



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

**AUSTRALIAN MOBILE
TELECOMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION**

**SERVICE CERTIFICATION
FY2024–25**

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Australian Mobile Telecommunications Association Ltd
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>  Name of signatory: Louise Hyland Position of signatory: Chief Executive Officer Date: 20 July 2026



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

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Version 10.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	318 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% VCU
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	84%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Life Cycle Strategies Pty Ltd
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	12/10/2023 Life Cycle Strategies Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due: FY2026

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2.CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of service certification

The reference unit for the service certification is '1 tonne of e-waste collected and managed through the MobileMuster program', with emissions expressed in terms of 'tCO₂-e per tonne of e-waste'.

The certification fully covers the total volume of Mobile Phone Component (MPC) and

Expanded Program (EP) product waste that is collected throughout the year.

FY25 is the third year in which MobileMuster has collected EP product (network connectivity, smart home tech, wearables and peripherals). These items are collected at mobile network operator stores through Telstra, Vodafone and Optus. The expansion of the original MobileMuster program results in the diversion of a larger volume of hazardous materials from landfill and increases the recovery of valuable resources. The service that is analysed begins at the end of life of MPCs and EP product and ends once the waste recycling processes have been completed. As such, we consider this model to be cradle to grave. The boundaries of the system include the production of collection boxes and satchels used to collect the e-waste. It also covers the distribution of collection boxes to collection points, and the distribution of satchels to the location of the order. It does not include transporting MPCs and EPs to the collection point or any transport associated with users bringing satchels home.

This account considers the collection and reprocessing system used by MobileMuster and its recycling partner, up until the production of secondary materials. Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) typically widens the system boundaries to consider that the production of secondary materials avoids the extraction of an equivalent quantity of virgin materials. This aspect generally acts as an offset and was excluded from the study as it does not conform with the process of drawing carbon accounts.

The responsible entity for this service certification is the Australian Mobile Telecommunications Association Limited (AMTA), ABN 98 065 814 315. This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for FY2024-25 reporting period.

Description of business

The Australian Mobile Telecommunications Association (AMTA) is the peak body representing Australia's mobile telecommunications industry.

AMTA manages MobileMuster, the product stewardship program of the mobile phone industry, on behalf of members, including all the major handset manufacturers and mobile network operators operating in Australia. MobileMuster provides a free education, collection and recycling service to the community to ensure that end-of-life devices are recycled safely and securely to the highest environmental standard (including ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001, R2:V3 and AS/NZS 5377:2013).

This certification covers all the activities undertaken to provide a free service of collecting, sorting, and recycling mobile phone components and expanded program products in Australia, on behalf of the Australian Mobile Telecommunications Association (AMTA) and its members, under the MobileMuster product stewardship program.

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.

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**).

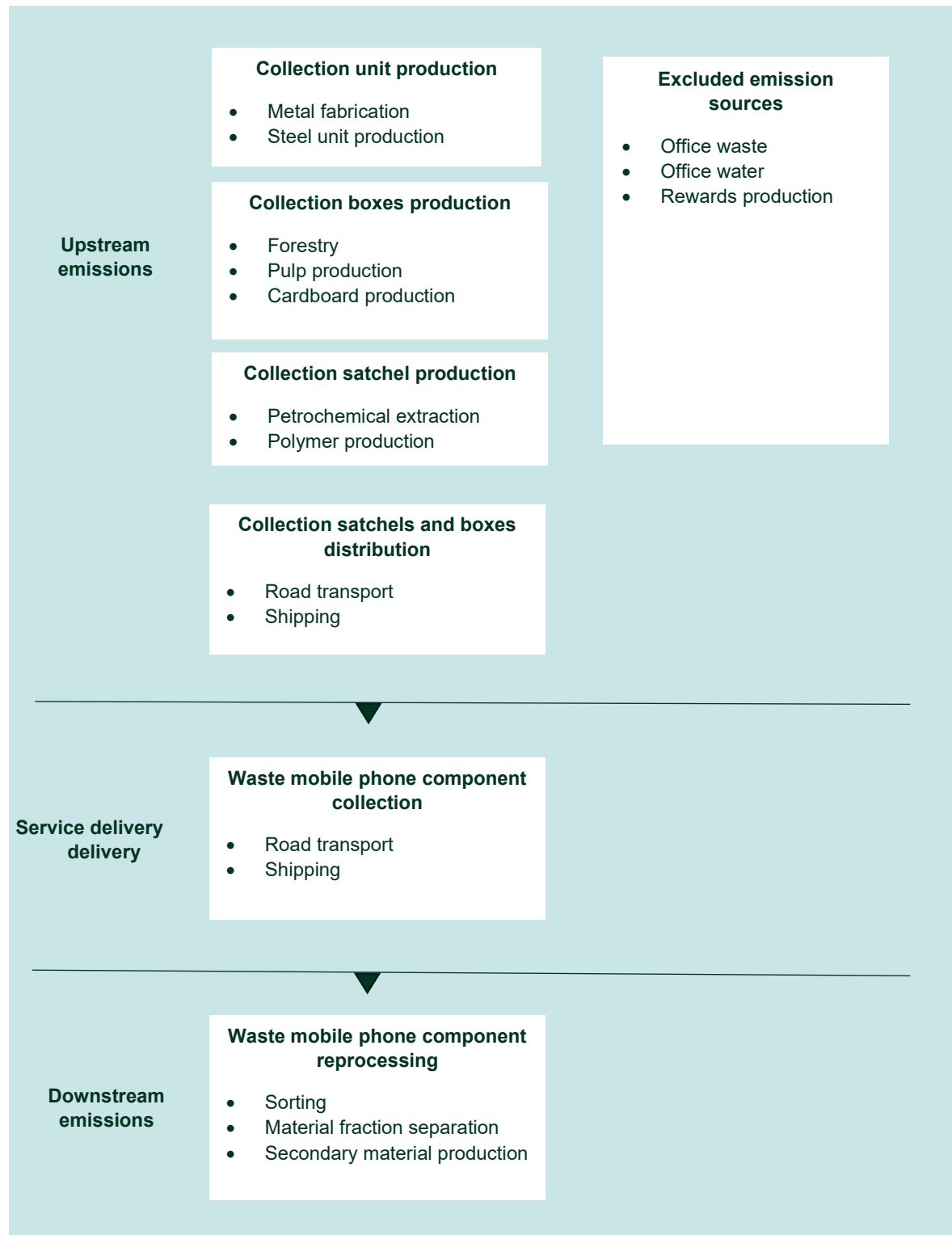
Outside the emissions boundary

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service. 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		Outside emission boundary
<u>Quantified</u> Accommodation and facilities Electricity ICT services and equipment Postage, courier, and freight Products Professional services Transport (air) Transport (land and sea) Waste Working from home	<u>Non-quantified</u>	<u>Non-attributable</u> N/A
	<u>Excluded</u> Office waste Office water Rewards production	

Service process diagram

Cradle-to-grave boundary



4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

MobileMuster, a program run by the Australian Mobile Telecommunications Association (AMTA), is committed to advancing toward net-zero emissions. Achieving Climate Active accreditation is a key component in this journey. The organisation is aware of its environmental footprint and is dedicated to continuously seeking ways to lower its carbon emissions.

While Scope 1 emissions from MobileMuster are minimal, most of the program's carbon output comes from indirect sources (Scope 3), especially advertising. Advertising is essential for keeping the public informed about the program, but MobileMuster recognises the importance of balancing emission reduction efforts in this area with the broader benefits that come from increased community engagement, such as higher recycling rates and less waste going to landfill.

To achieve its emissions reduction goals and continue expanding, MobileMuster is prioritising the responsible management of electronic resources and working to meet key performance standards as outlined in the Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020.

Alongside its Climate Active accreditation, MobileMuster first received recognition as a Voluntary Product Stewardship Scheme under the Product Stewardship Act 2011 in 2014, with a renewal granted in 2019 for another five years.

The organisation is continually seeking new ways to boost sustainability and uphold its Climate Active accreditation, with a strong commitment to cutting emissions through targeted strategies that address Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

1. Scope 1 and 2 Emissions Reduction Goal

MobileMuster's operations do not include activities like running company vehicles, operating facilities that burn fuel, or conducting industrial processes that would release Scope 1 emissions.

Target: Reduce Scope 2 emissions by only purchasing 100% renewable energy supply by 2026.

2. Scope 3 Emissions Reduction Goal

Target: Reduce Scope 3 emissions by 10% by 2030, compared to a 2024 baseline.

Emissions reduction actions

Building on the emissions reduction strategy and targets outlined above, this section details the specific actions we aim to undertake by 2030 to achieve measurable emissions reductions. These actions reflect our focus on continuous improvement and include practical initiatives across energy efficiency, supply chain engagement, and operational practices. The actions span a range of focus areas, including energy use, resource management, and staff engagement, and are aligned with the targets set in our broader sustainability plan

Scope 2 actions:

- **Clean Electricity:** As of November 2024, we transitioned to 100% renewable energy, well ahead of target

Scope 3 actions:

- **Carbon Offsetting:** Regulatory changes made it difficult to continue partnering with South Pole for conservation initiatives. Nevertheless, we were able to back comparable conservation and clean energy projects through Clima, allowing us to offset our emissions and maintain support for activities that encourage carbon capture and emissions reduction.

- **Energy Efficiency:** A considerable portion of our carbon footprint is attributed to the waste management activities performed by our recycling partner, SKtes, which represents around 35% of our total emissions. We maintain a close partnership with SKtes to track their progress as they work toward adopting renewable energy at their processing facilities in Australia. These initiatives support our shared objective of lowering carbon emissions. SKtes have already achieved their Scope 2 emissions reduction target (ahead of 2030) via Green Energy certificates from their power retailer for Villawood, and a solar installation at Somerton. The new site in Villawood is due to have solar installed as part of its construction phase. We are looking to futureproof by installing infrastructure in the site for a future Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). This will accommodate after hours energy use particularly forklift charging and security.

Their scope 1 emissions come mainly from diesel fuel from their small fleet. They are looking at bio-diesel and a future switch to used EV trucks.

- **Streamlining Collection Logistics:** Transporting products from collection points to recycling facilities contributes to greenhouse gas emissions (4.5%), we are exploring ways to optimise collection volume and frequency.

A milk run optimisation route was defined and a pilot to assess feasibility and operational improvements will be explored in FY26.

- **Advertising Emissions Tracking:** From FY25, we begun measuring emissions from marketing activities. Acknowledging that advertising accounts for 35% of our annual emissions, it will be important to seek advertising and marketing activities that have lower emissions without compromising efficiency.
- **Developing Circular Economy Partnerships:** MobileMuster is getting ready to launch a pilot project with CRDC Materials to find a recycling solution for phone cases, which traditionally difficult to recycle due to the mixed nature of the materials in the cases. At the same time, MobileMuster is actively seeking new partnerships within the resource recovery sector to ensure that all items and materials collected through its program are recycled properly. This includes managing products that fall outside the scheme's usual scope, especially when they are collected unintentionally and may be covered by other stewardship programs.
- **Community and Reuse Programs:** We continued our partnership supporting DV Safe Phone and The Reconnect Project, who aid vulnerable communities. This approach not only promotes reuse but ensures responsible recycling for unsuitable devices.

- **Partnerships:** Our ongoing collaboration with Australian Zoos raises funds for wildlife conservation projects. By facilitating mobile phone recycling at participating zoos, MobileMuster engaged with different audiences in meaningful environmental action.

We continued our sponsorship of Planet Ark's National Recycling Week, enabling us to reach a wider audience and reinforce the message of mobile phone recycling while supporting this flagship Australian environmental campaign.

- **Sustainable Packaging:** Reply-paid satchels are made from 80% recycled content. New fire-resistant bags were introduced in FY25 to improve the safety of transporting battery powered products, these bags and the logistics supporting their use are designed to be reused repeatedly.

These initiatives show that MobileMuster is committed to promoting sustainability across all aspects of its operations and collaborations. By establishing clear and realistic goals for reducing emissions, the organisation seeks to make a meaningful contribution to environmental responsibility while upholding its Climate Active accreditation.

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5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO ₂ -e	Emissions intensity of the functional unit
Year 1:	2018-19	278.5	3.311
Year 2:	2019-20	278.5	3.288
Year 3:	2020-21	347.8	3.281
Year 4	2021-22	332.1	3.056
Year 5	2022-23	302.3	2.014
Year 6	2023-24	347.0	2.202
Year 7	2024-25	317.6	2.150

Significant changes in emissions

Significant changes in emissions			
Attributable process	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change
Handset collected (Waste)	62.83	44.37	This change is representative of variations in the breakdown of waste collected under the MobileMuster program. In FY25, a lower mass of mobile phones were collected in comparison to FY24.
Modems collected (Waste)	27.73	36.22	This change is representative of variations in the breakdown of waste collected under the MobileMuster program. In FY25, a greater mass of modems were collected in comparison to FY24.

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

N/A

Emissions summary

Emission source	tCO ₂ -e
Accommodation and facilities	0.88
Electricity	0.66
ICT services and equipment	1.70
Office equipment and supplies	0.01
Postage, courier and freight	12.32
Products	1.13
Professional services	181.14
Transport (air)	1.64
Transport (land and sea)	0.55
Waste	116.71
Working from home	0.87
Attributable emissions (tCO₂-e)	317.60

Product / Service offset liability	
Emissions intensity per functional unit	2.150 tonnes CO ₂ -eq/ tonne e-waste collected and managed through the MobileMuster program
Emissions intensity per functional unit including uplift factors	N/A
Number of functional units covered by the certification	147.733
Total emissions (tCO₂-e) to be offset	318

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
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	318	100%

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
Ghani Solar Renewable Power Project by Greenko Group	VCU	Verra Registry	12/12/2025	15618-702588270-702588407-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1792-01082021-31122021-0	2021	138	0	0	138	43.40%
Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project	VCU	Verra Registry	12/12/2025	12730-427255780-427255959-VCS-VCU-263-VER-ID-14-1477-01012020-31122020-0	2020	180	0	0	180	56.60%

Co-benefits

Ghani Solar Renewable Power Project by Greenko Group

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 tCO₂e 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. Additionally, it will improve air quality through the reduction of pollutants such as SO_x (sulphur compounds), NO_x and suspended particulate matter. These toxic compounds are implicated in causing health complications, acid rain, smog and ground pollution

Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project

The Katingan Restoration and Conservation Project ('The Katingan Project') protects and restores 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems, to offer local communities sustainable sources of income, and to tackle global climate change. The project lies within the districts of Katingan and Kotawaringin Timur in Central Kalimantan Province and covers one of the largest remaining intact peat swamp forests in Indonesia

It is rich in biodiversity, being home to large populations of many high conservation value species, including some of the world's most endangered, such as the Bornean Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) and Proboscis Monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*). It is surrounded by villages for which it supports traditional livelihoods including farming, fishing, and non-timber forest products harvesting.

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

N/A

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 (kg CO ₂ -e)	Renewable Percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of renewable electricity generated	0	0	0%
Total non-grid renewable electricity	0	0	0%
LGC purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	2,796	0	65%
Climate Active certified - Precinct/Building (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Precinct/Building (LRET)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Electricity products (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Electricity products (LRET)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - 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)	782	0	18%
Residual electricity	718	660	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	3,577	0	83%
Total grid electricity	4,295	660	83%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	4,295	660	83%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	718	660	
Scope 2	632	581	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	86	79	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	83.29%
Mandatory	18.20%
Voluntary	65.09%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	0.58
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	0.08
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	0.58
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	0.08
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	0.66

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

Location Based Approach Summary						
Location Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh) total	Under operational control			Not under operational control	
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	100%	(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	4,295	4,295	2,835	172	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	4,295	4,295	2,835	172	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	0	0	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	0	0	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	4,295					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	2.83
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	0.17
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	2.83
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	0.17
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	3.01

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts
N/A

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products
NA

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

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.

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 (less than 1% of emissions)**.

If an emissions source is determined to be material (but does not have actual or projected data), it cannot be excluded and must be considered as a non-quantified emissions source.

Please provide justification regarding each excluded emissions source:

Emissions Source	No actual data	No projected data	Immaterial	Justification
Water use (office)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Water is only for the amenities used by staff (toilet, kitchen). No specific water bill is available as it is included in the rent (i.e. no specific data can be collected, and the associated GHG emissions would be immaterial.
Waste arising (office)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Marginal amounts of waste are produced through standard office operations and waste collection is managed through standard kerbside collection systems. No data is collected on the mass of waste produced but given the limited number of employees it is likely to be immaterial.
Rewards production	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rewards sent are very low in mass overall, as they are sent to a select number of collection sites. Their effects on the account would be immaterial.

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSION BOUNDARY

N/A

APPENDIX E: OPT-IN PRODUCT ACTION PLAN

N/A



An Australian Government Initiative

