



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT


MOONEE VALLEY CITY COUNCIL

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION

FY2022–23

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Moonee Valley City Council
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023 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 Date 19 March 2024</p>



Australian Government
**Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water**

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Version August 2023.



1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	7,385 tCO ₂ -e
OFFSETS USED	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	100%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Moonee Valley City Council
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	27 October 2022 for the 2021-22 financial year Sue Oliver Ironbark Sustainability Next technical assessment due: 2025-26

Contents

1. Certification summary	3
2. Carbon neutral information	4
3. Emissions boundary	6
4. Emissions reductions	7
5. Emissions summary	10
6. Carbon offsets	12
7. Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary	15
Appendix A: Additional Information	16
Appendix B: Electricity summary	17
Appendix C: Inside emissions boundary	21
Appendix D: Outside emissions boundary	22

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”, by adopting the *Moonee Valley Greenhouse Strategy 2010* where zero net emissions was defined as, “the net emissions are equal to zero through the acquisition and retirement of carbon offsets.” In 2018, Council endorsed its long-term strategy *MV2040*, with a target to: reduce [direct] emissions from Council operations by 95 per cent by 2040. Through *MV2040 Action Plan – Green (2020)*, Council again endorsed achieving zero net carbon emissions from Council operations by 2020 by a combination of reducing corporate carbon emissions and the purchase of carbon offsets. Also, through this Plan, Council committed to: achieve carbon neutral certification for Council operations through the National Climate Active Standard.

This carbon neutral certification is for the business operations of Moonee Valley City Council (ABN 54 651 216 324) for financial year 2022/23.

Council has been carbon neutral certified under the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations since financial year 2019/20, with a baseline year of 2018/19.

Organisation description

Moonee Valley City Council is an inner metropolitan local government area of Melbourne, Victoria, located between 4 km and 13 km northwest of central Melbourne.

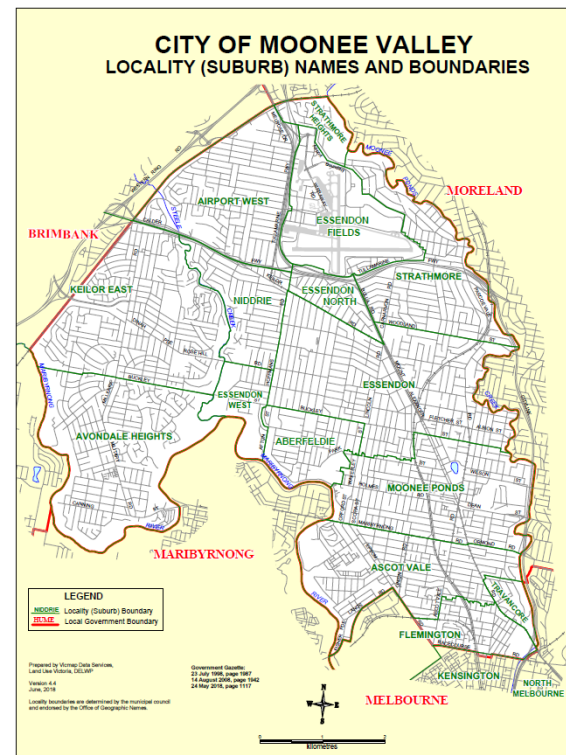
The City of Moonee Valley comprises approximately 43 square kilometres of land and encompasses the suburbs of Aberfeldie, Airport West, Ascot Vale, Avondale Heights, Essendon, Essendon North, Essendon West, Flemington, Keilor East, Moonee Ponds, Niddrie, Strathmore, Strathmore Heights, Travancore, and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

In 2021, Moonee Valley’s resident population was estimated to be 122,965 people, with 50,837 households. This population is forecast to grow by 1.1% each year to 161,660 in 2046.

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 is responsible for range of functions that provide governance and management for the local area. 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 three leisure and aquatic centres at Keilor East, Ascot Vale and Moonee Ponds, 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.

The services provided by Council include property, economic, human, recreational and cultural services. The 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.

The majority of Council's services and administrative functions are undertaken from within a central administrative building, named the Civic Centre, in Moonee Ponds. Additional operational functions are performed at several sites and facilities located throughout the municipality, including the Works Depot and Waste Transfer Station in Aberfeldie.

The Council currently owns/leases approximately 270 buildings including, 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.

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

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

The organisation boundary approach is operational control.

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 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.

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

Accommodation and facilities
Construction materials and services
Electricity consumption
Machinery and vehicles (fuel)
Postage, courier and freight
Professional services
Refrigerants
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)
Transport (air)
Transport (land and sea)
Corporate waste
Water
Employee working from home
Office equipment and supplies

Non-quantified

Purchased goods and services
Vehicle refrigerants

Optionally included

Nil

Outside emissions boundary

Excluded

- Community waste to landfill
- Employee commuting
- Council owned facilities under lease where leasee has full operational control in delivering non-Council services and pays the utility bills
- Contractor corporate emissions
- Outdoor events

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Moonee Valley City Council long-term strategy: [MV2040](#)

In June 2018, Council endorsed its long-term strategic plan MV2040, which has the following Strategic Direction and target under the 'Green theme':

- Strategic Direction 13: A city that is low carbon
- Target: 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.

[MV2040 Action Plan - Green](#)

The MV2040 supporting implementation plan *MV2040 Action Plan – Green* (endorsed by Council in 2020), provides details on the initiatives (items) to address the 'green theme' actions. It sets out 28 items for Council to implement to address the actions under *Strategic Direction 13: A city that is low carbon*, which aims to reduce both corporate and community emissions. Council has committed to these initiatives (items) to reduce corporate emissions in accordance with this Strategic Direction as outlined in *MV2040 Action Plan – Green*:

- **Target: achieve zero net emissions from Council operations by 2020**
Progress: Action completed – In February 2021, Council achieved this target of carbon neutrality for its operations (2019/20) through Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations.
- **Item 1: Procure 100 per cent renewable electricity for Council's operations in the next electricity contract**
Time: 2020-2021.
Progress: Action completed – 100 per cent renewable electricity supply contract commenced on 1 July 2021 (sourced from two wind farms in regional Victoria), which reduced Council's operational emissions by approximately 56 per cent. The electricity was procured through the Victorian Energy Collaboration (VECO), a joint 100 per cent renewable electricity contract with 51 Victorian councils. This is the second Statement under this electricity contract which ends on 31 December 2031.
- **Item 3: Continue to prioritise electric over gas infrastructure in new and existing Council buildings in accordance with internal guidelines**
Time: Ongoing.
Progress: Latest designs of new Council buildings are now all-electric. In 2022/23, assessed 11 Council buildings to transition from gas to electric from 2023/24, with budget allocated for this transition.

- Item 4: Install solar systems on Council and community buildings**

Time: Ongoing.

Progress: In 2022/23, installed 200kW of solar PV on Ascot Vale Leisure Centre, 31kW on Avondale Heights Sports Club and 12kW at Buckley Park Tennis Club. These buildings are Council owned and leased but not within Council's operational boundary but assist with reducing the community's carbon emissions. This takes the total rooftop solar power installed on Council owned facilities to over 1,000kW.
- Item 9: Implement energy efficient retrofits for Council's buildings and facilities**

Time: Ongoing.

Progress: Budget allocated for 2023/24 for a range of initiatives to improve energy efficiency in Council buildings.
- 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.

Progress: In 2022/23 the Flemington Library re-development incorporated a solar reflective roof, substantial ceiling insulation and solar PV. ESD advice was provided through the design of the re-developed Ascot Vale Library to improve the environmental performance of the building.
- Item 19: Work with VicRoads and other partners, and seek funding to upgrade major roads lighting to LED and other smarter technologies.**

Time: Ongoing.

Progress: None since last report.
- Item 20: Update Council's Fleet Policy to transition to low and zero emissions vehicles.**

Time: Ongoing.

Progress: In 2022/23 prepared a funding application under the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) Future Fuels Fund, for electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure for Council fleet and purchase of heavy fleet EVs, to support the transition of Council's fleet to electric from 2024/25.

Emissions reduction actions

Council has a target of 95 per cent reduction in emissions from Council operations by 2040 (MV2040 Strategic Plan). In 2022/23, the following emission reduction actions were taken:

- 100 per cent renewable electricity** - in May 2021, Council entered into a 9.5-year 100 per cent renewable electricity contract for all of Council's operations, with supply starting 1 July 2021. The 100 per cent renewable energy is sourced from two wind farms in regional Victoria. FY 2022/23 is the second year of activity under this contract and it reduces Council's carbon emissions by approximately 7,200 tonnes or 56 per cent per year.

- **Zero emissions transport** – following a consultants' review in 2021/22 of Council's fleet needs to prepare to transition to zero emissions, further consultants were engaged in 2022/23 to:
 - design electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure required at Council's Depot and Civic Centre; and
 - develop specifications and costs estimates of the type of heavy (trucks) and light passenger (cars and vans) EVs to meet Council's needs. This work is to assist with the transition of Council's fleet to zero emissions vehicles.
- **Solar power on Council buildings** – over a number of years, solar PV systems have been installed on 33 Council owned and operated buildings. These solar PV systems generated 850 MWh of electricity in 2022/23 and approximately 60 per cent was used for Council's own daily operations.

In 2022/23, a further three solar PV systems were installed by Council on Council owned but leased facilities - Buckley Park Tennis Club (12kW) and Avondale Heights Sports Club (31kW). A further 200kW was installed at Ascot Vale Leisure Centre. All three sites are not within Council's operational boundary for carbon neutral certification but assist with reducing community carbon emissions.

- **Transitioning from gas to electric in Council buildings** – a business case was developed in 2022/23 to scope a program of works to replace gas equipment in Council owned and operated facilities (within the emissions boundary) with electric equipment. A consultant was engaged to scope the works required to transition 11 buildings off gas. Council endorsed this work to continue, through the allocation of funding in 2023/24.
- **Sustainable Procurement** - Council has continued to improve its procurement practices and requirements for large service provider contractors. Choosing products based on their social and environmental credentials reduces Council's emissions and also demonstrates leadership to make changes in the market. In 2022/23, Council has supported its leisure facility management service provider (Belgravia Health and Leisure Group) to obtain Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification for the Services at Ascot Vale Leisure Centre (for 2020-21), a major Council leisure facility. This was a Council requirement of the contract. This leisure centre was previously within Council's emissions boundary. This is the first Council contractor to obtain carbon neutral certification as part of a contract requirement.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Base year:	2018-19	13,316	13,320
Year 1:	2019-20	10,853	10,857
Year 2:	2020-21	12,049	12,053
Year 3:	2021-22	5,661	5,723
Year 4:	2022-23	7,304	7,385

Significant changes in emissions

Emission source name	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Detailed reason for change
Natural Gas VIC (metro) (GJ)	1,251	2,040	Responding to community feedback, Council resolved to extend the use of the heated outdoor pool at the Keilor East Leisure Centre throughout the year on a trial basis. This represented an additional seven months of gas heating.
Diesel oil post-2004 (Council Fleet)	716	972	Increase of Council fleet diesel consumption (15%) attributed to easing of post Covid-19 restrictions, increased fleet use to clean up Maribyrnong River flood damage in October 2022 and change to diesel emissions factor in inventory.
Diesel oil post-2004 (GJ) (Contracted waste collections)	1,149	1,478	Council included the emissions of its contracted hard waste collection service for the first time in its calculations (resulted in 5% increase in contractor fuel consumption) and change to diesel emissions factor in inventory.

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products, services, buildings or precincts

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Belgravia Health & Leisure Group Pty Ltd	Ascot Vale Leisure Centre

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Sum of scope 1 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of scope 2 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of scope 3 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of total emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50
Construction materials and services	0.00	0.00	596.88	596.88
Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	6.63	6.63
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	66.75	66.75
Professional services	0.00	0.00	35.97	35.97
Refrigerants	217.36	0.00	0.00	217.36
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	1,892.70	0.00	146.92	2,039.62
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)	1.21	0.00	1.57	2.77
Transport (air)	0.00	0.00	2.53	2.53
Transport (land and sea)	2,180.31	0.00	538.17	2,718.47
Waste	0.00	0.00	985.98	985.98
Water	0.00	0.00	495.18	495.18
Employee working from home	0.00	0.00	116.27	116.27
Office equipment and supplies	0.00	0.00	18.55	18.55
Total	4,291.57	0.00	3,012.89	7,304.46

Uplift factors

An uplift factor is an upwards adjustment to the total carbon inventory to account for relevant emissions that cannot 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 (vehicle refrigerants); uplift to account for non-quantified sources where data is unavailable	7.3
Purchased goods and services; uplift to account for non-quantified sources where data is unavailable	73.0
Total of all uplift factors	80.3
Total emissions footprint to offset <i>(total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)</i>	7,385

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emissions to offset is 7,385 t CO₂-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 7,385 tonnes. Of the total eligible offsets used, 3,113 tonnes were previously banked and 4,272 tonnes were newly purchased and retired. 794 tonnes are remaining and have been banked for future use.

Co-benefits

Moonee Valley City Council's carbon offsets and co-benefits for 2022/23 include:

- 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 42 per cent of the total amount of offsets purchased and retired for this reporting period.

- The **53.75 MW Bundled Wind Power Project in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka by KBD Group**, India, harnesses the wind power potential that exists across barren, non-agrarian hilly areas in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

There are five individual Project participants from various industries who have set up wind turbines which are bundled in this Project.

The project consists of 53 wind turbines (20 x 1500 kW Suzlon, 20 x 600 kW Suzlon, 4 x 1250 kW Suzlon and 9 x 750 kW Vesta) with a total installed capacity of 53.75 MW.

The electricity generated is sold to the Karnataka and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Boards in the INDIAN Grid, which has an emission intensity of 0.9269 tCO₂e/ MWh.

The project installed higher capacity wind turbines which helped demonstrate the reliability of large capacity wind turbines. This encouraged higher levels of investment as well as research and development in higher capacity turbines with improved efficiency.

The project created employment opportunities for the local community during construction and operation. The local workforce's technical skills and knowledge has improved, leading to increased capacity and knowledge building.

The infrastructure in and around the project area has been improved due to project activities, including development of the road network and improvement of electricity availability in the region. It has led to increased investment into a developing region which otherwise would not have happened.

The generated electricity improves the grid frequency and availability of electricity to local consumers, helping overcome the supply/ demand gap which causes problems like unreliable electricity and brown outs.

Improved electricity supply provides new opportunities for industries and other economic activities to be set-up in the area, resulting in greater local employment and overall development.

The project helps reduce air pollutants (especially NO_x, SO_x and particulates) by displacing fossil fuel generation.

- The **Bundled Solar Power Project by Vector Green Energy Private Limited Project** has a total installed capacity of 105 MW at 3 sites (15 MW, 50 MW and 40 MW) across 2 Indian states (Telangana and Andhra Pradesh). The project produces over 169 GWh annually, supplying the Indian Grid which has an emissions intensity of 0.9653 tCO_{2e}/MWh. The PV project will use over 1,000,000 solar PV modules.

The Project helps reduce the electricity demand/ supply gap that exists in both States, helping improve the reliability and quality of the electricity grid. This helps economic activity in the area.

The Project reduces India's reliance on foreign sourced fuels and local fossil fuels and reduces air pollution.

Permanent and temporary employment opportunities for local skilled and unskilled people helps improve their economic conditions. It brings additional investment to the region and is contributing towards infrastructure development in the region.

Generating electricity using renewable energy reduces GHG emissions as well as SO_x, NO_x and particulates associated with the conventional thermal power generation.

The Project acts to promote the uptake of solar PV power and helps encourage others to develop similar projects.

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active carbon neutral certification											
Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Stapled quantity	Eligible quantity retired (tCO ₂ -e)	Eligible quantity used for previous reporting periods	Eligible quantity used for other reports or banked	Eligible quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total (%)
AAC Block Project By Aerocon Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.	VCU	VERRA	2 June 2021	9199-74011694-74017072-VCS-VCU-1423-VER-IN-4-1549-15072014-31122014-0	2014		5,379	1,774	1,154*	2,451	33%
AAC Block Project By Aerocon Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.	VCU	VERRA	2 June 2021	9198-74009147-74009808-VCS-VCU-1423-VER-IN-4-1549-01012015-31122015-0	2015		662	0	0	662	9%
Bundled wind power, KBD Group, India	VCU	VERRA	23 Nov 2023	13884-532437830-532439496-VCS-VCU-291-VER-IN-1-724-01012013-01122013-0	2013		1,667	0	0	1,667	23%
Bundled Solar Power Vector Green Energy, India	VCU	VERRA	23 Nov 2023	8342-10136908-10140306-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1770-23052018-31122018-0	2018		3,399	0	794	2,605	35%
Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report										7,385	
Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports									794		

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	7,385	100%

*This quantity of 1,154t of offsets has been attributed to the FY 2022-23 Carbon Neutral Services Certification of Ascot Vale Leisure Centre (owned by Council and managed by Belgravia Leisure) under a separate Carbon Neutral Services Certification managed by Belgravia Leisure

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)* 5,444

* 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	Project location	Eligible unit type	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Fuel source	Quantity (MWh)
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 2 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	Clean Energy Regulator	21 Feb 2023	WD00VC37	850320-853090	2022	Wind	2,771
Dundonnell Wind Farm - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	Clean Energy Regulator	11 Aug 2023	WD00VC37	39245-43925	2023	Wind	4,681
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									5,444¹

¹Council surrendered 7,452 LGCs as part of their FY2022-23 Climate Active organisation certification. 5,444 of these units were used for Council's organisational certification in that reporting period, after accounting for electricity consumption matched with renewables through the Large-scale Renewable Energy Target. A portion of the remaining LGCs – 1,411 have been claimed by Belgravia Health & Leisure Group as part of the separate service certification for FY2022-23 of Ascot Vale Leisure Centre. Any LGCs leftover will not be carried forward for future reporting periods.

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

There are two international best-practice methods for calculating electricity emissions – the location-based method and the market-based method. Reporting electricity emissions under both methods is called dual reporting.

Dual reporting of electricity emissions is useful, as it provides different perspectives of the emissions associated with a business's electricity usage.

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.

For this certification, electricity emissions have been set by using the **market-based approach**

Market-based approach summary			
Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Renewable percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	480,029	0	7%
Total non-grid electricity	480,029	0	7%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	5,444,000	0	76%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Climate Active precinct/building (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building (LRET)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCS surrendered)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (LRET)	0	0	0%
Electricity products jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	1,260,314	0	18%
Residual Electricity	-515	-492	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	7,184,343	0	100%
Total grid electricity	6,703,799	0	93%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	7,183,828	0	100%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	-515	-492	
Scope 2	-455	-435	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	-60	-58	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	100.01%
Mandatory	17.54%
Voluntary	75.78%
Behind the meter	6.68%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	-0.43
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	-0.06
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	0.00
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	0.00
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	0.00

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

Location-based approach summary						
Location-based approach	Activity Data (kWh) total	Under operational control			Not under operational control	
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	100%	(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	6,703,799	6,703,799	5,698,229	469,266	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	6,703,799	6,703,799	5,698,229	469,266	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	480,029	480,029	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	480,029	480,029	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	7,183,828					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	5,698.23
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	469.27
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	5,698.23
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	469.27
Total emissions liability	6,167.50

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts	Electricity consumed in Climate Active certified building/precinct (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
N/A	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their building or precinct certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the building/precinct under the market based method is outlined as such in the market based summary table.

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

Climate Active carbon neutral product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
N/A	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their electricity product certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location-based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the electricity product under the market-based method is outlined as such in the market based summary table.

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following emissions sources have been assessed as relevant, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. 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	Justification reason
Purchased goods and services	Data unavailable but uplift applied
Fugitive emissions - vehicle refrigerants	Data unavailable but uplift applied

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 one (1) year. It is expected that examples of emission sources from Council suppliers that would meet the relevance criteria could include:

- construction contractor cement/concrete use.
- other resource use not yet identified

Council will review contracts for vehicle air conditioning maintenance, and either request current contractors provide refrigerate gas data ongoing and/or include this requirement in future contracts within one (1) year.

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to this organisation'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.

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Community waste to landfill	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: Community waste to landfill could be of the order of 50,000 to 100,000 t-CO₂-e, which is large compared to the total emissions from Council's operational electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (4,761 t-CO₂-e).</p> <p>Influence: On balance, Council operations do not have direct influence on the emissions from this source, including what community dispose of to landfill, nor by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business.</p> <p>Risk: On balance, since Council does not own or operate any landfill facilities, Council does not directly carry the associated risk.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider community waste a relevant source of emissions from Council operations.</p> <p>Outsourcing: Council operations have not undertaken this activity in recent times within our emissions boundary and many comparable organisations do not undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>
Employee commuting	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: Unknown but could potentially be significant compared to the total emissions from Council's operational electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (4,761 t-CO₂-e).</p> <p>Influence: On balance, Council operations do not have direct influence on the emissions from this source, including how staff travel to work nor how far they travel.</p> <p>Risk: N/A. Council operations do not carry the risk associated with staffs' chosen mode of transport to work, distance travelled or emissions generated.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider staff commute a relevant source of emissions from Council operations.</p> <p>Outsourcing: N/A</p>
Council owned facilities under lease where leasee has full operational control in delivering non-Council	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: Unknown but could potentially be significant compared to the total emissions from Council's operational electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (4,761 t-CO₂-e).</p> <p>Influence: On balance, Council operations do not have direct influence on the emissions from this source, including how lessor's use and/or maintain and/or develop (depending on the lease) their facilities.</p>

services and pays the utility bills					
Contractor corporate emissions	Y	N	N	N	N
Outdoor Events	N	Y	N	N	N

Risk: N/A. Council operations do not carry the risk associated with how lessor's chose to operate and/or maintain and/or develop (depending on the lease) their facilities provided it is within the scope of the lease.

Stakeholders: On balance, key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider leased facilities a relevant source of emissions from Council operations, noting that in many cases these are commercial tenancies.

Outsourcing: N/A

Size: Unknown but could potentially be significant compared to the total emissions from Council's operational electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (4,761 t-CO2 -e).

Influence: On balance, Council operations do not have direct influence on the emissions from this source.

Risk: N/A. On balance, Council operations do not carry the risk associated contractors' corporate emissions.

Stakeholders: On balance, key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider contractor corporate emissions a relevant source of emissions from Council operations.

Outsourcing: Council will consider emissions from outsourced services specific to Council operations where relevant but not general contractor corporate emissions which may be attributable to managing the services provided not just to Council but to many clients.

Size: Unknown but likely to be small compared to the total emissions from Council's operational electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (4,761 t-CO2 -e). Council counts generator hire for Council-run outdoor events in our inventory and it is small (<10t.).

Influence: For events run by Council, Council operations do have significant influence on the emissions from this source and have policies and procedures to reduce emission from this source when events are held by Council. There is more limited influence over events run by others with Council permission

Risk: On balance, Council operations do not carry the risk associated with these emissions.

Stakeholders: On balance, key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider outdoor events a relevant source of emissions from Council operations, particularly for events not run by Council.

Outsourcing: N/A.



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