PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

CITY OF MELBOURNE
MELBOURNE FASHION WEEK
23 – 29 OCTOBER 2023

POST-EVENT REPORT

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

CITY OF MELBOURNE

An Australian Government Initiative

Climate Active

RESPONSIBLE ENTITY NAME	City of Melbourne
NAME OF EVENT	Melbourne Fashion Week 2023
EVENT DATE(S)	23 – 29 October 2023
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.*
	Krista Milne Co-Director, Climate Change and City Resilience, City of Melbourne 06/02/2024

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

Version: August 2023

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	320 tCO_2-e
OFFSETS USED	29% VCUs, 55% ACCUs, 15% VERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	21%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: City of Melbourne
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Next technical assessment due: CY2025

Contents

2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

Event name: Melbourne Fashion Week 2023

Event dates: 23 – 29 October, 2023

Event locations: Multiple locations across Melbourne

Number of attendees: 103,017

The Climate Active event calculator was used to prepare this carbon inventory, which is based on the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Events.

Event description

Melbourne Fashion Week (M/FW) is an annual fashion festival owned and managed by the City of Melbourne and is run across multiple locations during one week in October. M/FW has been certified carbon neutral since 2018 with all runways, industry events, Vogue Fashion Night Out and various city-based fashion activations throughout the city all included under the carbon neutral certification.

The 2023 event was similar to that of 2022 where the runway program was held across multiple locations – 10 in total. The City of Melbourne favors this approach as it brings MFW to more city venues and supports Melbourne businesses in the process. Key locations included the Regent Theatre, The Lume and 101 Collins St. Fashion capsules were located across five locations and 2023 saw the introduction of 'Fashion Hubs', consisting of activations across Emporium and QV Melbourne.

Events and activations were classified for emissions reporting purposes into three tiers:

Tier one:	Events managed directly by City of Melbourne
Tier two:	Events induced by M/FW with funding but run by partner organisations and;
Tier three:	Events run by partners under the banner of M/FW but without direct financial support.

While tier three events were outside operational control of M/FW, they are still included in the scope via an uplift factor which is based on the proportion of total attendees at tier three events. An uplift factor of 5% is applied to the emissions inventory to cover tier three events again in 2023. Emissions from services are excluded from this uplift as the various services are deemed to benefit all M/FW programming. Attendee transport is also excluded from the uplift factor as the total M/FW attendance is already included in the inventory.

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 event, 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 the event'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

Electricity

Natural gas

Travel - Attendee

Travel - Flights

Accommodation (for talent and partners)

Food and drink

Waste and recycling

Florals

Construction materials

Products

Office equipment and supplies

Professional services

- Advertising and promotion
- PR and communications
- Business services
- Technical services
- Cleaning services

Non-quantified

Tier Three Events

Optionally included

N/A

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Attendee accommodation

Warehouse electricity

Water

Data collection – changes since the pre-event report

Emission source	Data collection method	Assumptions / conservative approach taken
Attendee travel	M/FW conducted a survey of 240 attendees and gatherers, detailing: 1. Mode of transport; and 2. Origin of trip (postcode) This data was then extrapolated across all attendees to tier one, two and three events. A travel attribution factor was then applied to attendees based on whether they visited the city for other reasons besides attending M/FW.	The extrapolation is representative of true travel distance. The attribution factor accurately represents the proportion of travel that can be attributed to the event versus other activities the attendee may have travelled for on that day.
Travel - flights	Data collection sheets were provided to all modeling agents, sponsors and partners to collect travel information. This included flight origin, whether it was return and, whether the flight was offset at the point of booking.	The data collection sheets are accurately filled out by all parties. M/FW staff check these documents for accuracy.
Accommodation	Accommodation information for models, sponsors and partners was collected in the same data collection sheet as above. The total number of accommodation nights attributed to M/FW and the star rating of the hotel was collected.	The data collection sheets are accurately filled out by all parties. M/FW staff check these documents for accuracy. If star rating was unknown, a default of four stars was assumed.
Food and drink	Catering costs were collected via data collection sheets. Beverage costs were categorised by type. All event sponsor and partner food and beverage product giveaways were also collected via data collection sheets.	Climate Active's food and catering emission factor was used instead of bespoke vegetarian, meat and dessert catering factors.
Electricity and natural gas	Electricity and gas bills are collected for metered sites. Where runway shows are only using a small part of a sites footprint, electrical equipment lists for the shows were collected and a total energy draw was calculated based on the energy use of the equipment as shown on technical specification brochures.	

Products	Information on all significant giveaway products were collected as part of a sponsorship agreement.	A bespoke product emissions factor was used for cosmetics.
Construction Materials	Data collection sheets were provided to all theming agents working on M/FW events and activations.	Bespoke factors for wood materials have been bundled into the construction materials and services emission factor.
Professional Services	M/FW staff provided total costs for all services procured for the event.	
Cleaning Services	M/FW staff provided total costs for all cleaning services used at M/FW venues.	This was previously excluded from the emissions boundary as it did not meet relevance parameters. In 2024, separate invoices specific to M/FW venue cleans enabled this data to be collated.

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction measures

Reduce virgin materials in fit out: We continued our work with theming and production contractors to minimise the amount of new material used in stage and activation constructions.

Sustainable transport communication: It is now well understood that attendee transport is one of the largest single emissions source for a major event. Attendees to MFW 2023 were encouraged to walk, cycle or take a tram where possible to reduce their transport emissions via information on the MFW website and ticketing portal.

Utilising local, seasonal florals: Emissions associated with flowers vary depending on their source and method of growing. While over 2,000 less flower stems were used compared with 2022 (an 84% reduction), those remaining were mostly only supplied from hot houses, which ultimately increased overall emissions.

Utilising City of Melbourne venues: While select City of Melbourne buildings are powered by 100% renewable energy in previous years, this year's program focused on supporting a greater variety of non-City of Melbourne venues, resulting in increased non-renewable energy for 2023.

Sustainable messaging: Sustainable fashion messaging greatly improved across the program, with more sustainably focused designers and partner organisations engaged and an overall increase in sustainable event content.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Significant changes in emissions – pre-event vs post-event

Emission source name	Pre-event emissions (t CO_2-e)	Post-event emissions (t CO_2-e)	Detailed reason for change
Transport (Land and Sea)	90.49	64.24	While car use was similar, taxi use decreased and walking and tram use increased.
Food	43.43	69.97	More food company sponsors provided food products for gift bags at ticketed events.

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

N/A

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Pre-event emissions totals (tCO_2-e)	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	0.96	0.00	0.00	4.18	4.18
Construction Materials and Services	1.04	0.00	0.00	24.49	24.49
Electricity	0.00	0.00	9.63	1.28	10.91
Food	43.43	0.00	0.00	69.97	69.97
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.82	9.82
Products	3.99	0.00	0.00	16.42	16.42
Professional Services	78.86	0.00	0.00	80.14	80.14
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	1.65	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.15
Transport (Air)	4.04	0.00	0.00	10.65	10.65
Transport (Land and Sea)	90.49	0.00	0.00	64.24	64.24
Waste	3.21	0.00	0.00	2.98	2.98
Bespoke construction materials and services	3.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bespoke Products: Cosmetics	6.91	0.00	0.00	11.29	11.29
Bespoke Products: Wood products	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bespoke City of Melbourne Florals	1.16	0.00	0.00	3.57	3.57
Total emissions	**240.26**	**0.14**	**9.63**	**299.03**	**308.80**
Difference between pre-event and post-event emissions	**68.54 tCO_2-e**				

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
5% uplift for all tier three events. This uplift excludes flights, accommodation and professional services, as all tier three events are small, amateur events which do not have these excluded emissions. The uplift is also not applied to attendee travel as all tier three attendees are already included in overall attendee figures.	10.69
Total of all uplift factors	10.69
Total footprint to offset *(total net emissions from summary table + total uplifts)*	**319.49**

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

The total emission to offset for this certification is 319.49 t CO2-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 320. Of the total eligible offsets used, 244 were previously banked and 206 were newly purchased and retired. 130 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

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 banked for future reporting periods**	**Eligible quantity used for this reporting period**	**Percentage of total (%)**
Grouped Hydropower Plants in Chongqing, Yunnan, Sichuan and Guizhou Provinces, P.R. China	VCU + Social Carbon	VERRA	08/06/2022	13098-471500473-471500811-VCS-VCU-785-VER-CN-1-438-28032016-25092016-1	2016		339	245	0	94	29%
*Savannah Burning Investment Ready Project - Cape York Pilot Aurukun	ACCU	ANREU	03/06/2020	3,799,427,512 - 3,799,428,511	2019-20		177	0	0	177	55%
EcoAustralia Miaoli Wind Farm traded via Infravest	VER	GSR	02/02/2024	GS1-1-TW-GS931-12-2014-4575-36489-36667	2014		179	0	130	49	15%
Stapled to Mount Sandy	ABU		31/01/2024	97290-97468	2020	179			130	49	
									Total offsets retired this report and used in this report	320	

Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports	130

* The City of Melbourne's offset provider has pre-retired all 1000 ACCUs from this project. A total of 147 units were attributed to Melbourne Knowledge Week 2021. A further 364 units are attributed to Moomba 2022, 50 units to Melbourne Knowledge Week 2022 and 262 units to Firelight Festival 2022. The remaining 177 units are retired in this report.

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	94	29%
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	177	55%
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	49	15%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

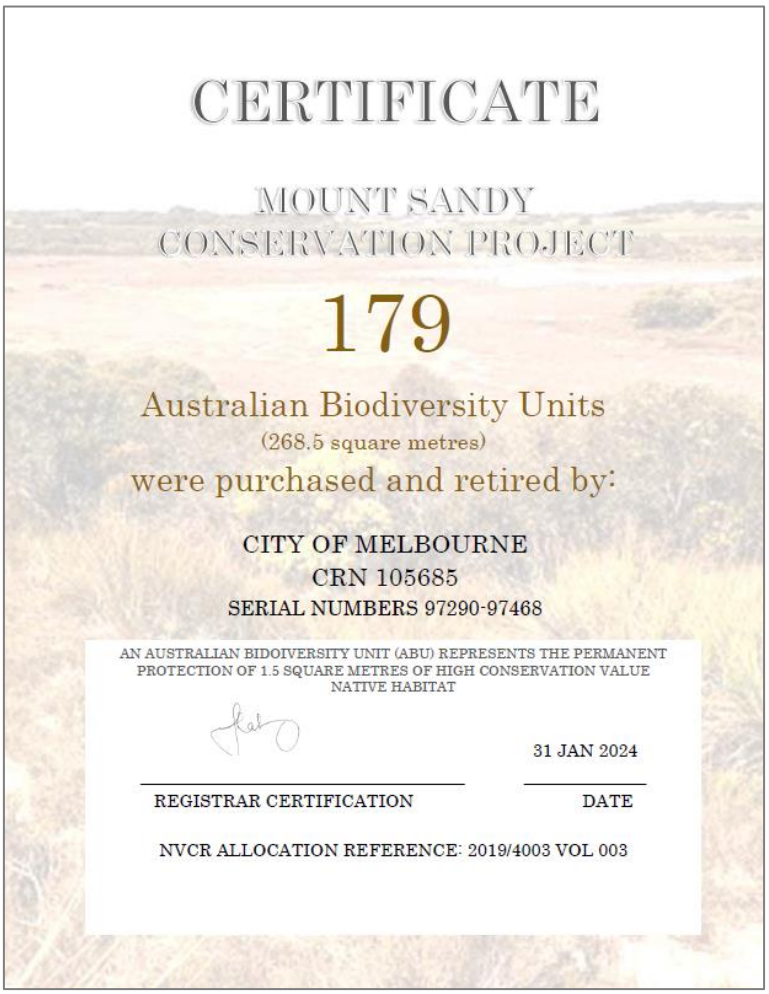
N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Stapled offsets

In the absence of affordable and readily available Australian offsets, the City of Melbourne utilized ‘stapled’ offset products. This involved ‘stapling’ or attaching one registered carbon offset unit to one other type of environmental project. This ensures that credible, defensible carbon offsetting to satisfy our carbon neutral claims while supporting critical environmental protection projects in Australia.

The Mount Sandy project ensures permanent protection for a regionally and culturally important pocket of biodiversity-rich land in partnership with its Traditional Owners. The 200-hectare project site features a unique mix of coastal shrublands and saline swamplands that provide strategic habitat for iconic native wildlife, such as the short-beaked echidna, purple-gaped honeyeater and elegant parrot. These species flourish in the protected site while native plants for revegetation are supplied by the local nursery at Raukkan Aboriginal Community, a self-governed Indigenous community 50 kilometres northwest of the project site. Raukkan community members are also employed for onsite works including vegetation monitoring and mapping, fencing, and pest and weed control.



CERTIFICATE

MOUNT SANDY
CONSERVATION PROJECT

179

Australian Biodiversity Units
(268.5 square metres)
were purchased and retired by:

CITY OF MELBOURNE
CRN 105685
SERIAL NUMBERS 97290-97468

AN AUSTRALIAN BIDOIVERSITY UNIT (ABU) REPRESENTS THE PERMANENT PROTECTION OF 1.5 SQUARE METRES OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE NATIVE HABITAT

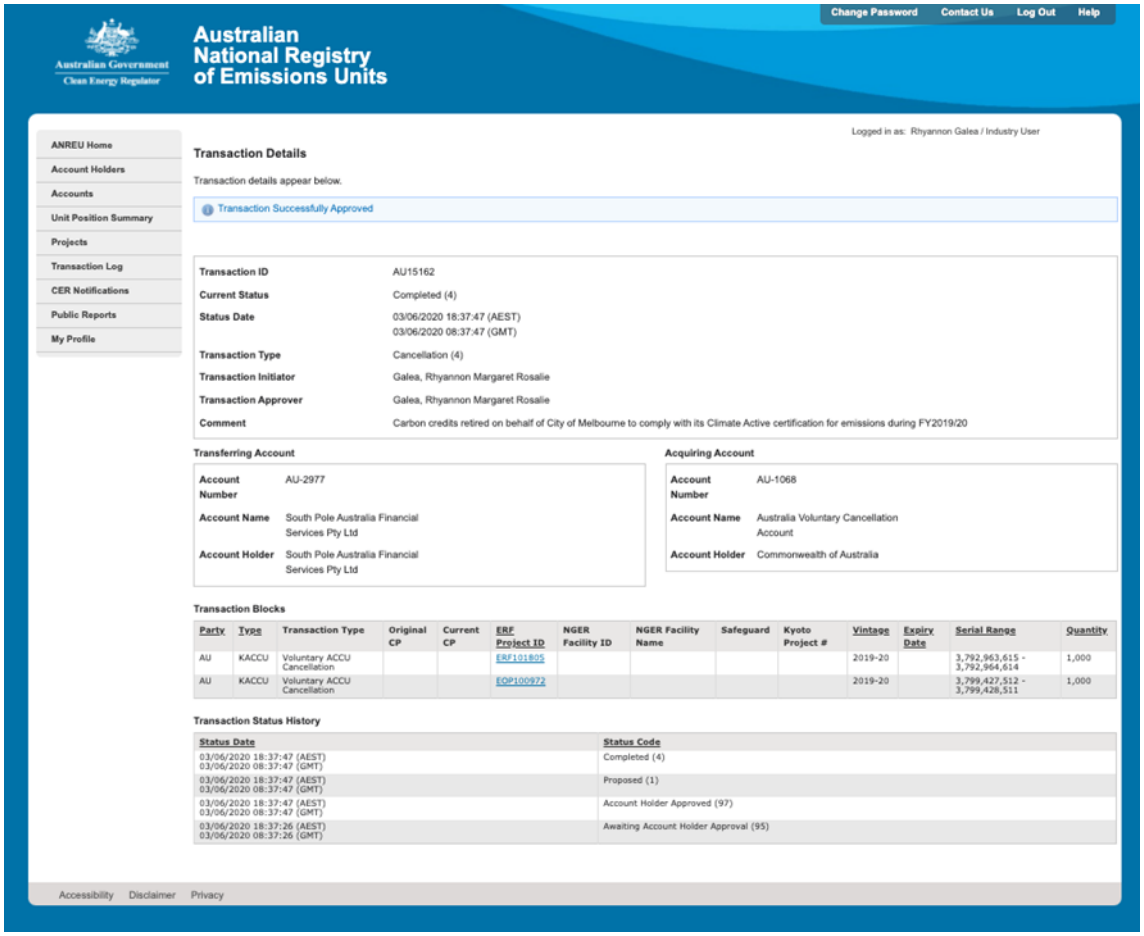
31 JAN 2024

REGISTRAR CERTIFICATION

DATE

NVCR ALLOCATION REFERENCE: 2019/4003 VOL 003

ACCU offsets



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Australian Government
Clean Energy Regulator

Australian National Registry of Emissions Units

Logged in as: Rhyannon Galea / Industry User

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Transaction Details

Transaction details appear below.

Transaction Successfully Approved

Transaction ID	AU15162
Current Status	Completed (4)
Status Date	03/06/2020 18:37:47 (AEST) 03/06/2020 08:37:47 (GMT)
Transaction Type	Cancellation (4)
Transaction Initiator	Galea, Rhyannon Margaret Rosalie
Transaction Approver	Galea, Rhyannon Margaret Rosalie
Comment	Carbon credits retired on behalf of City of Melbourne to comply with its Climate Active certification for emissions during FY2019/20

Transferring Account

Account Number	AU-2977
Account Name	South Pole Australia Financial Services Pty Ltd
Account Holder	South Pole Australia Financial Services Pty Ltd

Acquiring Account

Account Number	AU-1068
Account Name	Australia Voluntary Cancellation Account
Account Holder	Commonwealth of Australia

Transaction Blocks

Party	Type	Transaction Type	Original CP	Current CP	ERF Project ID	NGER Facility ID	NGER Facility Name	Safeguard	Kyoto Project #	Vintage	Expiry Date	Serial Range	Quantity
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			ERF101805					2019-20		3,792,963,615 - 3,792,964,614	1,000
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP100972					2019-20		3,799,427,512 - 3,799,428,511	1,000

Transaction Status History

Status Date	Status Code
03/06/2020 18:37:47 (AEST) 03/06/2020 08:37:47 (GMT)	Completed (4)
03/06/2020 18:37:47 (AEST) 03/06/2020 08:37:47 (GMT)	Proposed (1)
03/06/2020 18:37:47 (AEST) 03/06/2020 08:37:47 (GMT)	Account Holder Approved (97)
03/06/2020 18:37:26 (AEST) 03/06/2020 08:37:26 (GMT)	Awaiting Account Holder Approval (95)

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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 CO2-e)	Renewable Percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	0	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	**0**	**0**	**0%**
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	331	0	2%
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)	2,722	0	19%
Residual Electricity	11,424	10,910	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**3,052**	**0**	**21%**
Total grid electricity	**14,476**	**10,910**	**21%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**14,476**	**10,910**	**21%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**11,424**	**10,910**	
Scope 2	10,089	9,635	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	1,335	1,275	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**0**	**0**	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**21.08%**
Mandatory	**18.80%**
Voluntary	**2.28%**
Behind the meter	**0.00%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**9.63**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**1.28**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**9.63**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**1.28**
Total emissions liability (t CO_2-e)	**10.91**

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 (kg CO2-e)**	**Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO2-e)**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO2-e)**
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	14,476	14,476	12,305	1,013	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)	**14,476**	**14,476**	**12,305**	**1,013**	**0**	**0**
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	0	0	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)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**14,476**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	**12.30**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	**1.01**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**12.30**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**1.01**
Total emissions liability	**13.32**

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**
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**
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. 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.

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
Tier Three Events	Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emissions. An uplift has instead been applied.

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

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 event's electricity.
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 event's greenhouse gas risk exposure.
4. **Stakeholders** The emissions from a particular source are deemed relevant by key stakeholders.
5. **Outsourcing** The emissions are from outsourced activities that were previously undertaken within the event's boundary or from outsourced activities that are typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable events.

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Attendee accommodation	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be immaterial compared to the total footprint. **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary but comparable events may include this in their boundary. Melbourne Fashion Week is not marketed to populations outside of Melbourne.
Water	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be immaterial compared to the total footprint. **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable events do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Warehouse electricity	N	N	N	Y	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be immaterial compared to the total footprint. **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are likely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable events do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.

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