PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

CHARLES STURT UNIVERSITY

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
CY2024

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Charles Sturt University
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024 Arrears report
DECLARATION	*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.* 
	Sandra Sharpham (Acting) Chief Operating Officer Date:

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

Version 9.1.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	32,085 tCO_2-e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	18% ACCUs, 10% VCUs, 72% CERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	Total renewables: 79%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Charles Sturt University
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	20/10/2023 Pangolin Associates Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due: CY 2025 report

Contents

2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This organisation certification is for the business operations of Charles Sturt University, ABN 83 878 708 551, and specifically its Australian business operations including its business with the trading names as follows:

Trading Name	ABN
Charles Sturt Winery	83 878 708 551
2MCE-FM	83 878 708 551
Kajulu Communications	83 878 708 551
Charles Sturt University Environmental and Analytical Laboratories	83 878 708 551
AGRIPARK	83 878 708 551
Agrisciences Research and Business Park	83 878 708 551

Charles Sturt delivers programs throughout the world by partnering with overseas higher education providers.
These offshore partners are specifically excluded from the Charles Sturt University emissions boundary.

The following entities are also excluded from this certification:

Legal entity name	ABN	ACN
The Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust	31158135157	N/A
Charles Sturt Campus Services Limited	37063446864	N/A

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for CY2024 reporting period.

Organisation description

Charles Sturt University (Charles Sturt), ABN 83 878 708 551, is a multi-campus regional NSW University established in 1989. Its registered businesses include Charles Sturt Winery, 2MCE-FM, Kajulu Communications, Charles Sturt University Environmental and Analytical Laboratories, AGRIPARK, and Agrisciences Research and Business Park.

Charles Sturt defines its Organisational boundary by its parent ABN, and it takes the Operational control approach in determining the emissions boundary for reporting under the Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations.

The University's Office of the Vice-Chancellor and President is located at The Grange Chancellery, Panorama Avenue, Bathurst, NSW, 2795.
Charles Sturt's registered place of business is Bathurst excepting for Charles Sturt University Environmental and Analytical Laboratories which is Wagga Wagga.

Charles Sturt has six multi-faculty campuses which operate from Albury-Wodonga, Bathurst, Dubbo, Orange, Port Macquarie and Wagga Wagga. It has several specialist campuses including in Canberra, and partner facilities in Sydney and Melbourne.
Charles Sturt does not operate or own any franchises.
Charles Sturt attracted approximately 35,000 student enrolments in undergraduate, post-graduate and non-award courses in 2024. This includes onshore, on-line and on-campus students, and enrolments through onshore specialty campuses and partner institutions.

The University's regional locations enable it to make a distinctive contribution to higher education and economic prosperity in regional Australia, in fields such as health, agriculture and the environment. It is through this regional network of campuses that Charles Sturt is committed to maintaining a course and research profile that meets the needs and supports the aspirations of its communities and contributes to the enrichment of regional Australia.

The University has three Faculties (Faculty of Arts and Education, Faculty of Business, Justice & Behavioural Sciences, and the Faculty of Science and Health) and numerous schools and centres for specialised areas of study and research.

In 2022, following the revised University Strategy 2030, Charles Sturt re-focused its research with the launch of three new research institutes:

- Gulbali Institute: -

  Integrated agriculture, water and environment research.
- Rural and Regional Health Research Institute: -

  Research on regional, remote and Indigenous health across Australia and internationally.
- Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Futures Institute: -

  Data science, artificial intelligence and cyber security serving regional communities worldwide.

Charles Sturt also delivers programs throughout the world by partnering with overseas higher education providers. These offshore partners are specifically excluded from the Charles Sturt University emissions boundary.

The following entities are also excluded from this certification:

Legal entity name	ABN	ACN
The Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust	31158135157	N/A
Charles Sturt Campus Services Limited	37063446864	N/A

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 operations and are outside of its emissions boundary or are outside of the scope of the certification. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Further detail is available at Appendix D.

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

- Accommodation
- Carbon neutral products and services
- Cleaning and chemicals (Facility cleaning)
- Electricity
  - NSW/ACT
  - Solar
  - Partner/Study/Data Centres
- Food / Food Services
- ICT services and equipment
- Machinery and vehicles
- Professional services
- Office equipment and supplies
- Postage, courier and freight (intercampus)
- Refrigerants
- Stationary energy and fuels
- Transport (air)
- Transport (land and sea)
  - Including Employee commute
- Waste
- Water (Town & WW)
- Livestock (Cattle Sheep Horses) & Land Management
- Construction materials & services
- Working from home

Non-quantified

Nil

Optionally included

Nil

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Use and end-of-life sold products (Wine)

Investments

Postage Courier & Freight (External Services)

Cleaning and Chemicals (Sulphur Hexafluoride, Acetylene)

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Charles Sturt's commitment to sustainability is embedded in its Sustainability Statement. Sustainability in all its forms is a core institutional policy objective at Charles Sturt and it has relevance to each of the Focus Areas under the University Strategy. The impact is wholistic for the university's business including its teaching, research and operational practices.

Charles Sturt is a signatory to the University Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) and manages the improvements and actions through its Learning in Future Environments (LiFE) index. These programs inform Charles Sturt's sustainability practices and provide a framework for measurement and performance improvement.

Five of the 17 SDG's are focused on Energy and Climate Emissions.

These include:-

- SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13: Climate Action

Sustainability at Charles Sturt is the University's business area dedicated to driving Charles Sturt's commitment to creating a sustainable future for all.

Charles Sturt has developed a comprehensive plan, "Towards a Sustainable University", which sets out a pathway for Charles Sturt to be resilient, efficient and ready for a low carbon future.

The key objectives of the plan are defined under Charles Sturt Asset Optimisation Plan.

These objectives include:

- Deliver Charles Sturt's Clean Energy Strategy to eliminate Scope 1 & 2/3 energy emissions (under operational control) by 2030.
  [Base Year – 2014, S1 & S2/3 Energy Emissions 36,520 tCO2-e]
- Improve energy efficiency to 0.60 GJ/UFA* (from 0.67 baseline)
- Improve water efficiency to 1.29 kL/UFA* (from 1.74 kL/UFA* baseline)
- Reduce waste production to 19.9 kg/EFTSL* (from 26.9 kg/EFTSL* baseline)
  (* Note: UFA: Useable Floor Area: sqm; EFTSL: Equivalent Full-time Student Loading.

The deliverable of this plan includes action programs where environmental and economic benefits prevail.

These include:

1. Energy
   - Energy Efficiency (HVAC) programs
   - On-site Renewables + Energy Storage
   - Renewable Energy Contracts
   - Elimination of Natural Gas.
2. Water
   - Water consumption monitoring & improved use efficiency.

3. Resource Efficiency and Waste
    - Waste management-recycle / sustainable information and communications technology.

The majority of Charles Sturt's Scope 3 emissions are unavoidable emissions and are outside the direct control of Charles Sturt. In the main they arise due to the University's business procurement activities. Charles Sturt has implemented procurement practices to limit exposure to these non-energy related emissions.
Non-energy related Scope 3 emissions are not included in Charles Sturt's 2030 Clean Energy Strategy targets.

Emissions reduction actions

Targeted emission reduction activities delivered in 2024 are estimated to have avoided 16,921 tCO2-e of emissions. This is in addition to the avoidance provided by the consumption of electricity from installed roof top solar but not claimable (see below).

In respect of its primary Clean Energy Strategy objective, Charles Sturt University has delivered in 2024, a total reduction of 28,597 tCO2-e, being the difference from 36,520 t CO2-e in 2014 to 7,923 t CO2-e in 2024.
This is a 78% achievement of Charles Sturt's near term 2030 Target.
This near term 2030 Target is equivalent to a nominal 84% reduction in Base-Year total emissions.

The emissions reductions activities in 2024, again primarily targeted the energy category.
They included:

- Renewable Power Purchase Agreement (2022) Continuing for CY2024
  Charles Sturt University entered into a renewable power purchase agreement with Iberdrola Australia for the supply of renewable (wind) power for all its large-scale grid electricity supplies (being approx. 94% of total grid electrical consumption), commencing 1st January 2022. The agreement continued for the whole of CY2024.
    - Estimated emissions avoided in 2024: 15,667 tCO2-e.

- GreenPower Purchase (2023) Continuing for CY2024
  Charles Sturt University entered into a GreenPower new contract arrangement commencing CY2023 for the supply of GreenPower for all of its small-scale grid electricity supplies (being approx. 6% of total grid electricity supplies). The supply agreement continued for the whole of CY2024.
    - Estimated emissions avoided in 2024: 858 tCO2-e.

- Energy Efficiency/Elimination of Natural Gas
  Targeted HVAC building energy efficiency improvements, the conversion of Natural Gas fired furnaces (for heating) to (electrical) heat pumps, and the wind-back of the Bathurst campus COGEN facility (NG fuelled) in a targeted reduced dependency for electricity generation, has resulted in a total Natural Gas estimated savings of 6,057 GJ (vs CY2023).
  - Estimated emissions avoided: 397 tCO2-e.

- Roof-Top Solar Output and Consumption.
  Charles Sturt University has practically maximised its roof-top solar generation capacity with a total installed capacity of 4,800 kW across its six main campuses.
  In 2024 Charles Sturt University consumed about 90% of the production of 5,620,000 kWh. The majority (97%) of this is generated as LGC's and not claimable (as avoided emissions) under the electricity accounting rules.
  - Estimated emissions avoided but not claimable: 4,000 tCO2-e

- Total Emissions Avoided.
  The total avoided emissions in CY2024 were 16,921 tCO2-e.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

This is a comparison of reported emissions over time from the base year as well as current and prior years.

As shown by a comparison of emissions in the table below, in 2024 there has been a 26% reduction in total emissions compared to the base year, but an increase of 12% in total emissions over the prior, CY2023.
While the 2024 result comes on the back of an increase in student numbers compared to 2023, as measured by Equivalent Full-time Student Load (EFTSL - one measure of university activity), the emissions per EFTSL also reflects an increase of 8%.

Essentially over the duration of Certification, there has been a continuous reduction of emissions in the area of primary focus being Scope 1 & 2/3 Energy Emissions.
In 2024 Charles Sturt University achieved 78% of its primary objective, with an emissions reduction of 28,597 tCO2-e over the duration against a 2030 target of 36,520 tCO2-e.

Over the past 2 years, CY2023 and CY2024, the reported total emissions have increased 17% and 12 % respectively.

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO_2-e (without uplift)	Total tCO_2-e (with uplift)
Base year/Year 1	2014	43,624	N/A
Year 2:	2015	46,066	N/A
Year 3:	2016	46,921	N/A
Year 4:	2017	49,964	N/A
Year 5:	2018	49,729	N/A
Year 6:	2019	49,824	N/A
Year 7:	2020	41,322	N/A
Year 8:	2021	36,474	N/A
Year 9:	2022	24,495	N/A
Year10:	2023	28,600	N/A
Year 11:	2024	32,085	N/A

Significant changes in emissions

Built Environment project activity increased significantly in CY2024 versus CY2023.
This increase is shown in the table below.

Essentially over the duration of Certification, since Base year CY2014, there has been a continuous reduction of emissions in the area of primary focus being Scope 1 & 2/3 Energy Emissions.
By CY2024 Charles Sturt University had achieved 78% of its primary objective, with an emissions reduction of 28,602 tCO2-e over the period, against a 2030 target of 36,520 tCO2-e.

While total emissions in CY2022 reached a low of 44% reduction in total emissions compared to base year, over the past 2 years, CY2023 and CY2024, the total emissions have increased 17% and 12 % respectively, due to the increase in Scope 3 emissions.

By CY2024 Scope 3 emissions have increased 99% above Base year Scope 3 emissions.
In particular, over the past 2 years, Scope 3 emissions have increased at a faster rate than the rate of reductions achieved in the area of primary focus.
Scope 3 emissions have been increasing due to an increase in business activity and to the inclusion of previously excluded emission categories.

Emission source	Previous year emissions (t CO_2-e)	Current year emissions (t CO_2-e)	Reason for change
Embodied Carbon of project materials and project services emissions	4185.97	5852.97	Increased construction project activity in 2024 vs 2023

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Landmark Products Pty Ltd NUVO	Street and Park Furniture
Hassell Australia Limited	Project Services
2XE Pty Ltd	Consultancy Services

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	404.36	404.36
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	193.53	193.53
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction Materials and Services	0.00	0.00	5,852.97	5,852.97
Electricity	0.00	2,907.29	2,622.93	5,530.22
Food	0.00	0.00	1,724.36	1,724.36
Horticulture and Agriculture	2,137.17	0.00	0.00	2,137.17
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	397.83	397.83
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	117.02	117.02
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	262.37	262.37
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	1,513.36	1,513.36
Refrigerants	950.89	0.00	0.00	950.89
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	4,201.19	0.00	1,141.41	5,342.60
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	143.98	0.00	37.56	181.54
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	2,157.80	2,157.80
Transport (Land and Sea)	306.29	0.00	2,923.35	3,229.64
Waste	6.03	0.00	1,096.13	1,102.16
Water	0.00	0.00	862.82	862.82
Working from home	0.00	0.00	123.59	123.59
Total emissions (tCO_2-e)	**7,745.56**	**2,907.29**	**21,431.38**	**32,084.23**

Uplift factors

N/A

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)	5845	18.22%
Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs)	23040	71.81%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	3200	9.97%

Project name	Type of offset unit	Registry	Date retired	Serial number	Vintage	Total quantity retired	Quantity used in previous reporting periods	Quantity banked for future reporting periods	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total used this reporting period
Jawoyn Fire Project: Savannah Burning: Australia EOP100639	ACCU	ANREU	31/05/2024	9,003,778,037 - 9,003,780,736	2023-24	2700	2036	0	664	2.1%
WEST ALFA: Indigenous Fire Management: Northern Territory: EOP100945	ACCU	ANREU	30/06/2025	9,015,209,737-9,015,211,336	2024-25	1600	0	579	1021	3.2%
Kenilworth Regrowth Project: NSW ERF101721	ACCU	ANREU	30/06/2025	8,341,128,854 - 8,341,133,013	2021-22	4160	0	0	4160	13.0%
April Salumei Rainforest Conservation Papua New Guinea VCS1122	VCU	Verra Registry	30/06/2025	18011-869470704-869473703-VCS-VCU-352-VER-PG-14-1122-01012018-31122018-0	2018	3000	0	0	3000	9.4%

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
April Salumei Rainforest Conservation Papua New Guinea VCS1122	VCU	Verra Registry	30/06/2025	15639-708459488-708459687-VCS-VCU-352-VER-PG-14-1122-31122018-0	2018	200	0	0	200	0.6%
Cepco Wind Power: India CER4942	CER	ANREU	30/06/2025	297,347,082 - 297,370,081	CP2	23000	0	0	23000	71.7%
Cepco Wind Power: India CER4942	CER	ANREU	30/06/2025	297,346,950 - 297,346,989	CP2	40	0	0	40	0.1%
					Offset Totals:	**34700**	**2036**	**579**	**32085**	100.00%

Co-benefits

Charles Sturt University has selected offsets which have co-benefits that align with its sustainability priorities. These address some of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
Charles Sturt University's priorities include a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
These priorities are specifically addressed by the SDG's including SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 13, and SDG 15 and the offsets selected will align with (some of) these Global Goals.

The projects selected for the purchase and retirement of offsets for this reporting period are as follows:

The Jawoyn Fire Project Northern Territory

This project is an Aboriginal-run project that produces carbon credits by reducing wildfires through strategic, controlled savanna burning. Aboriginal Jawoyn Rangers manage the Jawoyn estate across the Katherine, Kakadu and Roper region in the Northern Territory, Australia. Rangers use the same techniques as their ancestors - burning areas in the early dry season to reduce wildfires and refresh country - as well as the latest technology to plan and strategically manage fire.
In addition to reducing harmful emissions, the project protects significant fire-sensitive ecosystems and many threatened species. important birds, mammals and reptiles. It also delivers significant social, cultural and economic benefits for Indigenous Australians.

West Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (ALFA): Northern Territory

This is an indigenous fire management project in the Northern Territory which is owned exclusively by Aboriginal people with custodial responsibility for those parts of Arnhem Land under active bushfire management.
Arnhem Land has been historically prone to extreme devastating bushfires that affect the landscape, people, plants and animals.
Rangers use the same techniques as their ancestors, burning areas in the dry season to reduce wildfires and refresh country.
They employ latest technologies including satellites to track their progress and observe changes from space.
This project protects significant fire-sensitive ecosystems and many threatened wildlife species.
It also delivers significant social, cultural and economic benefits for indigenous Australians.

April Salumei Rainforest Conservation Project: Papua New Guinea

Located within a Forest Management Area designated for timber production by the Papua New Guinean Forest Authority, the project area was facing a very material threat. The carbon finance attracted through verified carbon unit revenues offers Indigenous landowners a form of income based on the carbon storage and ecosystem services provided by the forest, rather than through the short-term royalties that flow from logging concessions. Conserving the forest and its carbon stocks avoids significant volumes of carbon emissions.

With a combined area of over 600,000 ha. of rainforest in the East Sepik Province of Papua New Guinea, it has a crediting area of 200,000 ha.

The project aims to improve the overall wellbeing of local communities, support sustainable agricultural development, provide access to employment, healthcare, education, and infrastructure, all while preserving the rich cultural traditions and customs of the Indigenous owners.

Cepco Wind Power Project: India

Located across the Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts of India, this project involves the implementation of a 23 MW wind farm, consisting of 29 wind-energy generators.

The project displaces grid energy from fossil fuels, avoiding approximately 36,425 tCO2-e annually and supplies clean and green electricity to the Rajasthan State Electricity grid.

The project delivers local co-benefits by providing employment opportunities in the region and supporting the development of infrastructure in the local areas.

The project delivers 2% of carbon revenue for community development.

Kenilworth Regrowth Project: NSW

This is a human induced regeneration project in New South Wales which helps support native forest regeneration and sustainable agricultural practices.

It rehabilitates vegetation in areas that have historically been cleared and over-grazed. It improves soil condition and can provided habitat for native wildlife.

This project stores carbon in regenerated native forest and reduces the level of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere.

By allowing native forests to regenerate, it provides a range of other benefits including:

- Providing shelter for livestock
- Reducing soil erosion and salinity
- Ecosystem health / improved water quality and
- Providing habitat for species such as insects, birds and reptiles.

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

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

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	17,216

* 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)
Bodangora Wind Farm NSW	NSW, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	4/2/2025	WD00NS16	232422-239327	2024	Wind	6,906
Bodangora Wind Farm NSW	NSW, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	4/2/2025	WD00NS16	149591-159900	2024	Wind	10,310
								Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report	17,216

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) Surrender:

Evidence of surrender of Renewable Energy Certificates for PPA with Iberdrola Australia (electricity generated from Bodangora Wind Farm) is provided under separate email cover to Climate Active.

[Referenced email confirming Surrender:

Dated: 5th February 2025. Subject: Charles Sturt University LGC Surrender cal2024.

From: Iberdrola Australia Enquiries<enquiries@iberdrola.com.au>]

Additional Offsets:

N/A

Offset Retirements:

Offset and retirement evidence / hyperlinks provided as follows:

1. Offset Retirement Certificate No CSU – 0524 Charles Sturt University. TEM Retirement Report.
   [Attachment File: 240604 - CSU-0524_Retirement Certificate.pdf]
   Summary:

CERTIFICATE NO. **CSU-0524**
CHARLES STURT UNIVERSITY

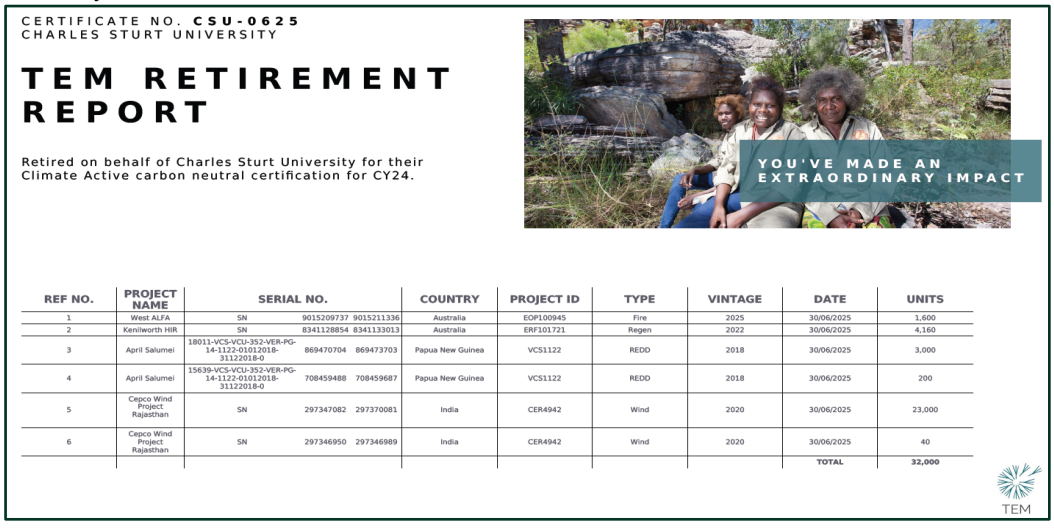
TEM RETIREMENT REPORT

Retired on behalf of Charles Sturt University for their Climate Active carbon neutral certification for CY23.

REF NO.	PROJECT NAME	SERIAL NO.	COUNTRY	PROJECT ID	TYPE	VINTAGE	DATE	UNITS
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

TEM

2. Offset Retirement Certificate No CSU – 0625 Charles Sturt University. TEM Retirement Report.
   [Attachment File: 2250630 - CSU-0625_Retirement Certificate.pdf]
   Summary:



CERTIFICATE NO. **CSU-0625**
CHARLES STURT UNIVERSITY

TEM RETIREMENT REPORT

Retired on behalf of Charles Sturt University for their Climate Active carbon neutral certification for CY24.

REF NO.	PROJECT NAME	SERIAL NO.	COUNTRY	PROJECT ID	TYPE	VINTAGE	DATE	UNITS
1	West ALFA	SN 9015209737 9015211336	Australia	EOP100945	Fire	2025	30/06/2025	1,600
2	Kenilworth HIR	SN 8341128854 8341133013	Australia	ERF101721	Regen	2022	30/06/2025	4,160
3	April Salumei	18011-VCS-VCU-352-VER-PG-14-1122-01012018-31122018-0 869470704 869473703	Papua New Guinea	VCS1122	REDD	2018	30/06/2025	3,000
4	April Salumei	15639-VCS-VCU-352-VER-PG-14-1122-01012018-31122018-0 708459488 708459687	Papua New Guinea	VCS1122	REDD	2018	30/06/2025	200
5	Cepco Wind Project Rajasthan	SN 297347082 297370081	India	CER4942	Wind	2020	30/06/2025	23,000
6	Cepco Wind Project Rajasthan	SN 297346950 297346989	India	CER4942	Wind	2020	30/06/2025	40
							TOTAL	32,000

TEM

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 electricity generated	183,023	0	1%
Total non-grid electricity	**183,023**	**0**	**1%**
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	17,216,000	0	60%
GreenPower	942,402	0	3%
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)	90,807	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	22,637	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	4,384,515	0	15%
Residual Electricity	6,077,161	5,530,217	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**22,839,385**	**0**	**79%**
Total grid electricity	**28,733,523**	**5,530,217**	**78%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**28,916,546**	**5,530,217**	**79%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	59%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**3,589,246**	**3,266,214**	
Scope 2	3,194,824	2,907,289	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	394,423	358,925	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**2,487,915**	**2,264,002**	
Scope 3	2,487,915	2,264,002	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**78.98%**
Mandatory	**15.24%**
Voluntary	**63.11%**
Behind the meter	**0.63%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**2,907.29**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**2,622.93**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**2,907.29**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**2,622.93**
Total emissions liability (t CO_2-e)	**5,530.22**

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	**91%**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 2 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**
ACT	122,497	111,891	76,086	5,595	10,606	7,743
NSW	28,414,212	25,953,945	17,648,683	1,297,697	2,460,267	1,795,995
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	196,814	179,773	142,020	12,584	17,041	14,656
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	**28,733,523**	**26,245,608**	**17,866,789**	**1,315,876**	**2,487,915**	**1,818,393**
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	183,023	183,023	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)	**183,023**	**183,023**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**0**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**17,866.79**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**3,134.27**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**17,866.79**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**3,134.27**
Total emissions liability	**21,001.06**

If your organisation does not use any Climate Active buildings or precincts, please add N/A to the first row, and delete the remaining empty rows.

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 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**

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

All Relevant Emission sources are quantified and are quantified within the Activity data hierarchy classification levels 1 to 4.

No Uplift factors, data classification level 5, were applied.

(Refer Climate Active Technical Guidance Manual, August 2024 p40.)

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
Nil	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 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
Use and end-of-life of sold products (Wine)	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** Charles Sturt Winery is a very small business as a result of our Wine research. We already capture (but do not disaggregate) all emissions from utilities supplies and stationery supplies. Emissions not captured were estimated to be about 13 t CO2-e, being less than 5% of Charles Sturt University's 1% Materiality Base. **Influence:** We do not have the potential to specifically influence the emissions from this particular source beyond the boundary of Charles Sturt. **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 are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** The emissions are not from outsourced activities.
Cleaning and Chemicals (Sulphur Hexafluoride, Acetylene)	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source was estimated less than 0.8 t CO2-e. The use of Sulphur Hexafluoride has been discontinued. The processes using acetylene are now outsourced. Influence: The University does 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 are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: The activities typically involving the consumption of acetylene would normally be outsourced by comparable organisations

Investments	N	N	N	Y	N	Size: Charles Sturt has a relatively small investment portfolio mainly managed by and invested through institutional fund managers. It is unlikely these emissions are significant compared to Charles Sturt University's Materiality Base, particularly given the University investment guidelines. Influence: Charles Sturt utilises the services of numerous institutional fund managers to administer its medium-term and long-ter**m** portfolio's. It accepts their benchmarking facilities in accordance with Charles Sturt University's * "Responsible Investment Guidelines" and does not have the potential to specifically influence the emissions from a particular source. These guidelines, **Responsible Investment Guidelines / CSU Policy Library**, include negative screening considerations for fossil fuel companies and positive screenings for renewable energy technology investments. 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 given its earnings, it is unlikely to be of significant public interest given that Charles Sturt practices a responsible investment approach. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders may consider this as a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: Typically these activities would be outsourced by comparable organisations
Postage Courier & Freight (External Services)	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The University operates an internal mail delivery system between its main campuses. Emissions from this delivery system are already captured. Charles Sturt has no specialised freight services or storage needs. Any additional emissions from external mail services are expected to be much less than 25 t CO2-e, equivalent to less than 10% of Charles Sturt University 1% Materiality Base. 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: Charles Sturt University has not previously undertaken such external Services within its emissions boundary.

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