



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT


DAREBIN CITY COUNCIL

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION

FY2022-2023

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Darebin City Council
REPORTING PERIOD	Financial year 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><i>Signature here</i> </p> <p>Vanessa Petrie General Manager City Sustainability & Strategy 7 June 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	5,797.77 t CO ₂ -e
OFFSETS USED	5% ACCUs, 5% VERs, 89.5% VCUs, 0.5% CERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	99.99%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Darebin City Council
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date: 06/06/2024 Ironbark Sustainability Next technical assessment due: FY 2026

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2. 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.

This certification does not cover accommodation & outdoor events, downstream transportation & distribution, other purchased goods & services, community waste disposal.

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

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 asset 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)

Organisation description

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.

This certification does not cover accommodation & outdoor events, downstream transportation & distribution, other purchased goods & services, community waste disposal.

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 150,000 people. More than 31.4% of Darebin residents were born overseas and 32.5% use a non-English language at home¹. 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.



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 provides statutory services including state and local laws relating to matters

such as land use, planning, building, 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 2022-23:

- 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.

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 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

Asphalt & concrete (roads, footpaths)

Business travel (taxis)

Electricity (market based)

Food & catering

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)

Oils & lubricants

Pesticides

Refrigerants

Accommodation

Transport fuels (Contractor non-waste collection services)

Waste disposal (Corporate garden & green waste)

Waste disposal (construction)

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Outdoor events

Downstream transportation & distribution

Other purchased goods & services

Waste disposal (community)

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

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.

Climate Emergency Plan 2024 - 2030

Darebin has drafted a new Climate Emergency Plan, which will provide the actions that Darebin will take in the next three years with overarching goals to 2030. The revised Climate Emergency Plan will be considered for adopting by Council in July 2024.

Darebin is committed to strong climate actions as per its Council Plan 2021-2025, to assess current and future climate risks facing our community and to identify initiatives that can provide maximum protection for people, property, and the natural environment.

At the core of Council's update to the climate emergency plan was an in-depth engagement across our community. This included the diverse voices of Darebin to ensure our ambitions coincide with the needs of the community. This engagement reflects our values to create an equitable, vibrant, and connected community and included a deep and ongoing engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Information about the preparation of a new Climate Emergency Plan can be found [here](#).

VECO

Darebin led the largest emissions reduction project ever undertaken by local government in Australia – the Victorian Energy Collaboration (VECO). This was a 46 Council-strong partnership, who are all procuring 100% renewable electricity under a long-term contract. Council 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.

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 CO₂-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.

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 2023. 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
Narrandjeri Stadium	2021	100 kWp on

Northcote Aquatic & Recreation	2023	450 kWp installed on new facility to be operationalised in 2024
2023 450 kWp installed on new facility to Centre (under construction)		
Total Council Capacity to date including pre-2019 systems		712.02 kWp across 34 sites

Council is continuing to scope high priority sites for solar PV installation and is planning to gradually increase capacity over the following years. Council is also monitoring high priority sites for energy storage systems and is planning to gradually increase capacity to support the transition of the network to renewable energy.

Community Support:

Darebin households, approximately over 2200 have been supported to install Solar through the Solar Saver Program.

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.

New Council-constructed community facilities such as the redesign of Northcote Aquatic and Recreation Centre and the new Narrandjeri Multi-Sports Stadium are designed to be fully electric as well as achieve the highest Green Star ratings

Narrandjeri Stadium is a 6 Star Green Star Design and 5 star Green Star As-Built facility. Key features include a thermal labyrinth system, roof-mounted solar panels, electric vehicle charging stations and 15 StrataVault tree cells in the carpark to allow tree cover to spread without damaging the pavement

Northcote Aquatic & Recreation Centre is an all-electric 6 Star Green Star Design rated facility and currently working on achieving 6 Star Green Star as Built rating. Materials have been selected to minimise the carbon footprint of the construction and increase durability. For example, the light-weight timber structure reduces embodied carbon while offering a natural aesthetic. The facility also considered high impact passive design features that allow for energy saving such as insulation, outdoor shading and air tightness.

In addition to the above, council has undertaken several energy efficiencies projects in recent years, mainly in the areas of streetlighting, building lighting, HVAC and hot water. The Preston Town Hall electrified its heating system with high efficiency air to air heat pumps. Preston Maternal and Child Health Centre has been removed from the gas network. Reservoir Library has been removed from the gas network. In addition to the above, council has undertaken several energy efficiencies projects in recent years, mainly in the areas of streetlighting, building lighting, HVAC and hot water. The Preston Town Hall electrified its heating system with high efficiency air to air heat pumps. Preston Maternal and Child Health Centre has been removed from the gas network. Reservoir Library has been removed from the gas network.

Darebin joined forces with Councils from across Victoria to push for more sustainable design within planning requirements. On 21 July 2022, a planning scheme amendment was lodged with the State Government, seeking to introduce planning policy that elevates sustainability requirements for new buildings and encourages a move towards net zero carbon development.

Community Support:

A trial for reverse cycle air conditioning was done through the Solar Saver program. 3 households subscribed to the program that will inform the continuity of RCAC in the program.

Electric vehicles (EVs) and sustainable transport

Council recognises the need to transition its fleet and buildings to be fully electric to reduce its emissions from fuel combustion. 10 charging stations are installed at Northcote Aquatic Centre and 3 at Narrandjeri Stadium to encourage the community to also transition to electrical vehicles. Council is also working on shared mobility trials and expressions of interest to keep expanding the EV charging network within the municipality.

Council passenger fleet consists of 5 BEV, 6PHEV and 2 e-bikes. Several trials for waste trucks, and street sweepers have been undertaken and application for the Darebin context is being assessed.

Darebin joined forces with Councils from across Victoria to push for high fuel efficiency standards.

Community Support:

Darebin supported the Good Car Company bulk buy assisting the community access 22 EVs.

Free bike checks and low-cost basic bike maintenance workshops provided to the community.

We recently developed an electric vehicle charging policy to make it easier for Darebin residents to use electric vehicles. This policy can be accessed here [Electric Vehicle Charging Policy](#).

The policy provides certainty to property developers on our planning requirements for electric vehicle charging in new developments. For further information on our transport projects and consultations the community can [register for regular email updates](#)

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 collection runs for council. Further opportunities remain to tighten council's sustainable procurement and raise the ambition, to generate further emission reductions.

All the below projects and actions to tackle emissions, adaptation and resilience were in progress during the 2022/23 reporting year.

CEP	Project title	Action
Energy Efficiency	Continue energy efficiency program for council buildings	Works to include: Building Monitoring Systems, HVAC upgrades, double glazing, insulation, air-leakage control, saving on average 221tCO ₂ per year and returning \$1.40 for every \$1 spent.
	Build new buildings to a high ESD standard	A new ESD policy has been drafted to bring the standard to include the latest findings. It got CEO approval in January 2024.
Renewable Energy, Fuel Switching and Energy Transition	Support the uptake of distributed energy storage in the metro area.	Council will work to increase its own and support others increase the energy storage available in the metro area to take advantage of excess solar produced in the region. Council is currently working with Village Power to support the first community battery based on a subscription model. Council will evaluate any further opportunities to expand the local energy storage to support the energy transition to renewable energy.
	Purchase renewable energy	Council will continue to buy 100% renewable energy and will investigate how to support the community access renewable energy as well.
Zero Emissions Transport	Upgrade Council's vehicle fleet with lowest emission vehicles	Partner with others to look at public charging options

Partner with others to explore electric car share options

Explore lower emission options for heavy fleet including electric and hydrogen fuel alternatives

Keep the electrification plan of Council's vehicle fleet

Council provides salary sacrifice for staff to access electric vehicles

Supported a Bulk Buy program of EVs with the Good Car Company

Advocate for national government on high fuel efficiency standards

Increase number of staff walking, cycling and using public transport for commuting and work trips

Continue the Green Travel program, which incentivises staff to use sustainable forms of transport to commute

Continue to provide electric bikes/Myki cards for work travel

Explore trials on micromobility shared schemes.

Refresh of the Darebin Transport Strategy is complete which includes a focus on EVs.

Free bike check and low-cost basic bike maintenance workshops

Adoption of updated Northern Regional Trails Strategy completed to improve active transport connections in Melbourne's north.

Advocate for state and national government action and support.

Consumption and Waste Minimisation

Enable and support council staff to reduce their waste and consumption.

Continue to expand waste and recycling practices throughout Council buildings and venues.

Embed strong environmental procurement practices to reduce waste creation.

Continue to reduce waste from council operations.

Continue actions to reduce council's paper use
Continue to implement education on waste minimisation through staff programs, with a stronger emphasis on avoidance (i.e. reducing consumption in the first place)

Embed avoidance of consumption and minimising carbon-intensive products (including food)

Through the organisational review of all Council programs and policies embed:

- questioning and where possible avoiding consumption
- specifically reducing consumption of carbon intensive products (including food)
- providing more vegetarian and other sustainable catering options at Council-run events"

Fossil Fuel Divestment

Fossil Fuel Divestment

Actively invest with fossil-free financial institutions within the Darebin City Council Investment Policy parameters

Advocate for fossil-free financial institutions to improve their credit rating and financial rate of return.

Partner with relevant fossil fuel divestment campaigns



Adaptation and Resilience	Protect water for the environment and liveability	Implement good urban design incorporating WSUD and ESD practices and principles
	Reduce the urban heat island effect	Continue to implement Urban Forest and Green Streets strategies planting thousands of trees per year in parks and on nature strips to increase the canopy to over 25% Promote and encourage Green roofs, walls and facades Implement legislation and programs to protect significant trees Review the Open Space Strategy
Engaging the community	Maintain staff awareness programs on climate change.	Use internal communications such as e-newsletters and events to advise staff on our policies relevant to their work and how they can make practical changes to help restore a safe climate. A high percentage of staff live in Darebin and can disseminate information to broader communities.
Climate Risk	Mapping and integration of Council's climate risks	Council worked with experts and key staff on mapping councils top climate risks. We are currently working across council on mitigation strategies and building resilience

Emissions reduction actions

Climate Emergency Plan 2017-22

On 5 December 2016, Darebin Council led the world by unanimously voting to recognise we are in a state of climate emergency that requires urgent action by all levels of government. In August 2017, after extensive community consultation, this was followed by the adoption of Darebin's Climate Emergency Plan 2017-2022.

The Plan provided an overarching framework for Council's work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions both in its own operations and in the community, and to support the community to adapt and develop resilience to the impacts of climate change. By the end of 2022, Darebin will have progressed or achieved five of the six Plan's goals, shown in Table 1 below. Of the 156 actions, 74% of these actions have been delivered, 21% are in progress and only 6% have not yet been started.

Progress against the six plan goals from Darebin's Climate Emergency Plan 2017-2022

Council Operations	1.	45% reduction of gross greenhouse gas emissions by 2022 (baseline 15,740 tCO ₂ -e)	105% (4,901.39 tCO ₂ -e)	Achieved
	2.	Net greenhouse gas emissions for Council operations by 2020	Zero net emissions	Achieved
	3.	An additional 440kW of on-site renewable energy generation by 2022 (baseline 377kW)	824kW total capacity	Achieved
	4.	Negative emissions (drawdown)	n/a	Not Achieved
Community	5.	Net zero emissions (baseline 1.951 MtCO ₂ -e) by 2020	21% reductions ()	Not Achieved
	6.	Double local renewable energy generation (baseline 19MW) by 2022	54MW	Achieved

The Review can be read in full here: https://hdp-au-prod-app-dare-yoursay-files.s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/3116/6105/7362/Climate_Emergency_2017-2022_Plan_review_final.pdf.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Base year/ Year 1:	2019-20	15,281.77	15,740.20
Year 2:	2020-21	13,695.28	14,099.57
Year 3:	2021-22	4,455.05	4,870.76
Year 4:	2022-23	5,426.70	5,797.76

Significant changes in emissions

Council has reduced its operational emissions by 69% compared to the base year of 2019-20

Emission source name	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Detailed reason for change
Diesel oil post-2004	1,392	1,746	Q1 and Q2 of 2021-22 reporting period held lockdowns, Minimising staff mobility was essential and mandatory during this period

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
N/A	

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 (t CO2-e)	Sum of Scope 2 (t CO2-e)	Sum of Scope 3 (t CO2-e)	Sum of Total Emissions (t CO2-e)
Cleaning and chemicals	0.00	0.00	17.35	17.35
Construction materials and services	0.00	0.00	212.67	212.67
Electricity	0.00	0.87	0.12	0.99
Food	0.00	0.00	3.26	3.26
Horticulture and agriculture	0.00	0.00	13.37	13.37
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	134.00	134.00
Office equipment and supplies	0.00	0.00	30.23	30.23
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	87.86	87.86
Professional services	0.00	0.00	385.91	385.91
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	1,169.36	0.00	90.77	1,260.13
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (land and sea)	1,510.00	0.00	799.73	2309.73
Waste	0.00	0.00	267.84	267.84
Water	0.00	0.00	436.88	436.88
Working from home	0.00	0.00	266.47	266.47
Total	2,679.36	0.87	2,746.48	5,426.70

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
Refrigerants -emission source unquantified and requires uplift	27.13
Contractor Fuel Use (non-waste collection services) - emission source unquantified and requires uplift	120.39
Garden/Green Waste and Construction/Demolition Waste - emission source unquantified and requires uplift	223.54
Total of all uplift factors	371.06
Total emissions footprint to offset <i>(total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)</i>	5,797.76

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 5,798 t CO₂-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 5,798. Of the total eligible offsets used, 30 were previously banked and 5,768 were newly purchased and retired. 48 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

Co-benefits

The projects have been chosen following Darebin's social procurement policies providing strong socio-economic and environmental benefits. They also work towards achieving the sustainable development goals as marked below for each project:

The **Western Top End Savannah Fire Management (WTESFM) project** is located within the Thamarurr region of the Northern Territory; an area prone to extreme devastating wildfires that affect the landscape, people, plants and animals.

The Thamarurr Rangers, use the same techniques as their ancestors- burning areas in the early dry season to reduce wildfires and refresh country- as well as the latest technology to plan and strategically manage fire. This includes conducting aerial and on- ground burning to prevent late season wildfires and reduce overall carbon emissions. They use satellite technology to track their progress and observe important changes from space.

In addition to reducing harmful emissions, the project also delivers significant social, cultural and economic benefits for Indigenous Australians, for example the employment of local rangers; connecting people back to country and protecting important cultural sites.

- Socio-economic benefits: As a market-based mechanism for climate protection, the initiative provides financial incentive to landowners to continue in climate-friendly fire management practices.
- Ecological benefits: Through these preventative measures the project not only reduces global GHGs each year but equally preserves Northern Australia's unique landscape and protects the country's endemic wildlife
- SDG Benefits:
 - 1 - No poverty- community benefiting from this project
 - 3 - Good Health and well-being
 - 5 - Gender Equality
 - 8 - Decent work and economic growth – employment for Indigenous Australians and opportunity to connect people back to country
 - 11 - Sustainable cities and communities
 - 13 - Climate action - 135,463 tCO₂-e emissions avoided from late season hot fires between 2015-2021 by implementing savanna fire management practices

- 15 - Life on land - Ecological protection, plant and animal populations are not wiped out in high intensity fires. Low intensity fires are easier to recover from and have smaller impact on food availability and reproduction.
- 17 - Partnership for the goals - Cooperation agreements encourage the engagement between landholders, government and non-government organisations to achieve emissions reduction and biodiversity conservation goals through partnerships and agreements.

Jawoyn Fire Project: The Jawoyn Fire Project is an Aboriginal- run project that produces carbon credits by reducing wildfires through strategic, controlled savanna burning. Aboriginal Jawoyn Rangers manage the Jawoyn estate across the Katherine, Kakadu and Roper region in the Northern Territory, Australia.

Rangers use the same techniques as their ancestors- burning areas in the early dry season to reduce wildfires and refresh country- as well as the latest technology to plan and strategically manage fire. This includes conducting aerial and on-ground burning to prevent late season wildfires and reduce overall carbon emissions. They use satellite technology to track their progress and observe important changes from space.

In addition to reducing harmful emissions, the project protects significant fire-sensitive ecosystems and many threatened species, for example important birds, mammals and reptiles. It also delivers significant social, cultural and economic benefits for Indigenous Australians, for example employment, connecting people back to country and protecting important cultural sites.

– SDG Benefits

- 1 - No poverty- community benefiting from this project
- 3 - Good Health and well-being
- 5 - Gender Equality
- 8 - Decent work and economic growth – employment for Indigenous Australians and opportunity to connect people back to country
- 11 - Sustainable cities and communities
- 13 - Climate action
- 15 - Life on land
- 17 - Partnership for the goals - Cooperation agreements encourage the engagement between landholders, government and non-government organisations to achieve emissions reduction and biodiversity conservation goals through partnerships and agreements.

Rainforest Rescue (REDD)- Papua New Guinea: The April Salumei REDD+ project is located in Papua New Guinea, a country which contains ~7% of the world’s biodiversity in less than 1% of the world’s total land area.

As a result of the project, 603,712ha of virgin tropical rainforest is being conserved against planned deforestation, preventing ~22.8 million tonnes of GHG emissions from being released into the atmosphere. The project also protects vital habitat for many endangered species including the palm cockatoo, the bird of paradise and the southern crowned pigeon.

The project channels climate finance to autonomous Indigenous groups, through the conservation of one of the most ecologically distinct forest communities in the world. The project also promotes culturally inclusive, sustainable community development via an agreed Sustainable Development Plan.

- SDG Benefits:
 - 4 - Quality Education
 - 7 - Affordable and clean energy
 - 8 - Decent work and economic growth
 - 13 - Climate action
 - 15 - Life on land
 - 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Energy Efficient Stoves Program: Many rural populations across Africa, Asia and Central & South America cook on highly inefficient, traditional three- stone fires, often located inside poorly ventilated kitchens with small windows. This not only causes severe household air pollution and chronic respiratory, heart and eye disease but imposes a material health burden on women and children who are responsible for preparing meals.

These offset projects build clean, efficient stoves that slow down the combustion of wood, significantly improving indoor air quality and reducing health risks. Because they require less wood, the stoves also reduce the amount of time women and children spend gathering firewood each week, allowing time for other activities.

- SDG Benefits:
 - 1 - No poverty- community benefiting from this project
 - 3 - Good Health and well-being
 - 7 - Affordable and clean energy- this project address clean energy. Since 2011, World Vision has been working alongside local communities and government agencies in Ethiopia to implement and distribute low cost, highly efficient cookstoves.
 - 13 - Climate action
 - 15 - Life on land

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 banked for future reporting periods	Eligible quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total (%)	
Mt Mulgrave Savanna Burning Project	ACCU	ANREU	7/03/2023	8,347,898,856 - 8,347,899,100	2022-2023	-	245	243	0	2	0%	
Boden Creek Ecological Preserve Forest Carbon Project	VCU	VERRA	7/03/2023	10223-195558674-195558918-VCS-VCU-263-VER-BZ-14-647-01012014-31122014-0	2014	-	245	244	0	1	0%	
Inner Mongolia Wulanchabu Hongji Wind Farm Project	CER	Swiss	8/03/2023	1,135,285,460 – 1,135,289,870	CP2	-	4,411	4,384	0	27	1%	
Western Top End Savannah Fire Management Project - WTESFM	ACCU	ANREU	21/05/2024	8,356,880,959 - 8,356,881,059	2023	-	101	-	0	101	2%	
Jawoyn Fire 2	ACCU	ANREU	21/05/2024	9,003,827,688 - 9,003,827,753	2024		66			66	1%	
Jawoyn Fire 2	ACCU	ANREU	21/05/2024	9,003,807,294 9,003,807,414	2024		121			121	2%	

April Salumei REDD Project	VCU	VERRA	21/05/2024	16636-784274696-784279884-VCS-VCU-352-VER-PG-14-1122-01012013-31122013-0	2013	-	5,189	-	0	5,189	90%
Energy Efficient Stoves Program – CPA1	VER	GSIR	21/05/2024	GS1-1-ET-GS11147-16-2021-24612-25399-25687	2021	-	289	-	0	289	5%
Energy Efficient Stoves Program – CPA1VER	VER	GSIR	4/07/2024	GS1-1-ET-GS11147-16-2021-24612-24949-24998	2021	-	50		48	2	0%
Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report										5,798	
Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports										48	

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	290	5%
Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs)	27	0.5%
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	5190	89.5%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	291	5.0%

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)* 6,487

* 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)
Dundonnell Wind Farm - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	20 Feb 2023	WD00VC37	842256-844595	2022	Wind	2,340
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 2 – VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	11 Aug 2023	WD00VC3	99735-103881	2022	Wind	4,147
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									6,487

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional offsets retired 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 (tCO ₂ -e)	Purpose of retirement
Huaneng Jilin Tongyu Phase II Wind Farm project	CER	Swiss	4/11/2022	C256EN, 11.2022	2013	333	Solo Resource Recovery compensated fleet emissions associated with the operations within City of Darebin for the 2021/22 contract year
South Pole's climate protection project: Huaneng Jilin Tongyu Wind			11/10/2023	C2870EN, 10.2023		309	Solo Resource Recovery fleet emissions for operations within City of Darebin for the 2022/23 contract year

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)	6,487,000	0	81%
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)	1,502,156	0	19%
Residual Electricity	1,033	987	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	7,989,156	0	100%
Total grid electricity	7,990,189	987	100%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	7,990,189	987	100%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	1,033	987	
Scope 2	913	872	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	121	115	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	99.99%
Mandatory	18.80%
Voluntary	81.19%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	0.87
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	0.12
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	0.87
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	0.12
Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)	0.99

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	
		(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	100%					
VIC	7,990,189	7,990,189	6,791,661	559,313	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	7,990,189	7,990,189	6,791,661	559,313	0	0
VIC	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	0	0	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	7,990,189					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	6,791.66
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	559.31
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	6,791.66
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	559.31
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	7,350.97

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
<p><i>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.</i></p>		

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
Pesticides	Yes (uplift applied & data management plan not in place)
Business travel (flights) and public transport & personal vehicle use	Immaterial
Construction materials (structures)	Immaterial
Oils & lubricants	Immaterial
Refrigerants	Yes (uplift applied & data management plan not in place)
Transport fuels (contractor non- waste collection services)	Yes (uplift applied & data management plan not in place)
Waste disposal (garden & green waste)	Not cost effective but uplift applied
Waste disposal (construction & demolition waste)	Not cost effective but uplift applied
Accommodation	Immaterial

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

The data management plan below outlines how more rigorous quantification can be achieved for non-quantified emissions sources identified as being '*Data unavailable but uplift applied*'.

Emission Source	Data Management Plan
Pesticides	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

	<p>The proposed data management plan is expected to be implemented in 2024.</p>
<p>Refrigerants</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>The proposed data management plan is expected to be implemented in 2024.</p>
<p>Transport fuels (contractor non-waste collection services)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess what types of contractors should data 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. <p>The proposed data management plan is expected to be a work in progress, with significant progress by 2023 and robust implementation by 2025.</p>

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. precinct's greenhouse gas risk exposure.
3. **Stakeholders** Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.
4. **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
Outdoor events	N	Y	N	N	N	<p>Size: Emissions due to outdoor events are likely to be under 0.5% of Council's total operational emissions.</p> <p>Influence: Council has strong influence in the emissions of outdoor events, and our social and sustainable procurement policy as well as our events policy has significant efforts to minimize environmental impact from Council's events. Council has banned the use of single use plastic in all Council run events since 2017.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions from outdoor events, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>
Downstream transportation & distribution	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: Emissions due to downstream transportation are likely to be under 0.5% of Council's total operational emissions.</p> <p>Influence: Council has limited influence in the emissions of downstream transportation and distribution, and our social and sustainable procurement policy puts significant efforts to minimize environmental impact from Council's contractors.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions from outdoor events, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>

Other purchased goods & services	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: Emissions due to other purchased goods is likely to be considerable on Council's emissions profile.</p> <p>Influence: Council has limited influence in the emissions other purchased goods and services, and our social and sustainable procurement policy puts significant efforts to minimize environmental impact from Council's contractors.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions from outdoor events, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary. Council is working with other alliances to work on this and manage better accounting of this.</p>
Other leased buildings (invoices not managed by Council)	N	Y	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions due to the electricity on some leased asset is unknown, but it is expected to be low due to the size and operations of the leased buildings.</p> <p>Influence: Council has some influence in the emissions of leased assets where Council does not manage the contract with the retailer, however, the new contracts are requesting tenants to purchase 100% renewable energy and the EOIs also consider the social and sustainable policy</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions from leased assets, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>
Waste disposal (community)	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The community emissions due to waste are around 49,000 tCO2e.</p> <p>Influence: Council has limited influence in the private management of waste. However, education campaigns get run every year to promote the use of food and organics waste bins and to minimize waste.</p> <p>Risk: The emissions from community waste do not contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary</p>



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