

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

CITY OF MELBOURNE MELBOURNE FASHION WEEK OCTOBER 20-26, 2025

PRE-EVENT REPORT

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement







RESPONSIBLE ENTITY NAME	City of Melbourne
NAME OF EVENT	Melbourne Fashion Week 2025
EVENT DATE(S)	20 - 26 October 2025
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
	01/08/2025



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

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Version 9.1.



1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	365 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% VERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	91.96 %
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: City of Melbourne
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date – 04/08/2025 Organisation – Pangolin Associates

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of certification

This certification is for Melbourne Fashion week 2025 being held between October 20 and 26.

The event is expected to have in excess of 150,000 attendees and is being held at the following location(s).

- Melbourne Town Hall
- Emporium
- Melbourne Recital Centre
- 101 Collins Street
- One Hotel

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

Event description

Melbourne Fashion Week (MFW) is an annual fashion festival owned and managed by the City of Melbourne and is run across multiple locations for one week in October. MFW has been certified carbon neutral since 2018 with all runways, industry events, and various fashion activations throughout the city included in this carbon neutral certification.

The 2025 event will follow a similar format to that of previous years, with multiple runways and activations being held across various locations around the city. The City of Melbourne favours this approach as it brings MFW to more city venues, supporting more businesses and making the event more accessible in the process.

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 MFW with funding but run by partner organisations and

Tier three: Events run by partners but included in the MFW program but without any 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 relevant emissions sources from the emissions inventory to cover tier three events.



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

Horticulture and Agriculture (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	MFW will conducts a survey with a sample of (approx. 200) attendees, detailing: 1. Mode of transport; and	The extrapolation is representative of true travel distance. The attribution factor accurately represents the proportion of travel that
	2. Origin of trip (postcode) From this information, a total travel distance by all modes is calculated. This data is then extrapolated to total attendees of 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 MFW on that particular day. Attendee = audience.	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. MFW 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 MFW and the star rating of the hotel is collected.	The data collection sheets are accurately filled out by all parties. MFW staff check these documents for accuracy. If star rating is unknown, a default of four stars is assumed.
Food and drinks	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	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 giveaway products is collected as part of a sponsorship agreement with the provider.	A bespoke product emissions factor is used for cosmetics.
Construction Materials	Data collection sheets are provided to all theming agents working on MFW events and activations.	
Professional Services	MFW staff provide total costs for all services procured for the event.	A centralised budget spreadsheet is managed by the City of Melbourne and is used to double check all service costs.



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 runway and activation constructions for MFW. Existing set pieces are reused and repurposed year-on-year.

Sustainable transport communication: It is now well understood that attendee transport is one of the largest single emissions source for a MFW. Attendees to MFW are encouraged to walk, cycle or take a tram where possible to reduce their transport emissions.

Reduce the use of internationally sourced flowers: The 2025 program limited the use of fresh flowers sourced from overseas.

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.

Waste reduction: A single use plastics ban will be implemented on this year's event

Partner and sponsor products: All potential gift bag giveaways are assessed for their 'keepability' so as not to create excess waste.



5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

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

N/A.

Emissions summary

The electricity summary is available in 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	3.38	3.38
Construction materials and services	0.00	0.00	11.43	11.43
Electricity	0.00	1.16	0.14	1.31
Food	0.00	0.00	60.80	60.80
Horticulture and agriculture	0.00	0.00	4.50	4.50
Office equipment and supplies	0.00	0.00	1.63	1.63
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Products	0.00	0.00	31.32	31.32
Professional services	0.00	0.00	93.14	93.14
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.08
Transport (air)	0.00	0.00	8.53	8.53
Transport (land and sea)	0.00	0.00	142.48	142.48
Waste	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.71
Total emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	0.08	1.16	358.07	359.31



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 (tCO2)	
5% uplift to account for tier three events. This uplift is applied to the total inventory excluding flights, accommodation and professional services, as all tier three events are small, amateur events which do not typically have these emissions sources, and attendee travel, as all tier three attendees are already included in overall attendee figures.	5.6
Total of all uplift factors (tCO ₂ -e)	5.6
Total emissions footprint to offset (tCO ₂ -e) (total pre-event emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)	365



6.CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

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 unit	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total units used
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	365	100.00%

Project name	Type of offset unit	Registry	Date retired	Serial number	Vintage	Total quantity retired	Quantity used in previous reporting periods	Quantity banked for future reporting periods	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total used this reporting period
InfraVest Taiwan Wind Farms Bundled Project 2011 - Taiwan	VER	Gold Standard Impact Registry	11/04/2024	GS1-1-TW- GS1001-12- 2020-22066- 108677-108960	2020	284	0	0	284	77.81%
Miaoli 49.8MW Wind Farm Project	VER	Gold Standard Impact Registry	10/04/2024	GS1-1-TW- GS931-12-2014- 4575-40020- 40352	2014	333	204	48	81	22.19%
				Offs	et Totals:	617	204	48	365	100.00%



Stapled units summary

The below units have been 'stapled' to eligible Climate Active carbon offset units. Stapled units may represent a beneficial outcome, such as biodiversity protection or improved water quality. These purchases are additional to Climate Active program requirements.

Stapled units and their corresponding scheme or project have not been assessed by Climate Active against the offset integrity principles in the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standards and are not included in the list of eligible Climate Active carbon offset units (Appendix A of the Standards). Businesses have undertaken their own due diligence when purchasing these stapled units.

Of the 321 Mount Sandy Conservation Project Australian Biodiversity Units shown in the first retirement certificate in Appendix A, 37 have been recorded as being retired on behalf of the City of Melbourne for the Now or Never Festival 2024 and the remaining **284** are retired on behalf of Melbourne Fashion Week 2025. Of the 333 Mount Sandy Conservation Project Australian Biodiversity Units shown in the second retirement certificate in Appendix A, 204 have been recorded as being retired on behalf of the City of Melbourne for the Now or Never Festival 2024 and a further **81** are retired on behalf of Melbourne Fashion Week 2025, with another 48 banked for future reporting periods.

Project name	Unit type e.g. biodiversity	Project location	Eligible offset project stapled to	Stapled quantity	Link to project or evidence
Mount Sandy native vegetation management	Australian Biodiversity Unit (ABU)	Coorong National Park, South Australia	InfraVest Taiwan Wind Farms Bundled	284	See Appendix A
Mount Sandy native vegetation management	Australian Biodiversity Unit (ABU)	Coorong National Park, South Australia	EcoAustralia Miaoli Wind Farm traded via Infravest	81	See Appendix A



Co-benefits

N/A



7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A.



APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

BIODIVERSITY UNIT CERTIFICATE

MOUNT SANDY CONSERVATION PROJECT

This certificate confirms that

321

Australian Biodiversity Units (481.50 square metres)

have been purchased and are being retired by

City of Melbourne

CRN: 107757

Serial Numbers: 106076-106396

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

12/04/2024

Registrar Certification

date

NVCR ALLOCATION REFERENCE: NVS2019-4003-182 VOL003





BIODIVERSITY UNIT CERTIFICATE

MOUNT SANDY CONSERVATION PROJECT

This certificate confirms that

333

Australian Biodiversity Units (499.5 square metres)

have been purchased and are being retired by

City of Melbourne

CRN: 105685

Serial Numbers: 105743 - 106075

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

11/04/2024

Registrar Certification

date

NVCR ALLOCATION REFERENCE: NVS2019-4003-182 VOL003





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	Renewable
Market Dased Approach	Activity Data (KWII)	(kg CO2-e)	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	13,131	0	73%
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)	3,302	0	18%
Residual Electricity	1,437	1,307	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	16,433	0	92%
Total grid electricity	17,870	1,307	92%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	17,870	1,307	92%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%	,	
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	1,437	1,307	
Scope 2	1,279	1,164	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	158	144	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	91.96%
Mandatory	18.48%
Voluntary	73.48%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	1.16
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	0.14
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	1.16
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	0.14
Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)	1.31
Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%	



	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	17,870	17,870	14,117	1,251	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)	17,870	17,870	14,117	1,251	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		

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	14.12
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	1.25
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	14.12
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	1.25
Total emissions liability	15.37



Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts	Electricity consumed in Climate Active certified building/precinct (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO2-e)
N/A	0	0
Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity	7. These electricity emissions have been of	-

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their building or precinct certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location-based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the building/precinct under the market-based method is outlined as such in the market-based summary table.

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

market-based method is outlined as such in the market-based summary table.

Climate Active carbon neutral product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO2-e)
N/A	0	0
Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electric		•

location-based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the electricity product under the



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 <u>one</u> of the following reasons:

- 1. <u>Immaterial</u> <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
- 2. <u>Cost effective</u> 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. <u>Size</u> The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the event's electricity.
- 2. <u>Influence</u> 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. <u>Stakeholders</u> The emissions from a particular source are deemed relevant by key stakeholders.
- 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
						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.
Attendee accommodation	N	N	N	N	N	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.
						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.
Water	N	N	N	N	N	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.
						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.
Warehouse electricity	N	N	N	Υ	N	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.





