



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

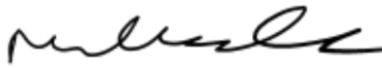
YARRA CITY COUNCIL

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION

FY2023-24

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Yarra City Council
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 Arrears report
DECLARATION	<p><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></p>  <p>Michael Oke Sustainability Unit Manager 24/03/2026</p>



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

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Version 9

1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	6,336 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	10.01% ACCUs, 89.99% VERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	100%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Yarra City Council
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date: 02/06/2025 Organisation: Ironbark Next technical assessment due: FY 2026-27

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

The Australian business operations of Yarra City Council (ABN 98 394 086 520) is the subject of this carbon neutral certification as defined by the Organisational and Operational boundaries detailed on the following pages.

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for FY2023-24 reporting period.

Organisation description

The Yarra City Council (ABN 98 394 086 520) is an inner metropolitan municipality of Melbourne, Victoria. Originally formed in June 1994, it is home to a diverse community of approximately 100,000 people. The municipality is 19.5 square kilometres and is located on the traditional lands of the Wurundjeri people. The Yarra City Council acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people as the Traditional Owners and true sovereigns of the land now known as Yarra.

The council operates numerous facilities and delivers a broad range of services across the municipality. The facilities include five libraries, three leisure centres, a golf course, childcare and maternal health centres, depots and sporting facilities. The services delivered include care for elderly and mobility restricted residents, food security, collection of domestic rubbish and recycling, as well as sustainability, biodiversity and urban agriculture programs and projects. Council also manages community infrastructure including the construction of new community assets, maintenance of parks, gardens and street trees, and redevelopment and maintenance of existing community assets

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		Outside emission boundary
<u>Quantified</u>	<u>Non-quantified</u>	<u>Excluded</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accommodation• Cleaning and chemicals• Construction materials and services• Electricity• ICT services and equipment• Office equipment and supplies• Professional services• Refrigerants• Stationary energy and fuels• Transport (air)• Transport (land and sea)• Waste• Water• Working from home	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food• Postage, courier and freight	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community emissions• Contractor electricity and gas• Council-owned buildings leased to commercial or community groups• Horticulture and agriculture• Investments• Machinery and vehicles• Municipal waste

3. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Climate Emergency Plan

Yarra City Council is the second council in Australia to declare a Climate Emergency. In 2024, Yarra Council endorsed its second [Climate Emergency Plan](#) (the Plan). The Plan provides the strategic pathway for decarbonising the council's operations and supporting the local community to take climate action.

Specific actions include:

4.1.3 Advocate to State and Federal Government to ramp up vision, support and targets for system-wide, home and businesses electrification.

4.4.1 Transition Council buildings off fossil gas

4.4.2 Reduce Council's transport emissions – key focus on transitioning to electric vehicles

4.4.3 Efficient, smart, zero carbon buildings

4.4.4.3 Use our purchasing power to green our supply chain, including review of mechanisms and implementation, and working closely with key suppliers to reduce climate impact of their organisation and products.

Emissions reduction actions

Project Title	Action
Procurement of renewable energy	Council purchases 100% of its electricity from renewable sources via our award-winning Melbourne Renewable Energy Project – a 10-year power purchase agreement (PPA) with Pacific Blue.
Solar on council- and community-operated buildings	Facilitating solar installations and energy upgrades of Yarra facilities, including through assisting community groups with access to financial support. As of 30 June 2024, 823kW of solar capacity has been installed across 42 sites, with 108kWh of battery capacity across 7 sites.
Transition small sites off gas	Progressively transitioning facilities off gas, initially focusing on sites with relatively simple gas systems (i.e., hot water systems and domestic-type heating). As of 30 June 2024, 28 of 32 small sites are off gas.
Transition large sites off	<p>Transitioning sites with highly complex, building integrated gas systems (i.e., leisure centres and town halls) off gas as soon as possible. All three gas cogeneration systems at Yarra's leisure centres have been switched off, with the final system at Richmond Recreation Centre turned off in March 2024. Progressed design works to replace fossil gas heating with efficient electric systems.</p> <p>Grant funding application submitted to Australian Government to support full electrification of the Collingwood Leisure Centre, one of Council's largest emissions sources.</p>
Energy efficiency and building optimisation	<p>Investigating and implementing where appropriate best-practice energy efficiency and building optimisation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • utilising smart control and monitoring technologies to operate buildings at the highest possible energy and building performance standards; • identifying and investing in priority building energy efficiency upgrades, and • ensuring energy efficiency outcomes are factored into all building project works.
Transitioning to an all-electric fleet	<p>Council is taking steps to transition the fleet to zero emissions, subject to availability of suitable vehicles and charging infrastructure/capability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council's Passenger Vehicle Fleet Policy mandates that general pool vehicles must be zero emissions vehicles if a suitable vehicle is available on the market that meets the business requirements. • Council continues to transition passenger vehicles, trucks, vans and plant equipment, to electric. Transitioned five more vehicles to electric in 2023/24 bringing total electric fleet to 18, made up of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3 x Electric Vans ○ 2 x Electric Utes ○ 10 x Passenger Vehicles ○ 3 x Electric Tipper Trucks • Yarra's street cleaning contractor also deployed our first electric sweeper in January 2024, which was the first used by any Council in Victoria.

4. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Base year:	2011-12	14,462.0	N/A
Year 1:	2012-13	13,923.0	N/A
Year 2:	2013-14	13,947.0	N/A
Year 3:	2014-15	13,123.9	N/A
Year 4:	2015-16	12,787.2	N/A
Year 5:	2016-17	12,396.2	N/A
Year 6:	2017-18	11,988.0	N/A
Year 7:	2018-19	7,852.5	N/A
Year 8:	2019-20	5,147.3	N/A
Year 9:	2020-21	4,634.9	N/A
Year 10:	2021-22	5,836.5	N/A
Year 11:	2022-23	7,072	N/A
Year 12:	2023-24	6,335.4	N/A

Significant changes in emissions

Emission source	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change
Natural Gas VIC (metro) (GJ)	1920.06	1704.60	Gas usage is primarily from pool and pool hall heating at our three aquatic centres. Reduced gas use due to phase off of gas fired cogeneration systems (3) at Leisure Centres. Usage is variable with weather conditions. A small portion of the reduction from moving small sites off gas.

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	0.20	0.20
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	1.45	1.45
Construction Materials and Services	0.00	0.00	864.76	864.76
Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	67.28	67.28
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	184.89	184.89
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13
Refrigerants	67.89	0.00	0.00	67.89
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	1,581.82	0.00	122.79	1704.60
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary energy (solid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.48
Transport (Land and Sea)	374.90	0.00	2203.37	2807.57
Waste	0.00	0.00	75.10	75.10
Water	0.00	0.00	338.99	338.99
Working from home	0.00	0.00	222.07	222.07
Total emissions (tCO₂-e)	2,024.61	0.00	4081.52	6335.43

Uplift factors

N/A.

5. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset unit	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total units used
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	634	10.01%
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	5702	89.99%

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
Jawoyn Fire 2	ACCU	ANREU	21/05/2025	9,020,737,368 - 9,020,738,001	2024-25	634	0	0	634	10.01%
GS5658 VPA 21: Access to energy for local development and women's empowerment in Cabo Delgado Province Mozambique	VER	Gold Standard Impact Registry	21/05/2025	GS1-1-MZ-GS10776-16-2021-24239-1817-3838	2021	2022	0	0	2022	31.91%
GS5658 VPA 33: Access to energy for local development and women's empowerment in Cabo Delgado Province Mozambique	VER	Gold Standard Impact Registry	21/05/2025	GS1-1-MZ-GS11029-16-2022-26557-1-1566	2022	1566	0	0	1566	24.72%
GS5658 VPA 33: Access to energy for local development and women's empowerment in Cabo Delgado Province Mozambique	VER	Gold Standard Impact Registry	21/05/2025	GS1-1-MZ-GS11029-16-2022-26556-1-2114	2021	2114	0	0	2114	33.36%

Co-benefits

[Jawoyn Fire Project \(ACCU\)](#) – fire management project in the Northern Territory. This project is owned and operated by the Jawoyn Association Aboriginal Corporation. The project reduces carbon emissions and wildfires through strategic, controlled savanna burning, protects important wildlife and delivers significant social, cultural and economic benefits to Indigenous Australians.

[Cookstoves in Cabo Delgado \(Gold Standard VER\)](#) – Full project name *Access to energy for local development and women's empowerment in Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique*

This is an energy efficient cookstoves project Mozambique. The carbon offset revenue from this project co-funds the sale of low-cost energy efficient cookstoves in rural areas to replace inefficient stoves. These stoves reduce pressure on local forests and tree stocks as less wood is required to be harvested to achieve the same cooking outcomes. Since less wood is burned, this reduces carbon emissions. There are also significant health benefits, primarily to women and girls who predominantly do most of the cooking in these areas, as the new stoves produce less smoke, therefore improving air quality more broadly as well as the direct smoke inhalation when cooking.

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)*	7,331
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* 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)
Haughton Solar Farm - QLD	QLD, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	14 February 2024	SRPVQLG4	100309-100990	2023	Wind	682
Crowlands Wind Farm	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	18 March 2024	WD00VC32	181868-184779	2023	Wind	2912
Crowlands Wind Farm	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	7 May 2024	WD00VC32	4558-4878	2024	Wind	321
Crowlands Wind Farm	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	7 May 2024	WD00VC32	23408-24825	2024	Wind	1418
Crowlands Wind Farm	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	7 May 2024	WD00VC32	36342-36710	2024	Wind	369
Crowlands Wind Farm	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	26 July 2024	WD00VC32	45390-47018	2024	Wind	1629
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									7,331

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A.

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	107,714	0	1%
Total non-grid electricity	107,714	0	1%
LGC purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	7,331,000	0	97%
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)	1,389,710	0	18%
Residual electricity	-1,297,045	-1,180,311	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	8,828,424	0	117%
Total grid electricity	7,423,665	0	116%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	7,531,379	0	117%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	-1,297,045	-1,180,311	
Scope 2	-1,154,513	-1,050,607	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	-142,532	-129,705	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	117.22%
Mandatory	18.45%
Voluntary	97.34%
Behind the meter	1.43%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	-1050.61
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	-129.70
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 CO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	
VIC	7,423,665	7,423,665	5	5,864,695	519,657	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	7,423,665	7,423,665	5	5,864,695	519,657	0	0
VIC	107,714	107,714	0	0			
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	107,714	107,714	0	0			
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	7,531,379						

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	5,864.70
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	519.66
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	5,864.70
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	519.66
Total emissions liability	6,384.35

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)
N/A	0	0
<i>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.</i>		

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
N/A	0	0
<i>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.</i>		

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.

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
Food	Immaterial
Postage, courier and freight	Immaterial

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 Emission Sources Summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Community emissions	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions source is likely to be large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.</p> <p>Influence: Our ability to drive significant change and direct influence in community emissions is limited.</p> <p>Risk: Emissions from the community do not materially contribute to the organisation's internal greenhouse gas risk exposure and are unlikely to affect compliance, financial, or reputational outcomes of the climate active certification.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders have not identified these emissions as in scope to the organisation's operational boundary.</p> <p>Outsourcing: The emissions are not from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.</p>
Contractor electricity and gas	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions source is likely to be large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.</p> <p>Influence: Yarra City Council does not have any material influence on the reduction of these emissions.</p> <p>Risk: Emissions from the contractor electricity and gas usage do not materially contribute to the organisation's internal greenhouse gas risk exposure and are unlikely to affect compliance, financial, or reputational outcomes of the certification.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders have not identified these emissions as in scope to the organisation's operational boundary.</p> <p>Outsourcing: The emissions are not from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.</p>
Council-owned buildings leased to commercial or community groups	N	Y	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions from this source are minimal and not significant when compared with the organisation's electricity, stationary energy, and fuel emissions, and therefore are unlikely to materially impact the overall emissions profile.</p> <p>Influence: We do have some control over our leased buildings, however operations and are not sufficiently within our organisational operational control.</p> <p>Risk: Emissions from this scope of buildings do not materially contribute to the organisation's internal greenhouse gas risk exposure and are unlikely to affect compliance, financial, or reputational outcomes of the certification.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders have not identified these emissions as in scope to the organisation's operational boundary.</p> <p>Outsourcing: The emissions are not from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.</p>

Excluded Emission Sources Summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Horticulture and agriculture	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions from this source are minimal and not significant when compared with the organisation’s electricity, stationary energy, and fuel emissions, and therefore are unlikely to materially impact the overall emissions profile.</p> <p>Influence: The organisation has limited or no operational control or decision-making capacity to influence emission reductions from this source.</p> <p>Risk: Emissions from this source do not materially contribute to the organisation’s greenhouse gas risk exposure and are unlikely to affect compliance, financial, or reputational outcomes associated with the certification.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders have not identified these emissions as a priority or material concern given that Council does not engage with these activities directly.</p> <p>Outsourcing: The emissions are not from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation’s boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.</p>
Investments	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: Council does not have investments as defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol - Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard).</p> <p>Influence: Yarra City Council has limited potential to influence the reduction of emissions from this particular source.</p> <p>Risk: Emissions from this source do not materially contribute to the organisation’s greenhouse gas risk exposure.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders have not identified these emissions as a priority or material concern at this stage.</p> <p>Outsourcing: The emissions are not from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation’s boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.</p>
Machinery and vehicles	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions from this source are minimal and not significant when compared with the organisation’s electricity, stationary energy, and fuel emissions, and therefore are unlikely to materially impact the overall emissions profile.</p> <p>Influence: The organisation has limited or no operational control or decision-making capacity to influence emission reductions from this source.</p> <p>Risk: Emissions from this source do not materially contribute to the organisation’s greenhouse gas risk exposure and are unlikely to affect compliance, financial, or reputational outcomes.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders have not identified these emissions as a priority or material concern, and there is no strong expectation for them to be measured or reported.</p> <p>Outsourcing: The emissions are not from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation’s boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.</p>

Excluded Emission Sources Summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Municipal waste	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions source of municipal waste from the community is likely to be large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.</p> <p>Influence: Whilst we do have some influence into how people dispose of their waste materials, we cannot directly control the community's disposal behaviours. We have included Yarra City Council's organisational waste within the emissions boundary.</p> <p>Risk: Emissions from the community's generated waste do not materially contribute to the organisation's internal greenhouse gas risk exposure and are unlikely to affect compliance, financial, or reputational outcomes of this organisational certification.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders have not identified these emissions as in scope to the organisation's operational boundary.</p> <p>Outsourcing: The emissions are not from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.</p>



An Australian Government Initiative

