



infigen

Carbon Disclosure Project 2015

1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014



www.infigenenergy.com



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WHAT IS THE CARBON DISCLOSURE PROJECT (CDP)?



CDP provides the only global environmental reporting system. Every year CDP sends requests for information on behalf of investors and purchasing organisations to thousands of companies worldwide. The data collected by CDP enables investors, companies and governments to mitigate risks from the use of energy and natural resources and identify opportunities from taking a responsible approach to the environment.

CDP's runs a public consultation on its questionnaires every September. In addition, feedback on CDP's system can be provided all year round through CDP's website at www.cdp.net.





LINKING CARBON DISCLOSURE PROJECT (CDP) AND GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE (GRI)

GRI and CDP continue to work together to align best practice and avoid duplication of disclosure effort to ease the reporting burden for the thousands of companies that use CDP's climate change and supply chain programs and the GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. The following table outlines how GRI's G4 guidelines and CDP's 2015 climate change questions are aligned. This information is freely available to download at www.globalreporting.org/G4 and www.cdp.net.

CDP	GRI
CC1. Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Standard Disclosures: G4-34, G4-36, G4-51-b - Emissions Aspect: G4-DMA-b
CC2. Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Standard Disclosures: G4-1, G4-2, G4-15, G4-16, G4-45, G4-46, G4-47 - Emissions Aspect: G4-DMA-a and G4-DMA-b - Public Policy Aspect: G4-DMA-b
CC3. Targets and Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Standard Disclosures: G4-1, G4-2 - Energy Aspect: G4-EN7 - Emissions Aspect: G4-EN19-a, G4-EN19-e - Products and Services Aspect: G4-DMA-b, G4-EN27
CC5. Climate Change Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Standard Disclosures: G4-2 - Economic Performance Aspect: G4-EC2
CC6. Climate Change Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Standard Disclosures: G4-2 - Economic Performance Aspect: G4-EC2
CC7. Emissions Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emissions Aspect: G4-EN15-d, G4-EN15-e, G4-EN15-f, G4-EN16-c, G4-EN16-d, G4-EN16-e
CC8. Emissions Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Standard Disclosures: G4-20, G4-32-b, G4-32-c, G4-33-a, G4-33-b - Emissions Aspect: G4-EN15-a, G4-EN15-c, G4-EN15-e, G4-EN15-g, G4-EN16-a, G4-EN16-d, G4-EN16-f, G4-EN17-c
CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emissions Aspect: G4-EN15-b
CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Aspect: G4-EN3 - Emissions Aspect: G4-EN16
CC11. Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Aspect: G4-EN3-a, G4-EN3-b, G4-EN3-c, G4-EN3-e, G4-EN3-g
CC12. Emissions Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emissions Aspect: G4-EN18-a, G4-EN18-b, G4-EN18-c, G4-EN19-a, G4-EN19-c, G4-EN19-e
CC13. Emissions Trading	GRI does not provide specific guidance on the disclosure of emissions trading schemes or project-based carbon credits or credit purchase. However, organizations may report this as part of their Disclosures on Management Approach for the Emissions Aspect.
CC14. Scope 3 Emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Standard Disclosures: G4-32-b, G4-32-c, G4-33-a, G4-33-b - Emissions Aspect: G4-EN17-a, G4-EN17-b, G4-EN17-d, G4-EN17-f, G4-EN17-g, G4-EN19-a, G4-EN19-c, G4-EN19-e



0 MODULE: INTRODUCTION

Page: Introduction

CC0.1 Introduction

Infigen Energy is a developer, owner and operator of renewable energy assets. Infigen Energy owns interests in 24 operating wind farms and one solar farm (1,646 megawatts equity interest) across Australia and the US.

In Australia, Infigen has six operational wind farms with a total operating capacity of 556.6 megawatts, where it holds 100% equity interests and the Capital East solar farm.

In the US, Infigen operates 18 wind farms with a total operating capacity of 1,556.7 megawatts, where its equity interest (Class B interest) comprises 1,089.4 megawatts of operating capacity.

CC0.2 Reporting Year

Enter Periods that will be disclosed
Mon 01 Jul 2013 - Mon 30 Jun 2014

CC0.3 Country list configuration

Select country
Australia
United States of America

CC0.4 Currency selection

AUD (\$)

CC0.6 Modules

Electrical

Further Information

Infigen Energy's [2014 Annual Report](#) includes: Address from the Chairman and the Managing Director, Management Discussion & Analysis, Safety & Sustainability Report, Corporate Governance, Directors' Report, Financial Statements and Notes.



I MODULE: MANAGEMENT

Page: CC1. Governance

CC1.1 Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

Chief Financial Officer and Managing Director (also a Board Director) share the sponsorship of the Safety & Sustainability Committee.

CC1.2 Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

CC1.2a Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
All employees	Other non-monetary reward	Behaviour change related indicator	One of the targets of Infigen's Safety & Sustainability framework in Australia is having an employee recognition program, 'MegaWhat!', to reward individuals who make innovative contributions in the work place. Employees can nominate their colleagues for an award and managers can recognise and reward outstanding performance. While this is a recognition program of achievements in business performance, nominations regarding climate change issues like initiatives of reducing waste have been made. Following the reporting period in June 2015, Infigen became a signatory to Road to Paris commitments, including setting science-based emissions targets.
Risk managers	Monetary reward	Behaviour change related indicator	Risk & Sustainability Manager's primary activities include: supporting the development of Infigen's sustainability strategy and leading the development of a coordinated program of work to support its delivery; collaborating with Infigen's internal teams to build sustainability principles into business, capital and operational plans; serving as an internal leader and "subject matter expert" for sustainability, monitoring emerging trends, the program of work and communicating and educating others on sustainability; working with Infigen's Group Risk and Compliance Manager to ensure that all sustainability initiatives are in alignment with Infigen's broader Enterprise Risk Management program; assessing Infigen's current sustainability performance and identifying key sustainability issues; ensuring appropriate internal controls and measurement systems are in place to support sustainability efforts; and measuring and monitoring progress against sustainability strategies and performance targets; and providing appropriate reporting to senior management.



Page: CC2. Strategy

CC2.1 Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management processes

CC2.1a Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Six-monthly or more frequently	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	Australia and the USA	3 to 6 years	Refer to the Corporate Governance Statement for an overview of Infigen’s risk management procedures (pages 49-50 of the 2014 Annual Report).

CC2.1b Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

To ensure that ongoing identification processes operate across the business Infigen’s Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) meets regularly to assess Infigen’s material risks and opportunities at the enterprise or company level. The material risks and opportunities for Infigen’s business, including operational, financial, strategic and external risks and opportunities, are considered by the ERMC when reviewing the overarching Top Risks register for the company. Infigen’s Australian and US Operations teams have also established regional Top Risk registers which provide the same risk-based platform for identifying and assessing Infigen’s material risks and opportunities at the asset level. These material business risks and opportunities are actively monitored and managed. Updated risk registers are subsequently reported to and reviewed by the Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee of Infigen’s Board. The annual Strategy Development process also provides additional scope for the Board and management to review Infigen’s material risks and opportunities when putting the company’s vision and mission into action.

CC2.1c How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

Risks and opportunities are prioritised on a material exposure basis as Infigen assesses the possibility that the risk or opportunity in question could substantively affect the company’s ability to create or preserve value for its key stakeholders over the short, medium or long term. Infigen’s Risk Management Policy sets out a clearly articulated risk appetite statement as a key element of its enterprise risk management framework. Infigen aims to achieve an appropriate balance between the risks and opportunities the company takes and the value created (or protected) by accepting these risks and opportunities based on Infigen’s agreed risk appetite. Infigen’s risk management / strategy development practices require the company to operate within this defined risk appetite and to proactively prioritise and manage the risks and opportunities needed to meet return objectives. Risks and opportunities are prioritised based on this ongoing analysis of risk/reward trade-offs, risk appetite and the desired risk profile for the company.

CC2.2 Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes



CC2.2a Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process

The company has positioned itself as a green business being a developer, owner and operator of renewable energy assets. Infigen Energy's core product - renewable energy - positively affects adaptation to climate change. The company has a development pipeline of over 2,000 megawatts of large-scale onshore wind and solar photovoltaic projects. Having a 100% renewable energy development project portfolio is a strategic advantage over competitors who have generation assets that are exposed to carbon price. During the reporting period, project development consent was received for Infigen's Bodangora, Flyers Creek, and Cherry Tree wind farms in Australia. Construction of the first stage of the Capital East solar farm, a solar photovoltaic (PV) and energy storage demonstration facility (approximately 130 kilowatts) in the Capital Renewable Energy Precinct was completed. The experience gained from this project will benefit future large-scale solar PV projects. In the US, work continued on the solar PV development pipeline including advancing the Wildwood I and Pumpjack projects to be in a position to start construction by the end of the 2014 calendar year. The development team completed interconnection studies for the Rio Bravo I and Wildwood II opportunities, and initiated the development of additional solar PV projects in New York and California. In June 2015 (following the period referred to in this report), Infigen Energy became a signatory to CDP's Road to Paris commitments.

CC2.2c Does your company use an internal price of carbon?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC2.3 Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following?

- ✓ Direct engagement with policymakers
- ✓ Trade associations
- ✓ Funding research organizations
- ✓ Other



CC2.3a On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Clean energy generation	Support	<p>In Australia, Infigen Energy is a member of the industry peak body, Clean Energy Council (CEC). In 2014, Infigen's Managing Director was the Council's Chairman. During the period, regulatory engagement was on the Large-scale Renewable Energy Target (applies to all states). This policy sets annual mandated targets for electricity retailers. Since the change of government in 2013, there have been ongoing considerations of lowering the legislated 2020 target of 41,000 gigawatt hours. Throughout the reporting period, Infigen ran a program to engage industry members, policy-makers and the media to raise awareness of the benefits of the legislation, and funded research into policy analysis. Infigen's Managing Director and Regulatory Manager meet with policy-makers and influencers including the Prime Minister, and party leaders. Infigen makes submissions to review panel and consultation requests.</p>	<p>Infigen Energy promotes the Clean Energy Council's (CEC) position that it is in the national interest for both major parties to support the proposal to finalise the Renewable Energy Target (RET) review. Infigen agrees with the CEC's view that reducing the deployment of renewable energy is not the answer and instead would have a number of unfortunate effects. It would: (1) Stall and reverse the long-term policy intent to transform the Australian energy sector; (2) Negatively impact the renewable energy industry and the billions of dollars of investment and over 20,000 jobs currently in the sector; (3) Result in higher power prices for consumers, as wholesale prices would increase by a greater amount than any savings on reduced costs of renewable energy certificates; (4) Act against the long-term need to reduce carbon emissions in the electricity generation sector – ultimately requiring greater action through other policies; (5) Be contrary to the views of the Australian public, the overwhelming majority of whom want to see more renewable energy, not less.</p>
Clean energy generation	Support	<p>In the US, Infigen was a sponsoring member of the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA), which engages policy-makers on behalf of the industry.</p>	<p>One of the federal government's more important roles is to ensure that energy is abundant, affordable and American-made to fuel the US economy. To keep wind energy growing to fulfil this shared goal, the industry's top federal policy priorities are: stable and predictable tax credits, a national standard for renewable electricity, transmission policies to improve the nation's power grid, and prudent siting policies. A few of the key state-level policies AWEA pursues include: strong state-wide renewable electricity standards (RES), predictable tax policies, favorable transmission policies and prudent siting policies. AWEA and the wind energy industry are closely following the EPA's efforts to draft regulations to limit emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and other pollutants, particularly emissions from the electric generation sector. AWEA is working to ensure that any regulations adequately recognise the contribution that wind energy can make in solving the climate challenge. For their policy statement made to EPA, refer to The Clean Air Benefits of Wind Energy. Infigen was a sponsoring member of AWEA up until 31 December 2014, and participated in its regular working group panels.</p>

CC2.3b Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes



CC2.3c Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Clean Energy Council	Consistent	The Clean Energy Council is the peak body representing Australia's clean energy sector. It is an industry association made up of more than 550 member companies operating in the fields of renewable energy and energy efficiency. The CEC's high-level principles for policy are: (1) to accelerate the development and deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency technology (clean energy) and to ensure at least 20 per cent of Australia's electricity is generated by renewable energy by 2020; (2) contribute towards a level playing field for clean energy technology relative to fossil fuel-based energy generation sources, including through a price on carbon; (3) achieve long term policy stability to underpin investment in clean energy technology; (4) support the development and deployment of all clean energy technologies, recognising their unique barriers, circumstances and stages of development; (5) reduce the cost and improve the efficiency of clean energy technologies; and (6) ensure the safety and reliability of clean energy technology. Infigen Energy is supportive of the CEC's activities and participates in its various working groups' panels on a regular basis.	Infigen Energy's Managing Director is an active Board Member and Chairman of the Clean Energy Council, and a permanent member on its working group panels.
American Wind Energy Association	Consistent	The American Wind Energy Association (AWEA) is the national trade association for the US wind industry. AWEA's advocacy relates to Federal, State, WindPAC and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s regulations. WindPAC is the Political Action Committee of the American Wind Energy Association. Its purpose is to help elect candidates to the US Congress who support AWEA's legislative goals for growing wind power in the US (see 2.3a).	Infigen Energy is supportive of the AWEA's positions.
Australian Energy Storage Council	Consistent	The Australian Energy Storage Council seeks to advance the uptake and development of energy storage solutions in Australia. The Australian Energy Storage Council provides an independent forum comprising representatives of the energy storage industry for networking and information sharing. Infigen connects local and global industry partners in this growing industry. Members benefit from the Council's policy and advocacy activities, news updates, industry events and training opportunities. Members have the opportunity to directly engage with other industry participants and have a voice in deciding the future of this emerging industry.	Regulators make rules and regulations for all energy market participants. The role of balancing electricity supply and demand in the electricity grid and making sure market participants comply with the rules is carried out by these regulators. Battery energy could significantly disrupt this paradigm. Infigen is concerned that this market evolution occurs with relevant and adequate stakeholder input and the technology is deployed in a safe and economically efficient way. Infigen's representatives participate in the working group panels.



CC2.3d Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

No

CC2.3e Do you fund any research organizations to produce or disseminate public work on climate change?

Yes

CC2.3f Please describe the work and how it aligns with your own strategy on climate change

Supporting action on climate change is part of Infigen's economic sustainability framework. During the 2014 financial year, Infigen supported GetUp's Australians for Action project (<https://www.australiansforaction.org.au/>), Friends of the Earth's RET Road Trip (<http://yes2renewables.org/category/ret-road-trip/>), and the Community Energy Coalition's Congress in Canberra (<http://c4ce.net.au/congress/>).

CC2.3g Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

Infigen Energy's community engagement program comprises activities that aim to raise awareness about renewable energy and its benefits over sourcing energy from fossil fuels. One such initiative is the fun run at Infigen's Woodlawn wind farm, Run with the Wind, which invites people to experience the wind farm and talk to volunteers who advocate renewable energy to community members. Infigen also donates to the Australian Wind Alliance. Infigen participated in the American Wind Alliance's Windpower 2014 conference. In June 2015 (following the reporting period of this report), Infigen became a signatory to CDP's Road to Paris commitments, including the commitment of responsible corporate engagement in climate policy.

CC2.3h What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Infigen runs annual strategy sessions which involve assessing risks and opportunities to our business and making renewable energy profitable. In addition, the Safety and Sustainability Committee meets quarterly, and aims to improve Infigen Energy's operations in resource management, biodiversity and heritage, and climate change.



CC2.4 Would your organization's board of directors support an international agreement between governments on climate change, which seeks to limit global temperature rise to under two degree Celsius from pre-industrial levels in line with IPCC scenarios such as RCP2.6?

Yes

CC2.4a Please describe your board's position on what an effective agreement would mean for your organization and activities that you are undertaking to help deliver this agreement at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris (COP 21)

Effective agreement would entail international co-operation in setting emissions reductions targets, phasing out ageing fossil fuel generation plants, and committing to renewable energy targets.

An environment of unanimous support for renewable energy would advance companies like Infigen Energy, whose core product is selling energy produced from renewable resources.

In May 2015, Infigen Energy became a signatory to CDP's Road to Paris commitments:

Setting science-based targets

- Sourcing its energy 100% from renewable energy sources
- Corporate policy engagement
- Reporting climate change information in mainstream reports
- Committing to putting a price on carbon

Further Information

Attached are: The Clean Air Benefits of Wind Energy (May 2014) by American Wind Energy Association, Financing Impacts of Amendments to the Renewable Energy Target, by Clean Energy Council, and Infigen Energy's 2014 Annual Report that includes the risk management procedures.

Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate Change 2015/Shared](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate%20Change%202015/Shared)

[Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/CC2.Strategy/AWEA_Clean_Air_Benefits_WhitePaper.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/ClimateChange2015/CC2.Strategy/AWEA_Clean_Air_Benefits_WhitePaper.pdf)

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/CC2.Strategy/Financing-impacts-of-amendments-to-the-RET\(1\).pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate%20Change%202015/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/CC2.Strategy/Financing-impacts-of-amendments-to-the-RET(1).pdf)

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate Change 2015/Shared](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate%20Change%202015/Shared)

[Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/CC2.Strategy/infigen_energy_annual_report_2014.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/ClimateChange2015/CC2.Strategy/infigen_energy_annual_report_2014.pdf)



Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1 Did you have an emissions reduction target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

No

CC3.1e Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

(i) Infigen's Sustainability Program aims to drive initiatives and systems for improving economic, environmental and social sustainability. During the period, two such initiatives were implemented. Given the nature of Infigen's business as a generator from renewable sources, managing Infigen's own limited emissions has not been a high priority to date.

(ii) Notwithstanding our response above, we are currently exploring internal emissions reduction initiatives and have become a signatory to the CDP's Road to Paris commitments, including setting emissions reduction targets and sourcing energy from 100% renewable sources. The key drivers for this are the potential to foster staff engagement, enhance our standing as a sustainable partner and promote innovation that may lead to new products and services.

CC3.2 Does the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party?

Yes

CC3.2a Please provide details of how the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party

All of Infigen Energy's generation is from grid-connected renewable sources (operating wind farms and a solar farm). Accordingly, Infigen's generation reduces the volume of generation from other grid-connected providers, including those that emit greenhouse gases (GHGs). In this way, Infigen's product directly allows GHG emissions to be avoided across the grid. In some jurisdictions, wind farms are eligible for generating tradable, non-tangible commodities that are generated in addition to electricity generation. These enable the avoided GHG emissions to be attributed to particular third parties, as described below.

In Australia, all of Infigen Energy's wind farms are accredited renewable energy power stations and therefore entitled to create large-scale generation certificates (LGCs). One large-scale generation certificate is created for each megawatt hour of renewable electricity generated. Once registered, these certificates act as a form of currency and can be sold and transferred to other parties at a negotiated price. Large-scale generation certificates are usually sold to liable entities (electricity retailers), who are required to surrender a set number of certificates to the Clean Energy Regulator each year.

In addition to the mandatory Renewable Energy Target, LGCs can be voluntarily surrendered under the Greenpower program - a government managed scheme. Greenpower enables Australian households and businesses to increase the demand for renewable energy, over and above the mandatory level.

In the US, Renewable Energy Credits (REC) are allocated for each megawatt hour of electricity generated from an eligible renewable energy resource in states that have a renewable energy standard, also known as renewable portfolio standard. These standards apply for 37 US states plus the District of Columbia, and are based on a fixed quantity system whereby a renewable energy generator such as a wind farm is issued with renewable energy credits which can be on-sold to energy retailers who are required to surrender them to a state based regulator. Five of Infigen's US wind farms (totalling 219 megawatts of capacity) generate RECs.



CC3.3 Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year (this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases)

Yes

CC3.3a Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	3	50
To be implemented*	1	3
Implementation commenced*	1	2
Implemented*	2	9.2
Not to be implemented	0	0

CC3.3b For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Behavioral change	Encourage staff to consider emissions in their own purchasing decisions, for example by using re-usable coffee cups instead of disposable coffee cups.	0.2	Scope 3	Voluntary	0	100	<1 year	3-5 years	This activity does not reduce emissions from Infigen's operations, but is aimed to raise climate change awareness.
Energy efficiency. Building services	Sensors were fitted in meeting rooms in the Australian office to reduce electricity use for lighting when meeting rooms are not in use, and lights were replaced with LED bulbs, where possible.	9	Scope 2	Voluntary	2347	3100	1-3 years	6-10 years	



CC3.3c What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	Infigen Energy procures access to Ideascale application, which enables employees to submit innovative ideas, including those that reduce energy consumption and waste. These ideas are reviewed and provided authorised funding if they can demonstrate cost savings and emissions reductions.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Sustainability Committee reviews and authorises funding for initiatives that can demonstrate cost savings and emissions reductions.

Further Information

Following the reporting period, Infigen’s US business moved to offices in a building with a LEED certification of 92. In the US, LEED certification is the recognised standard for measuring building sustainability. Achieving LEED certification is a way to demonstrate that a building project is truly “green.” The LEED green building rating system, developed and administered by the US Green Building Council, is designed to promote design and construction practices that increase profitability while reducing the negative environmental impacts of buildings and improving occupant health and well-being. Infigen’s Australian office in Sydney is in a building with a NABERS Energy rating of 5 and NABERS Water rating of 4.5. NABERS measures the energy efficiency, water usages, waste management and indoor environment quality of a building or tenancy, and its impact on the environment.



Page: CC4. Communication

CC4.1 Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document
In mainstream financial reports but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	Measuring our emissions footprint, p. 37	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2014 Safety and Sustainability report.pdf

Further Information

Following the reporting period, Infigen Energy committed to reporting climate change information in mainstream reports as a fiduciary duty (<https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Pages/RTP/provide-climate-change-information.aspx>).



II MODULE: RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1 Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure?

- ✓ Risks driven by changes in regulation
- ✓ Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters

CC5.1a Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Renewable energy regulation	The Federal Government's review of the Renewable Energy Target (RET) scheme, which affects the price of Large-scale Generation Certificates and therefore Infigen's revenue, has been underway since March 2014. The Clean Energy Council reported that the uncertainty this had created, had resulted in an 88% drop in investment in large-scale renewable energy in 2014. The uncertainty continued well into the 2015 financial year (following the reporting period of this report).	Reduced demand for goods/services	Up to 1 year	Direct	Very likely	High	Operating assets: lower revenues for operating assets due to weakened RET. A change of \$1 in the bundled price that Infigen receives for its generation (MWh), reduces annual EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation) by ~ \$1 million.	Lobbying for a favourable regulatory outcome through the Clean Energy Council (CEC), which runs a Wind Directorate that is responsible for the oversight and guidance of policy development in the wind power sector. Sponsoring campaigns that raise awareness and rally public support for the policy.	Increased consultancy and membership fees to the Clean Energy Council and Australian Wind Alliance. Additional expenses incurred through increased lobbying activities and management's time and effort away from core business.
General environmental regulations, including planning	Onerous planning restrictions potentially increase development and operational costs and can delay planning decisions. Changes to planning legislation may decrease the value of the development pipeline.	Inability to do business	3 to 6 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium	Higher costs for operating assets and prospective developments due to increased regulatory compliance burden. Uncertainty diminishes potential securityholder, financier and off-taker interest.	Government Affairs Manager proactively engages with regulators and legislators to promote the renewable energy industry and encourage regulation and legislation to support the industry. Government Affairs Manager and senior management provide advice to regulators and legislators in relation to potential unintended consequences related to poor policy.	These actions directly increase Infigen's administrative compliance and staffing costs. However, the greater cost to Infigen is the less tangible diversion of focus from its core business activities.



CC5.1b Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by change in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons)	Damage to assets and higher operating costs.	Reduction/ disruption in production capacity	3 to 6 years	Direct	Unlikely	High	Operating costs in the 2014 financial year were US\$24.2/MWh in the US (production of 3,313GWh) and A\$23.0/MWh in Australia (production of 1,572GWh). Particularly exposed to this risk are wind turbines and balance of plant. In the 2014 financial year, turbine operations and maintenance costs were 48%-55% and balance of plant costs 5%-11% of total operating costs. This information along with further information on operational costs is provided in the Management Discussion and Analysis section of the 2014 Annual Report.	"Weather Risk" is recognised as an asset management risk and is reported to the Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee. There would generally be financial implications if any of the physical climate change risks were to eventuate, associated with decreased revenue, increased operational costs or capital expenditure. Infigen Energy's Enterprise Risk Management framework underpins the management of risk in all its activities. The risk management process is ongoing and requires the continuous identification, assessment, monitoring and management of risks. Infigen Energy's senior executives and the broader management team are all involved in this process. Risk transfer via Global Property and Liability insurance program includes: Crisis Management, Business Continuity framework, and Operations Control Centre - refer below to management methods for drought risk.	No extra risk management costs as these actions are almost entirely part of general business and risk management. The component that relates specifically to mitigating risks associated with climate change has not been estimated.



Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	Increased frequency of bushfires and floods can cause damage to assets as well as transmission networks.	Reduction/ disruption in production capacity	3 to 6 years	Direct	More likely than not	High	No output during extreme events, and therefore no revenue. Net of insurance reimbursements taking into account policy deductibles.	Methods include: (1) Infigen Energy has developed a comprehensive crisis management framework incorporating disaster recovery plans and business continuity plans; (2) Infigen Energy has placed relevant insurance policies, which are adequate and appropriate given the relative risk of loss, cost of coverage and industry practice, including Property Damage and Business Interruption covers; (3) Infigen Energy runs a 24/7 Operations Control Centre that enables Infigen to react and adapt to market volatility, and to changes occurring over time in the wind resource and market dynamics; (4) Infigen Energy has commissioned independent research to understand the potential impact of climate change on long term mean wind speeds. This research has indicated that Infigen Energy's existing portfolio may experience either slightly higher or lower average wind speeds over the very long term depending on location – with a minimal overall impact; and (5) Management continues to monitor the external environment and the impacts of the physical risks of climate change.	No extra risk management costs.
Induced changes in natural resources	Changes in wind patterns and solar exposure could affect production capacity.	Reduction/ disruption in production capacity	3 to 6 years	Direct	Unlikely	Low-medium	Lower revenue and reduction in net present value of assets.	Putting in place third party production hedges to mitigate low wind conditions, and opportunities to convert fixed costs to being variable and linked to production (e.g. long-term service and maintenance agreements and energy-based availability/performance contracts).	Premiums paid and contract costs.



CC5.1f Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

We have considered each option under risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments, and concluded that some of these options are either neutral or present opportunities rather than risks to the company. For more information on risks and opportunities arising from the 'Failure of climate change adaptation', refer to World Economic Forum – Global Risks 2015 (10th Edition).

Reputation - As a renewable energy company, Infigen Energy will benefit from climate change-related developments. Wind farms and photovoltaic solar farms produce low carbon emission electricity, which contributes to a good reputation.

Changing customer behaviour - It is in the interests of Infigen Energy that customer preferences become more influenced by climate change-related developments.

Induced changes in human and cultural environments - Neither migration or cultural changes derived from climate change-related developments are likely to reduce demand for electricity.

Fluctuating socio-economic conditions - Energy sector is likely to continue to exist despite changes in social and economic prosperity.

Increasing humanitarian demands - Climate change related developments can result in strong commitment to transform from a carbon-based energy system to a renewable energy system. If this is the case, renewable energy companies like Infigen Energy will be able to respond to increased humanitarian demands.

Uncertainty in social drivers - any reputational, behavioural and socio-economic drivers listed above are more likely to benefit than disadvantage the company.

Uncertainty in market signals - Infigen Energy is more likely to benefit than be disadvantaged by the volatility induced as markets respond to climate change impacts and predictions.

Further Information

Refer to the Corporate Governance Statement for an overview of Infigen Energy's Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee (pages 49-50 of the [2014 Annual Report](#)). For more information on risks and opportunities arising from the 'Failure of climate change adaptation', refer to World Economic Forum – Global Risks 2015 (10th Edition).

Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/World Economic Forum – Global Risks 2015_10th Edition.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate%20Change%202015/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/World%20Economic%20Forum%20-%20Global%20Risks%202015_10th%20Edition.pdf)
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/Corporate Governance Statement 2014.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate%20Change%202015/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/Corporate%20Governance%20Statement2014.pdf)



Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1 Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure?

- ✓ Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
- ✓ Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters
- ✓ Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC6.1a Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Cap and trade schemes	Acceleration of decarbonisation of the economy would increase investor confidence in renewable energy sector and would enable Infigen to progress its development pipeline.	Increased demand for existing products/services	3 to 6 years	Direct	Likely	High	Infigen Energy has over 1,300 megawatts of advanced projects in development pipeline in Australia and 300 megawatts of advanced projects in the US. The potential investment of Infigen Energy's entire development pipeline is over \$2 billion.	Infigen seeks regulatory support for renewable energy sector from regulatory bodies. In Australia, Government Affairs Manager engages with regulators and legislators to promote the renewable energy industry. In the US, the American Wind Energy Association engages on behalf of the industry with policy-makers to promote favourable regulations.	There is no extra cost of management that is not already captured in membership fees. However, delay in support increases development costs (i.e. the cost of licenses and wind and solar farm development costs incurred prior to commencement of construction for wind and solar farms). In the 2014 financial year, Infigen reported development costs of \$6.3 million to maintain and advance the most prospective projects in the pipeline.
General environmental regulations, including planning	Simplifying planning processes for renewable energy projects from recognising the risks that climate change could result in lower capital costs for renewable energy companies.	Reduced capital costs	3 to 6 years	Direct	About as likely as not	High	Higher competition in providing maintenance services eventuates in lower operating costs notwithstanding the expected step-ups in operating costs of ageing assets.	Aside from regulatory lobbying efforts made directly by Infigen and industry trade organisations, this is managed through contractual agreements between maintenance service providers and Infigen.	There is no extra cost of management.
Other regulatory drivers	Energy regulators could make it easier for wind generation plants to feed electricity in the grid.	Increased production capacity	3 to 6 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium-high	Uplift in revenue.	Infigen manages this opportunity by considering the commercial outcomes of 'change of law' provisions when writing contracts.	There is no extra cost of management as this is part of business-as-usual strategy (Energy Markets business division).



CC6.1b Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in temperature extremes	This may soften the current decline in falling electricity demand in Australia and the US, and lead to higher wholesale electricity prices.	Increased demand for existing products/services	>6 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium	Uplift in revenue.	The ability to monitor and plan the operation of all assets via Infigen's Operations Control Centre as well as to react and respond appropriately to pricing events in energy markets is critical to maximising sustainable returns.	There is no extra cost of management.
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	Droughts may reduce energy output from hydro electricity plants and some thermal generation plants (as they need cooling) with the effect being lower supply availability in the energy market, and therefore volatility in wholesale electricity prices.	Increased demand for existing products/services	3 to 6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low-medium	Uplift in revenue.	This is part of the Energy Market team's bidding strategy.	There is no extra cost of management.



CC6.1c Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	Companies that develop renewable energy projects are generally perceived as being environmentally friendly by the majority of stakeholders (investors, clients, suppliers, partners and the public in general). As a renewable energy company, Infigen could benefit from climate change related developments.	Increase in production capacity	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	Very likely	Medium	The potential investment of Infigen's entire development pipeline is over \$2 billion.	Finding new business partners (customers) and maintaining development pipeline for favourable market conditions.	There is no extra cost of management.
Changing consumer behaviour	If customers take a more proactive approach on addressing climate change challenges, and switch to using renewable energy, there may be a lift in consumer-driven demand for renewable energy and stronger political support. New business customers also become available as more businesses set themselves targets to source their energy from renewable sources.	Premium price opportunities	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	Very likely	Medium-high	As switching to renewable energy is driven by consumers and businesses, Infigen could generate more revenue through higher demand and opportunities to contract its output from merchant (uncontracted) assets. At the end of the 2014 financial year, Infigen's merchant assets accounted for 40% of its 556 MW of installed capacity in Australia and 20% of its installed 1,089 MW in the US.	Responding to changing consumer behaviour requires a strong renewable energy brand. Infigen believes that achieving this is directly linked to consumer and business customer perception of companies' sustainability and their "social licence to operate". Infigen has aligned itself with the community engagement guidelines based on the framework established by the International Association for Public Participation (IAPP). This is an international association that seeks to promote and improve the practice of community engagement in relation to entities that influence the public interest. The Community Engagement Spectrum based on the framework developed by the IAPP was adopted by Infigen in the 2014 financial year to: (1) set community engagement objectives; (2) explain the purpose of each community engagement activity; and (3) measure Infigen's level of engagement. Since the end of the reporting period of this report, Infigen extended its brand strategy to also focus on achieving recognition for its climate leadership in June 2015. Infigen became a signatory to CDP's Road to Paris commitments.	There is no extra cost of management.



Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Increasing humanitarian demands	Climate change related developments can result in strong commitment to transform from a carbon-based energy system to a renewable energy and energy storage system. In this scenario, renewable energy companies like Infigen Energy may achieve higher earnings and would be able to respond to increased humanitarian demands.	Wider social benefits	3 to 6 years	Indirect (Client)	Likely	Low-medium	Infigen supports various community groups that play an important role in making life better, healthier and safer for individuals and their communities. Direct financial contributions to community activities and sponsorships totalled approximately \$262,000 in the 2014 financial year. Higher contributions could be made through community sponsorships.	This is part of Infigen's efforts to obtain and maintain the "social licence to operate".	No extra cost of management other than increased contributions to the community.



III MODULE: GHG EMISSIONS ACCOUNTING, ENERGY AND FUEL USE, AND TRADING

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1 Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Fri 01 Jul 2011 - Sat 30 Jun 2012	859
Scope 2	Fri 01 Jul 2011 - Sat 30 Jun 2012	12276

CC7.2 Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
Australia - National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act
The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

CC7.3 Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	Other: NGER Technical Guidelines for Australia and Climate Registry for US
CH4	Other: NGER Technical Guidelines for Australia and Climate Registry for US
N2O	Other: NGER Technical Guidelines for Australia and Climate Registry for US
CO2	Other: US Electricity Emissions Factors
CH4	Other: US Electricity Emissions Factors
N2O	Other: US Electricity Emissions Factors



CC7.4 Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	5.79	Other: kgCO ₂ /gallon	US transport and stationary
Diesel/Gas oil	10.21	Other: kgCO ₂ /gallon	US diesel transport fuel
Distillate fuel oil No 2	9.99	Other: kgCO ₂ /gallon	US stationary fuel oil (fuel is not combusted)
Motor gasoline	8.78	Other: kgCO ₂ /gallon	US stationary gasoline
Motor gasoline	8.78	Other: kgCO ₂ /gallon	US transport gasoline
Electricity	947.42	lb CO ₂ per MWh	US Climate Registry: RFC East
Electricity	1191.35	lb CO ₂ per MWh	US Climate Registry: WECC Southwest
Electricity	1599.02	lb CO ₂ per MWh	US Climate Registry: SPP South
Electricity	658.68	lb CO ₂ per MWh	US Climate Registry: WECC California
Electricity	1824.51	lb CO ₂ per MWh	US Climate Registry: WECC Rockies
Electricity	819.21	lb CO ₂ per MWh	US Climate Registry: WECC Northwest
Electricity	1749.75	lb CO ₂ per MWh	US Climate Registry: SERC Midwest
Electricity	1181.73	lb CO ₂ per MWh	US Climate Registry: ERCOT All
Waste oils	27.9	Other: kgCO ₂ e/GJ	Australia: Other - Combustion of other petroleum products (e.g. waste oils)
Distillate fuel oil No 2	66.7	Other: kgCO ₂ e/GJ	Australia: Petrol - used for stationary energy
Kerosene	68.2	Other: kgCO ₂ e/GJ	Australia (combusted)
Diesel/Gas oil	69.2	Other: kgCO ₂ e/GJ	Australia: Diesel - used for stationary energy (combusted)
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	59.6	Other: kgCO ₂ e/GJ	Australia: LPG - used for stationary energy
Distillate fuel oil No 2	66.7	Other: kgCO ₂ e/GJ	Australia: Petrol - used for transport
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	59.6	Other: kgCO ₂ e/GJ	Australia: LPG - used for transport
Electricity	238.889	Other: kgCO ₂ e/GJ	Australia: Electricity purchased from the grid (Capital, Woodlawn, Capital East solar farm, Sydney office)
Electricity	169.444	Other: kgCO ₂ e/GJ	Australia: Electricity purchased from the grid (Lake Bonney)
Electricity	211.111	Other: kgCO ₂ e/GJ	Australia: Electricity purchased from the grid (Alinta wind farm)

Further Information

Emissions factors for the US and Australia are in the attached file.

Attachments

<https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/FY14 emissions factors.xlsx>



Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jul 2013 - 30 Jun 2014)

CC8.1 Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

✓ Financial control

CC8.2 Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

536

CC8.3 Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

12694

CC8.4 Are there are any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

CC8.4a Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of Scope 2 emissions excluded from this source	Explain why the source is excluded
We have excluded emissions from potential SF6 leakage in wind turbine switchgear. This is gas used in circuit breakers and is in enclosed capsules.	Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions from potential leakage of SF6 leakage is excluded because we believe the emissions are immaterial.



CC8.5 Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 2% but less than or equal to 5%	Assumptions Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints Sampling Data Management	The calculated uncertainty accounts for the uncertainty associated with fuel use estimation, energy content factors, emission factors and other natural variations such as fluctuations in measurement equipment. Scope 1 emissions reported in the NGER were 4 tCO ₂ lower due to rounding.
Scope 2	More than 2% but less than or equal to 5%	Assumptions Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints Sampling Data Management	The calculated uncertainty accounts for the uncertainty associated with fuel use estimation, energy content factors, emission factors and other natural variations such as fluctuations in measurement equipment. Scope 2 emissions reported in the NGER were 42 tCO ₂ lower due to rounding.

CC8.6 Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

No third party verification or assurance – regulatory CEMS required



CC8.6b Please provide further details of the regulatory regime to which you are complying that specifies the use of Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission
Other: Australian National GHG emission regulation (NGER)	21	Mon 01 Jul 2013 - Mon 30 Jun 2014	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6b/NGERS submitted FY14.pdf

CC8.7 Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 2 emissions

No third party verification or assurance

C8.8 Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment
No additional data verified	However all electricity consumption figures are based on data provided to Infigen by independent metering agents.

CC8.9 Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

No



Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jul 2013 - 30 Jun 2014)

CC9.1 Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC9.1a Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Australia	216
United States of America	320

CC9.2 Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

- By facility
- By activity


CC9.2b Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Head Office - Sydney	0	-33.86393	151.208997
Alinta wind farm	51	-28.897819	114.859267
Lake Bonney wind farm 1, 2 & 3	83	-37.722331	140.375156
Capital wind farm	69	-35.1662	149.518461
Woodlawn wind farm	12	-35.095556	149.579167
Allegheny Ridge wind farm	29	40.385609	-78.686689
Aragonne Mesa wind farm	30	34.821944	-105.001028
Blue Canyon wind farm	11	34.902651	-98.587532
Buena Vista wind farm	22	37.807572	-121.624164
Caprock wind farm	23	34.983539	-103.351575
Cedar Creek wind farm	44	40.864967	-104.082853
Combine Hills wind farm	10	45.946253	-118.557117
Crescent Ridge wind farm	8	41.237969	-89.570956
GSG wind farm	10	41.671631	-89.127431
Jersey Atlantic wind farm	4	39.381944	-74.447739
Kumeyaay wind farm	23	32.727917	-116.346361
Mendota Hills wind farm	14	41.671631	-89.127431
Sweetwater 1 wind farm	6	32.346781	-100.355108
Sweetwater 2 wind farm	17	32.200797	-100.22554
Sweetwater 3 wind farm	22	32.184099	-100.252917
Sweetwater 4 wind farm	30	32.199874	-100.024019
Sweetwater 5 wind farm	6	32.196823	-99.932009
Bear Creek wind farm	11	41.250339	-75.734775
Infigen Asset Management	0	32.346781	-100.355108
Capital East solar farm	1	-35.180542	149.546378

CC9.2d Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Transport	512
Non-transport	24



Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jul 2013 - 30 Jun 2014)

CC10.1 Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC10.1a Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO ₂ e	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in CC8.3 (MWh)
Australia	2502	3382	0
United States of America	10192	17522	0

CC10.2 Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

- By facility
- By activity


CC10.2b Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Head Office - Sydney	138
Alinta Wind Farm	579
Lake Bonney Wind Farm 1, 2 & 3	805
Capital Wind Farm	702
Woodlawn Wind Farm	275
Allegheny Ridge 1 Wind Farm	145
Aragonne Wind Farm	777
Blue Canyon Wind Farm	475
Buena Vista Wind Farm	656
Caprock Wind Farm	993
Cedar Creek Wind Farm	1871
Combine Hills Wind Farm	553
Crescent Ridge Wind Farm	527
GSG Wind Farm	563
Jersey Atlantic Wind Farm	23
Kumeyaay Wind Farm	190
Mendota Hills Wind Farm	434
Sweetwater 1	182
Bear Creek Wind Farm	95
Infigen Asset	503
Sweetwater 2	379
Sweetwater 3	535
Sweetwater 4	1063
Sweetwater 5	227
Capital East solar farm	4

CC10.2c Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Electricity from Generator Side of Meter	6571
Electricity Purchased from Grid	6123



Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1 What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

CC11.2 Please state how much fuel, electricity, heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	40351
Electricity	20904
Heat	0
Steam	0
Cooling	0

CC11.3 Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Motor gasoline	15669
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	938
Diesel/Gas oil	11414
Other:	12330

CC11.4 Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Comment
No purchases or generation of low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted with a low carbon emissions factor	0	No cooling is required.



Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

CC12.1 How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Decreased

CC12.1a Please identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Emissions reduction activities	2	Decrease	Lower energy consumption in offices due to replacing lights with LED lights and installing sensors in meeting rooms (-9 tCO ₂ e).
Divestment		No change	
Acquisitions		No change	
Mergers		No change	
Change in output	26	Decrease	Higher electricity generation (65,000 MWh) means that less electricity is drawn from the grid resulting in lower scope 2 emissions in Australia (-136 tCO ₂ e).
Change in methodology	59	Decrease	In this reporting year, data from invoices was used instead of estimations for Allegheny and Sweetwater wind farms which may explain more accurate calculations (-212 tCO ₂ e).
Change in boundary		No change	
Change in physical operating conditions		No change	
Unidentified		No change	
Other	31	Decrease	Staff turnover during the period mean that there were less transport used on wind farm sites. Scope 1 reduction in the US is largely driven by reduction in gasoline used for transport at Allegheny (-40 tCO ₂ e) and GSG (-38 tCO ₂ e) wind farms. Scope 1 reduction in Australia from lower diesel consumption at Capital (-61 tCO ₂ e) and Alinta (-18 tCO ₂ e).



CC12.2 Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.000044	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	9	Decrease	Lower emissions and higher revenue.

CC12.3 Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
71.1	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE employee	1	Decrease	Lower emissions and smaller workforce (191 in the 2013 financial year and 186 in the 2014 financial year).

CC12.4 Please provide an additional intensity (normalized) metric that is appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.002833	metric tonnes CO2e	megawatt hour (MWh)	5	Decrease	Lower emissions and higher generation.

Further Information

Please note that in the US, emissions from all assets (1,557 MW), including those where Infigen does not hold economic interests, were included. It is difficult to separate emissions on an "economic basis" - a method which is used in Infigen's financial reporting to account for Infigen's interests (1,089 MW).



Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1 Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC13.2 Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

No



Page: CC14. Scope 3 Emissions

CC14.1 Please account for your organization’s Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, not yet calculated		N/a		
Capital goods	Relevant, not yet calculated		N/a		
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Not relevant, calculated		N/a		All purchased fuels, electricity and transmission and distribution losses have been included in Scope 1.
Upstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, not yet calculated		N/a		
Waste generated in operations	Relevant, not yet calculated		N/a		
Business travel	Relevant, not yet calculated		N/a		
Employee commuting	Relevant, not yet calculated		N/a		
Upstream leased assets	Relevant, not yet calculated		N/a		
Downstream transportation and distribution	Not evaluated		N/a		
Processing of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided		N/a		Electricity is an end-use product and isn't processed further.
Use of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				Infigen does not sell products that: (1) directly consume energy (fuels or electricity) during use (e.g. automobiles, aircraft, engines, motors, power plants, buildings, appliances, electronics, lighting, data centres, web-based software); (2) are fuels and feedstocks (e.g. petroleum products, natural gas, coal, biofuels, and crude oil); (3) contain or form greenhouse gases that are emitted during use (CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, industrial gases, fire extinguishers, fertilizers); (4) indirectly consume energy (fuels or electricity) during use (e.g. apparel (requires washing and drying), food (requires cooking and refrigeration), pots and pans (require heating), and soaps and detergents (require heated water)).
End of life treatment of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				Electricity is an end-use product and there is no end-of-life burden beyond the immediate use of the product.
Downstream leased assets	Not evaluated		N/a		
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				Infigen does not operate franchises - a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location.



Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Investments	Not relevant, explanation provided				Infigen does not invest in equities, stocks or third party organisations, and is not a debtor/financier to other organisations.
Other (upstream)	Not evaluated		N/a		
Other (downstream)	Not evaluated		N/a		

CC14.2 Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

No emissions data provided

CC14.3 Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

No, we don't have any emissions data

CC14.4 Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

- ✓ Yes, our suppliers
- ✓ Yes, our customers

CC14.4a Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success

Customer engagement

Infigen's business is focussed on the development, ownership and operation of renewable electricity generation facilities. Therefore its engagement with customers about emissions and climate change strategies is part of business-as-usual business development.

Sourcing locally

Infigen's Financial Management Procurement Policy (Australia) states that the company seeks to source materials and services from local suppliers to bolster the local economy, enhance community engagement, and reduce the impact on the environment from transportation. There is currently no evaluation process in place to prioritise engagements or measure success for office procurement activities. However, environmental management plans for Infigen's sites typically include a GHG management strategy. These strategies formalise the efforts by Infigen and its contractors to reduce emissions, largely through minimising the use of fuels and electricity.



CC14.4b To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent

Number of suppliers	% of total spend	Comment
1000	31%	Infigen's Financial Management Procurement Policy covers all business processes in the Australian business division.

CC14.4c If you have data on your suppliers' GHG emissions and climate change strategies, please explain how you make use of that data

How you make use of the data	Please give details
Other	Some GHG emissions associated with our suppliers are included as part of Infigen's scope 1 emissions in accordance with relevant reporting standards. Infigen does not capture additional scope 3 emissions information from suppliers.

Further Information

According to the European Wind Energy Association, it takes a turbine just three to six months to produce the amount of energy that goes into its manufacture, installation, operation, maintenance and decommissioning after its 20-25 year lifetime. During its lifetime a wind turbine delivers up to 80 times more energy than is used in its production, maintenance and scrapping. Wind energy has the lowest 'lifecycle emissions' of all energy production technologies.

By directly reducing the use of fossil fuels, wind energy significantly reduces emissions of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide and other harmful pollutants. A number of detailed power system studies, as well as real-world experience with wind plants, have demonstrated that wind energy significantly reduces fossil fuel use and emissions. The outcomes of these studies are listed on the website of the American Wind Energy Association at <http://www.awea.org/Issues/Content.aspx?ItemNumber=5454>:

- In 2009, wind energy in the US reduced CO2 emissions by over 44 million tonnes.
- The Department of Energy's (DOE) 20% Wind Energy by 2030 report calculated that obtaining 20% of our electricity from wind energy by 2030 would cut cumulative CO2 emissions by over 7.6 billion tonnes. The DOE report found CO2 emissions would be reduced by over 825 million tons in the year 2030 alone. The DOE study found that wind energy would cut the amount of natural gas used for electricity generation by 50% in 2030.
- A study by the grid operator in Texas found that adding 3,000 megawatts (MW) of wind energy to the state's grid would reduce CO2 emissions by about 5.5 million tonnes per year, sulphur dioxide emissions by about 4,000 tonnes per year, and nitrogen oxide emissions by about 2,000 tons per year. In regions where a large share of electricity comes from coal power, the emissions savings of wind energy can be even larger.
- A DOE analysis found that Indiana could reduce CO2 emissions by 3.1 million tons per year by adding 1,000 MW of wind power.



SIGN OFF

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1 Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Marju Tonisson	Communications Manager	Public affairs manager



ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Page: EU0. Reference Dates

EU0.1 Reference dates

Year ending	Date range
2014	Mon 01 Jul 2013 - Mon 30 Jun 2014
2013	Sun 01 Jul 2012 - Sun 30 Jun 2013
2020	Mon 01 Jul 2019 - Tue 30 Jun 2020



Page: EU1. Global Totals by Year

EU1.1 In each column, please give a total figure for all the countries for which you will be providing data for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO ₂ e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO ₂ e/MWh)
2014	1646	4670	13230	0.0028
2013	1646	4605	13744	0.0030
2020	2946	8908	16634	0.0023

Further Information

The 2020 forecast estimation includes construction of Infigen's Australian development pipeline of 1,300 megawatts, and a conservative emissions reduction target of 20%. In the 2014 financial year, Infigen had not formalised an emissions reduction target, however, following the reporting period in June 2015, Infigen committed to CDP's Road to Paris target of setting an emissions reduction target.



Page: EU2. Individual Country Profiles - Australia

EU2.1 Please select the energy sources/fuels that you use to generate electricity in this country

Other renewables

EU2.1h Other renewables

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2014	557	1572
2013	557	1516
2020	1857	5668

EU2.1i Total figures for this country

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes in CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2014	557	1572	2718	0.0017
2013	557	1516	2936	0.0019
2020	1857	5668	7840	0.0014

Further Information

The 2020 forecast estimation includes construction of Infigen's Australian development pipeline of 1,300 megawatts or 4,000 gigawatt hours, and a conservative emissions reduction target of 20%. In the 2014 financial year, Infigen had not formalised an emissions reduction target, however, following the reporting period in June 2015, Infigen committed to CDP's Road to Paris target of setting an emissions reduction target.



Page: EU2. Individual Country Profiles - United States of America

EU2.1 Please select the energy sources/fuels that you use to generate electricity in this country

Other renewables

EU2.1h Other renewables

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2014	1089	3098
2013	1089	3089
2020	1089	3240

EU2.1i Total figures for this country

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes in CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2014	1089	3098	10512	0.0034
2013	1089	3089	10808	0.0035
2020	1089	3240	8794	0.0027

Further Information

In the 2014 financial year, Infigen had not formalised an emissions reduction target, however, following the reporting period in June 2015, Infigen committed to CDP's Road to Paris target of setting an emissions reduction target.



Page: EU3. Renewable Electricity Sourcing Regulations

EU3.1 In certain countries, e.g. Italy, the UK, the USA, electricity suppliers are required by regulation to incorporate a certain amount of renewable electricity in their energy mix. Is your organization subject to such regulatory requirements?

Yes

EU3.1a Please provide the scheme name, the regulatory obligation in terms of the percentage of renewable electricity sourced (both current and future obligations) and give your position in relation to meeting the required percentages

Scheme name	Current % obligation	Future % obligation	Date of future obligation	Position in relation to meeting obligations
Australia – renewable energy target	11.11%	20%	2020	This obligation applies to electricity retailers and large facilities. Infigen Energy fully meets the obligations that apply from its retailing activities.
USA state scheme – California	20%	33%	2020	This obligation applies to electricity retailers (investor owned utilities, municipal, and electric cooperatives). Infigen Energy's production output contributes to meeting this state's obligation.
USA state scheme – Colorado	12%	30%	2020	This obligation applies to electricity retailers (investor owned utilities, municipal, and electric cooperatives). Infigen Energy's production output contributes to meeting this state's obligation.
USA state scheme – Illinois	8%	25%	2025	The breakdown of targets is as follows: wind 18.75%; solar 1.5%; distributed generation 0.25% and total is 25% by 2025. This obligation applies to electricity retailers (investor owned utilities, municipal, and electric cooperatives). Infigen Energy's production output contributes to meeting this state's obligation.
USA state scheme – New Jersey	8%	16%	2020	This obligation applies to electricity retailers (investor owned utilities, municipal, and electric cooperatives). Infigen Energy's production output contributes to meeting this state's obligation.
USA state scheme – New Mexico	15%	20%	2020	This obligation applies to electricity retailers (investor owned utilities, municipal, and electric cooperatives). Infigen Energy's production output contributes to meeting this state's obligation.
USA state scheme – Oregon	15%	25%	2025	This obligation applies to electricity retailers (investor owned utilities, municipal, and electric cooperatives). Infigen Energy's production output contributes to meeting this state's obligation.
USA state scheme – Pennsylvania	11%	18%	2021	There are two separate targets: Tier I wind and photovoltaic is 8% and Tier II (includes waste coal, distributed generation, large-scale hydropower and municipal solid waste, among other technologies) is 10%. The total is 18% by 2021. This obligation applies to electricity retailers (investor owned utilities, municipal, and electric cooperatives). Infigen Energy's production output contributes to meeting this state's obligation.
USA state scheme – Texas	32.2%	0%	2025	The target is set in absolute megawatts not in percentages. The target for 2025 is 10,000 megawatts. This obligation applies to electricity retailers (investor owned utilities, municipal, and electric cooperatives). Infigen Energy's production output contributes to meeting this state's obligation.



Further Information

Details of Australian Renewable Energy Target is available at <http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/RET/>. Details of the US schemes (Renewable Portfolio Standards) are available at the NC Clean Energy Technology Center website at <http://programs.dsireusa.org/>. Attached is also comparison of Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) Programs in PJM States.

Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/EU3.RenewableElectricitySourcingRegulations/Comparison of Renewable Portfolio Standards \(RPS\) Programs in PJM States.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/55/9055/Climate%20Change%202015/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/EU3.RenewableElectricitySourcingRegulations/Comparison%20of%20Renewable%20Portfolio%20Standards%20(RPS)%20Programs%20in%20PJM%20States.pdf)



Page: EU4. Renewable Electricity Development

EU4.1 Please give the contribution of renewable electricity to your organization's EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization) in the current reporting year in either monetary terms or as a percentage

Please give	Monetary figure	%	Comment
Renewable electricity's contribution to EBITDA	169200000	100.00%	

EU4.2 Please give the projected contribution of renewable electricity to your organization's EBITDA at a given point in the future in either monetary terms or as a percentage

Please give:	Monetary figure	%	Year ending	Comment
Renewable electricity's contribution to EBITDA		100.00%	2020	

EU4.3 Please give the capital expenditure (capex) planned for the development of renewable electricity capacity in monetary terms and as a percentage of total capex planned for power generation in the current capex plan

Please give:	Monetary figure	%	End year of capex plan	Comment
Capex planned for renewable electricity development	2620000000	100.00%	2020	The 2020 capex forecast estimation includes construction of Infigen's Australian development pipeline of 1,300 megawatts.

Further Information

[CDP 2015 Climate Change 2015 Information Request](#)