PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

CITY OF MELBOURNE
MELBOURNE FASHION WEEK
21 – 27 OCTOBER 2024

PRE-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 2024
EVENT DATE(S)	21 – 27 October 2024
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 18 Jun 2024

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

Version: January 2024

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	314 tCO_2-e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	64% VERs, 36% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	19%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: City of Melbourne
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Next technical assessment due: CY2025

Contents

2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of certification

This certification is for Melbourne Fashion Week 2024 being held 21 – 27 October, 2024.

The event is expected to have 103,000 attendees and is being held across multiple Melbourne locations.

Activity data collected from previous occurrences of this event has informed the preparation of this carbon inventory.

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 for 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 2024 event will be very similar to that of 2023 with multiple runways and activations being held across multiple locations. The City of Melbourne favours this approach as it brings M/FW to more city venues, supporting more city businesses in the process. The new addition to the event in 2024 will be the introduction of a Shopping Festival, replacing 2023's Fashion Hubs. The Shopping Festival will consist of activations in shopping centres where programmed activities will take place.

Events and activations are 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 are outside operational control of MFW, 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% has been applied to the emissions inventory to cover tier three events again in 2024. 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

Non-quantified

Tier Three Events

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Attendee accommodation

Warehouse electricity

Water

Data collection

Emissions source	Data collection method	Assumptions / conservative approach taken
Attendee travel	M/FW conducts a survey with a sample of attendees and gatherers, detailing: 1. Mode of transport; and 2. Origin of trip (postcode) This data is then extrapolated across all attendees to tier one, two and three events. A travel attribution factor is 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 are provided to all modeling agents, sponsors and partners to collect travel information. This includes flight origin, whether it is return, and whether the flight is 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 is 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 is collected.	The data collection sheets are accurately filled out by all parties. M/FW staff check these documents for accuracy. If star rating is unknown, a default of four stars is assumed.
Food and drink	Catering costs are collected via data collection sheets. Beverage costs are categorised by type. All event sponsor and partner food and beverage product giveaways are also collected via data collection sheets.	.
Electricity and natural gas	Electricity and gas bills are collected for metered sites. Where runway shows are only using a small part of a site's footprint, electrical equipment lists for the shows are collected and a total energy draw is calculated based on the energy use of the equipment, as found on technical specification brochures.	
Products	Information on all significant giveaway products are collected as part of a sponsorship agreement.	A bespoke product emissions factor is used for cosmetics.
Construction Materials	Data collection sheets are 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 provide total costs for all services procured for the event.	

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction measures

Reduce virgin materials in fit out: The City of Melbourne works with all theming and production contractors to minimise the amount of new material used in stage and activation constructions for MFW.

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 will be encouraged to walk, cycle or take a tram where possible to reduce their transport emissions.

Reduce florals: 2023 saw a significant reduction in fresh flower arrangements at runways and workshops from 2022. The 2024 program again aims to limit the use of fresh flowers across its events.

Sustainable fashion: messaging and event themes of sustainable fashion will again be a program focus, through engaging sustainably focused designers and partner organisations and more sustainable event content.

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5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

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

N/A

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Scope 1 emissions (tCO_2-e)	Scope 2 emissions (tCO_2-e)	Scope 3 emissions (tCO_2-e)	Total emissions (t CO_2-e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	4.18	4.18
Bespoke (florals)	0.00	0.00	3.57	3.57
Bespoke (cosmetics)	0.00	0.00	11.29	11.29
Construction materials and services	0.00	0.00	24.49	24.49
Electricity	0.00	8.55	1.06	9.61
Food	0.00	0.00	62.97	62.97
Products	0.00	0.00	16.42	16.42
Professional services	0.00	0.00	80.14	80.14
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	3.10	0.00	0.24	3.34
Transport (air)	0.00	0.00	10.65	10.65
Transport (land and sea)	0.00	0.00	64.24	64.24
Waste	0.00	0.00	2.68	2.68
Office equipment and supplies	0.00	0.00	9.82	9.82
Total emissions (tCO_2-e)	**3.10**	**8.55**	**291.75**	**303.40**

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.	10.42
Total of all uplift factors (tCO_2-e)	10.42
Total emissions footprint to offset (tCO_2-e) *(total pre-event emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)*	**313.82**

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

This is a pre-event report. Any eligible offsets allocated to this event will be reconciled as part of the post-event report.

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	201	64%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	113	36%

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 reports	Eligible quantity banked for future reports	Eligible quantity allocated for this event	Percentage of total (%)
Grouped Hydropower Plants in Chongqing, Yunnan, Sichuan and Guizhou Provinces, P.R. China	VCU	Verra	16 Jun 2023	9407-95978352-95978951-VCS-VCU-785-VER-CN-1-438-28032016-25092016-1	2016		600	487	0	113	36%
Suzhou Qizi Mountain Landfill Gas Recovery Project	VER	GSR	12 Jun 2024	GS1-1-CN-GS397-21-2013-3558-94614-94945	2013		332	0	131	201	64%
Stapled to Mount Sandy	ABU		11 Jun 2024	2015-2346	2020	332		0		201	
									Total eligible offsets retired and allocated for this event	**314**	
									Total eligible offsets retired and banked for future reports	**131**	

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.

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**
Mount Sandy Conservation Project	ABU	N/A	11 Jun 2024	2015-2346	2020	332	To support Australian biodiversity protection projects and first nations businesses and employees.

BIODIVERSITY UNIT CERTIFICATE

MOUNT SANDY CONSERVATION PROJECT

This certificate confirms that

332

Australian Biodiversity Units
(498 square metres)

have been purchased and are being retired by

City of Melbourne

CRN: 109784

Serial Numbers: 2015-2346

An Australian Biodiversity Unit (ABU) represents the permanent protection of 1.5 square metres of high conservation value native habitat

11/06/2024

Registrar Certification | date

NVCR ALLOCATION REFERENCE: NVS2019-4003-182 VOL004

vegetationlink
Verified Biodiversity Units

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 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	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Precinct/Building (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Precinct/Building (LRET)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Electricity products (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Electricity products (LRET)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - 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)	2,470	0	19%
Residual electricity	10,559	9,608	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**2,470**	**0**	**19%**
Total grid electricity	**13,029**	**9,608**	**19%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**13,029**	**9,608**	**19%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**10,559**	**9,608**	
Scope 2	9,398	8,552	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	1,160	1,056	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**0**	**0**	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**18.96%**
Mandatory	**18.96%**
Voluntary	**0.00%**
Behind the meter	**0.00%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	**8.55**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	**1.06**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**8.55**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**1.06**
Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)	**9.61**

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 (kgCO2-e)**	**Scope 3 Emissions (kgCo2-e)**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO2-e)**
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	13,029	13,029	10,293	912	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)	**13,029**	**13,029**	**10,293**	**912**	**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)	**13,029**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	**10.29**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	**0.91**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**10.29**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**0.91**
Total emissions liability	**11.20**

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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