



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

**CITY OF MELBOURNE
MELBOURNE FASHION WEEK
OCTOBER 21–27, 2024**

POST-EVENT REPORT

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



RESPONSIBLE ENTITY NAME	City of Melbourne
NAME OF EVENT	Melbourne Fashion Week
EVENT DATE(S)	October 21-27, 2024
DECLARATION	<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>  Krista Milne Co-Director, Climate Change and City Resilience, City of Melbourne 28/10/2025



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

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Version 9.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	362 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% VERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	91.96%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: City of Melbourne
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	N/A Next technical assessment due: CY 2025
THIRD PARTY VALIDATION	N/A

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2.CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of certification

This certification is for Melbourne Fashion Week 2024 which was held on October 21-27, 2024.

The event had 156,094 attendees and was held at the following location(s).

- Melbourne Town Hall
- Queen and Collins
- Melbourne Museum
- Lume @ Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre
- Queen Victoria Market
- Emporium Melbourne
- Numerous independent events at various locations

Actual activity data collected from the occurrence 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 are all included under this carbon neutral certification.

The 2024 event followed a similar format to that of 2023, with multiple runways and activations being held across various city locations. 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. The new addition to the event in 2024 was the introduction of a Shopping Festival, replacing the Fashion Hubs of 2023. 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 MFW programming. Attendee transport is also excluded from the uplift factor, as all tier one, two and three attendees are captured 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 – changes since the pre-event report

Emissions source	Data collection method	Assumptions / conservative approach taken
Attendee travel	MFW conducts a survey with a sample (207) of attendees, 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 MFW.	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. 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 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 giveaway products is 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 MFW events and activations.	
Professional Services	MFW 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 2024 were encouraged to walk, cycle or take a tram where possible to reduce their transport emissions.

Reduce florals: The 2024 program limited the use of fresh flowers across its events and used mostly local florals.

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.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Significant changes in emissions – pre-event vs post-event

Emission source	Pre-event emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Post-event emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change
Technical services	45.41	67.54	More elements of technical production were outsourced in 2024 leading to higher technical services costs.
Medium Car: unknown fuel	51.03	91.31	increase in attendance for 2024 compared to 2023
Taxi - Melbourne	6.81	37.27	increase in attendance for 2024 compared to 2024

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	Pre-event	Post-event			
	Total emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Sum of scope 1 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of scope 2 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of scope 3 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of total emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	4.18	0.00	0.00	3.38	3.38
Bespoke (cosmetics)	11.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bespoke (floral)	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction materials and services	24.49	0.00	0.00	11.43	11.43
Electricity	9.61	0.00	1.16	0.14	1.31
Food	62.97	0.00	0.00	60.80	60.80
Horticulture and agriculture	0	0.00	0.00	4.50	4.50
Office equipment and supplies	9.82	0.00	0.00	1.63	1.63
Products	16.42	0.00	0.00	31.32	31.32
Professional services	80.14	0.00	0.00	90.20	90.20
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	3.34	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.09
Transport (air)	10.65	0.00	0.00	8.53	8.53
Transport (land and sea)	64.24	0.00	0.00	142.48	142.48
Waste	2.68	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.71
Total pre-event emissions (tCO₂-e)	303.40				
Total post-event emissions (tCO₂-e)		0.08	1.16	355.14	356.38
Difference between pre-event and post-event emissions	Pre-event total minus post-event total = -52.98 tCO₂-e				

* Note: Emissions previously reported as bespoke under the "floral" category are now included within the "Horticulture and Agriculture" emissions category. Additionally, cosmetics are now reported as "products" for this true-up report.

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.	5.6
Total of all uplift factors (tCO ₂ -e)	5.6
Total emissions footprint to offset (tCO₂-e) <i>(total post-event emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)</i>	362

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

This is a post-event report. The eligible offsets below are a reconciliation of those from the pre-event report. The table may also show additional eligible offsets purchased and retired for this event based on the post-event emissions calculations.

Type of offset unit		Quantity used for this reporting period		Percentage of total units used	
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)		362		100%	

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
Thai Hoa Wind Power Project	VER	Gold Standard Impact Registry	24/10/2025	GS1-1-VN- GS11251-12- 2023-26254- 79798-79827	2023	30	0	0	30	8.29%
Suzhou Qizi Mountain Landfill Gas Recovery Project	VER	Gold Standard Impact Registry	12/06/2024	GS1-1-CN- GS397-21- 2013-3558- 94614-94945	2013	332	0	0	332	91.71%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional offsets retired for purposes other than Climate Active 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 Biodiversity Conservation Project	ABU	N/A	11 Jun 2024	2015-2346	2020	332	To support Australian biodiversity protection projects and first nations businesses and employees.
Mount Sandy Biodiversity Conservation Project	ABU	N/A			2021	30	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



Registrar Certification

11/06/2024

date

NVCR ALLOCATION REFERENCE: NVS2019-4003-182 VOL004



vegetationlink
Verified Biodiversity Units

BIODIVERSITY UNIT CERTIFICATE

MOUNT SANDY
CONSERVATION PROJECT

This certificate confirms that

30

Australian Biodiversity Units
45 square metres)

have been purchased and are being retired by

City of Melbourne

CRN: 111813

Serial Numbers: 18382-18411

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



Registrar Certification

24/10/2025

date

NVCR ALLOCATION REFERENCE: NVS2019-4003-181 VOL005b



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	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)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	13,131	0	73%
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)	3,302	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%

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 CO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -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		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	17,870					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	14.12
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	1.25
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	14.12
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	1.25
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	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 CO ₂ -e)
Nil	0	0
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

Climate Active carbon neutral product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
Nil	0	0
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.		

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.



An Australian Government Initiative

