PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

MELBOURNE CRICKET CLUB

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
CY2023

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Melbourne Cricket Club
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023 Arrears report
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.*  Peter Wearne GM Facilities 29/04/2024

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

Version August 2023.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	5397 tCO_2-e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% ACCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	100%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: MCC
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	28/04/2023 South Pole Next technical assessment due: CY 2025

Contents

2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This carbon neutral certification accounts for the emissions resulting from the business operations of Melbourne Cricket Club (MCC) (ABN 92 871 871 964). The certification does not cover the 14 sporting sections and their facilities which fall under the operational control of Melbourne Cricket Club Sports Limited (ABN: 87 623 486 386).

Within this certification all emissions associated with the operations of MCC are quantified and offset, this includes energy usage, waste, water consumption, maintenance and cleaning.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from all events held at the MCG are also included, while the Scope 3 emissions of all events held at the MCG are excluded. Some Scope 3 emissions sources such as water consumption and waste generation are also accounted for from all events held at the MCG.

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for CY2023 reporting period.

Organisation description

The MCC (ABN 92 871 871 964) as Ground Manager as delegated by the MCG Trust. The organisational boundary for the MCC as ground manager includes the MCG Stadium, Australian Sports Museum and Yarra Park, located in Melbourne Australia.

Founded in 1838, MCC is responsible for the management, upkeep and development of the Melbourne Cricket Ground, Australian Sport Museum and Yarra Park. The MCG is one of the largest stadiums in the world and hosts some of Australia's biggest sporting and music events. With over 3 million people visiting the grounds each year, MCC is focused on reducing its own environmental impact.

The company operates out of offices located within the MCG stadium grounds.

3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Emission sources relevant to MCC have been identified in accordance with the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisation. The boundary for the organisation has been determined using an operational control approach, all emission sources were tested against relevance and materiality to determine whether they are included within this certification.

Inside the emissions boundary

All emission sources listed in the emissions boundary are part of the carbon neutral claim.

Quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are quantified in the carbon inventory. This may include emissions that are not identified as arising due to the operations of the certified entity, however are **optionally included**.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. All material emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. Further detail is available at Appendix C.

Outside the emissions boundary

Excluded emissions are those that have been assessed as not relevant to an organisation's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary or are outside of the scope of the certification. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Further detail is available at Appendix D.

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

Electricity
Stationary Energy
Refrigerants
Waste
Water
Cleaning
Maintenance and repairs
Office supplies
IT equipment
Other professional services
Business Travel – flights, taxi, accommodation.
Staff Commute to Work
Working from home
Food and catering
Machinery and Vehicle - maintenance

Non-quantified

NA

Optionally included

NA

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Capital Goods

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

The Melbourne Cricket Club has been Climate Active certified since 2022 and is committed to reducing its operational carbon footprint and addressing climate change.

The MCC is committed to reducing its scope 1 and 2 emissions in line with science with a 42% reduction of emissions by 2030 from a 2021 baseline. These reductions will be achieved through the following interventions:

- Using 100% renewable energy to power the MCG;
- Switching cooking appliances and boilers using natural gas to electric;
- Switching to lower global warming potential refrigerants;

The MCC is also committed to reducing its scope 3 footprint within the same time period through the following interventions:

- Implement waste diversion from landfill;
- Reduce potable water consumption onsite;
- Reduce food waste within catering;
- Promote more sustainable methods of transport for employee commuting;
- Supplier engagement to identify emissions reduction measures within MCCs supply chain;

Emissions reduction actions

In 2022, the Melbourne Cricket Club switched to using 100% renewable electricity to power the MCG. This initiative reduced emissions in 2022 by around 12,000 tCO_2e.

In 2023 MCC conducted a refrigerant replacement project where suitable refrigerants were replaced with lower global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants. This initiative reduced emissions by approximately 598 tCO2e.

In 2023 MCC conducted reporting on contractor emissions to identify contractor emissions in line with services provided to the MCC. This initiative reduced emissions by approximately 264 tCO2e.

In 2023 MCC implemented waste diversion dashboard reporting. This initiative reduced waste to landfill, resulting in an emissions reduction of approximately 109 tCO2e.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Melbourne Cricket Clubs emissions reduced by ~76% from the baseline year in 2021 to the current year in 2023. This was driven by the introduction of renewable energy to power near 100% of their power consumption, replacement of lower GWP refrigerants onsite, improved reporting on contractor emissions and a reduction in waste to landfill in 2023.

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO_2-e (without uplift)	**Total tCO_2-e** (with uplift)
Base year:	2021	22,073.2	NA
Year 1:	2022	6,378.12	NA
Year 2:	2023	5,396.39	NA

Significant changes in emissions

Significant changes in emissions			
Emission source	**Previous year emissions** (t CO_2-e)	**Current year emissions** (t CO_2-e)	**Reason for change**
Refrigerants	1,895.43	1,297.48	Replacement of refrigerants with lower Global Warming Potential Refrigerants
General Waste (Municipal Waste)	727.84	618.88	Improved waste reporting and waste sorting methods onsite

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

NA

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	3.78	3.78
Cleaning and chemicals	0.00	0.00	178.10	178.10
Maintenance and repair services	0.00	0.00	450.83	450.83
Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	135.16	135.16
Horticulture and agriculture	0.00	0.00	23.14	23.14
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	267.88	267.88
Machinery and vehicles maintenance	0.00	0.00	152.18	152.18
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	34.19	34.19
Products	0.00	0.00	7.60	7.60
Professional services	0.00	0.00	229.70	229.70
Refrigerants	1297.48	0.00	0.00	1297.48
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	1613.25	0.00	125.23	1738.48
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)	27.71	0.00	7.91	35.63
Transport (air)	0.00	0.00	31.62	31.62
Transport (land and sea)	0.00	0.00	95.06	95.06
Waste	0.00	0.00	618.88	618.88
Water	0.00	0.00	15.82	15.82
Working from home	0.00	0.00	1.75	1.75
Office equipment and supplies	0.00	0.00	79.11	79.11
Total	**2938.45**	**0.00**	**2457.95**	**5396.39**

Uplift factors

NA

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.

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	5397	100%

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 (%)
Jawoyn Fire 2	ACCU	ANREU	3 May 2024	8,330,499,160 – 8,330,504,556	2021-22	-	5,397	0	0	5,397	100%
									Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report	**5,397**	
									Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports	0	

Co-benefits

Jawoyn Fire 2

This project is carried out on traditional Jawoyn land in the Northern Territory, managed by the Jawoyn Association. The Jawoyn rangers employ sustainable land management practices to plan and strategically control savanna burning to reduce wildfires. Project benefits include the reduction of harmful emissions, protection of important wildlife and significant social, cultural and economic benefits to Indigenous Australians.

This project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:

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)*	15,149

* 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)
LAL LAL WF, Yendon, Vic	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	8 May 2023	WD00VC34	58604-62266	2023	Wind	3,663
LAL LAL WF, Yendon, Vic	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	7 July 2023	WD00VC34	18585-22663	2023	Wind	4,079
LAL LAL WF, Yendon, Vic	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	16 Oct 2023	WD00VC34	22664-36738	2023	Wind	4,075
LAL LAL WF, Elaine, Vic	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	15 Jan 2024	WD00VC35	9695-13026	2023	Wind	3,332
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									**15,149**

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

NA

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

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

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

Location-based method:

The location-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its location, and the emissions intensity of the electricity grid it relies on. It reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the location (State) in which energy consumption occurs. The location-based method does not allow for any claims of renewable electricity from grid-imported electricity usage.

Market-based method:

The market-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its renewable energy investments. It reflects the emissions intensity of different electricity products, markets and investments. It uses a residual mix factor (RMF) to allow for unique claims on the zero emissions attribute of renewables without double-counting.

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

Market-based approach summary

Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO_2-e)	Renewable percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	0	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	**0**	**0**	**0%**
LGC purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	15,149,000	0	85%
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)	3,386,156	0	19%
Residual electricity	-675,686	-614,874	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**18,535,156**	**0**	**104%**
Total grid electricity	**17,859,470**	**0**	**104%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**17,859,470**	**0**	**104%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**-675,686**	**-614,874**	
Scope 2	-601,434	-547,305	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	-74,251	-67,569	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**0**	**0**	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**103.78%**
Mandatory	**18.96%**
Voluntary	**84.82%**
Behind the meter	**0.00%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	**-547.31**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	**-67.57**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**0.00**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	**0.00**
Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)	**0.00**

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

Location-based approach summary

Location-based approach	Activity Data (kWh) total	Under operational control			Not under operational control	
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	**100%**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 2 Emissions (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	17,859,470	17,859,470	14,108,981	1,250,163	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)	**17,859,470**	**17,859,470**	**14,108,981**	**1,250,163**	**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)	**17,859,470**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**14,108.98**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**1,250.16**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**14,108.98**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**1,250.16**
Total emissions liability	**15,359.14**

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.

MCC had no non-quantified emissions sources.

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

There are no non-quantified sources in the emission boundary that require a data management plan.

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to this organisation's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Emission sources considered for relevance must be included within the certification boundary if they meet two of the five relevance criteria. Those which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be excluded from the certification boundary.

Emissions tested for relevance are detailed below against each of the following criteria:

1. **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.

2. **Influence** The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.

3. **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.

4. **Stakeholders** Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.

5. **Outsourcing** The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Capital goods	No	Yes	No	No	No	**Influence:** MCC purchases and maintains capital goods to support the delivery of MCC services. The operational emissions associated with the equipment is included within the inventory (e.g. emissions from gas use in catering equipment) however the embodied emissions in the purchasing of these Capital goods is excluded due to lack of reliable methodology for various equipment types. We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary.

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