>  David Ibbotson Senior Associate 8 September 2025



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

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Version 9.1.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	0 tCO ₂ -e (100% overlap with organisation)
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% ACCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	55.21%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Senversa Pty Ltd
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	4 September 2025 (CY2024) Perspektiv Next technical assessment due: CY 2027 report

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2.CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of service certification

This service certification covers all consulting services provided by Senversa. The following approaches have been taken in this certification:

- Functional unit: 1 timesheet hour worked by Senversa Project staff (total timesheet hours less leave hours, less hours worked by Business Support staff).
- Offered as: full coverage service.
- Life cycle: cradle-to-grave.

The responsible entity for this service certification is Senversa Pty Ltd, ABN 89 132 231 380.

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for CY2024 reporting period.

The inventory has been prepared based on the:

- Climate Active Standard for Products and Services.
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Where applicable the greenhouse gas considered within the inventory are those that are commonly reported under the Kyoto Protocol; carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O). No synthetic gases - hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). These have been expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using relative global warming potentials (GWPs).

Description of business

Senversa is a team of highly experienced professionals providing high-quality technical advice and services on environmental, sustainability and engineering projects across Australia. Initially Senversa focused on the development of contaminated land and engineering services but more recently has expanded into the area of environmental management and approvals which covers a whole range of sustainability service offerings including: waste avoidance, reuse and resource recovery, emissions impact assessments, climate active services, climate change and sustainability policy development and sustainability roadmap implementation.

This certification is based on the operation control approach and covers all the consulting services provided by Senversa from the following offices:

- Melbourne – Level 6, 15 William Street, Birrarund, Wurundjeri Country, Victoria 3000.
- Geelong – Level 4, 60 Moorabool Street, Djilang, Wadawurrung Country, Geelong, Victoria 3215.
- Sydney – Level 24, 1 Market Street, Djubuguli, Eora Country, Sydney, New South Wales 2000.
- Newcastle – Suite 1, 27-29 Watt Street, Awabakal Country, Newcastle, New South Wales 2300.
- Adelaide – Level 6, 185 Pirie Street, Kaurna Country, Adelaide, South Australia 5000.
- Perth – Level 18, 140 St Georges Terrace, Whadjuk, Noongar Country, Perth, Western Australia 6000.
- Brisbane – Level 3, 172 Robertson St, Turrbal and Jagera Country, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006.

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**

- Accommodation and facilities,
- Cleaning and chemicals,
- Electricity,
- Food,
- ICT services and equipment,
- Motor vehicle repairs and maintenance,
- Motor vehicles,
- Courier and freight,
- Professional services (Taxi and car hire, Technical services - consultants, drillers, laboratories, remediation contractors, service location, surveying services, earthworks services and traffic management),
- Office equipment and supplies (Office furniture, Printing and stationery),
- Products (Clothing, Footwear, Photographic and scientific equipment),
- Stationary energy and fuels,
- Transport (air),
- Transport (land and sea),
- Waste,
- Water,
- Working from home

Non-quantified

Refrigerants

Optionally included

N/A

Outside emission boundary**Non-attributable**

Building and facility maintenance and repair services

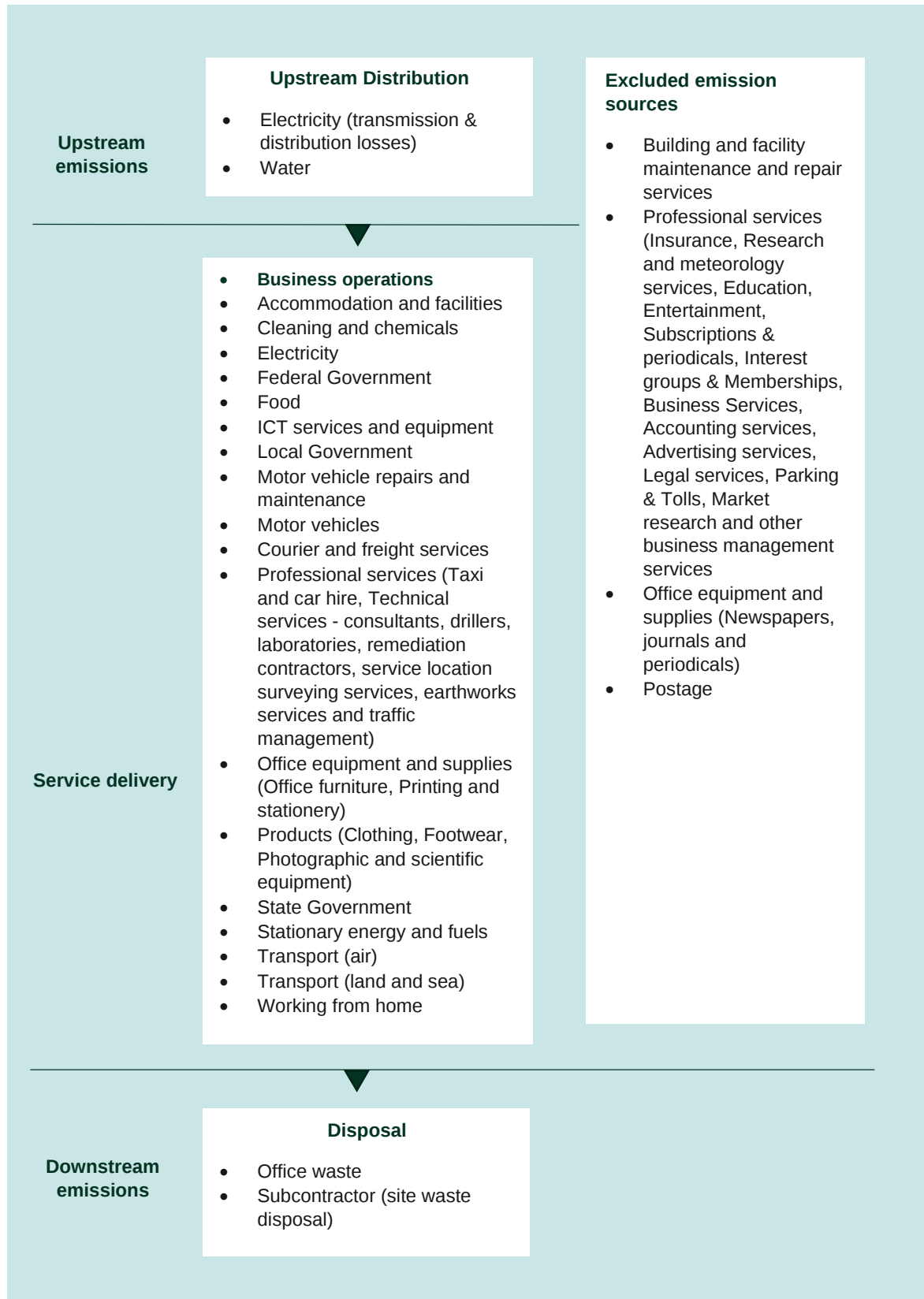
Professional services (Insurance, Research and meteorology services, Education, Entertainment, Subscriptions & periodicals, Interest groups & Memberships, Business Services, Accounting services, Advertising services, Legal services, Parking & Tolls, Market research and other business management services)

Office equipment and supplies (Newspapers, journals and periodicals)

Postage

Service process diagram

Senversa has adopted a cradle-to-grave approach in preparing the boundary and process diagram.



4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Senversa has committed to reduce its scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 30% compared to our base year (CY2021) by 2030. Senversa's commitment to net zero emissions and emissions reduction strategy are outlined in our annual Sustainability Reporting, published on our website (<https://senversa.com.au/about-us/sustainability-environment/>).

Senversa's carbon footprint is dominated by scope 3 emissions. The major contributors to these emissions are subcontractors (field works), travel for business purposes (including accommodation) and the purchase of goods and IT services. The other notable emission source is office building and energy consumption.

Senversa has identified a range of emissions reduction initiatives to reduce emissions so far as possible. These include initiatives to address operational (scope 1 and 2) and scope 3 emissions. The list below includes initiatives that were set out in our previous (CY2023) PDS as well as new initiatives. Many of these are long-term initiatives that have not yet been completed and are considered ongoing.

Operational Emissions Reduction Initiatives

Electricity – Continue procuring 100% of electricity from renewable sources or Climate Active certified suppliers where we have control over purchasing.

Vehicle Fleet – Prioritise electric or hybrid vehicles when updating Senversa's vehicle fleet.

Scope 3 Emissions Reduction Initiatives

Electricity – For offices where electricity use is not separated by tenancy, Senversa will continue to engage with landlords regarding the following throughout CY2025:

- Procuring GreenPower
- Undertaking a NABERS or GreenStar rating (where applicable)
- Electrifying gas-fired plant
- City Switch 'Expand the Band' initiative to reduce emissions created by excessive HVAC use.
- Reducing the default temperature setting for hot water from 60°C to 50°C.

Procurement – Continue to engage with Senversa's top 20 suppliers regarding:

- Plans for lower carbon products and services.
- Review of bespoke emissions factors applied by Senversa (e.g. (e.g. for laboratories and drillers).
- Modern slavery reporting.

Business flights – Continue to utilize practices adopted during the COVID-19 pandemic, including video conferencing and virtual meetings, where practical to limit the requirement for flights.

A travel review step will be introduced into the project proposal review process by the end of CY2025, to assess whether flights included in proposals are necessary (i.e., required for fieldwork or requested by the client).

Hire Vehicle Fleet –Senversa will continue to engage with third party vehicle hire suppliers regarding their plans for greening their fleets. We will also promote the availability and benefits of selecting hybrid or battery electric vehicles when using hire vehicles for work through internal communications channels.

Commuting & WFH – Senversa will continue to encourage all staff members to use public transport or other low carbon transport options (including cycling and walking) when commuting to the office. Hybrid working arrangements are also available to staff, which are formalised under Senversa's Hybrid Working Policy. Our hybrid model allows for staff to work up to 50% of the time remote or at home.

Staff Education & Communications – New internal communication channels will be implemented during CY2025, with the roll out of an improved Senversa intranet (SharePoint). This will facilitate sharing of ideas and initiatives to reduce emissions. Throughout CY2025, Senversa will distribute staff guidance and education initiatives on the following:

- The availability and benefits of selecting hybrid or battery electric vehicles when using hire vehicles for work.
- The benefits of uptaking GreenPower or installing solar panels at home, where possible.
- Energy savings from switching off laptops, monitors and lights at the end of the workday.
- Energy savings from 'Expanding the Band' in air conditioning and heating systems at home, and 'heating the person' instead of heating the space.

Waste – Continue to raise awareness on appropriate waste separation in the office. Senversa will continue to investigate options to increase diversion of waste from landfill from all offices, particularly for 'hard to recycle' items generated by field work, such as soft plastics.

Emissions reduction actions

In CY2024, Senversa implemented several changes to assist in our future emissions reductions, including:

Engagement with vehicle hire companies: Reviewed our current hire vehicle suppliers to identify those with plans to transition to a hybrid and battery electric fleet, and other alternative suppliers with existing hybrid and battery electric vehicles suitable for our operations.

Engagement with office landlords: Continued to discuss our preference for procuring GreenPower with the landlords of our offices. With several Senversa offices moving to new locations in CY2024, there have been new opportunities to engage with landlords and progress this initiative. Senversa expects to be able to procure GreenPower for our new Adelaide office, commencing in CY2025.

Waste and recycling: Additional recycling options have been added to Senversa's largest offices, in Melbourne and Sydney, including food organics and soft plastics.

Business flights: Reduced business flights wherever possible, through video conferencing and virtual meetings.

Computer Monitor Stickers: To reduce energy consumption, stickers have been placed on monitors in the Melbourne and Sydney offices. These stickers remind staff to switch off their monitors at the end of each day. This measure helps conserve energy and promotes sustainable behaviours that can be applied both at home and in the office.

Climate Transition Action Plan: Senversa commenced the process of preparing a Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP). The CTAP aims to achieve net zero emissions by 2030 through comprehensive greenhouse gas emissions assessment, science-based target setting, and strategic decarbonisation measures. Our plan will consider our emissions footprint and identify ways to transition to renewable energy, improve energy efficiency, and engage stakeholders. This aims to include improved governance and accountability mechanisms, monitoring, reporting, and adjusting our strategies to ensure alignment with the latest climate science and regulatory requirements.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO ₂ -e	Emissions intensity of the functional unit
Year 1 (base year):	2021	1,814.27	0.0098 tCO ₂ -e / hr
Year 2:	2022	1,885.68	0.0101 tCO ₂ -e / hr
Year 3:	2023	2,202.65	0.0110 tCO ₂ -e / hr
Year 4:	2024*	2,398.56	0.0109 tCO ₂ -e / hr

*In CY2024, there has been an additional base year recalculation due a change in the application of emissions factors, which amended the emissions inventory by more than 10%. All historical emissions totals have been adjusted as a result.

It should be noted there is a 100% overlap between the Organisation (parent) and Services (child) certifications. The total emissions liability and offset details are reported in the Organisation Public Disclosure Statement.

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
N/A	

Emissions summary

Emission category	Scope 1 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Total emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	44.78	44.78
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	1.79	1.79
Electricity	0.00	27.31	39.40	66.71
Food	0.00	0.00	22.28	22.28
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	193.40	193.40
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	21.37	21.37
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	26.81	26.81
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	7.48	7.48
Products	0.00	0.00	114.30	114.30
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	1438.98	1438.98
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	0.00	0.00	7.20	7.20
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.81
Stationary Energy (solid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	175.50	175.50
Transport (Land and Sea)	33.97	0.00	208.03	242.00
Waste	0.00	0.00	3.93	3.93
Water	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.02
Working from home	0.00	0.00	30.19	30.19
Total emissions (tCO₂-e)	33.97	27.31	2337.28	2398.56

Life cycle stage	tCO ₂ -e
Upstream Distribution	40.42 tCO ₂ -e Scope 3 electricity + water
Business Operations	2,354.21 tCO ₂ -e
Disposal	3.93 tCO ₂ -e Office waste + Site waste disposal
Attributable emissions (tCO₂-e)	2398.56 t CO₂-e

Service offset liability	
Emissions intensity per functional unit	0.0109 tCO ₂ -e / hr
Emissions intensity per functional unit including uplift factors	N/A
Number of functional units covered by the certification	220,405.75 hours
Total emissions (tCO₂-e) to be offset	2,398.56

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)	N/A	

There is a 100% overlap between the Organisation (parent) and Services (child) certifications. The total emissions liability and offset details are reported in the Organisation [Public Disclosure Statement](#).

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

This section is not applicable to Senversa's certification.

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

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	0
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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)
N/A									
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

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

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

Location-based method

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

Market-based method

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

For this certification, electricity emissions have been set by using the **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	0	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	0	0	0%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	60,110	0	37%
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)	30,245	0	18%
Residual Electricity	73,309	66,711	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	90,355	0	55%
Total grid electricity	163,664	66,711	55%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	163,664	66,711	55%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	46%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	33,722	30,687	
Scope 2	30,016	27,315	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	3,706	3,372	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	39,587	36,024	
Scope 3	39,587	36,024	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	55.21%
Mandatory	18.48%
Voluntary	36.73%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	27.31
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	39.40
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	27.31
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	39.40
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	66.71

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	35%	(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)
NSW	43,900	15,365	10,448	768	28,535	20,831
SA	17,890	6,262	1,565	501	11,629	3,837
VIC	57,319	20,062	15,849	1,404	37,258	32,042
QLD	11,294	3,953	2,886	593	7,341	6,460
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	33,260	11,641	6,170	466	21,619	12,323
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	163,664	57,282	36,918	3,732	106,382	75,493
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)	163,664					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	36.92
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	79.22
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	36.92
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	79.22
Total emissions liability	116.14

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
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.		

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
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.		

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
Refrigerants	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
Building and facility maintenance and repair services	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 1.2 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Insurance	N	N	Y	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 30.7 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. 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 business. Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. However, interruptions to businesses in Senversa’s supply chain as a result of changes to this source would increase risk exposure (e.g., inability to obtain insurance). Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. While the premium may increase with an increased provision of services the carbon emissions involved in providing the insurance will not.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
						Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Research and meteorology services	N	N	N	Y	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 1.1 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. 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 business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, may consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Education	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 9.8 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. 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 business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Entertainment	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 24.3 t-CO2-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO2-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. 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 business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Subscriptions & periodicals	N	N	N	Y	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 13.2 t-CO2-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO2-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. 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 business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, may consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Interest groups & Memberships	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 31.1 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined "large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel" as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. 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 business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Business Services	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 9.5 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined "large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel" as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Justification				
	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing
Accounting services	N	Y	N	N	N
Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 12.6 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined "large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel" as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.					
Advertising services	N	Y	N	N	N
Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 14.9 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined "large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel" as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.					

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Legal services	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 2.3 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Parking & Tolls	N	N	N	Y	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 10.5 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. 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 business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, may consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Postage	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 0.003 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Market research and other business management services	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 1.8 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. 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 business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.

Emission sources tested for relevance						Justification
	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	
Newspapers, journals and periodicals	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 0.6 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.



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