

# National Carbon Offset Standard Carbon Neutral Program Public Disclosure Summary



CITY OF MELBOURNE An Australian Government Initiative

## CITY OF MELBOURNE

01 July 2017 – 30 June 2018

### Declaration

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Summary is true and correct and meets the requirements of the National Carbon Offset Standard Carbon Neutral Program.

31 October 2018

Katrina McKenzie

Acting Chief Executive Officer

Carbon neutral certification category	Organisation
Date of most recent external verification/audit	24 October 2018
Auditor	Joshua Martin Ernst & Young
Auditor assurance statement link	



**Australian Government**  
**Department of the Environment and Energy**

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# 1. Carbon neutral information

## Introduction

The City of Melbourne ('the City'), legally known as the Melbourne City Council, is one of 79 councils in Victoria operating as a public statutory body incorporated under the Victorian *Local Government Act 1989*.

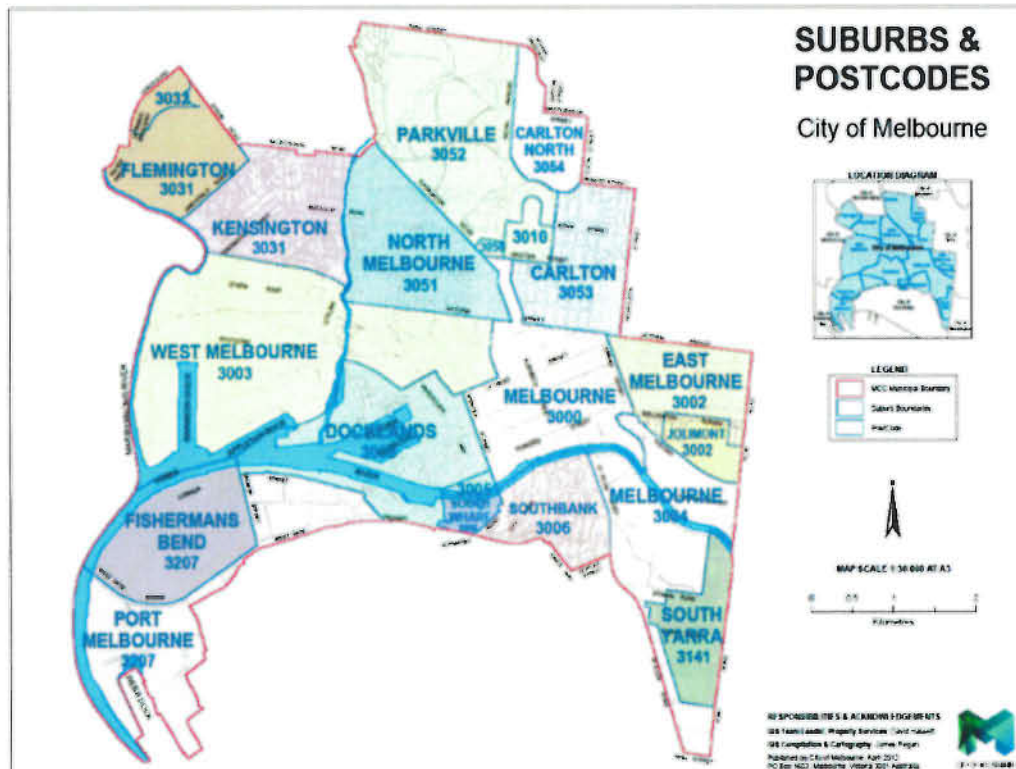
The City of Melbourne is the local government authority spanning the Melbourne city centre and surrounding areas.

The City of Melbourne sits at the heart of Greater Melbourne, the state capital of Victoria and is Australia's second largest city. The municipality covers 37.7 square kilometres and has a residential population of 159,992. On an average weekday, more than 928,000 people work in or visit the city, and Melbourne hosts over a million international visitors each year.

As a local government authority, the City strives to achieve its community's vision of a bold, inspirational and sustainable city – a great place for people to live, work and visit.

To lead the city towards this vision, the City is focused on reducing its own environmental impact, and the organisation is certified carbon neutral for council operations. This certification covers all City facilities, as well as major contracts and services.

Figure 1: City of Melbourne geographical boundary



## Services and Facilities

The City of Melbourne is responsible for maintaining an extensive range of facilities and delivering a diverse range of services. The community infrastructure maintained by the City includes roads, bridges, drains, town halls, libraries, recreation facilities, child care centres, community hubs, event venues, parks and gardens.

The majority of the City's operations are run out of three main administrative buildings in the central business district, including the Melbourne Town Hall, Council House 1 and Council House 2.

Additional operations are run out of a number of external sites and facilities located throughout the municipality. The City owns and/or operates more than 350 buildings, parks, gardens and other facilities.

The services provided by the City include property, economic, human, recreational and cultural services. The City also enforces state and local laws relating to matters such as land use, planning, environment protection, public health, traffic and parking, and animal management.

Below is an overview of the services and operations undertaken by the City of Melbourne during 2017-18:

- Animal management
- Community and cultural services
- Event management and sponsorship
- Health services
- Local laws
- Parks, gardens and open space
- Planning and building
- Recreation services
- Roads and parking
- Strategic planning
- Sustainability
- Waste management

## Inventory

The City of Melbourne's greenhouse gas emissions inventory has been prepared according to the National Carbon Offset Standard. The emissions boundary is consistent with the GHG Protocol *Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*:

- *Organisational boundary:* The City uses the operational control approach for measuring and reporting on the organisation's emissions. The City includes emissions from all activities over which we have full operational control (as shown in Figure 2).
- *Operational boundary:* The emissions inventory includes direct emissions sources (scope 1), emissions from purchased energy (scope 2) and other

measurable indirect sources (scope 3) that are material to the City's operations (see Figure 2).

Based on an operational consolidation approach, the entities included are:

- Administration Buildings
- Child Care Centres
- Community Facilities
- Libraries
- Parks
- Public Lighting
- Recreation Centres
- Sports Grounds

**Greenhouse Gases**

The following greenhouse gases have been considered in the City's accounts:

CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
CH <sub>4</sub>	Methane
N <sub>2</sub> O	Nitrous oxide
HFCs, SF <sub>6</sub> , CF <sub>4</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub>	Synthetic gases

**Emission sources within certification boundary**

**Quantified sources**

The following emission sources have been included:

<b>EMISSIONS SOURCE</b>	<b>SCOPE</b>
Natural gas	1, 3
Transport fuels	1, 3
Stationary fuels	1, 3
Refrigerants	1
Grid electricity	2, 3
Transport	3
Waste disposal	3
Reticulated water	3
Subsidiaries	3
Supply chain	3
Staff and volunteer travel	3

## Non-quantified sources

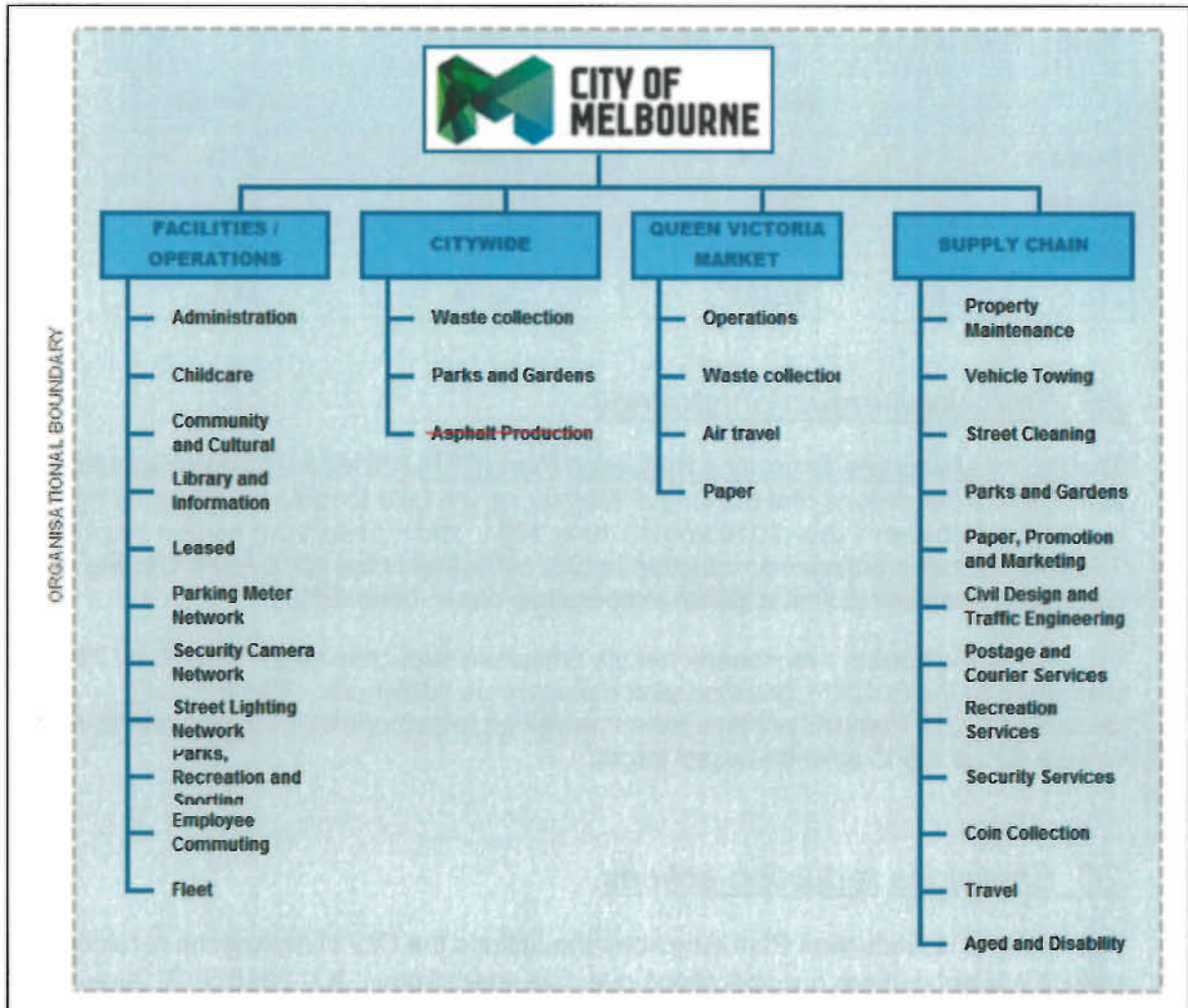
The following emissions sources have been excluded in line with the provisions of the National Carbon Offset Standard for Organisations. The impact of excluding these sources is not expected to materially affect the overall total emissions.

Emission source	Scope	Justification for exclusion & overall implications for footprint
Citywide	3	<p>Citywide is a wholly owned subsidiary that is not under City of Melbourne's operational control. Citywide emissions not associated with City of Melbourne usage have been excluded. City of Melbourne includes 28.78% of Citywide's emissions as this is the proportion of Citywide's revenue associated with service provision to City of Melbourne (e.g. waste collection) in 2017-18. This is consistent with the method used for all contractors.</p>
Waste	3	<p>The City of Melbourne includes emissions associated with waste generated during the course of Council business, i.e. within the operational control of the City. The emissions associated with waste generated by residents and businesses (municipal, commercial, industrial, construction and demolition waste streams) have been excluded as these waste streams are not under the City's operational control. However it should be noted the City collects and transports a portion of this waste, which is included in our emissions (reported under Citywide). Waste collected during the course of street cleaning is excluded as the City has no operational control over this waste.</p>
Purchased goods and services	3	<p>The City of Melbourne currently includes 11 emissions sources associated with the purchase of goods and services. These sources were determined by the principles outlined in the <i>Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard</i>. The City has excluded two emissions sources identified in this process: animal management is excluded due to immateriality (see below), and artists/speaker travel is excluded due to a lack of reliable data. The City will engage with the suppliers of artists/speaker travel to collect data for inclusion in the City's inventory in future years.</p>
Animal Management	3	<p>Animal management is primarily serviced in-house by City of Melbourne staff and the fuel used is included in the corporate fleet emissions source. There are instances where the collection of animals is undertaken by the RSPCA but these are considered insignificant (less than 10 pick-ups per month).</p>
Upstream transportation & distribution	3	<p>The City of Melbourne has included transportation and distribution of goods and services for seven emissions sources; towing, parks and recreation, building and property maintenance, street cleaning, security services, coin collection and aged and disability services. The remaining emissions sources with transportation and distribution have been excluded due to lack of reliable data from suppliers. These include office paper, animal management, promotion and</p>

Business travel	3	<p>marketing, and civil design and traffic engineering.</p> <p>The City of Melbourne currently includes metropolitan public transport use by staff, hire cars, taxis, flights and use of its own fleet. Business travel undertaken by regional public transport or in employee vehicles are excluded due to lack of reliable data.</p>
Downstream transportation & distribution		The City of Melbourne does not sell products.
Processing of sold products		The City of Melbourne does not sell products
Use of sold products		The City of Melbourne does not sell products
End-of-life treatment of sold products		The City of Melbourne does not sell products
Franchises		The City of Melbourne is not franchised.

## Diagram of certification boundary

Figure 2: Organisational boundary\* – list of all activities CoM has full operational control over.



\* Asphalt production is now outside the operational control of Citywide and therefore no longer part of the City of Melbourne's organisational boundary.

## 2. Emissions reduction measures

### 2A. Emissions over time

The City of Melbourne has reduced emissions from its operations by 31 per cent since its 2011-12 base year. This reduction is primarily due to energy efficiency and renewable energy upgrades implemented across Council buildings and public lighting network. Changes to scope 1 emissions since the base year are attributable to changes in the business activity levels and reporting methods of Citywide, a wholly owned subsidiary of the City of Melbourne. Citywide provides civil infrastructure, open space and environmental services across Australia. Citywide and its contractors use significant volumes of fuel for transport and stationary energy. Citywide has improved its systems for contractor fuel reporting which has led to more accurate reporting of scope 1

emissions, which has resulted in an increase in Scope 1 emissions being reported as compared to previous years.

<b>Table 1. Emissions since base year 2011-12</b>			
	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Scope 1	1,449	1,610	-11%
Scope 2	16,964	12,095	29%
Scope 3	33,646	22,209	34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,059</b>	<b>35,914</b>	<b>31%</b>

## 2B. Emissions reduction strategy

The City of Melbourne Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) (2016) for Council Operations summarises the actions that the City of Melbourne will take to reduce emissions from operations between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2021, and maintain our carbon neutrality. The ERP includes emissions reduction targets reflective of the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement to limit a global temperature rise to under 2°C.

The City of Melbourne has already met its emissions reduction target of 10% by 2018 compared to the 2010-11 baseline year set out in an earlier plan. The actions described in this Plan will achieve further emission reductions of 4.5% per year to meet or exceed the 1.5°C science-based target.

## 2C. Emissions reduction actions

The Emissions Reduction Plan describes the actions the City of Melbourne is taking to reduce emissions from our operations over five years from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2021, in seven priority areas:

- Develop a low carbon culture
- Celebrate Melbourne, without the emissions
- Zero carbon for our buildings
- Revitalise Queen Victoria Market
- Carbon neutral goods and services
- Zero carbon transport
- Reduce emissions from waste

To support delivery of the Emissions Reduction Plan, the City of Melbourne secured a loan from the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) to accelerate implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements across the major sources of emissions reported by the City of Melbourne annually under the National Carbon Offset Standard (NCOS). These actions include LED street light upgrades, building energy efficiency improvements, and solar installations on Council-owned buildings and community facilities.



### Public Lighting

Designing a sustainable city is a key theme identified in City of Melbourne's Public Lighting Strategy 2013. In practice this means promoting efficient technology, responsible management practices and other forms of energy conservation. It calls for large scale replacement of inefficient mercury vapour lighting with more efficient and longer-lasting technologies.

The City of Melbourne's street lighting emissions reduction program involves the progressive upgrade of 11,900 fittings to energy efficient LED lights. This program commenced in Financial Year 2015-16 and is expected to be completed in Financial Year 2018-2019. As of 30 June 2018, the City of Melbourne had upgraded 8,514 lights. A total of 5,938 of these were upgraded in the financial year 2017-18 and are projected to deliver direct emissions reductions of 4,081 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e per year from 2018-19 onwards.

### Solar

Since 2003 the City of Melbourne has undertaken multiple solar photovoltaic (PV) installations to reduce Council's reliance on Victoria's carbon-intensive electricity grid. As of 30 June 2018 the City of Melbourne had installed 986 kW of solar capacity across 25 sites:

200 kW	Queen Victoria Market
200 kW	North Melbourne Recreation Centre and NMFC
99.8 kW	Kensington Recreation Centre
85 kW	Library at The Dock
52 kW	Fitzroy Garden Depot
45.8 kW	Carlton Baths (1)
38.9 kW	Kensington Flemington Bowls
38 kW	Gowrie Child Care Centre
35.1kW	The Dock Community Hub (1)
30 kW	The Dock Community Hub (2)
27 kW	Fitzroy Garden Visitor Centre
20 kW	Boyd Community Hub
20 kW	Flagstaff Bowls Club
15.6 kW	Carlton Baths (2)
15.6 kW	Fawkner Park Children's and Senior Citizens Centre
15.6 kW	Kensington Maternal and Child Health Centre
10.4 kW	East Melbourne Library
10.4 kW	Kensington Neighbourhood Centre
6.2 kW	North Melbourne Children's Centre
5.1 kW	The Venny
4.8 kW	Urban Camp
3.6 kW	Council House 2
3.2 kW	Art Play
2.3 kW	North Melbourne Baths
1.3 kW	Signal

Since commencement of the Emissions Reduction Plan in July 2016 a total of 556 kW of solar has been installed. The City of Melbourne's current program of solar installations is now complete, and opportunities are being explored to progress further projects. The total generation from all City of Melbourne solar PV systems in 2017-18 was 1,093 MWh. This equates to emissions reductions of 1,300 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

### Energy Efficiency

The City of Melbourne's ERP and *Asset Management Strategy 2015-2025*<sup>1</sup> help to ensure we make the *right decisions* about community assets, with the *right information*, by establishing the *right data and processes*. The integration of these three elements helps ensure best practice energy efficiency technology is delivered across the life cycle of assets.

The energy efficiency initiatives implemented in the financial year 2017-18 include:

- LED lighting upgrades in offices, recreation centres, and community buildings
- Heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) upgrades
- Installation of energy management controls on appliances and equipment
- Building energy optimisation and tuning projects

The deemed greenhouse gas reductions from implementation of these energy efficiency initiatives projects is estimated to be 244 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e per annum.

### Waste Reduction

The City of Melbourne's *Waste and Resource Recovery Plan 2015-2018*<sup>2</sup> addresses the emissions generated by waste across the municipality and includes waste avoidance campaigns, recycling programs and the diversion of organic waste from landfill. We do not own or operate any landfills; however the waste collected from our facilities is taken to recycling stations and landfills outside the municipality. The indirect emissions associated with recycling and landfill for the waste collected at our facilities is included in our operational emissions inventory.

To manage organic food waste and associated emissions generated in City of Melbourne's facilities, eighteen worm farms are in operation (nine in Council House 1, five in Council House 2, and four in Kathleen Syme Library), which are transforming organic waste into compost and liquid fertilizer. These worm farms process up to 12 tonnes of organic waste per year, which is equivalent to 22 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

In addition, the City of Melbourne is working with contractors to improve waste practices by investigating options to reduce emissions through waste collection, office cleaning, parks and gardens maintenance, and tree maintenance contracts as they come up for renewal.

### Transport

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/about-council/governance-transparency/policies-protocols/Pages/asset-management-strategy-2015-25.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/residents/waste-recycling/Pages/waste-resource-recovery-plan.aspx>

City of Melbourne staff regularly travel by walking, cycling and using public transport and electric bicycles to avoid emissions from the use of vehicles. The emissions from any work-related air travel are offset. The staff members responsible for enforcing local laws, including our on-street compliance and animal management teams, actively use bicycle transport in their roles. We maintain carbon neutrality for our vehicle fleet in several ways: offsetting electricity emissions and transport fuel, reducing fleet size, reducing the engine size of our fleet, introducing hybrid and electric vehicles, charging electric vehicles in car parks owned by the City of Melbourne, and by increasing the weighting given to fuel efficiency in the evaluation criteria applied to new vehicle models for inclusion in the fleet. Our corporate vehicle fleet comprises 82 cars including 10 fully electric vehicles and 18 hybrid and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles. Electric and hybrid vehicles constitute 34% of City of Melbourne's total fleet.

### **Events**

The City of Melbourne currently measures and offsets the emissions from Christmas lights and projections in the city. Building on a pilot project completed to measure the greenhouse gas emissions from a major event in the City (Moomba), the Events Branch, in collaboration with the Sustainability Branch, have developed a methodology to calculate emissions from Premier Events including Melbourne Fashion Week and Melbourne Music Week. The City of Melbourne will pursue carbon neutral certification of these events in 2018-19 with a view to developing carbon neutral ticketing options for patrons.

### 3. Emissions summary

<b>Table 2. Emissions Summary</b>		
Scope	Emission source	t CO <sub>2</sub> -e
1	Chemicals	0
1	Liquid Petroleum Gas	0.97
1	Natural Gas	1,215.97
1	Refrigerants	173.11
1	Transport Fuel	219.55
2	Electricity	12,094.79
3	Chemicals	108.27
3	Electricity	12,259.23
3	Expenditure	183.63
3	Flights	432.26
3	Liquid Petroleum Gas	16.95
3	Natural Gas	683.20
3	Office Paper	52.27
3	Office Services	70.19
3	Public Transport	68.16
3	Refrigerants	12.77
3	Stationary Fuel	883.51
3	Transport Fuel	4,426.14
3	Waste	2,127.29
3	Water	885.36
<b>Total Gross Emissions</b>		<b>35,913.62</b>
GreenPower or retired LGCs		0
<b>Total Net Emissions</b>		<b>35,913.62</b>

#### 4. Carbon offsets

A carbon offset is generated from an activity that prevents, reduces or removes greenhouse gas emissions from being released into the atmosphere to compensate for emissions occurring elsewhere. Carbon offsets are tradeable units that represent abatement of greenhouse gas emissions. Offsets represent the rights to a greenhouse gas reduction, and the carbon offsets purchased are retired through a registered third party so they cannot be counted twice. The City of Melbourne has surrendered eligible carbon offset units from the following projects to compensate for the emissions associated with its activities this reporting period.

Part A. Offsets summary

<b>Table 3. Offsets Summary</b>			
<b>Offset type and registry</b>	<b>Year retired</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Serial numbers</b>
<b>Wind Energy Project (China)</b> Verified Carbon Units (VCU) credits, APX VCS registry	2018	9,600	4185-177872787-177882386-VCU-009-APX-CN-1-1056-01032012-31082012-0
<b>REDD Project - Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (Peru)</b> Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) credits, Markit registry	2018	10,000	4945-205584491-205594490-VCU-006-MER-PE-14-844-01012014-31122014-0
<b>Cook Stoves Project (Mali)</b> Gold Standard Voluntary Emissions Reductions (VER) credits, Gold Standard registry	2018	5,000	GS1-1-ML-GS414-18-2013-3586-176953 to 181952
<b>Savanna Burning Project (West Australia)</b> Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU) credits, Australian National Registry	2018	1,194	3,744,258,548 – 3,744,258,556 3,758,622,190 – 3,758,622,293 3,758,601,967 – 3,758,602,528 3,744,899,202 – 3,744,899,401 3,744,314,405 – 3,744,314,656 3,756,676,089 – 3,756,676,155
<b>Wind Energy Project (India)</b> Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) credits, APX VCS Registry	2018	9,426	5744-257518568-257521378-VCU-034-MER-IN-1-1447-01012015-31122015-0 5854-264288361-264294975-VCU-034-MER-IN-1-1447-01012015-31122015-0
<b>Wind Energy Project (India)</b> Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) credits, APX VCS Registry  Offsets retired by Spotless on behalf of the City of Melbourne, for street cleaning services delivered by Spotless to the City of Melbourne.	2018	574	5854-264287787-264288360-VCU-034-MER-IN-1-1447-01012015-31122015-0
<b>Regeneration of native forest Project (Australia)</b> Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU) credits, Australian National Registry		1,916	3,765,443,520 - 3,765,446,519
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37,710</b>	
<b>Total offsets retired</b> (Note: City of Melbourne retires an additional 5% buffer. Total emissions offset for 2017-18 come to 35,914 + 5% = 37,710)			<b>37,710</b>
<b>Net emissions</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>Total offsets banked for use in future years</b>			<b>5,084</b>

Table 4. Offsets Banked for use in future years			
Offset Project Number	Vintage	Serial Number Range	Quantity
ERF106185 (Savannah Burning, Australia)	2017-18	3,768,791,304 - 3,768,792,103	800
EOP100766 (Savannah Burning, Australia)	2017-18	3,760,629,649 - 3,760,630,648	1,000
EOP100945 (Savannah Burning, Australia)	2016-17	3,756,673,273 - 3,756,673,972	700
ERF101674 (Native Forest Regeneration, Australia)	2017-18	3,765,445,436 - 3,765,446,519	1,084
VCSPD1447 (Wind Energy, India)	2015	5744-257521379-257522878-VCU-034-MER-IN-1-1447-01012015-31122015-0	1,500
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,084</b>

#### 4B. Offsets purchasing and retirement strategy

The City of Melbourne purchases offsets according to the principles set out in our [City of Melbourne Carbon Neutrality Strategy \(Council Operations\)](#) approved by the Council's Future Melbourne Committee at a meeting held on 17 April 2012:

##### ***Essential principles***

- Compliance with NCOS
- Social responsibility
- Timeliness

##### ***Important principles***

- Certainty
- Transparency
- Cost effectiveness
- Leadership
- Biodiversity

Offsets are purchased and retired on an annual basis at the end of the reporting period after the inventory has been completed. City of Melbourne purchases and retires an additional five per cent buffer to account for any uncertainty.

#### 4C. Offset projects (Co-benefits)

The City of Melbourne has voluntarily surrendered and cancelled 37,710 tCO<sub>2</sub>e of carbon offsets for 2017-18. Our emissions were offset through a variety of projects, which were chosen based on criteria including social responsibility, biodiversity, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment.

All projects generate multiple co-benefits which are supportive of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The table below provides an overview of the offset projects, their co-benefits, and their alignment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

**Table 5. Offset projects and co-benefits**

Project	Offsets (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	% of CoM inventory
<b>Wind Energy Project (China)</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>25%</b>

Located in the Hebei Province, China, the CECIC Zhangbei Gaojialiang Wind Energy Project is a large-scale wind farm comprising 66 turbines with total installed capacity of 49.5 MW. The project activity generates greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions by avoiding CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity generation by fossil fuel power plants. The project has also created opportunities for the local economy and, by using Chinese-made turbines, has supported China's domestic turbine manufacturing industry.

The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainability Goals:



<b>Reduced Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) Project (Peru)</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>27%</b>
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The Madre de Dios Amazon REDD Project is designed around the impending effects of a new trans-Amazonian, inter-oceanic road, which is predicted to result in forest degradation and biodiversity loss from new settlement and agricultural and livestock activities. The Project increases sustainable forest management practices and surveillance in the rainforest, thereby reducing deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon, one of the world's biodiversity hotspots.

The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainability Goals:



<b>Improved Household Cook Stoves Project (Mali)</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>13%</b>
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The Mali Cook stoves project subsidises the sale of fuel-efficient charcoal cook stoves to help rural and peri-urban households and institutions, who are unable to afford upfront costs. The improved charcoal stove (SEWA stove) reduces fuel consumption by introduction of a ceramic liner that increases combustion efficiency and retains heat. The cook stoves provide co-benefits to users and families in the form of relief from high fuel costs, reduced exposure to health-damaging airborne pollutants, faster cooking (resulting in time savings), and increased cleanliness and convenience. The Project additionally helps to curb deforestation by decreasing demand for charcoal, and contributes to job creation.

The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainability Goals:





**Savannah Burning Project (Western Australia)****1,194****3%**

The North Kimberley Fire Abatement Project is a partnership between four native title groups (Wunambal Gaambera, Balangarra, Wilinggin and Dambimangari) in the far north west Kimberley. The success of the North Kimberley carbon projects is evident in the strong project record – preventing over 400,000 tonnes of CO2 emissions to date – and tangible environmental & social outcomes. Carbon offset projects present a win-win opportunity for Traditional Owners by reducing carbon emissions, promoting positive environmental outcomes and supporting the development of sustainable business opportunities in remote Aboriginal communities through cultural and natural resource management activities.

The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainability Goals:

**Wind Energy Project (India)****10,000****27%**

Located at Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in Southern India, the Mytrah Energy wind project is a large-scale wind farm comprising 156 turbines with total installed capacity of 233 MW. The Project avoids greenhouse emissions through displacing coal-fired electricity generation with renewable wind electricity generation. The key co-benefits associated with this project are social in nature and include increased availability of reliable cost-effective electricity promoting local economic development, improved human health associated with reduced air pollution, increased income and job generating opportunities in a high-tech high skills sector.

The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainability Goals:

**Regeneration of native forest Project (Australia)****1,916****5%**

This project establishes permanent native forests through assisted regeneration from in-situ seed sources on land that was cleared of vegetation and where regrowth was suppressed. Carbon is sequestered through adjusting land management so as to promote the regeneration of native forests through, for example, adjusting grazing regimes, ceasing cyclic land clearing, managing pest animals/weeds. The co-benefits from this project include diversification of farmer income streams and significant biodiversity benefits associated with the restoration of native forest, including restoration of plant communities and improved habitat availability for native fauna.

The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainability Goals:



## 5. Use of trade mark

Table 6. Trade mark register	
Where used	Logo type
City of Melbourne Christmas Light Projection Show	Certified organisation
City of Melbourne website	Certified organisation

## 6. Have you done more?

The City of Melbourne is committed to continuously improving our inventory. Improvements this year include:

- Improving data quality by constantly updating our web-based database that manages electricity consumption and emissions. Assets and meter identifiers were reviewed and removed/added to ensure accurate reporting with data feeds directly from our electricity retailer.
- Back casting – where appropriate we have included new emissions sources or recalculated (based on methodology changes) our previous years' inventories in order to accurately measure our emissions trend.