PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

DAREBIN CITY COUNCIL

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2020-21

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY: Darebin City Council

REPORTING PERIOD: Financial year 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021

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

30/03/2022

Name of Signatory

Michelle van Gerrevink

Position of Signatory

Coordinator – Climate Emergency and Environment Strategy

Australian Government

Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources

Version number February 2021

1. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

Darebin City Council (ABN 75 815 980 522) is certified carbon neutral for council operations. This certification covers all Darebin City Council services and facilities.

"The Climate Active Program plays an important role in Darebin's response to the climate emergency."

Organisation description

Darebin City Council, otherwise known as the City of Darebin or simply Darebin, is one of 79 Victorian councils operating as a public statutory body, incorporated under the Victorian Local Government Act 1989.

Darebin City Council is a local government authority in the inner northern region of Melbourne. Darebin was formed in 1994 with the merger of most of the former Cities of Northcote and Preston. The City covers 54 square kilometres and is bounded by the Merri Creek to the west and Darebin Creek to the west.

Darebin is home to a diverse and vibrant population of around 165,000 people. More than 35% of Darebin residents were born overseas and more than 40% can speak a language other than English.

Darebin City Council is known worldwide for being the first jurisdiction to declare a climate emergency in 2016. Since this declaration, Darebin has taken urgent action to reduce corporate and community emissions.

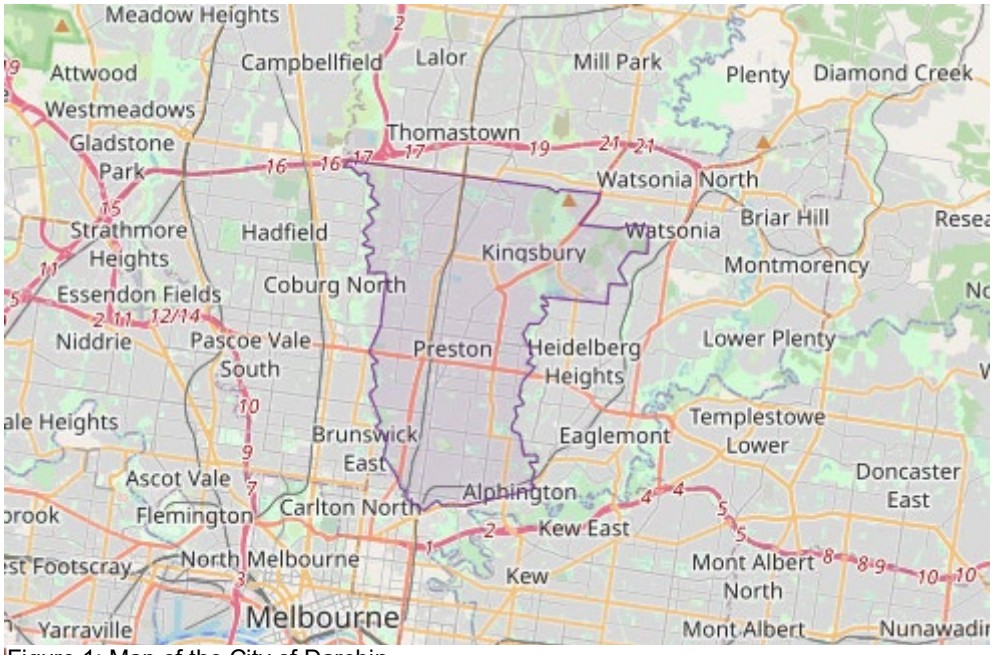

Figure 1: Map of the City of Darebin

Services and Facilities

Darebin City Council is responsible for maintaining an extensive range of facilities and delivering a diverse range of services. The community infrastructure maintained by Darebin includes roads, car parks, drains, town halls, libraries, recreation facilities, childcare centres, community hubs, parks and gardens.

Most of council's operations are run out of the Preston Municipal Offices and the Reservoir Operations Centre. Several other facilities located throughout the City are used for additional council operations. Council owns and/or operates more than 200 buildings and over 80 parks and gardens.

The services provided by council include property, economic, human, environmental, recreational and cultural services. Council 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 delivered by Darebin City Council during 2020-21:

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

2. EMISSION BOUNDARY

Diagram of the certification boundary

"Climate Active is Darebin's certification standard of choice, due to its robust process and recognition of the need for ongoing emissions reductions."

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

- Organisational boundary: Council uses the operational control approach for measuring and reporting on the organisation's emissions. The organisation boundary includes emissions from all activities over which we have full operational control (see Figure 2).
- Operational boundary: the reported emissions inventory includes direct emissions sources (scope 1), indirect emissions from purchased energy (scope 2) and other measurable indirect sources (scope 3) that are material and relevant to council's operations (see Figure 2).

Based on an operational control approach, the following asset types have been included within the operational boundary:

- Administration and Operations Buildings
- Child Care and Maternal Health Facilities
- Community Facilities
- Libraries
- Leisure and Sports Facilities
- Parks and Open Space
- Roads

Other assets types for which council does not have full operational control of, but are material and relevant to council's operations, have been included in the reporting boundary. These are:

- Leased Facilities for which council is responsible for general maintenance (includes an aquatic centre, several sports facilities, childcare and kindergartens, and other small community facilities)
- Street Lighting (owned and operated by network distribution companies)

These emissions sources have been included within scope 3 among other sources deemed relevant to council's value chain.

The following greenhouse gases have been considered:

- Carbon dioxide CO2
- Methane CH4
- Nitrous oxide N2O
- Synthetic gases HFCs, SF6, CF4, C2F6

Quantified

Asphalt & concrete (roads, footpaths)

Business travel (taxis)

Electricity (market based)

ICT services

LPG (stationary energy)

Natural gas (stationary energy)

Office equipment and supplies

Postage and courier

Professional services (business support & legal)

Reticulated water

Staff commute

Staff working from home

Transport fuels (fleet)

Transport fuels (contracted waste collection services)

Waste disposal (corporate general waste)

Non-quantified

Business travel (flights)

Business travel (public transport and personal vehicle use)

Chemicals (cleaning)

Construction materials (structures)

Food & catering

Oils & lubricants

Pesticides

Refrigerants

Transport fuels (Contractor non-waste collection services)

Waste disposal (Corporate garden & green waste)

Waste disposal (construction & demolition waste)

Excluded

Accommodation & outdoor events

Downstream transportation & distribution

Other purchased goods & services

Waste disposal (community)

Figure 2: Emissions Boundary

Non-quantified sources

Emission Source Category	**Justification for non-quantification & overall implications for inventory**
Business travel Flights AND Public transport & personal vehicle use	*Immaterial* Emissions associated with taxi use for business travel has been quantified and included in the emissions inventory. There is a lack of reliable data to quantify emissions from flights, public transport and personal vehicle use for the purposes of business travel. Emissions from these sources are expected to be immaterial to councils' inventory and therefore remain unquantified. Emissions may be quantified in subsequent years if data becomes more cost-effective to obtain.
Chemicals (cleaning)	*Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission, but uplift applied* This emissions source incorporates emissions from the production and use of chemicals for the purpose of cleaning and pool treatment. Council purchases some chemicals directly and others are supplied and used by contracted cleaning companies. Emissions from this source are expected to be immaterial and it is currently not cost effective to collate and quantify emissions from a variety of sources. This may change in subsequent years.
Construction materials (structures)	*Immaterial* The emissions from this source that are relevant to Council's emissions boundary are expected to be immaterial. Accurate data collection is not practical due to the number of projects and variety of materials. Materials used in road maintenance, are captured under 'Asphalt & concrete (roads, footpaths)'. However, Council intends to quantify and offset emissions for certain major projects seeking Green Star certification. This is likely to only be feasible for such major projects.
Food & catering	*Immaterial* The emissions from this source are expected to be immaterial, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. There are many suppliers of food and catering to Council, the quantification of this emissions source may be considered in future years.
Oils & lubricants	*Immaterial*

	This emissions source incorporates emissions from the production and use of oils and lubricants for the purposes of motor vehicle servicing. Council undertakes servicing on its own vehicles, yet some servicing is contracted out. Emissions from these sources are expected to be immaterial to councils' inventory and therefore remain unquantified. Emissions may be quantified in subsequent years if data becomes more cost-effective to obtain.
Pesticides	*Data unavailable but uplift applied* This emissions source incorporates the use of pesticides and other horticultural chemicals. Data for this emission source is held by a variety of stakeholders in various formats. It is currently not cost-effective to quantify relative to the size of the emission, however council is currently assessing whether centralising data records on pesticides is worthwhile for subsequent years. An uplift has been determined and included in the inventory.
Refrigerants	*Data unavailable but uplift applied* There is a lack of reliable data on existing refrigerants and re-charge rates. Collecting this data is a time intensive process and a data management plan is required to collect the required data over subsequent years. An uplift was determined from reviewing the emissions inventories of comparable councils and has been applied to this inventory.
Transport fuels (contractor non-waste collection services)	*Data unavailable but uplift applied* Council has estimated and included transport fuels from contracted waste collection services in its inventory. Council engages many other types of contractors, who consume transport fuels in providing services to council. These emissions are likely to be material, however, are difficult to quantify considering the number of relevant contractors and trips taken. A data management plan will be implemented to collect data over subsequent years from the most relevant and material contractors to council. An uplift has been determined and included in the inventory.
Waste disposal (garden & green waste)	*Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission, but uplift applied* Emissions of garden waste are likely to be partially accounted for in the quantified emissions for general waste. Collecting accurate data for waste is difficult due to the variety of waste sources and stakeholders involved in its collection. Waste composition and seasonal variability is also difficult to account for. It is therefore not cost effective to accurately quantify this

	emission source.
Waste disposal (construction & demolition waste)	*Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission, but uplift applied* Emissions of construction and demolition waste is likely to be partially accounted for in the quantified emissions for general waste. Collecting accurate data for waste is difficult due to the variety of waste sources and stakeholders involved in its collection. Construction and demolition waste is often disposed of by contractors, adding further challenges in obtaining accurate data. It is therefore not cost effective to accurately quantify this emission source.

Data management plan

The below table contains the data management plan for the non-quantified emissions sources identified as being *'Data unavailable but uplift applied'*.

Emission Source Category	**Data Management Plan**
Pesticides	1. Determine approach to data collection, including relevant stakeholders, processes and data fields to be collected. 2. Implement process to centralise data capture. Prioritising collection of pesticides and other chemicals, then potentially expanding to other horticultural products. 3. Review and validate data, before determining inclusion in Climate Active inventory. The proposed data management plan is expected to be implemented by 2024.
Refrigerants	1. Determine approach to data collection, assess the feasibility of a developing a full asset list of refrigerant-based air-conditioning and large refrigeration systems, including refrigerant types and charge. 2. Implement process to capture data of refrigerant recharging e.g. ensure the refrigerant charge amount is itemized on maintenance invoices. 3. Review and validate data, before determining inclusion in Climate Active inventory. The proposed data management plan is expected to be implemented by 2024.

Transport fuels (contractor non-waste collection services)	1. Assess what types of contractors that data should be collected from e.g. facility maintenance, cleaning, bushland etc. 2. Determine the boundary of the data collection e.g. set an expenditure threshold for determining whether the contractor should be included. 3. Determine a process for the data collection e.g. odometer readings, surveys, monthly or quarterly reports etc. 4. Review and validate data, before determining inclusion in Climate Active inventory. The proposed data management plan is expected to be a work in progress, with significant progress by 2023 and robust implementation by 2025.

In addition to the above council intends to consider other improvements in data management:

- Streamlining data capture from leased facilities. This will partially be done by transferring the energy accounts of leased facilities to council and implementing on-charging arrangements.
- Conducting waste audits to get a better picture of quantities of bins, waste composition and volumes.
- Assessing councils use of chemicals for cleaning and other non-horticultural purposes to determine whether data collection may be cost-effective in future years.
- Assessing the viability of collecting data on immaterial emission sources; business travel (flights); business travel (personal vehicles and public transport); construction materials; oils and lubricants.

Excluded sources (outside of certification boundary)

Emission Source Category	**Justification for exclusion & overall implications for inventory**
Accommodation & outdoor events	Accommodation & outdoor events have been excluded as it has been assessed as not relevant according to the relevance test. Emissions from these sources are immaterial. Council also has limited ability to influence these emissions, particularly in the case of accommodation. Emissions from outdoor events are likely to be partially accounted for in the inventory anyway, through the use of; transport fuel of staff and contractors; council-supplied diesel for generators; and council-supplied electricity.
Contractor off-site energy use: Electricity AND Stationary energy	Contractor off-site electricity and stationary energy use have been excluded as they have been assessed as not relevant according to the relevance test. Council has no direct influence on these emissions, and they would likely exist regardless of the company working with council. Collecting data from a multitude of contractors is also not cost effective and is likely to have a low degree of accuracy. Emissions from off-site energy use is partially accounted for in the inventory

	through ICT Services and Professional Services. For ICT Services there is a direct link between council business and off-site energy use, while Professional Services includes services which could typically be provided by in-house staff.
Downstream transportation & distribution	Darebin City Council does not sell products
Other purchased goods & services	Emissions from purchased goods and services deemed to be relevant to Council have been included within the emissions boundary. Other purchased goods and services deemed not to be relevant are listed below. This information is provided for full transparency of our carbon account. - ICT hardware, electrical components and minor software systems - Machinery and vehicles - Professional services (other than business support and legal services) - Various construction and landscaping materials - Various horticultural products
Waste disposal (community)	Emissions associated with waste generated by residents and business are not included as they are not under council's operational control. Transport emissions associated with the collection of waste are included in Transport Fuel (Fleet) for council-owned vehicles emissions and Transport Fuel (Contracted waste collection services) for waste services that are contracted out.

3. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions reduction strategy

Darebin has taken significant steps to reduce its emissions in recent years and is committed to making further progress. To support this, Council will continue to implement an emissions reduction strategy for its operations, based on opportunity and priority.

Renewable Energy Power Purchasing Agreement

Council recently signed a 9.5-year retail-aligned power purchasing agreement (PPA) for the purchase of electricity and Large-Scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) for all Council's electricity needs. This was secured through the Victorian Energy Collaboration (VECO) which Darebin was lead council of a 46 Council-strong partnership, who are all procuring 100% renewable electricity under a long-term contract.

By pooling their energy contracts, VECO is the largest emissions reduction project ever undertaken by local government in Australia. Under this arrangement 45 per cent of all Victorian Council electricity needs will be powered with 100% renewables, reducing greenhouse emissions by 260,000 tonnes of C02-e every year, or the equivalent to powering 48,000 homes with renewables or removing the emissions from 90,000 cars every year.

Under VECO, Darebin will retire 1 LGC for every MWh of energy consumed under the contract, including the mandatory surrendering to meet the Renewable Energy Target obligations. This will ensure that councils' electricity use, for sites where council is the account holder, will be 100% carbon neutral electricity under the market-based accounting methodology.

The contract commenced on 1/07/2021, whereby council will roll-in its large sites and unmetered street lighting accounts. Small sites will roll-in to the contract on 1/01/2022. Once all accounts are rolled in, the project is expected to reduce councils' emissions by up to 55% per annum relative to 2019/20 and by approximately 45% relative to 2020/21. Council is currently investigating the potential to roll-in electricity accounts for all Council-owned leased facilities within our emissions boundary, to maximise the emission reduction associated with this measure.

Solar Photovoltaics

Council has gradually built its solar PV capacity on council-owned buildings over several years. The most recent installations were completed in July 2021. The table below provides details of recent solar installs, Council's total solar capacity and planned future installs.

Site	Year of Install	System Size / Description
Systems installed during 2020-21		
Darebin Community Sports Stadium	2021	75 kWp
Thornbury Kindergarten and MCH	2021	15 kWp installed over two systems
Total Council Capacity to date including pre-2019 systems		***712.02 kWp across 34 sites***
Future systems to be installed		
Narrandjeri Stadium (under construction)	2021	~100 kWp on new facility
Northcote Aquatic & Recreation Centre (under construction)	2023	~450 kWp on new facility

Council is continuing to scope high priority sites for solar PV installation and is planning to gradually increase

capacity over the following years.

Energy Efficiency

Council's Environmentally Sustainable Design Policy sets the ESD standard minimum requirements for new buildings, upgrades, minor refurbishments and facilities management service contracts. The minimum requirements cover the aspects of building fabric, heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), energy, lighting, equipment and appliances, hot water, water efficiency and stormwater. Depending on the size and type of the project, a Sustainable Management Plan, a Sustainable Design Assessment and a Green Star certification (5 or 6 star) may be required.

In addition to the above council has undertaken several energy efficiency projects in recent years, mainly in the areas of streetlighting, building lighting, HVAC and hot water. The main energy efficiency improvements undertaken during 2020-21 were through lighting upgrades, but also some HVAC improvements. Council is currently looking to undertake energy assessments to identify opportunities for further energy efficiency projects in future years.

Fuel Switching

Council recognises the need to transition its fleet and buildings to be fully electric in order to reduce its emissions from fuel combustion.

In 2019, Council installed its first public electric vehicle charger at Preston Municipal Offices. Council now has eight electric vehicle chargers for use by its fleet and/or staff vehicles. Council has four fully electric vehicles in its fleet, including one light commercial vehicle and an electric bus, as well as 10 plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and many hybrid electric vehicles. Council recently endorsed its Light Vehicle Policy, to increase council's ambition in transitioning its fleet to low or no carbon options. Council is also exploring a longer-term fleet transition in partnership with the Northern Alliance for Greenhouse action.

Councils Environmentally Sustainable Design policy of 2018 set the requirement that natural gas appliances should not be used for new council buildings, or in redevelopments. This is exemplified by the Northcote Aquatic and Recreation Centre (NARC) Redevelopment Project will be one of the first all-electric aquatic centres with indoor and outdoor pools. The project is targeting world class sustainability outcomes and a 6-star Green Star certification. Council is also progressing the retrofitting of buildings to reduce gas consumption. One facility was upgraded in 2020-21 to decommission an LPG-fired boiler and replace it with a high efficiency VRV air-conditioning system.

Sustainable Procurement

A strong sustainable procurement policy encourages suppliers to council to reduce their own emissions, thereby reducing council's indirect emissions. A recent example of this is council's contract for household recycling collection services, where the contractor offsets the emissions from transport fuel associated with completed the collection runs for council. Further opportunities remain to tighten council's approach to sustainable procurement and raise the ambition, in order to generate further emission reductions.

Emissions over time

This year, Council reduced its operational emissions by approximately 10% compared to the base year of 2019-20. The primary reason for this was the increased impact of COVID-19 restrictions in 2020-21 compared to 2019-20. COVID-19 restrictions resulted in the closure of many Council facilities for significant periods of time and many staff working from home. This contributed to lower facility energy and water use, less staff commuting and less waste generation. This was somewhat offset by emissions attributable to staff working from home.

Other contributors to the reduction in emissions included the completion of commissioning of two large solar systems, the completion of significant lighting upgrade projects and reductions in supply chain emissions from specific suppliers.

Table 1

Emissions since base year		
	Base year: 2019-20	Current year: 2020-21
Total tCO2e	15,740.2	14,099.5

Emissions reduction actions

The main contributions to the reduction in emissions in 2020-21 are summarised in the below table. As explained below the impact of COVID-19 restrictions was the primary driver of emissions reduction compared to the base year.

Emission source	Previous reporting period		This reporting period		% change from previous year activity data	% Contribution to inventory	Reason for change	Detailed reason for change
	Activity Data	Total Emissions (kg CO2e)	Activity Data	Total Emissions (kg CO2e)				
Concrete, cement and plaster Products	142000	140281	714926	703846	403%	5%	economy of scale	Significant increase in volume of concrete used for footpath renewal program as part of COVID stimulus.
Total net electricity emissions (Market based)	8298985	8298985	7048652	7048652	-15%	51%	increased renewable energy	Primarily due to COVID-19 shutdowns of facilities, but also significant increase in renewable energy generation and energy efficiency projects
Natural Gas VIC (metro) (GJ)	46474	2576046	38802	2154651	-17%	16%	energy efficiency measures	Primarily due to COVID-19 shutdowns of facilities, but also some energy efficiency measures

There were also significant reductions in emissions from staff commuting and from contractor fuel use for waste services. To the contrary, emissions due to energy use of staff working from home contributed 4% of this year's

inventory.

Emissions summary (inventory)

Table 2

Emission source category	tonnes CO_2-e
Construction materials and services	762.440
Electricity*	7,048.652
ICT services and equipment	92.029
Land and sea transport (km)	202.786
Land and sea transport (fuel)	2,057.817
Office equipment & supplies	176.594
Postage, courier and freight	171.366
Professional Services	217.216
Stationary energy	2,173.327
Waste	173.680
Water	80.559
Working from home	538.816
Total Net Emissions	13,695.281

**Electricity emissions calculated using the market-based methodology*

Uplift factors

Table 3

Reason for uplift factor	tonnes CO_2-e
Cleaning chemicals – emission source unquantified and requires uplift	27.575
Pesticides – emission source unquantified and requires uplift	27.575
Refrigerants – emission source unquantified and requires uplift	68.476
Contractor fuel use (non-waste collection services) – emission source unquantified and requires uplift	131.125
Garden/green waste and construction/demolition waste – emission source unquantified and requires uplift	149.533
Total footprint to offset (uplift factors + net emissions)	14,099.566

Carbon neutral products

Not applicable.

Electricity summary

Electricity was calculated using a market-based approach.

Market-based approach summary

Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO2e)	Renewable %
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	622,697	0	7%
Total non-grid electricity	**622,697**	**0**	**7%**
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs retired)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	1,560,272	0	0%
Residual Electricity	6,684,230	7,172,717	18%
Total grid electricity	**8,244,502**	**7,172,717**	**18%**
Total Electricity Consumed (grid + non grid)	**8,867,199**	**7,172,717**	**25%**
Electricity renewables	2,182,969	0	
Residual Electricity	6,684,230	7,172,717	
Exported on-site generated electricity	**159,058**	**-124,065**	
Emission Footprint (kgCO2e)		7,048,652	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**24.62%**
Mandatory	**17.60%**
Voluntary	**0.00%**
Behind the meter	**7.02%**
Total renewables	**7,049**

Location-based approach summary

Location-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO2e)
ACT	0	0
NSW	0	0
SA	0	0
Vic	8,244,502	8,986,507
Qld	0	0
NT	0	0
WA	0	0
Tas	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	**8,244,502**	**8,986,507**
ACT	0	0
NSW	0	0
SA	0	0
Vic	622,697	0

Qld	0	0
NT	0	0
WA	0	0
Tas	0	0
Non-grid electricity (Behind the meter)	**622,697**	**0**
Total Electricity Consumed	**8,867,199**	**8,986,507**

Emission Footprint (TCO2e)	**8,987**

4. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets strategy

Offset purchasing strategy: In arrears	
1. Total offsets previously forward purchased and banked for this report	460
2. Total emissions liability to offset for this report	14,100
3. Net offset balance for this reporting period	13,640
4. Total offsets to be forward purchased to offset the next reporting period	Zero
5. Total offsets required for this report	14,100

Co-benefits

Chongqing Longshui 8MW Hydro Power Project

This project relates to 42.6% of the total amount of offsets purchased and retired for this reporting period.

The electricity generated by this Run of River Hydro Power Project reduces the local region's reliance on thermal coal generation. It feeds into the Central China Power Grid and reduces 27,000 tonnes of GHG emissions annually. This project contributes primarily to 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Yarra Yarra Biodiversity Corridor (stapled voluntary offset)

Council purchased 500 Biodiverse Reforestation Carbon Offsets (BRCOs) from the Yarra Yarra Biodiversity Corridor project, that are stapled to the above Hydro Power Project offsets. These make up 3.6% of the total amount of offsets purchased and retired for this reporting period (incorporated in the 42.6% for Hydro Power Project offsets)

The Yarra Yarra Biodiversity project contributes to seven Sustainable Development Goals including:

- SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being
  Contribution to the positive mental health and well-being of indigenous communities.
- SDG 4: Quality Education
  Provision of job-specific training sessions and inductions for local employees.
- SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
  Lowering salinity in both ground and surface waters over the project's life.
- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
  Creation of 400+ jobs, over 50 indigenous roles and more than 80 businesses have been engaged.
- SDG 13: Climate Action
  At least 967,695 tonnes of CO2-e will be sequestered during the project's lifetime.
- SDG 15: Life on Land

The biodiverse plantings of native trees and shrubs contain over 30 species of conservation significance.

- SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals
  Partnerships with 11 local and national organisations have been formed from the project.

Wind bundle project in Maharashtra by Sispara (Maharashtra State, India)

This project relates to 42.3% of the total amount of offsets purchased and retired for this reporting period.

This wind power project displaces fossil fuel energy generation with renewable energy in India's Northeast grid and there are also several co-benefits. Distributed across 9 villages, the project has added jobs to an otherwise agricultural area which has also seen wider socio-economic benefits associated with electrification of the local area. This project contributes primarily to 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Inner Mongolia Ximeng Zheligentu Wind Farm (Xilinguole, Inner Mongolia, China)

This project relates to 7.1% of the total amount of offsets purchased and retired for this reporting period.

This wind power project displaces fossil fuel energy generation with renewable energy in an under-invested region. The local community has benefitted from the creation of over a dozen jobs, while avoiding 104,000 tonnes of emissions per annum. This project contributes primarily to 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Haikou Rural Methane Digesters Project (Hainan Province, China)

This project relates to 3.6% of the total amount of offsets purchased and retired for this reporting period.

15,555 biogas digesters have been constructed in farming households. These capture pig manure and food waste which decay anaerobically. With each house having an average of 2.5 pigs, enough biogas is created to meet each household's thermal energy demand, improving living conditions, saving money and preventing methane escaping into the atmosphere. This project contributes primarily to 10 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

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 (TCO2-e)**	**Quantity used for previous reporting periods**	**Quantity banked for future reporting periods**	**Quantity used for this reporting period claim**	**Percentage of total (%)**
Wind bundle project in Maharashtra by Sispara	VCUs	VERRA	24 May 2021	9 8457-21873702-21888901-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1660-01012019-31102019-0	2019	15,200	14,740	0	460	3.3%
Wind bundle project in Maharashtra by Sispara	VCUs	VERRA	8 Nov 2021	8457-21866482-21871981-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1660-01012019-31102019-0	2019	5,500	0	0	5,500	39.0%
Wind bundle project in Maharashtra by Sispara	VCUs	VERRA	8 Nov 2021	8457-21857521-21858141-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1660-01012019-31102019-0	2019	621	0	0	621	4.4%
Chongqing	VCUs	VERRA	8 Nov	10172-	2013	6,000	0	0	6,000	42.6%

Longshui 8MW Hydro Power Project			2021	190866882-190872881-VCS-VCU-291-VER-CN-1-667-01012013-31122013-0						
Inner Mongolia Ximeng Zheligentu Wind Farm Phase I Project	VCUs	VERRA	8 Nov 2021	9651-115162780-115163779-VCS-VCU-259-VER-CN-1-849-01012018-20072018-0	2018	1,000	0	0	1,000	7.1%
1.6 MW Bundled Rice Husk Based Cogeneration Plant by M/s Milk food Limited (MFL) in Patiala (Punjab) & Moradabad (U.P) Districts	VCUs	VERRA	9 Nov 2021	10168-190798833-190798851-VCS-VCU-291-VER-IN-1-784-01012018-31122018-0	2018	19	0	0	19	0.1%
Haikou Rural Methane Digesters Project in Hainan Province	GS VER	Gold Standard	8 Nov 2021	GS1-1-CN-GS2664-4-2016-19356-21070-21569	2016	500	0	0	500	3.5%
								Total offsets retired this report and used in this report	**14,100**	
								Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports	0	

Additional offsets cancelled for purposes other than 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 (TCO2-e)**	**Purpose of cancellation**	
Yarra Yarra Biodiversity Corridor	BRCO (Biodiverse Reforestation Carbon Offset Units) stapled to VCS	Carbon Neutral	8 Nov 2021	N/A	N/A	500	To enhance the co-benefits associated with the City of Darebin's carbon offset procurement.	

Type of offset units	**Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)**	**Percentage of Total**
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	500	3.6%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	13,600	96.4%

5. USE OF TRADE MARK

Table 8

Description where trademark used	Logo type
Not applicable	

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Not applicable

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.

Table 9

Relevance test					
Excluded emission sources	*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.*
Accommodation & outdoor events	No	No	No	Yes	No
Downstream transportation & distribution	No	No	No	No	No
Other purchased goods and services	Yes	No	No	No	No
Waste disposal (community)	Yes	No	No	No	No

APPENDIX 2

Non-quantified emissions for organisations

Table 10

Non-quantification test				
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*
Business travel (Flights)	Yes	No	No	No
Business travel (personal vehicles & public transport)	Yes	No	No	No
Chemicals (cleaning)	No	Yes	No	No
Construction materials and services	Yes	No	No	No
Food & catering	Yes	No	No	No
Oils and lubricants	Yes	No	No	No
Pesticides & horticultural products	No	No	Yes	No
Refrigerants	No	No	Yes	No
Transport fuels (contractor non-waste collection services)	No	No	Yes	No
Waste disposal (corporate garden & green waste)	No	Yes	No	No

Waste disposal (corporate construction & demolition waste)	No	Yes	No	No