



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT


MOONEE VALLEY CITY COUNCIL

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION

FY2020–21

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Moonee Valley City Council
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 Arrears report
DECLARATION	<p><i>To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this public disclosure statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.</i></p>  <p>Brett Walters Director, Strategy and Planning 10/2/2022</p>



Australian Government
**Department of Industry, Science,
Energy and Resources**

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Version September 2021. To be used for FY20/21 reporting onwards.



1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	12,053 tCO ₂ -e
OFFSETS BOUGHT	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	18 June 2020 for the 2018-19 baseline year Ronald Lee Ironbark Sustainability Next technical assessment due: 2021-22

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2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

In 2010, Moonee Valley City Council (Council) committed to achieving “zero net emissions by 2020” for the business operations of Council as an organisation, by formally adopting the *Moonee Valley Greenhouse Strategy 2010*. This commitment was endorsed again in 2018 in Council’s long-term strategy MV2040 and MV2040 Action Plan – Green.

Council is seeking carbon neutral certification for the business operations of Council as an organisation for financial year 2020/21. Council was certified carbon neutral for its organisational corporate emissions in 2019/20, with a baseline year of 2018/19.

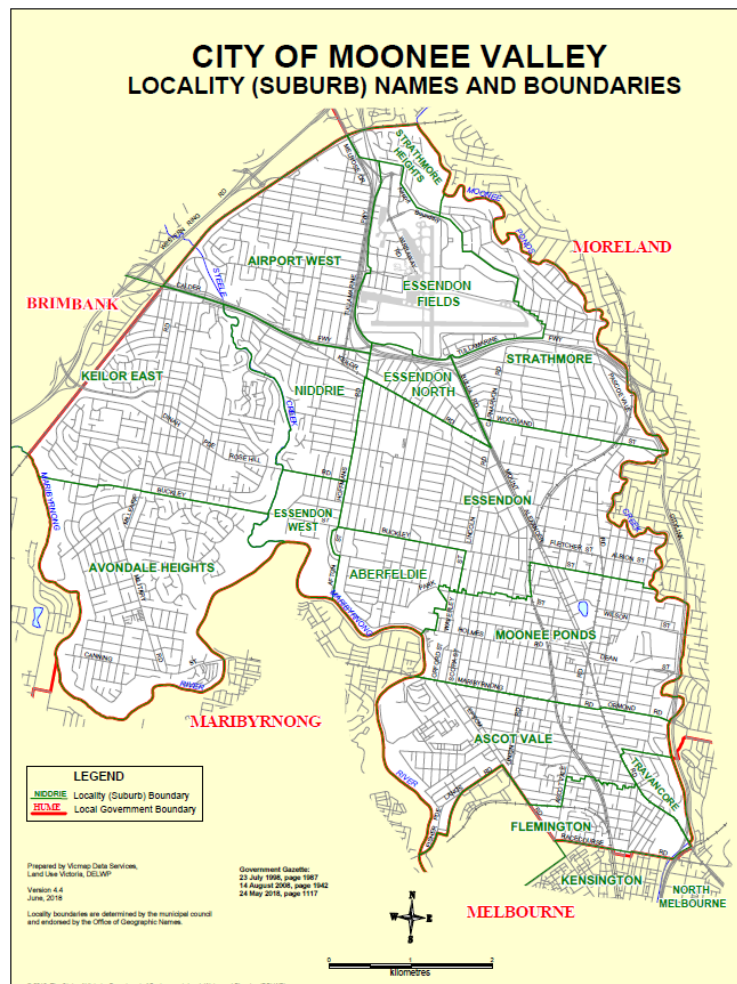
Council’s carbon neutral certification includes the following Council entities and activities:

- Administration buildings
- Operations centre
- Community facilities
- Childcare centres
- Theatre and art gallery
- Kindergartens
- Libraries
- Parks
- Public lighting
- Leisure/recreation centres
- Vehicle fleet
- Waste collection contractor fleet

Organisation description

Moonee Valley City Council (Council) - ABN 54 651 216 324, is an inner metropolitan local government area of Melbourne, Victoria, located between 4 km and 13 km northwest of central Melbourne.

The City of Moonee Valley comprises approximately 43 square kilometres of land and encompasses the suburbs of Aberfeldie, Airport West, Ascot Vale, Avondale Heights, Essendon, Essendon North, Essendon West, Flemington, Keilor East, Moonee Ponds, Niddrie, Strathmore, Strathmore Heights, Travancore, and the locality known as Essendon Fields. The municipality is bordered by the local government areas of Maribyrnong, Brimbank, Moreland and Melbourne.



“The credible and transparent way to claim carbon neutrality is through formal certification to Climate Active’s Carbon Neutral Standard.”

In 2018, Moonee Valley’s population was estimated to be 126,700, with 50,450 households. This population is forecast to grow to between 168,550 and 179,750 in 2040.

Over 10,000 local businesses also operate in the area. It is a culturally and linguistically diverse community, with more than a quarter of the population born overseas.

Council provides leadership and makes decisions on matters of local importance to the Moonee Valley community, and delivers a wide range of community services and maintains essential community infrastructure through:

- the provision of buildings and facilities
- operating vehicle fleet
- contracted waste collection services
- the provision and maintenance of local roads, drainage, public lighting, parks and reserves
- the provision of libraries, arts centres, kindergarten and childcare services, aged care, meals-on-wheels and sporting facilities.

These services are the primary business activities that result in carbon emissions in the operations of the Council.

Council currently owns/leases approximately 270 buildings including the Civic Centre, three aquatic and sports leisure centres, childcare centres, community centres, arts centres, sports pavilions, maternal/child care centres, kindergartens, libraries and depots, scout halls, public toilets, as well as other non-building assets including parks, reserves, sports fields and public lighting. Approximately 60 of these 270 building facilities are used by Council however, most of the 270 buildings are leased by a third party. Council also leases some third-party buildings/facilities to provide various community services.

Council is responsible for paying the electricity distribution network service provider (DNSP) for the operation, maintenance and renewal (OMR) and energy charges for approximately 10,000 street lights. Council owns and operates a further 2,000 public lights mostly in parks, reserves and retail precincts.

Council has under its direct operational control, a fleet of approximately 220 vehicles including street sweepers, trucks, tractors, passenger vehicles and utility vehicles used in the delivery of Council services.

3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Inside the emissions boundary

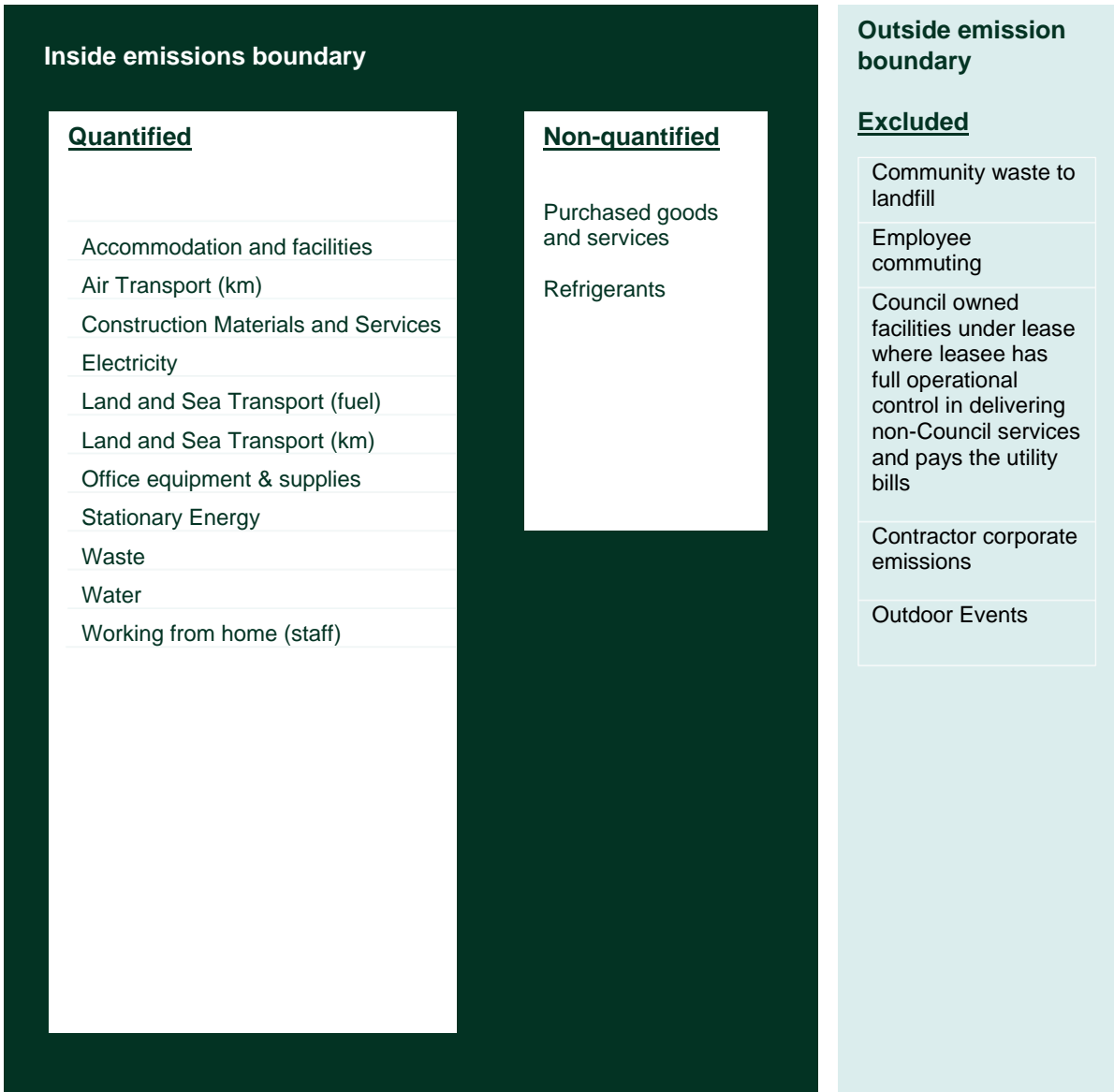
All emission sources listed in the emissions boundary are part of the carbon neutral claim.

Quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are quantified in the carbon inventory. This may include emissions that are not identified as arising due to the operations of the certified entity, however are **optionally included**.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. All material emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. Further detail is available at Appendix C.

Outside the emissions boundary

Excluded emissions are those that have been assessed as not relevant to an organisation's or precinct's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary or are outside of the scope of the certification. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Further detail is available at Appendix D.



Data management plan for non-quantified sources

The data management plan below outlines how more rigorous quantification can be achieved for material (greater than 1%) non-quantified emission sources.

Council will review purchased goods and services to identify emissions meeting the relevance criteria and will endeavour to count the top 5 -10 examples of those within two (2) years. It is expected that examples of emission sources from Council suppliers that would meet the relevance criteria could include:

- lawn mowing contractor fuel use, and
- construction contractor cement/concrete use.

Council will review contracts for air conditioning maintenance, and either request current contractors provide refrigerate gas data ongoing and/or include this requirement in future contracts within two (2) years.

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

In June 2018, Council endorsed its long-term strategic plan MV2040, which has the target to, 'achieve zero net emissions for our community and reduce emissions from Council operations by 95 per cent by 2040'.

MV2040 outlines the actions the Council will take to reduce corporate emissions between June 2018 and 2040. Its supporting implementation plan, *MV2040 Action Plan - Green*, provides details on the initiatives (items) to address the actions, including procuring 100 per cent renewable energy-sourced electricity from 1 July 2021.

Council has committed to actions to reduce emissions in accordance with *MV2040 Action Plan – Green*:

- **Item 1:** Procure 100 per cent renewable electricity for Council's operations in the next electricity contract. Time: 2020-2021 (Action completed – supply contract commenced 1 July 2021).
- **Item 3:** Continue to prioritise electric over gas infrastructure in new and existing Council buildings in accordance with internal guidelines. Time: Ongoing
- **Item 9:** Implement energy efficient retrofits for Council's buildings and facilities. Time: Ongoing
- **Item 14:** Identify and implement opportunities to maximise environmentally sustainable design (ESD) outcomes from project inception, through to design and construction of new Council buildings and major refurbishments. Time: Ongoing.
- **Item 19:** Work with VicRoads and other partners, and seek funding to upgrade major roads lighting to LED and other smarter technologies. Time: Ongoing.
- **Item 20:** Update Council's Fleet Policy to transition to low and zero emissions vehicles. Time: 2020-21 (project underway with consultant engaged).

[MV2040 Strategy](#)

[MV2040 Action Plan – Green](#)

Emissions reduction actions

In 2020-21 the following emissions reductions actions were taken:

- In May 2021, a 9.5-year contract for electricity supply from 100% renewable energy sources for all Council operations was signed, with supply starting 1 July 2021. The renewable energy will be sourced from two wind farms in Victoria. This is expected to reduce Council's emissions by approximately 70% from 2021-22.
- A consultant was engaged to review Council's fleet needs, facilities and existing Fleet Policy in order to prepare an Electric Vehicle Fleet Transition Plan. Noting that Council has two fully electric vehicles already in its fleet. The Transition Plan is to address one of the two larger emissions sources remaining after electricity consumption, which will be reduced to zero by the renewable energy supply contract commencing on 1 July 2021.
- A 99kW solar power system was installed on Keilor East Aquatic Centre.
- A contractor was engaged to conduct routine maintenance of all Council's solar power systems (approximately 850kW in total) to ensure the systems are regularly maintained to ensure optimal use.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year		Total tCO ₂ -e
Base year:	2018–19	13,320
Year 1:	2019–20	10,857
Year 2:	2020–21	12,053

Significant changes in emissions

In 2020-21, **electricity** emissions reduced by 5% from 2019-20 levels, most likely as a result of reduced activity at Council facilities due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions.

Land and sea transport (**diesel consumption**) related emissions reduced by 5% in 2020-21 from 2019-20 levels, most likely as a result of reduced Council staff activity due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions.

In 2020-21, **stationary energy** (natural gas consumption) appeared to rise 240%. This increase was the result of an erroneous data entry in the 2019-20 inventory. Actual 2019-20 emissions from stationary energy would have been similar to the current reported 2020-21 value.

Emission source name	Current year (tCO ₂ -e and/ or activity data)	Previous year (tCO ₂ -e and/ or activity data)	Detailed reason for change
Electricity	7,200	7,608	COVID-19 pandemic restrictions have curtailed activity at multiple Council facilities.
Land and Sea Transport (Diesel)	1,149	1,212	COVID-19 pandemic restrictions have curtailed Council staff activities.
Stationary Energy (Natural gas)	1,170	342	Erroneous data entry in 2019-20 inventory.

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

N/A

Organisation emissions summary

The electricity summary is available in the Appendix B. Electricity emissions were calculated using a location-based approach.

Row Labels	Sum of Total Emissions (TCO2e)
Accommodation and facilities	2
Air Transport (km)	1
Construction Materials and Services	334
Electricity	7200
Land and Sea Transport (fuel)	2200
Land and Sea Transport (km)	28
Office equipment & supplies	13
Stationary Energy	1170
Waste	252
Water	377
Working from home (staff)	472
Grand Total	12,049

Uplift factors

An uplift factor is an upwards adjustment to the total carbon inventory to account for relevant emissions, which can't be reasonably quantified or estimated. This conservative accounting approach helps ensure the integrity of the carbon neutral claim.

Reason for uplift factor	tCO ₂ -e
Fugitive emissions (Refrigerants); uplift to account for non-quantified sources where data is unavailable	0.7
Purchased goods and service; uplift to account for non-quantified sources where data is unavailable	3.3
<i>Total footprint to offset (uplift factors + net emissions)</i>	12,053

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets strategy

Offset purchasing strategy: In arrears

1. Total offsets previously forward purchased and banked for this report	9,543 tonnes
2. Total emissions liability to offset for this report	12,053 tonnes
3. Net offset balance for this reporting period	2,510 tonnes
4. Total offsets to be forward purchased to offset the next reporting period	0 (reporting in arrears)
5. Total offsets required for this report	2,510 tonnes

Co-benefits

The co benefits of the **51 MW Wind Power Project at Chitradurga in India** include avoided local pollution from fossil-fuel powerplants and economic benefits to surrounding community of the project's operation and maintenance work. Carbon offsets from this project represent 79 per cent of the total amount of offsets purchased and retired for this reporting period.

The **AAC Block Project by Aerocon Buildwell Pvt. Ltd in India** manufactures 150,000 m³ of Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) blocks and 90,000 m³ of Fly Ash bricks. These products are high-quality walling and wall insulating building materials produced using an efficient, low energy intensive brick production process, instead of high energy intensive production processes like brick trench kilns.

The project has created employment opportunities for more than 300 skilled and unskilled people.

The project reduces air pollution by introducing robust air treatment facilities compared to brick kiln technology. Local and regional air quality improvements occur by avoiding local fossil fuel combustion. Reduced dependence on fossil fuels for brick making helps lower regional dependence on the import and availability of fossil fuels.

The project produces a "green" building material which is energy efficient; lowers energy consumption per cubic metre in the production process; is six to ten times better thermal insulation than regular concrete; is non-toxic, fire resistant and has excellent sound absorption. AAC blocks' low density enables the building structure to be lightweight.

Carbon offsets from this project represent 21 per cent of the total amount of offsets purchased and retired for this reporting period.

Offsets summary

Proof of cancellation of offset units

Offsets cancelled for Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification											
Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Eligible quantity (tCO ₂ -e)	Quantity used for previous reporting periods	Quantity banked for future reporting periods	Quantity used for this reporting period claim	Percentage of total (%)	
51 MW Wind Power Project at Chitradurga, India	VCUs	VERRA	14 July 2020	8411-15692674-15708938-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-IN-1-706-01012019-31102019-0 https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=116057	2019	16,265	6,722	0	9,543	79%	
AAC Block Project By Aerocon Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.	VCUs	VERRA	2 June 2021	9197-73996932-74003390-VCS-VCU-1423-VER-IN-4-1549-01012016-30062016-0 https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=122933	2016	6,459	0	3,949	2,510	21%	
AAC Block Project By Aerocon Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.	VCUs	VERRA	2 June 2021	9199-74011694-74017072-VCS-VCU-1423-VER-IN-4-1549-15072014-31122014-0 https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=132206	2014	5,379	0	5,379	0	0%	
AAC Block Project By Aerocon Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.	VCUs	VERRA	2 June 2021	9198-74009147-74009808-VCS-VCU-1423-VER-IN-4-1549-01012015-31122015-0 https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=122934	2015	662	0	662	0	0%	
Total offsets retired this report and used in this report									12,053		
Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports								9,990			
Type of offset units		Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)			Percentage of total						
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)		12,053			100%						

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

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

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	0
2. Other RECs	0

* LGCs in this table only include those surrendered voluntarily (including through PPA arrangements), and does not include those surrendered in relation to the LRET, GreenPower, and jurisdictional renewables.

Project supported by LGC purchase	Eligible units	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code (LGCs)	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Quantity (MWh)	Fuel source	Location
<i>Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report</i>							0		



APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

Electricity emissions are calculated using a location-based approach

Location-based method

The location-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its location, and the emissions intensity of the electricity grid it relies on. It reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the location (State) in which energy consumption occurs. The location-based method does not allow for any claims of renewable electricity from grid-imported electricity usage.

Market-based method

The market-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its renewable energy investments. It reflects the emissions intensity of different electricity products, markets and investments. It uses a residual mix factor (RMF) to allow for unique claims on the zero emissions attribute of renewables without double-counting.

Market Based Approach Summary			
Market Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO ₂ e)	Renewable Percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	561,078	0	8%
Total non-grid electricity	561,078	0	8%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs & Precinct LGCs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs retired)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	1,250,036	0	17%
Residual Electricity	5,355,176	5,746,534	0%
Total grid electricity	6,605,212	5,746,534	17%
Total Electricity Consumed (grid + non grid)	7,166,290	5,746,534	25%
Electricity renewables	1,811,114	0	
Residual Electricity	5,355,176	5,746,534	
Exported on-site generated electricity	187,026	-145,880	
Emission Footprint (kgCO ₂ e)		5,600,654	
Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	25.27%		
Mandatory	17.44%		
Voluntary	0.00%		
Behind the meter	7.83%		
Residual Electricity Emission Footprint (TCO₂e)	5,601		

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

Location Based Approach Summary

Location Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO ₂ e)
ACT	0	0
NSW	0	0
SA	0	0
Vic	6,605,212	7,199,681
Qld	0	0
NT	0	0
WA	0	0
Tas	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	6,605,212	7,199,681
ACT	0	0
NSW	0	0
SA	0	0
Vic	561,078	0
Qld	0	0
NT	0	0
WA	0	0
Tas	0	0
Non-grid electricity (Behind the meter)	561,078	0
Total Electricity Consumed	7,166,290	7,199,681
Emission Footprint (TCO₂e)	7,200	

Climate Active Carbon Neutral Electricity summary

Carbon Neutral electricity offset by Climate Active Product	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO ₂ e)
	0	0

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. The emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their Product certification.

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not considered renewable electricity. The emissions have been offset by another Climate Active carbon neutral product certification.

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following sources of emissions have been assessed as relevant, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. These emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. They have been non-quantified due to one of the following reasons:

1. **Immaterial** <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
2. **Cost effective** Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.
3. **Data unavailable** Data is unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.
4. **Maintenance** Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified.

Relevant-non-quantified emission sources	(1) Immaterial	(2) Cost effective (but uplift applied)	(3) Data unavailable (but uplift applied & data plan in place)	(4) Maintenance
Fugitive emissions – refrigerants	No	No	Yes (uplift applied & data plan in place)	No
Purchased goods and services	No	No	Yes (uplift applied & data plan in place)	No

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to an organisation's or precinct's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Emission sources considered for relevance must be included within the certification boundary if they meet two of the five relevance criteria. Those which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be excluded from the certification boundary.

Emissions tested for relevance are detailed below against each of the following criteria:

1. **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions
2. **Influence** The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.
3. **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk

exposure.

4. **Stakeholders** Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.
5. **Outsourcing** The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.

Council Emissions Excluded

Emissions from **community waste to landfill** have been excluded as these have been assessed as not relevant according to the relevance test.

Emissions from **employee commuting** have been excluded as these have been assessed as not relevant according to the relevance test.

Emissions from **Council owned facilities under lease where leasee has full operational control in delivering non-Council services and pays the utility bills** have been excluded as these have been assessed as not relevant according to the relevance test.

Emissions from **Contractor corporate emissions** have been excluded as these have been assessed as not relevant according to the relevance test.

Emissions from **Outdoor Events** have been excluded as these have been assessed as not relevant according to the relevance test.

Emission sources tested for relevance	(1) Size	(2) Influence	(3) Risk	(4) Stakeholders	(5) Outsourcing	Included in boundary?
Community waste to landfill	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Employee commuting	No	No	No	No	No	No
Council owned facilities under lease where leasee has full operational control in delivering non-Council services and pays the utility bills	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Contractor corporate emissions	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Outdoor Events	No	Yes	No	No	No	No



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