



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

CITY OF PARRAMATTA COUNCIL
ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2024–25

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	City of Parramatta Council
REPORTING PERIOD	Financial year 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 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>  Anthony Collins Group Manager Environment & Sustainability 28/07/2026



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

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Version 10.



1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	10,272 t CO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	89% VCUs, 11% ACCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	100%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: 100% Renewables Pty Ltd
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	6 October 2022 100% Renewables Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due: FY 2026

Contents

1. Certification summary.....	3
2. Certification information.....	4
3. Emissions boundary	5
4. Emissions reductions.....	7
5. Emissions summary.....	13
6. Carbon offsets	15
7. Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary	19
Appendix A: Additional Information	21
Appendix B: Electricity summary	24
Appendix C: Inside emissions boundary	27
Appendix D: Outside emissions boundary	28

2.CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This organisation certification is for the business operations of City of Parramatta Council, ABN 49 907 174 773. This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for FY2024-25 reporting period.

City of Parramatta Council's services are outside the scope of this certification. Services provided by Council within the Parramatta Square Public Domain are covered under a separate service certification for the same reporting period.

For FY2024-25, the total emissions from Council's business operations are 10,272 t CO₂-e. The arrears report identified a 26 t CO₂-e overlap in emissions from electricity, water, and fuel with the services certification for city services provided by Council for the Parramatta Square Public Domain. This overlap is accounted for in this certification.

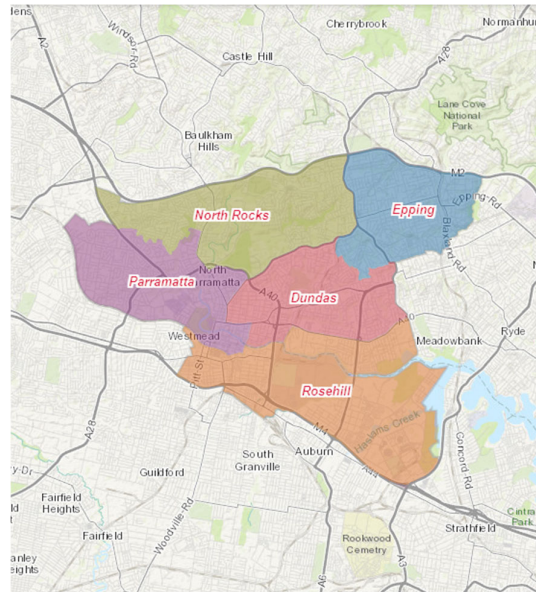
This report includes an overview of City of Parramatta Council's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction strategy as well as a description of the GHG emissions boundaries for the organisation certification.

Organisation description

The City of Parramatta occupies an area of 84 square kilometres (32 sq mi) spanning across suburbs in Greater Western Sydney, including Parramatta, Westmead, Toongabbie, Rosehill, Dundas and Ermington. In 2021, the City of Parramatta had an estimated population of 256,729. The City houses the Parramatta central business district, which is one of the key suburban employment destinations for the region of Greater Western Sydney.

In May 2016 the new City of Parramatta Council was formed, incorporating most of the former Parramatta City Council area excluding the Woodville Ward (which now forms part of the new Cumberland Council), and incorporating parts of the Hills and Hornsby Shires and parts of the former Auburn and Holroyd Councils. The new Council area now includes the Epping Town Centre, Carlingford, Sydney Olympic Park, and North Rocks. The City of Parramatta's new LGA boundary contains five electoral areas known as wards, namely: North Rocks, Epping, Parramatta, Dundas, Rosehill.

The boundary approach for this certification is the operational control approach.



3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Inside the emissions boundary

All emission sources listed in the emissions boundary are part of the carbon neutral claim.

Quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are quantified in the carbon inventory. This may include emissions that are not identified as arising due to the operations of the certified entity, however are **optionally included**.

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

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**

Natural gas
 LPG (stationary)
 Fleet fuel (diesel, petrol, ethanol)
 Refrigerants
 Electricity (Council assets)
 Electricity (streetlighting)
 Water
 Paper
 Outsourced printing
 IT software and equipment
 Office equipment
 Food and catering
 Postage and couriers
 Taxis and GoGet
 Air travel
 Business accommodation
 Employee commute
 Working from home
 Telecommunications
 Cleaning supplies and services
 Stationery
 Business services
 Professional engineering services
 Technical services
 Asphalt/Bitumen
 Concrete
 Waste
 Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

Non-quantified

Other contractors

Outside emission boundary**Excluded**

Sites outside Council's control
 Capital investment
 Investments
 Other purchased goods and services

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

In 2017, City of Parramatta Council adopted its first Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2017 that included targets to achieve:

- Carbon neutrality by 2022
- 60% emissions reduction by 2038 (from 2015 levels)
- Council fleet emissions reduced by 20% by 2038 (from 2015 levels)

Significant changes made to the City's boundaries in May 2016 mean that the greenhouse gas emissions from City of Parramatta's operations are not comparable with the emissions in years before this. To enable tracking towards a 60% emissions reduction target, Council uses the 2016/17 financial year as the base year for comparison. In that financial year, the City's carbon footprint was 20,179 t CO₂-e.

At the council meeting on 12 August 2024, Council adopted the revised Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2024-2033, which outlines new targets to:

- Maintain annual carbon neutral status
- Reduce carbon emissions by 50% (by 2030) and 75% (by 2038) from 2016/17 baseline

The City of Parramatta Council has taken steps to significantly reduce emissions in recent years and is committed to making further progress on this.

Emissions reduction actions

Renewable Energy Purchases

Since 2008, a large percentage of Council's electricity for both assets and street lighting has been from renewable sources, initially through GreenPower purchases, and more recently through a renewable energy purchasing project with the Southern Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (SSROC).

From 1 July 2022, 100% of contestable electricity is renewable energy, purchased through agreement with SSROC and Zen Energy. This will eliminate all Scope 2 and 3 emissions associated with contestable electricity purchases. While the signed contract agreement expires on 31 December 2030, Council is committed to continuing to purchase 100% renewable energy beyond this date, ensuring zero emissions from electricity ongoing.

On-site Solar Photovoltaics

Solar photovoltaic (PV) systems have been installed at 27 facilities by mid-2025, with a total installed capacity of 947.8kW which includes 194 kW solar PV installed at the new Parramatta Aquatic and Leisure Centre. In addition, Council has installed 237.8 kWh battery storage across 5 sites, targeting amenities building in parks to offset after hour floodlight usage. The largest solar PV installation on Council assets is the 302.6kW system with 81kWh of battery storage at Council's Rydalmere Operations Centre.

Council remains committed to investing in renewable energy infrastructure. Plans include seven new solar PV installations in FY2026 and six more in FY2027. Upcoming projects will deliver solar PV and battery storage systems across community facilities, parks, and early learning centres, along with battery systems at key operational sites.

Council's onsite solar PV systems are estimated to supply around 534,394 kWh of electricity in FY2025, accounting for 4.64% of total Council building energy use (excluding streetlighting).

City of Parramatta is committed to ongoing installation of solar PV on all suitable buildings and emissions reduction resulting from this measure can be verified through both electricity data from billing as well as data available from online solar monitoring portals.

Improving Energy Efficiency

City of Parramatta Council undertook the largest smart and LED energy efficiency streetlighting upgrade project ever seen within NSW. New streetlights are equipped with smart technology that allows Council to lower lighting levels where and when it is deemed appropriate. The first phase of the program was completed in June 2022, and the second completed in December 2023. Council has converted 91% of all streetlights to energy-saving LEDs, with the inclusion of smart controllers on major road lighting.

Council is committed to continuing the transition to LED streetlighting. By June 2025, Council cut streetlighting electricity use by 49%, resulting in a 40% drop in scope 3 emissions compared to the FY2017 baseline.

In addition to streetlighting, the majority of lights in Council assets have been converted to LED. Currently, 62% of passive lighting in parks and open spaces has been upgraded to LED. LED technology is now the standard replacement option for most lighting applications and will continue to be implemented wherever feasible during asset construction or upgrades.

In 2023–24, Council completed LED upgrades at 15 sites, including two tennis courts, and is proposing further upgrades at the community centre, library, and nursery. In terms of sports field floodlights, 14% have been replaced with LED. Going forward, Council will investigate additional opportunities to expand LED upgrades for sports lighting.

Council remains committed to replacing all building lights with LED by 2030 and to exploring options for full conversion of sports field lighting by 2034.

Phasing-out the use of Natural Gas and LPG

In 2021, twelve Council assets were connected to natural gas. In early 2022, Council permanently disconnected gas supply from two sets of lights in Parramatta Square. In early 2024, Council disconnected gas supply from the only childcare centre that used natural gas out of five centres.

A major milestone was achieved with the closure and refurbishment of the Epping Aquatic Centre in June 2024. As part of this process, Council has permanently disconnected the natural gas supply that was used for heating of the pool. This single action has reduced Council's natural gas consumption by 65% (FY2025 vs FY2024), and 57% compared to baseline (FY2017).

Riverside Theatres, the next largest gas consuming asset is being redesigned and upgraded. Construction is expected to start in mid-2026, with doors to the new centre set to open in late 2028. The redevelopment design includes no natural gas connection, ensuring full electrification.

Council plans to convert at least five further sites from gas to electricity by end of the 2025 calendar year, with a view to total phase-out of gas from all Council assets by 2030. Council will also introduce a policy that prohibits new gas connections in favour of electrification. This will reduce direct Scope 1 emissions by 225 tonnes per year with improvements verified through billing data.

In 2024 City of Parramatta Council also purchased a 100% electric forklift replacing the gas operating forklift in the stores.

Refrigerants

A significant proportion of Council's heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) use refrigerant gases with high global warming potential, including R22, R410a and R134a. Over the years, systems are being gradually replaced with more efficient systems that use the less damaging R32 gas.

The City of Parramatta Council has been pioneering a Development Application (D.A.) control that mandates the use of refrigerants with a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of less than 10 for all newly installed air-conditioning systems. This requirement applies if the equipment can be supplied on similar terms to conventional systems and at a cost of not more than 10% higher than the market rate for conventional systems.

From early 2026, a new Environmentally Sustainable Design Policy will enforce the same standards for all new council buildings and refurbishments. However, it's important to note that implementing natural refrigerants HVAC systems is currently challenging. Several large manufacturers are on the verge of releasing R290 (GWP 3) VRV and VRF units, but these are not yet available on the market. We do not expect to see these units available for another 12 to 24 months at a minimum.

Given this situation, many new systems and upgrades are currently utilising R32 refrigerant. By replacing R410A (GWP ~2088) and R22 (GWP ~1810) with R32 equipment, we can significantly reduce direct refrigerant emissions by 70%.

Paper Purchases

Council measures the Scope 3 emissions from direct paper purchases based on data from suppliers recording reams of paper by type, including whether the paper is certified carbon neutral. Paper used for external printing is recorded from purchase data showing the weight of paper and quantities ordered.

Currently, direct paper purchases and paper purchased through external printing contracts contribute to around 27 t CO₂-e of emissions. To reduce Scope 3 emissions from paper, Council will ensure that, at least 90% of all direct paper purchases are recycled and carbon neutral certified, provided that these are available in the market. Effective 29 July 2024, Council transferred to a new stationery provider. The Procurement team has curated a selection of frequently ordered items that prioritise sustainability. This includes setting up a restricted basket of stationary items featuring two types of copy paper - Carbon-neutral and 100% recycled – mandated for any paper order. Staff are limited to purchasing from the designated products list.

Other Value Chain emissions

In addition to paper, Council commits to making further improvements to processes and frameworks to achieve a total 20% emissions reduction by 2030 for Scope 3 for all other supply chain purchases.

We have mapped key areas of expenditure by analysing major procurement categories. As a result, we identified high-spend and high-risk categories and identified main environmental impacts and sustainability risks for those key spent areas. The risk mitigation measures within COP's supply chain include policies, RFQ specifications, evaluation criteria, supplier engagement, and purchasing decisions guided by Circular Economy principles.

In April 2024, City of Parramatta Council approved its new Procurement Guidelines, prioritising sustainable purchasing practices that minimise environmental impact. Key considerations include minimising unnecessary purchasing, selecting products with recycled content and minimal GHG emissions.

In line with Council's Resolution (27 May 2024), Council prioritises Australian suppliers, manufacturers, goods, and services. The Procurement Policy and Guidelines now include a 5% weighting for Local Business Preference and Australian made products. Moreover, a draft ESD Policy is underway, focusing on emission reduction in construction.

As a best practice, an additional 5-10% weighting is applied to sustainability criteria in tenders and RFQs. Key sustainability factors considered include:

- Emissions reduction potential (in operation and products)
- Use of recycled or low-impact materials
- Supplier sustainability credentials (both social and environmental)

A dedicated sustainability scoring sheet has been developed to standardise this evaluation across procurement activities.

The Sustainable Procurement Working Group is collaborating with Local Government Procurement to develop an online training module focused on Sustainable Procurement for staff. This training module is scheduled for completion by the end of fiscal year 2025/26.

Corporate Transport

City of Parramatta manages 200 vehicles, including passenger cars, utes, and light commercial vans. Currently, 82% are low emission (Hybrid, PHEV, EV), with another 10% on order. Our first electric vehicle was purchased in 2022. By the end of 2025, the City of Parramatta fleet will have 27 EVs—14% of passenger vehicles—towards the council's goal of at least 20% electric vehicles by 2030.

A portion of staff are provided with a Council lease-back vehicle that is available for private use. Council does not currently provide financial support for alternative and sustainable travel, however, travel to work has reduced over the past few years with the introduction of policies that allow for flexible working arrangements including working from home for 40% of the week. In FY2024/2025, as part of Greater Parramatta Travel Demand Management Project with Transport for NSW City of Parramatta council has launched a Travel Choices Program – Workplace Relocation and Implementation Program to promote smarter travel choices for when and how employees commute to offices. The Sustainable Transport officer at CoP conducted three workshops with staff to develop a comprehensive behaviour change program for CoP.

In FY2022, Council installed four electric vehicle dual port chargers at two sites for corporate use. In 2025, Council installed a 88kw grid-connected solar PV canopy with 14 EV charging ports at Rydalmere Operation Centre, covering 20 parking spots. This infrastructure enables the council's transition from internal combustion vehicles to electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles, allowing all council EVs and PHEVs to be charged exclusively with renewable energy. Council will progressively review the operational need for passenger vehicles with all newly advertised positions to ensure that passenger fleet will be reduced over time. In addition, flexible working arrangements will continue to be promoted in accordance with adopted Council policy. Further, financial support for staff use of active and public transport will be introduced to reduce reliance on cars for travel to work, as recommended in the adopted Employee Travel Plan 2014. Council will measure progress in reducing Scope 1 emissions from fleet through records on provided by fuel suppliers.

Contractor Transport

Transport fuel used by Council's contractor for waste collection is a significant source of emissions. A new contract for domestic waste collection has recently been awarded and commenced in November 2024 using a fleet of Dennis Eagle Euro 6 engine trucks. Council's waste collection contractor Veolia committed to a 50% reduction in its scope 1 and 2 emissions. Emission reduction can be achieved through collection scheduling optimisation which is noted to save 2,000 engine hours per year (planned commencement at 2026) and future EV uptake. The progress towards reducing contractor transport emissions will be measured from fuel and fleet data supplied by the contractor.

Water

Each year, the City of Parramatta (COP) Council invests in water efficiency projects, including rainwater and stormwater reuse systems. As of 2025, the council has installed 17 rainwater water tanks and 7 stormwater harvesting and reuse systems operational. In addition, the council reduces water use through various measures, including upgrading irrigation systems and controllers, installing sensor taps, adjusting urinal timers and flow, retrofitting taps and showerheads, implementing flow restrictions, dual flush cisterns, and time-flow lever-action tapware, and using high WELS-rated water amenities. The council also installs new efficient sprinkler heads and pumps and promotes behaviour change to reduce water consumption and associated emissions. Council is presently upgrading pumping and filtration systems at three water parks, which will significantly reduce water wastage due to better control of the filtration and dosing system.

Waste

Council introduced a Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) service for community waste services in November 2024. The new service ensures all food and garden organics are separately collected at source and processed resulting in minimal organics going to landfill. Rydalmere Operation Centre and Early Learning Centres have also been provided with compost bins or worm farms to divert food waste from landfill.

In 2024 City of Parramatta subscribed to Warp-It, a platform that facilitates the redistribution of deemed redundant items to extend their lifespan. Items listed on Warp-it can be claimed by council's staff for either personal or business use. The items are also made available to claim by community groups, not-for-profits, social enterprises, schools, and charities within the LGA. For redundant stationery items that cannot be rehomed, we also partnered with Green Collect to enable circularity through their Circular Stores. Since implementation, Council has diverted 1,962 kg of waste from landfill, resulting in a reduction of 6721 kg of CO₂ emissions.

Since January 2024, Council successfully diverted 568 kilograms of staff uniforms from landfill through our Uniform "Wear-up" project, keeping wearable uniforms in circulation. The Re-Wear Rack ensures that near-new and good condition uniforms can be laundered and reused by our colleagues. For uniforms that can no longer be worn, council has partnered with Upparel, a textile recovery and recycling organisation.

Our Riverside Theatre banners are cut up and transformed into useful bags, so all materials can be reused. The bags are made locally with cooperation with Boomerang Bags Parramatta.

From 2024 Council is phasing out single-use coffee cups from our operations. We started Reusable Cup Culture at our sites by equipping entire outdoor staff with reusable cups and purchasing extra mugs and glassware for all kitchens. Previously our staff used and disposed of around 75,000 single-use cups per annum. By transitioning to reusable cups, we are now able to save approx. 2,763kg of CO₂ emissions annually.

Council's reusable cold drink cups have greatly reduced event waste. At the 2024 Parramatta Lanes festival, 5,145 single-use cups were kept out of landfill. In 2025, portable drinking bubblers across Parramatta Lanes saved nearly 3,000 plastic bottles. Water coolers and RUZI cups in four Green Rooms eliminated single-use bottles for staff and artists at the event.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Base Year:	2016-17	20,179	N/A
Year 1:	2022-23	11,686	N/A
Year 2:	2023-24	12,275	N/A
Year 3:	2024-25	10,216	10,272

Significant changes in emissions

Significant changes in emissions			
Emission source	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change
No significant emissions to disclose	-	-	-

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Street Furniture Australia	Outdoor Furniture Products (Escola bins)

Emissions summary

The electricity summary is available in Appendix B. Electricity emissions were calculated using a market-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	0.00	0.00	13.96	13.96
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	282.81	282.81
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	98.52	98.52
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	297.80	297.80
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	173.48	173.48
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	165.25	165.25
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	2,574.53	2,574.53
Refrigerants	151.56	0.00	0.00	151.56
Roads and landscape	0.00	0.00	47.04	47.04
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	78.03	0.00	19.84	97.86
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	2.54	0.00	0.85	3.38
Stationary Energy (solid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	36.03	36.03
Transport (Land and Sea)	1,638.10	0.00	3,809.49	5,447.59
Waste	0.00	0.00	319.92	319.92
Water	0.00	0.00	404.42	404.42
Working from home	0.00	0.00	101.72	101.72
Total emissions (tCO₂-e)	1,870.23	0.00	8,345.65	10,215.88

Uplift factors

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

Reason for uplift factor	tCO ₂ -e
uplift to account for refrigerant emissions where data is unavailable (9WS)	55.27
Total of all uplift factors (tCO ₂ -e)	55.27
Total emissions footprint to offset (tCO₂-e) (total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)	10,271.15

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)	1,117	10.87%
Verified Emissions Reductions (VCUs)	9,155	89.13%

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
Heffernan Forest Regeneration Project	ACCU	ANREU	18/02/2025	8,996,168,912 – 8,996,170,161	2023-24	1,250	1,228	5	17	0.17%
Darling River Eco Corridor #30	ACCU	ANREU	15/12/2025	8,355,229,324 - 8,355,230,423	2022-23	1,100	0	0	1,100	10.71%
Hydroelectric Project in Kinnaur District in Himachal Pradesh	VCU	Verra Registry	11/02/2025	9375-88732009-88732508-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1742-01012019-31122019-0	2019	500	457	0	43	0.42%
Ghani Solar Renewable Power Project by Greenko Group	VCU	Verra Registry	15/12/2025	15618-702588408-702598307-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1792-01082021-31122021-0	2021	9,900	354 ¹	434	9,112	88.71%
Offset Totals:						12,750	2,039	439	10,272	100.00%

¹ These units have been used to offset City of Parramatta Council's service certification emissions

Co-benefits

This section provides a brief description of the carbon offsets purchased and retired for the City of Parramatta's carbon neutral claim.

Ghani Solar Renewable Power Project by Greenko Group

This project accounts for 88.60% of the total offsets purchased and retired during this reporting period. The main purpose of this project activity is to generate a clean form of electricity through renewable solar energy sources. The project activity involves installation of a 500 MW solar power project in Andhra Pradesh state of India. Over the 10 years of first crediting period, the project will replace anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG's) estimated to be approximately 887,800 t CO₂e per year, thereon displacing 919,800 MWh/year amount of electricity from the generation-mix of power plants connected to the Indian grid, which is mainly dominated by thermal/fossil fuel-based power plant.

The project contributes to the following SDG goals:



Darling River Eco Corridor #30 – ERF118276

This project accounts for 10.71% of the total offsets purchased and retired during this reporting period. This project establishes permanent native forests through assisted regeneration from in-situ seed sources (including rootstock and lignotubers) on land that was cleared of vegetation and where regrowth was suppressed for at least 10 years prior to the project having commenced.

To enable successful regeneration, the project manages key pressures on regrowth by controlling the timing and extent of grazing and undertaking humane feral animal management. Where relevant, the project addresses common "suppressors" of regeneration, including livestock and feral animals, to support the establishment and long-term persistence of native forest cover.

Hydroelectric Project in Kinnaur District in Himachal Pradesh

The project accounts for 0.48% of the total offsets purchased and retired during this reporting period. Prior to its implementation, the Northern Region Grid was primarily powered by fossil fuels (nearly 60% of capacity) and nuclear energy. The NEWNE regional grid has an emissions intensity of 0.8031 tCO₂e/MWh. This hydroelectric project consists of four 250 MW run-of-river units that utilise a concrete gravity diversion dam to channel water through an underground powerhouse at Wangtoo before returning it to the Sutlej River. Generating approximately 4,000 GWh of electricity annually and operating 90% of the time, the project supplies 1,000 MW of peaking power, reducing reliance on new coal, gas, or oil-fired power plants.

Beyond its environmental benefits, the project plays a critical role in addressing the region's energy shortages, enhancing grid stability, and supporting economic growth. It has provided employment opportunities during construction and continues to offer jobs in operations and maintenance. Additionally, it has contributed to local infrastructure development, including the construction of a 10+2

grade school, an industrial training institute, a 40-bed hospital, and the improvement of roads and bridges in the region's challenging terrain. These developments have significantly enhanced the quality of life in surrounding villages.

By harnessing a renewable energy source, the project reduces greenhouse gas emissions, displaces fossil fuel-based power generation, and mitigates air pollution. Unlike traditional power plants, it avoids solid waste disposal issues and incorporates a comprehensive catchment area treatment plan, including afforestation, check-wall construction, and pasture improvements. Furthermore, the project fosters business opportunities for local suppliers, manufacturers, and contractors, ensuring sustained economic benefits for the region throughout its lifetime.

Heffernan Forest Regeneration Project

The project accounts for 0.21% of the total offsets purchased and retired during this reporting period. This project establishes permanent native forests through assisted regeneration from in-situ seed sources (including rootstock and lignotubers). The project takes place on land that was cleared of vegetation and where regrowth was suppressed for at least 10 years prior to the project having commenced.

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. Council purchases LGCs per year under the Program for Energy and Environment Risk Solutions (PEERS) project, with the contract commencing from July 2019. For this Climate Active report, details are only provided for the LGCs that have been retired, for the period July 2024 to June 2025.

- LGCs used for FY25 Organisation certification: 12,259
- Overlap LGCs used for FY25 Organisation and Service certification: 272
- Banked LGCs previously retired and used for FY25 Organisation and Service certification: 700
- Additional LGCs retired in FY25 Organisation and Service report: 11,559
- Remaining LGCs available for future reporting: 1,780

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	12,259
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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)
Hillston Sun Farm - Solar - NSW	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	26 Sept 2024	SRPXNS40	95323-96822	2024	Solar	700 ²
Hillston Sun Farm - Solar - NSW	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	26 Sept 2024	SRPXNS40	88064-89263	2024	Solar	1,200
Hillston Sun Farm - Solar - NSW	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	11 Feb 2025	SRPXNS40	112989-118535	2024	Solar	5,547
Hillston Sun Farm - Solar - NSW	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	18 Aug 2025	SRPXNS40	10720-10774	2025	Solar	55
Hillston Sun Farm - Solar - NSW	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	18 Aug 2025	SRPXNS40	28278-28586	2025	Solar	309
Hillston Sun Farm - Solar - NSW	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	18 Aug 2025	SRPXNS40	12510	2025	Solar	1
Hillston Sun Farm - Solar - NSW	NSW	LGC	REC Registry	18 Aug 2025	SRPXNS40	57095-63321	2025	Solar	4,447 ³
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									12,259

² These LGCs are part of a larger batch retired and used for multiple reporting years. A total of 1,500 LGCs have been retired. Of these, 800 were used for FY23/24 organisation certification and 700 will be banked for FY24/25.

³ These LGCs are part of a larger batch retired and used for multiple reporting years. A total of 6,227 LGCs have been retired. Of these, 4,447 were used for FY24/25 organisation certification and 1,780 will be banked for FY25/26

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Attachment 1: Proof of LGC retirement

Surrender ID:	9646
Status:	Pending
Certificates offered:	1,500
Surrender type:	Voluntary
Surrender reason:	Altruistic purposes
Time surrender offer created:	26/9/2024 12:07:49
Performed by user:	Tarun Sharma (SHART66047)
Surrender note:	Voluntary Surrender of 1500 Certificates on behalf of City of Parramatta Council Which is part of the Southern Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (SSROC) renewable energy buying group for the period of 01-Jan 2024 to 30-June 2024

Surrender ID:	9647
Status:	Pending
Certificates offered:	1,200
Surrender type:	Voluntary
Surrender reason:	Altruistic purposes
Time surrender offer created:	26/9/2024 12:08:33
Performed by user:	Tarun Sharma (SHART66047)
Surrender note:	Voluntary Surrender of 1200 Certificates on behalf of City of Parramatta Council Which is part of the Southern Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (SSROC) renewable energy buying group for the period of 01-Jan 2024 to 30-June 2024
Auditor note:	

Surrender details				
Surrender ID:	10473			
Status:	Accepted			
Certificates offered:	5,547			
Surrender type:	Voluntary			
Surrender reason:	Altruistic purposes			
Time surrender offer created:	11/2/2025 13:38:45			
Performed by user:	Tarun Sharma (SHART66047)			
Surrender note:	Voluntary Surrender of 5547 LGC (CV1-24) on behalf of City of Parramatta Council, Date: 11/02/2025 Second half of CV1-24 surrender total 5547			
Auditor note:				
Certificate details				
10 records per page				
Certificate type	Fuel source	Generation year	Creation year	Certificate quantity
LGC	Solar	2024	2024	5547

Surrender details				
Surrender ID:	12074			
Status:	Pending			
Certificates offered:	365			
Surrender type:	Voluntary			
Surrender reason:	Altruistic purposes			
Time surrender offer created:	18/9/2025 16:30:36			
Performed by user:	Tarun Sharma (SHART66047)			
Surrender note:	Voluntary surrender of 365 LGC out of a total of 6592 LGC on behalf of SSROC City of Parramatta Council (Date: 18/09/2025)			
Auditor note:				
Certificate details				
10 records per page				
Certificate type	Fuel source	Generation year	Creation year	Certificate quantity
LGC	Solar	2025	2025	365

Surrender details				
Surrender ID:	12077			
Status:	Pending			
Certificates offered:	6,227			
Surrender type:	Voluntary			
Surrender reason:	Altruistic purposes			
Time surrender offer created:	18/9/2025 16:41:28			
Performed by user:	Tarun Sharma (SHART66047)			
Surrender note:	Voluntary surrender of 6227 LGC out of a total of 6592 LGC on behalf of SSROC City of Parramatta Council (Date: 18/09/2025) Total Transferred LGC: 6592			
Auditor note:				
Certificate details				
10 records per page				
Certificate type	Fuel source	Generation year	Creation year	Certificate quantity
LGC	Solar	2025	2025	6227

Attachment 2: Proof of ACCU Carbon offset purchase and retirement

Hefferman Forest Regeneration Project

Transaction Details													
Transaction details appear below:													
Transaction ID		AUJ9308											
Current Status		Completed (4)											
Status Date		18/02/2025 15:01:47 (AEDT) 18/02/2025 04:01:47 (GMT)											
Transaction Type		Cancellation (4)											
Transaction Initiator		Nathalia, Griselda											
Transaction Approver		Doan-Lockyer, Jenny											
Comment		These units have been retired by South Pole on behalf of City of Parramatta council to support its carbon neutral claim against the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for FY 2023-24.											
Transferring Account						Acquiring Account							
Account Number		AU-2977				Account Number		AU-1068					
Account Name		South Pole Australia Financial Services Pty Ltd				Account Name		Australia Voluntary Cancellation Account					
Account Holder		South Pole Australia Financial Services Pty Ltd				Account Holder		Commonwealth of Australia					
Transaction Blocks													
Party	Type	Transaction Type	Original CP	Current CP	ERF Project ID	NGER Facility ID	NGER Facility Name	Safeguard	Kyoto Project #	Vintage	Expiry Date	Serial Range	Quantity
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			ERF103181					2023-24		8,996,168,912 - 8,996,170,161	1,250

Darling River Eco Corridor #30 – ERF118276

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Australian Government
Clean Energy Regulator



15 December 2025

VC202526-00941

To whom it may concern,

Voluntary cancellation of units in ANREU

This verification certificate is confirmation of the voluntary cancellation transaction of units in the Unit and Certificate Registry (UCR) by ANREU account holder, CLIMA SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (account number AU-3571).

The details of the cancellation are as follows:

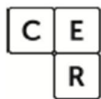
Date of transaction	15 December 2025
Transaction ID	81716000
Type of units	KACCU
Total Number of units	1,100
Serial number range	8,355,229,324 - 8,355,230,423
ACCU Project	Darling River Eco Corridor #30 – ERF118276
Project Location	NSW
Method Type	Vegetation
Method	Human-Induced Regeneration of a Permanent Even-Aged Native Forest-1.1 2013 c2
Vintage	2022-23
Transaction comment	Retired on behalf of City of Parramatta Council for Climate Active for FY2025 and FY2026 Emissions

Details of all voluntary cancellations made in the Unit and Certificate Registry are published on the Clean Energy Regulator's website, [Voluntary cancellations register | Clean Energy Regulator \(cer.gov.au\)](https://www.cer.gov.au/voluntary-cancellations-register).

If you require additional information about the above transaction, please email CER-RegistryContact@cer.gov.au

Yours sincerely,

Unit and Certificate Registry Section
NGER and Safeguard Branch
Scheme Operations Division



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APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

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

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

Location-based method:

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

Market-based method:

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

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

Market-based approach summary			
Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Renewable percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of renewable electricity generated	556,039	0	4%
Total non-grid renewable electricity	556,039	0	4%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	12,259,000	0	79%
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)	2,726,507	0	18%
Residual Electricity	-582	-536	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	15,541,546	0	100%
Total grid electricity	14,984,925	0	96%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	15,540,964	0	100%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	-582	-536	
Scope 2	-513	-472	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	-70	-64	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	100.00%
Mandatory	17.54%
Voluntary	78.88%
Behind the meter	3.58%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	-0.47
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	-0.06
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	0.00
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	0.00
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	0.00

Figures may not sum to total 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 (kgCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)
NSW	14,984,925	14,984,925	9,890,050	599,397	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	14,984,925	14,984,925	9,890,050	599,397	0	0
NSW	556,039	556,039	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	556,039	556,039	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	15,540,964					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	9,890.05
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	599.40
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	9,890.05
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	599.40
Total emissions liability	10,489.45

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 electricity 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 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
Other contractors	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
Sites outside Council's control	N	N	N	Y	N	Size: The emissions source is likely to be minimal compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions as there are no many sites outside council's control. Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source as these sites are outside the Council's jurisdiction. 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 likely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our operations. Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Capital Investment	N	N	N	Y	N	Size: No accurate estimate of emissions available from this source to determine relative size of carbon footprint. The emissions source may likely be minimal and is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy, and fuel emissions. Influence: We have minimal influence over these emission source as the market opportunities and options are limited. 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 likely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our operations. Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Investments	N	N	N	Y	N	Size: The emissions source is likely to be minimal and is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy, and fuel emissions. Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source. 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 likely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our operations. Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Other purchased goods and services including chemicals ⁴ , entertainment, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising and promotion, legal services, photographic services, public order and safety, and security and personal safety	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emission from other goods and services is not large compared to emission from goods and services which have been already included e.g. business, technical, engineering, cleaning services. Influence: We may have some potential to influence emission by choosing less carbon-intensive suppliers, however there are limited carbon-neutral products and services (in this areas) on the Australian market (which may show emission reduction in the emission calculation) 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 operations. Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.

⁴ The excluded "Chemicals" category covers pool water treatment chemicals used for disinfection and water-balance control only. Cleaning products, such as detergents, and contracted cleaning services are included within the organisation's certification boundary under "Cleaning and Chemicals"



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