National Carbon Offset Standard
Carbon Neutral Program
Public Disclosure Summary

An Australian Government Initiative

Moreland City Council

1. Organisation and Product Information

Table 1: Organisation and Product Information

Organisation Name	Moreland City Council	
Name of the subject(s) of certification	Moreland City Council Corporate Operations 2012/13	
Type of certification (tick all applicable)	X Organisation ☐ Part of organisation	☐ Product/service ☐ Event
Reporting year period	From 1/07/2012	To 30/06/2013
Emissions in this reporting year	19,482 t CO_2-e	
Base year period	From 1/07/2011	To 30/06/2012
Emissions in the base year	21,254 t CO_2-e	

Australian Government
Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education

2. Description of Organisation Activities

City of Moreland

The City of Moreland covers the inner and mid-northern suburbs of Melbourne. It lies between 4 and 14km north of central Melbourne and covers a diverse range of communities. Centrally located on the northern doorstep of Melbourne's CBD, Moreland is undergoing a sustained period of urban regeneration. Moreland has housing choices ranging from restored heritage cottages, modern family homes and stylish inner-urban apartments to recycled industrial buildings.

Moreland's population of 156,953 is forecast to grow to 182,000 by 2031. Significant growth has occurred in last five years (the biggest increase for two decades). The City of Moreland covers the suburbs of Brunswick, Brunswick East, Brunswick West, Pascoe Vale, Pascoe Vale South, Coburg, Coburg North, Hadfield, Fawkner, Glenroy, Oak Park and Gowanbrae. Small sections of the suburbs of Fitzroy North and Tullamarine are also located in the City. Key features of Moreland's regional context include:

- Proximity to Melbourne's Central Business District (CBD); and
- Good transport links to the CBD, ports, airport and industrial areas.

Moreland City Council

Moreland City Council (Council) provides services to the community within the City of Moreland. Council provides these services through our buildings and facilities (see below), fleet, use of contractors for waste collection services and the provision of public (street) lighting. These services are the primary business activities that result in carbon emissions.

Moreland City Council currently has 319 buildings within its portfolio including civic centres, aquatic and sports leisure centres, community centres, pavilions, maternal/child care centres, kindergartens, libraries and depots, as well as other facilities including public lighting and parks and reserves. The majority of these buildings/facilities are used by Council, however some are leased by a third party. Council also leases some third party buildings/facilities to provide various community services.

Council spent $34.2 million on capital works during 2012/13, with aquatic and leisure centres and parks and reserves among the main beneficiaries. Some key statistics that relate to Council's service delivery in 2012-2013 that contributed to our greenhouse gas inventory:

• Street sweeping	37,815.5 km's
• Waste sent to landfill (total tonnes)	29,385 tonnes
• Tonnes of green waste collected	8,276.2 tonnes
• Total home care service hours	144,000
• Delivered meals total	194,248
• Trees and shrubs planted	15,752

3. Organisational & Geographic Boundary/ Scope & system Boundary

Boundary consolidation approach:	Financial control
Description of the boundary of the subject of certification (also describe exclusions from the boundary):	The organisational boundary is depicted in Figure and a detailed description is included below.

Defining the scope of emissions

Defining the scope of emissions is an important step in understanding responsibility and control, establishing a baseline, and monitoring performance. Council aligns with the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER Act), as well as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Council's emissions boundary has been established by consideration of the following:

Scope 1 *Emissions released directly at a facility e.g. emissions from a gas boiler.*

Scope 2 *Emissions released offsite due to energy consumption at the facility e.g. emissions from electricity.*

Scope 3 *Emissions generated in the wider economy as a consequence of the corporation's activities e.g. waste disposal, air travel.*

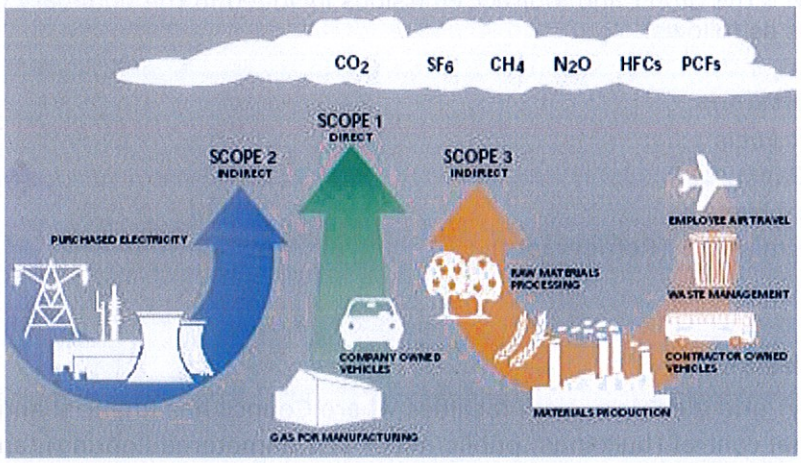


Figure 1: Emissions Scope

Boundary overview

Council calculated its facility-level GHG emissions based on financial control. However, operational control was also assessed to derive a better understanding of Council's broader responsibilities outside its financial control. Financial and operational control was assessed at all Council facilities and buildings which included those:

- Council owned and operated facilities
- Council facilities leased out to third party
- Facilities Council leased from a third party

Financial verses operational control

Financial control was defined as whether Council was paying the utility costs for the facility.

Operational control was defined as whether Council has the ability to set operating policies, health and safety policies and environmental policies (as defined by the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act). An analysis of Council's building stock confirmed that all sites that are owned and operated by Council or are leased from 3rd parties and operated by Council are under Council's operational control.

Council's inventory included GHG emissions and removals from facilities for which Council has financial control *(AS ISO 14064.1-2006)*. All facilities where Council was deemed to have financial control were included in the scope of this greenhouse gas inventory.

All facilities where Council was not deemed to have financial control were not included in the scope of this greenhouse gas inventory.

All sites where Council facilities were leased to third parties were assigned operational control based on their ability to set operating policies, health and safety policies and environmental policies (as defined by NGER). Only those facilities however, where Council has financial control were included in the scope of this inventory. The operational boundary is depicted in Figures 2 and 3.

As per Figure 3 the direct and indirect emissions included in the boundary of this inventory are as follows:

Scope 1 emissions

- Transport Fuels
- Natural Gas
- Stationary Fuels
- Fugitive Emissions (Refrigerants)
- Lubricants

Scope 2 emissions

- Electricity: grid electricity from facilities where Council has financial and operational control (buildings, public/minor and unmetered lighting), and all unidentified electricity accounts (5 out of 203 accounts).

Scope 3 emissions

- Street Lighting
- Contractor Fuels
- Water
- Electricity: transmission & distribution losses associated with electricity purchased by Council (excluding street lighting)
- Electricity: grid electricity from facilities where Council does not have

operational control but has financial control (including unmetered lighting)
- Transport Fuels: emissions associated with the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels
- Natural gas: emissions associated with the extraction, production and distribution of natural gas
- Natural gas: facilities where Council does not have operational control but pays bill
- Waste disposal
- Stationary fuels: emissions associated with the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels
- Employee business travel (public transport, flights, hire cars, taxis)
- Paper consumption
- Employee business public transport travel
- Lubricants: emissions associated with the extraction, production, and transportation of lubricants

Emissions outside of the inventory boundary
All emissions not listed above are outside of the boundary of this inventory. A specific example of this is domestic waste from the community in the form of emissions from waste disposal to landfill from domestic kerbside waste. Whilst the emissions from Council operations and contractors to collect the waste is considered within the inventory boundary, the emissions from community waste disposal to landfill is not considered to be Council's responsibility as Council has no financial or operational control over this action.

Similarly, emissions generated by the community or businesses located within the Moreland municipality are also excluded from this inventory, as are emissions generated by Council employees commuting to/from work at Council.

4. Diagram of the Boundary of the Subject of Certification

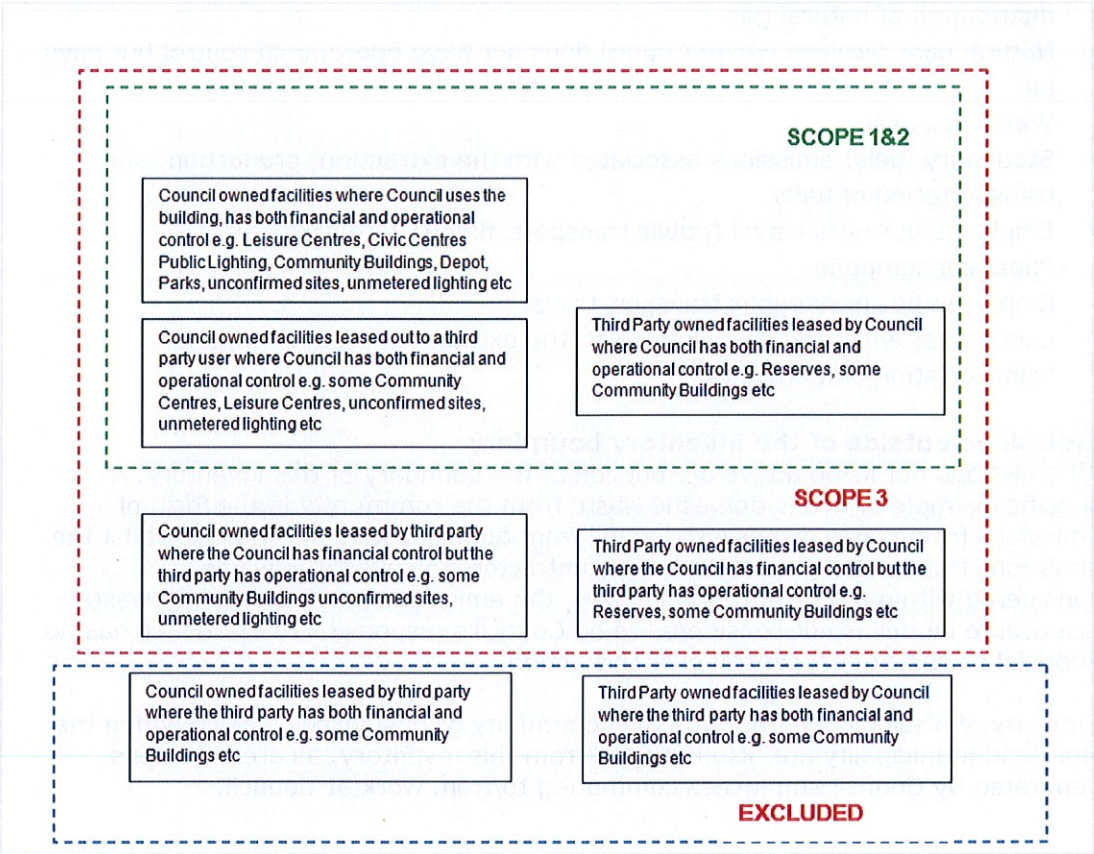


Figure 2: Diagram of the Boundary of the Subject of Certification

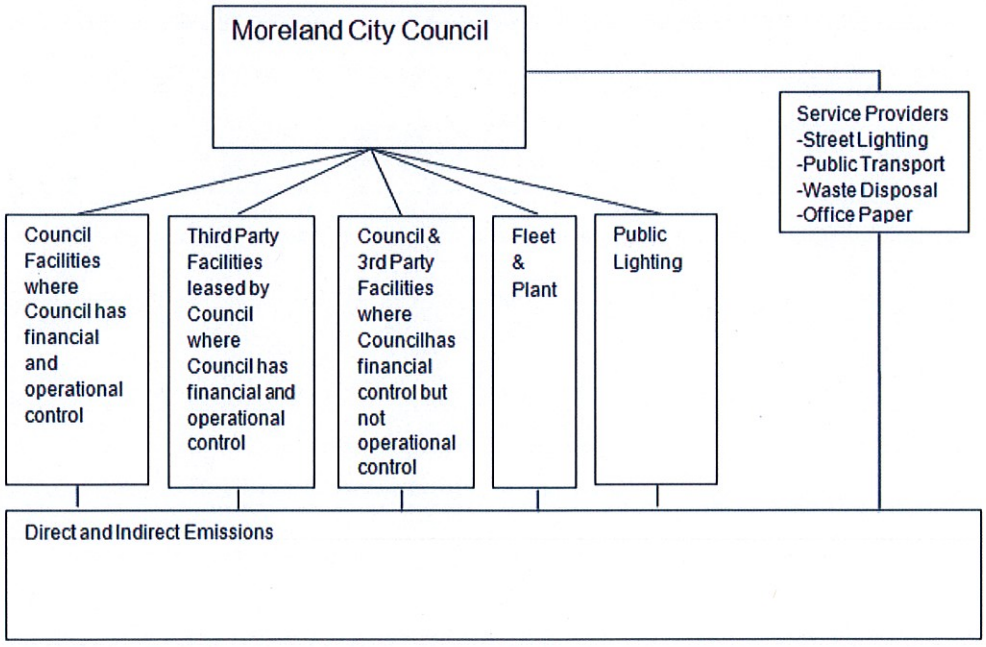


Figure 3: Diagram of emission sources

5. Purchase of GreenPower and Retirement of GreenPower Eligible Large-Scale Generation Certificates (LGCS)

Table 2: GreenPower

Type	Volume	Unit	t CO_2-e	Status
GreenPower	1169536	kWh	1543.79	Purchased

Table 3: LGCs

Details of LGCs Voluntarily Surrendered

Quantity	Serial No.
None	N/A

6. Purchase of NCOS Carbon Neutral Products

Table 4: Carbon Neutral Products

Product	Company	Quantity	Units	t CO_2-e (if known)
A4 paper recycled, domestic	Reflex (Australian Paper)	3167000	Sheets	24.02
Total				24.02

7. Total Carbon Footprint

This greenhouse gas inventory covers all of the greenhouse gases defined by NCOS to be: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous dioxide, synthetic gases including HFCs, PFCs, SF6, CFCs and HCFCs.

Table 5: Emission sources, scopes and quantities

Scope	Emission source	t CO_2-e[1]
1	Transport Fuels	1933.68
	Natural Gas	924.28
	Stationary Fuels	214.92
	Fugitive Emissions (Refrigerants)	127.54
	Lubricants	2.98
2	Electricity	5184.74
3	Street Lighting	7354.30
	Contractor Fuels	1631.33
	Water	879.63
	Electricity (scope 3 emissions)	664.71
	Electricity (no operational control)	251.81
	Transport Fuels	147.94
	Natural Gas (scope 3 emissions)	70.23
	Waste Disposal	51.58
	Stationary Fuels	16.95
	Flights	12.86
	Natural Gas (no operational control)	5.07
	Hire Cars and Taxis	4.28

[1] = Activity data x energy content factor (if applicable) x emission factor converted to tonnes CO_2-e

Scope	Emission source	t CO_2-e[1]
	Office Paper	1.03
	Public Transport	1.28
	Lubricants	0.57

Total carbon footprint in tonnes CO_2-e 19,482

8. Carbon Offset Purchases and Retirement for this Reporting Period

Council seeks to position itself as a carbon neutral organisation and to recognise this through an accreditation process. Accreditation requires the purchase of verified carbon offsets. In June 2012 Council endorsed its Carbon Offset policy which outlines Council's approach and criteria to the purchase of carbon offsets. This policy establishes a framework for purchasing carbon offsets, which includes procurement process and criteria for offset selection.

In July 2012 Council established a panel of preferred suppliers for carbon offsets to ensure that Council can purchase NCOS accredited offsets to meet its carbon neutral commitment. Council have confirmed two offset providers as preferred suppliers for the years 2012 to 2015. Once total greenhouse figures are audited each year, Council will purchase and retire/cancel the required credits through one of the preferred suppliers as required by NCOS.

In September 2013, Council purchased 8663 tCO_2-e of offsets from Climate Friendly and 8664 tCO_2-e of offsets from ACXArgyle (Australian Co2 Exchange Pty Ltd) who have subsequently retired the total of 17,941 credits through the APX registry. .

Table 6: Council's offsets for 2012/13 year

Offset Type	**Offset Credits Purchased**	**Offset Register**
VCU - Tamil Nadu 45-Turbine Wind Project, India (Climate Friendly)	8663 tCO_2-e	Project Database ID: VCSPD404 Registry ID: VCSR269 Serial numbers: 2743-118761756-118770418-VCU-003-APX-IN-1-404-01012012-15092012-0
VCU - Inner Mongolia Yihewusu Phase II 49.5 MW Wind Power Project, China (ACX Argyle)	8664 tCO_2-e	Project Database ID: VCSPD1001 Registry ID: VCSR731 Serial numbers: 2943-129958067-129966730-VCU-008-APX-CN-1-1001-01072009-31122009-0
VCU - Grid	614 tCO_2-e	Project Database ID: VCSPD749

Connected Renewable Power Generation from Wind Mills by L.S Mills, India (ACX Argyle)		Registry ID: VCSR544 Serial numbers: 2694-117730477-117731090-VCU-009-APX-IN-1-749-01012010-31122010-0

Table 7: Offset cancellations for 2012/13 year

Offset type	Registry	Serial number	Quantity (t CO_2-e)
VCU	APX VCS Regsitry	2743-118761756-118770418-VCU-003-APX-IN-1-404-01012012-15092012-0	8663
VCU	APX VCS Regsitry	2943-129958067-129966730-VCU-008-APX-CN-1-1001-01072009-31122009-0	8664
VCU	APX VCS Regsitry	2694-117730477-117731090-VCU-009-APX-IN-1-749-01012010-31122010-0	614
Total			17,941

9. Emission Reduction Measures

Moreland City Council is currently undertaking a number of key actions to reduce existing emissions. The table below outlines some of the major projects implemented in 2012/2013 and proposed for 2013/14.

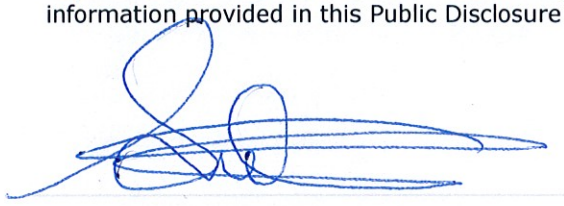
Table 8: Emission reduction measures

Emission source	Reduction Measure	Scope	Status	Reduction t CO_2-e (annual)
Scope 2 - electricity consumption	Installation of a cogeneration unit at the Fawkner Leisure Centre	2	Implemented this reporting period	559

Scope 2 - electricity consumption	Installation of double glazing at Fawkner and Coburg Leisure Centres	2	Implemented this reporting period	48
Scope 2 – electricity consumption	Fawkner Library HVAC upgrade	2	Implemented this reporting period	75
Scope 2 - electricity consumption	Pool blankets at Coburg Leisure Centre	2	Implemented this reporting period	65
Scope 2 - electricity consumption	Installation and upgrading of the HVAC and building management system at Brunswick Town Hall site	2	Planned for future reporting period	335
Scope 2 - electricity consumption	Fawkner Senior Citizens Centre HVAC upgrade	2	Planned for future reporting period	62
Total emission reductions implemented in this reporting period				747
Total expected emission reductions in future reporting periods				397

10. Declaration

To the best of my knowledge and having implemented the quality controls and standards required under the NCOS Carbon Neutral Program and made all appropriate inquiries, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Summary is true and correct.



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17/01/2014