PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

CITY OF MELBOURNE

ORGANISATION
FY2019-20

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

CITY OF MELBOURNE

An Australian Government Initiative

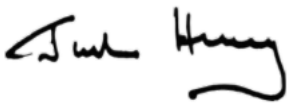
Climate Active

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY: CITY OF MELBOURNE

REPORTING PERIOD: 01 July 2019 – 30 June 2020

Declaration

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.

Signature  Date **29 October 2020**

Name of Signatory

Justin Hanney

Position of Signatory

Chief Executive Officer

Australian Government
Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources

1. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

The City of Melbourne is certified carbon neutral for council operations. This certification covers all City of Melbourne facilities, as well as major contracts, services and events.

"City of Melbourne is committed to leading the community transition to a zero emissions city."

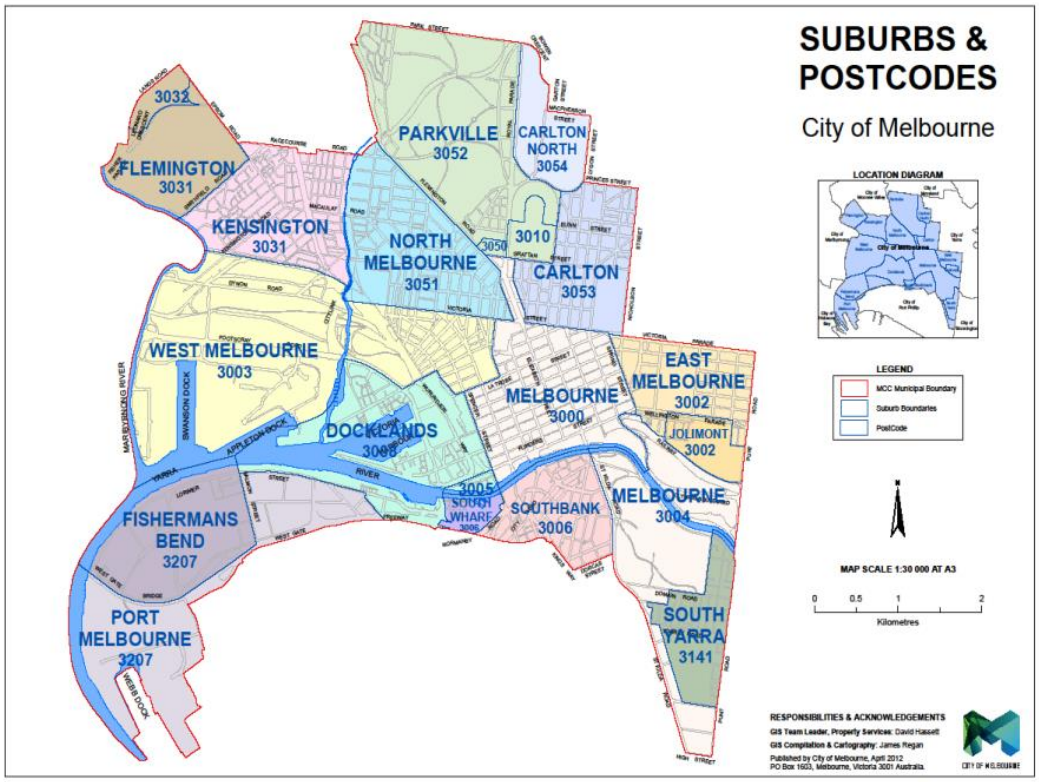
Organisation description

The City of Melbourne, 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 178,955. On an average weekday, more than 972,000 people work in or visit the city, and Melbourne hosts over three million international visitors each year.

As a local government authority, the City of Melbourne strives to achieve its community's vision of a bold, inspirational and sustainable city. To lead the city towards this vision, the City of Melbourne is focused on reducing its own environmental impact. In 2019, the City of Melbourne declared a climate and biodiversity emergency and amended its target to zero emission for the municipality to 2040, ten years ahead of schedule. Actions to achieve this are set out in the City of Melbourne's Emissions Reduction Plan for our Operations 2016-2021. The Plan also outlines a commitment to maintain carbon neutrality for operations. This year marks the eighth year the City of Melbourne has upheld its carbon neutral certification with Climate Active.



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 2019-20:

- 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

Emissions reduction strategy

The City's Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) for Council Operations summarises the actions that the City of Melbourne will take to reduce emissions from activities and operations between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2021, and maintain carbon neutrality. The ERP includes emissions reduction targets reflective of the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement. The actions described in the ERP will achieve further emission reductions of 4.5% per year to meet or exceed the 1.5°C science-based target.

Emissions Reduction Plan actions

The ERP describes actions the City of Melbourne has taken to reduce emissions from activities and operations, across 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 ERP, the City of Melbourne secured a loan from the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) to accelerate the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements across the major sources of emissions reported by the City annually under Climate Active. These actions include LED street light upgrades, building energy efficiency improvements, and solar installations on Council-owned buildings and community facilities. This program of works was completed in 2019.

Melbourne Renewable Energy Project

The Melbourne Renewable Energy Project (MREP) marked the first time in Australia that a group of local governments, cultural institutions, universities and corporations have collectively purchased renewable energy from a newly built facility.

The 39-turbine Crowlands Windfarm near Ararat is owned and operated by Melbourne-based clean energy company Pacific Hydro. Under this project, fourteen members of the buying group combined their purchasing power and committed to purchase 88 GWh of electricity per year from the windfarm under a long-term power purchase agreement. The agreement enabled financing and construction arrangements for the project; and because the windfarm generates more than the purchasing group's needs, it brings additional renewable energy into the market.

The windfarm began supplying energy from 1 January 2019 and from this date the City of Melbourne's electrical load has been powered by renewable energy. The renewable energy certificates generated by the windfarm are surrendered on behalf of City of Melbourne by our electricity retailer and the electricity usage is treated as zero emissions.

Solar

Since 2003 the City of Melbourne has undertaken multiple solar photovoltaic installations to reduce Council's reliance on Victoria's carbon-intensive electricity grid. As of 30 June 2020, the City of Melbourne held 993 kW of solar capacity across 26 sites, generating 862 MWh for 2019-20.

Table 1: Installed solar capacity

Installed Capacity	Site
200 kW	Queen Vic Market
200 kW	North Melbourne Football Club
99.8 kW	Kensington Recreation Centre
85 kW	Library at the Dock
52 kW	Fitzroy Garden Depot
45.8 kW	Carlton Baths (2)
38.9 kW	Kensington Flemington Bowls
38 kW	Gowrie Child Care
35.1 kW	Community Hub at The Dock (2)
30 kW	Community Hub at The Dock (1)
27 kW	Fitzroy Garden Visitor Centre
20 kW	Boyd School
20 kW	Flagstaff Bowls Club
15.6 kW	Carlton Baths (1)
15.6 kW	Fawkner Park Children's Centre & Senior Citizens Centre
15.6 kW	Kensington Family Services
10.4 kW	East Melbourne Library
10.4 kW	Kensington neighbourhood Centre
7.5 kW	Royal Park North Depot
6.24 kW	North Melbourne Children's Centre
5.1 kW	The Venny
4.8 kW	Urban Camp
3.6 kW	CH2
3.23 kW	Art Play
2.3 kW	North Melbourne Baths
1.3 kW	Signal

Energy Efficiency

The City of Melbourne's ERP and Asset Management Strategy 2015-2025 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 2019-20 include:

- Completion of the second half of Council House 2's LED lighting upgrade (building and amenities)
- North Melbourne Recreaction Centre pool pump upgrade
- Analytics software upgrade on City of Melbourne's Building Management System for improved building efficiency
- Melbourne Town Hall admin smart controls upgrade

Waste Reduction

The City of Melbourne's Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 addresses the emissions generated by waste across the municipality and sets a key target of 1.2Mt CO2-e in greenhouse gas emissions avoided by 2030. The strategy outlines key activities to create a more circular economy that will reduce environmental impacts, improve the amenity and liveability of the city, and make the waste and resource recovery system more resilient. The City of Melbourne does 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.

Eighteen worm farms were previously operating across City of Melbourne offices to transform organic waste into compost and liquid fertilizer. The worm farms processed up to 12 tonnes of organic waste per year, equating to 22 tonnes of CO2e, however due to COVID-19, the worm farms were returned to the supplier due to working from home arrangements in March 2020. Their return, along with other organic waste recycling options, will be considered upon return to the workplace.

Transport

City of Melbourne staff regularly travel by foot, cycling with electric bicycles, taking public transport and driving electric vehicles to avoid emissions through the use of petroleum and diesel run vehicles. Emissions from any work-related air travel are offset. Carbon neutrality for the vehicle fleet is maintained through: offsetting transport fuel, reducing fleet size, reducing the engine size vehicles, introducing hybrid and electric vehicles, charging electric vehicles in car parks owned by the City of Melbourne, and increasing the weighting given to fuel efficiency in the evaluation criteria for new vehicle purchases. City of Melbourne's corporate vehicle fleet comprises 66 vehicles, including 14 fully electric vehicles, 14 hybrid vehicles and 14 plug-in hybrid electric vehicles. Electric and hybrid vehicles constitute 53% of City of Melbourne's total fleet (a 23% increase from 2018-19).

Events

The City of Melbourne delivered the first certified carbon neutral large events portfolio in 2018-19 with the inclusion of Melbourne Fashion Week, Melbourne Music Week and Melbourne Knowledge Week. This work has continued for the 2019-20 portfolio with the same three events, however Melbourne Knowledge Week did not go ahead due to COVID-19. The emissions savings from the two remaining events included:

- Maximising the use of venues purchasing renewable energy
- Minimising the use of venues with mains gas
- Centralised programming to reduce attendee transport emissions
- Reducing the amount of red meat in corporate and staff catering
- A reduction in new construction to minimise the amount of raw materials used
- Delivering a near zero waste hub for Melbourne Music Week
- Contractors self-offsetting flights

The City of Melbourne is proud to have shared what it has learnt through this process with other public and private organisations which are targeting carbon neutral events of their own.

2. EMISSION BOUNDARY

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

"Being a carbon neutral organisation is a key part of our Climate and Biodiversity Emergency Response."

- *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 control approach, the following entities have been included:

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

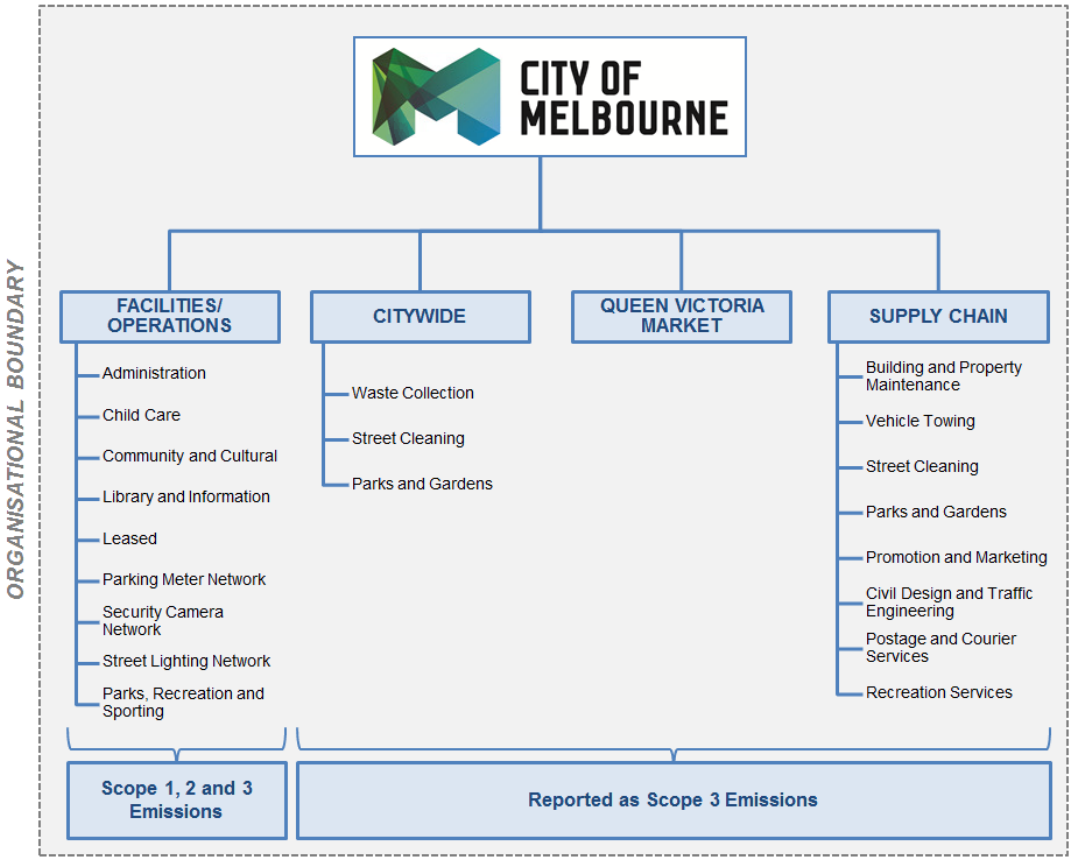
The following greenhouse gases have been considered:

- Carbon dioxide CO_2
- Methane CH_4
- Nitrous oxide N_2O
- Synthetic gases HFCs, SF_6, CF_4, C_2F_6

The following emission sources have been included:

EMISSIONS SOURCE	SCOPE
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

Diagram of the certification boundary



Non-quantified sources

All relevant-non quantified emission sources	Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively	Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied	Data unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.	Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified
Purchased goods and services (artists/speaker travel)	X			
Animal management	X			
Upstream transport	X			

Data management plan

The City of Melbourne maintains an internal reporting procedures document. This document outlines the reporting process and acts as a guide for the relevant reporting officer to assist in preparing the Climate Active inventory in an accurate, transparent and timely manner. This document is reviewed and updated annually, both before and after reporting period, to reflect process changes or improvements to the report's accuracy and transparency.

Utility data for gas water and electricity is pulled together using a carbon management software platform. The software provider collects data directly from the providers of the utilities and the city reporting officer manually uploads supply chain data.

A materiality test is used at the start of each reporting process to determine the major areas of business activity and associated emissions . The assessment looks at total expenditure across the organisation by each account code for purchased goods and services. All sources that fall within either the top 80% of total expenditure or equal or greater than 0.5% of total expenditure are assessed for possible inclusion. Anything outside this range is excluded as immaterial.

For everything within this rage the reporting officer requests data directly from the contractors and suppliers. These data owners are provided with a template for providing info on the energy, water, waste, and materials usage which they have used in line with the services they have provided to City of Melbourne.

Excluded sources (outside of certification boundary)

The following emissions sources have been excluded in line with the provisions of the Climate Active 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	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 23.5% 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 2019-20. This is consistent with the method used for all contractors.
Waste	3	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.
Purchased goods and services	3	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 Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. 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.
Animal Management	3	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).
Upstream transportation & distribution	3	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 marketing, and civil design and traffic engineering.
Business travel	3	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.
Downstream transportation & distribution	3	The City of Melbourne does not sell products.
Processing of sold products	3	The City of Melbourne does not sell products
Use of sold products	3	The City of Melbourne does not sell products

End-of-life treatment of sold products	3	The City of Melbourne does not sell products
Franchises	3	The City of Melbourne is not franchised.

3. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions summary (inventory)

Emission source category	tonnes CO_2-e
Horticulture and Agriculture	14
Postage, courier and freight	1,550
Water	614
Electricity	1,830
Stationary Energy	2,443
Waste	1,127
Land and Sea Transport (fuel)	3,579
Land and Sea Transport (km)	6
Air Transport (km)	175
Taxi and Uber	8
Refrigerants	0.1
Office equipment & supplies	56
Cleaning and Chemicals	44
Carbon neutral products and services	-
Bespoke	348
Total Net Emissions	11,794

Uplift factors

Reason for uplift factor	tonnes CO_2-e
4.68% to account for immaterial items and any uncertainty	552
Total Footprint to offset (uplift factors + net emissions)	12,346

Carbon neutral products

Not applicable.

Electricity summary

Electricity was calculated using a Market-based approach.

City of Melbourne seeks to ensure the accuracy and transparency of the emissions calculations and allow comparison between both past years reports and future year's. Utilising a market based approach represents a deviation from the methodology which City of Melbourne has used in previous years. Utilising a market based approach results in fewer emissions for City of Melbourne than location based, however more accurately accounts for emissions reduction activities undertaken through the purchase of renewable electricity. City of Melbourne has updated its reporting procedures and methodologies to align with the best practice market-based accounting approach.

Renewable energy certificates

Melbourne, has signed a 10 year Power Purchase Agreement for 100 per cent renewable energy as part of the Melbourne Renewable Energy Project. Renewable energy which is purchased through this PPA can be treated as zero emissions as the associated Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) have been surrendered.

The below table provides the certificate numbers which have been voluntarily surrendered with the Clean Energy Regulator Confirmation of Voluntary Certificate Surrender. A function of the electricity contract which both CIity of Melbourne and Citywide holds with the PPA provider has LGCs split across 3 contracts.

- Melbourne City Council
- Melbourne City Council - Engineering & Eng Collective
- Citywide Service Solutions Pty Ltd

Citywide is a wholly owned subsidiary of the City of Melbourne. For the purposes of Climate Active reporting Citywide is considered as a contractor as it is not under City of Melbourne's operational control. A proportion of Citywide's total emissions, as captured under National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) boundary is reported based on the percentage of revenue associated with its service provision to City of Melbourne. In 2019-20 this proportion was 23.5%. The proportion of LGCs generated through their MREP contract which are attributable to City of Melbourne has been determined using the following methodology.

1. Identified sites with electricity usage from the MREP contract which are used to service City of Melbourne contracts
2. Identified if the site is used for multiple contracts or exclusively for City of Melbourne
3. For sites that are used for more than one purpose, applied a factor of 23.5%, used 100% for sites only used for City of Melbourne

Certificate type	Fuel source	Generation year	Generation state	Certificate tag	Certificate serial number	Certificate quantity
Melbourne City Council						
LGC	Wind	2019	VIC	MELBCITY COUNCIL Volun 2019 MREP	111729 - 114983	3,255
LGC	Wind	2019	VIC	MELBCITY COUNCIL Volun 2019 MREP	148335 - 151490	3,156
LGC	Wind	2020	VIC	MCC 1Q20 Volunt	6432-9315	2,884
LGC	Wind	2020	VIC	MelCC VolQ2-20	64933-67671	2,739
Melbourne City Council - Engineering & Eng Collective						
LGC	Wind	2019	VIC	MCC EE 1Q20 Volun	9316 - 9576	261
LGC	Wind	2019	VIC	MelCC Eng VolQ2-20	67672 - 67944	273
LGC	Wind	2020	VIC	MELB CC ENG VOLUN 2019 MREP	27869 – 28170	302
LGC	Wind	2020	VIC	MELB CC ENG Volun 2019 MREP	151491 – 151769	279
Citywide Service Solutions Pty Ltd						
LGC	Wind	2019	VIC	CITYWIDE Volun 2019 MREP	32596 - 32739	144
LGC	Wind	2019	VIC	CITYWIDE Volun 2019 MREP	147748 - 147922	175
LGC	Wind	2020	VIC	CityW 1Q20 Volun	5868-5994	127
LGC	Wind	2020	VIC	CityW VolQ2-20	64486-64615	130
LGCs from Citywide Service Solutions Pty Ltd attributable to CoM contract						**134**

Market-based approach electricity summary

A market based approach enables businesses to accurately reflect the emissions resulting from their electricity choices and contracts, such as from Power Purchase Agreements. It facilitates transparent reporting of all electricity sources and contracts while minimising the chance of under or over reporting of renewable energy. The market based method calculates a 'residual mix factor' which replaces the location based emissions factor. It removes the portion of renewable electricity from the state-specific electricity emission factors and apportions an equivalent renewable percentage to the relative level of consumption of the consumer. Removing this zero emissions electricity increases the relative emissions intensity of each remaining unit of power in the electricity grid. This more accurately reflects the actual emissions intensity of each unit of fossil fuel generated electricity used.

Electricity inventory items	kWh	Emissions (tonnes CO2e)
Electricity Renewables	17,224	0.00
Electricity Carbon Neutral Power	0	0.00
Electricity Remaining	1,692	1,830
Renewable electricity percentage	91%	
Net emissions (Market based approach)		1,830

Location-based summary

Emissions are estimated using the emissions factors published in the National Greenhouse Accounts Factors by the Department of Environment and Energy each year. These factors are calculated based on the total emissions of all generation sources which supply electricity into the State's grid. Emissions are then allocated to consumers in proportion to their relative level of consumption through the use of these factors. Renewable energy which contributes into the grid is considered zero emissions. Therefore a portion of the electricity used by each consumer can be attributed to renewables through the published Renewable Power Percentage (RPP).

Renewable energy which is purchased through a Power Purchase Agreement can be treated as zero emissions provided the associated Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) have been surrendered. However these renewables are also counted in the Renewable Power Percentage and in the emissions intensity of the emissions factor reducing the emissions and hence the zero emissions are double counted. The location-based method does not accurately account for the renewable energy City of Melbourne purchases through its Power Purchase Agreement; however for completeness and transparency, the City's location based emissions are presented below.

State/ Territory	Electricity Inventory items	kWh	Full Emission factor (Scope 2 +3)	Emissions (tonnes CO2e)
Vic	Electricity Renewables	13,802	-1.12	-15,458
Vic	Electricity Carbon Neutral Power	-	-1.12	0.00
Vic	Netted off (exported on-site generation)	-	-1.02	0.00
Vic	Electricity Total	18,916	1.12	21,186
	Total net electricity emissions (Location based)		*0.00*	*5,728*

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 retired eligible carbon offset units from the following projects to compensate for the emissions associated with its activities this reporting period.

Offset purchasing strategy: forward purchasing

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 Carbon Neutral Standard
- Social responsibility
- Timeliness

Important principles

- Certainty
- Transparency
- Cost effectiveness
- Leadership
- Biodiversity

Offsets are retired on an annual basis at the end of the reporting period after the inventory has been completed. In previous years City of Melbourne has purchased and retired an additional 5% buffer to account for any uncertainty. However this year, with the addition of the uplift factor methodolgy, this function has been used to include the buffer of uncertainity within the reported footprint itself.

Forward purchasing summary

Forward purchasing summary	
1. Total offsets previously forward purchased for this reporting period	0
2. Total offsets required for this reporting period	12,346
3. Net offset balance for this reporting period	0
4. Total offsets to be forward purchased for next reporting period	22,173

Offsets summary

1. Total offsets required for this report	12,346
2. Offsets retired in previous reports and used in this report	0
3. Net offsets required for this report	12,346

Project description	Eligible offset units type	Registry unit retired in	Date retired	Serial number (including hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Quantity (tonnes CO2-e)	Quantity used for previous report	Quantity to be banked for future years	Quantity to be used this report
Savannah burning	ACCUs	ANREU	07/10/2020	3,760,629,649 - 3,760,630,648 3,756,673,318 - 3,756,673,972 3,768,791,660 - 3,768,792,103	2013+	2,099	401	0	2,099
Promoting regeneration of native forest	ACCUs	ANREU	07/10/2020	3,765,445,716 - 3,765,446,519	2013+	804	2,196	0	804
Renewables - Wind energy	VCS	APX	07/10/2020	5744-257521609-257522878-VCU-034-MER-IN-1-1447-01012015-31122015-0	2015	1,270	10,230	0	1,270
Renun, Run-of-River, Indonesia	VCS + Social Carbon	APX	03/06/2020	8245-4602155-4620154-VCS-VCU-842-VER-ID-1-488-01012017-30042017-0	2016	18,000	0	9,827	8,173
								Total offsets retired this report and used in this report	12,346
								Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports	22,173

Co-benefits

The City of Melbourne has voluntarily retired and cancelled 12,346tCO2e of carbon offsets for 2019-20. Our emissions were offset through a variety of projects, which were chosen based on criteria including social responsibility, biodiversity, gender equity, and poverty alleviation.

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 (tCO2-e)	% of CoM inventory
Savannah Burning: North of Australia	**2,099**	**17%**
Savannah Burning: Credits will be drawn from Savannah burning projects located in the north of Australia. Under this activity, emissions are avoided through managing savannah grassland fire regimes so as to introduce fire during the early part of the the dry season, thereby reducing fire intensity and associated greenhouse emissions. The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: 		
Promoting regeneration of native forest	**804**	**7%**
Human Induced Regeneration of Native Forest: Credits will be drawn from Human Induced Regeneration of Permanent Even Aged Native Forest projects registered under the Australian Emissions Reduction Fund and located in QLD and NSW. Under this activity, 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. http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/ERF/project-and-contracts-registers/project-register The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: 		
Renewables - Wind energy	**1,270**	**10%**
Greenhouse emissions are avoided through displacing coal-fired electricity generation with renewable wind electricity generation. The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: 		

Renun, Run-of-River, Indonesia	**8,173**	**66%**

Renun Hydro Power: Harmoniously increasing energy access by using the power of flowing water. Located on the shores of Lake Toba in a remote part of North Sumatra, the project harnesses the power of the Renun River and its tributaries to generate renewable energy. The grid-connected project displaces energy derived from burning fossil-fuels and therefore avoids the associated greenhouse gases. Many measures have been taken to balance the need for powering local sustainable development with protecting the island's rich natural landscape and vegetation. The project provides job opportunities and training and the project owner has also funded many initiatives to directly benefit the surrounding community.

The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:

5.USE OF TRADE MARK

Description where trademark used	Logo type
City of Melbourne website	Certified organisation
Melbourne Fashion Week (programs, signage and websites)	Certified event
Melbourne Music Week (programs, signage and websites)	Certified event

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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.

7.APPENDIX 1: EXCLUDED EMISSIONS

To be deemed relevant an emission must meet two of the five relevance criteria. Excluded emissions are detailed below against each of the five criteria.

	Relevance Test				
Excluded Emission	*The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions*	*The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.*	*Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.*	*The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.*	*The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.*
CityWide	X				
Waste					X
Purchased goods and services				X	
Animal management				X	
Upstream transport				X	
Business travel		X			
Downstream transportation and distribution					
Processing of sold products					
Use of sold products					
End of life treatment of sold products					
Franchises					