



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

MOONEE VALLEY CITY COUNCIL

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2024–25

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Moonee Valley City Council
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 Arrears report
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> <i>SOverland</i> Simon Overland Director, Strategy, Planning and Climate Resilience 17/12/2025



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

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Version 10.



1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	9,360 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	100%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Moonee Valley City Council
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	05/12/2025 Ironbark Sustainability Next technical assessment due: FY 2028 report

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This organisation certification is for the business operations of Moonee Valley City Council (ABN 54 651 216 324) for financial year 2024-25.

Moonee Valley City Council (Council) has been carbon neutral certified under the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations since FY2019-20, with a baseline year of 2018-19.

The carbon neutral certification of Council includes the following Council-operated entities and activities based on the emission boundary approach of operational control:

- Administration buildings
- Operations centre
- Community facilities
- Childcare centres and kindergartens
- Theatre and art gallery
- Libraries
- Parks
- Public lighting
- Leisure/recreation centres
- Vehicle fleet
- Waste collection contractor fleet

The carbon neutral certification of Council does not include the following entities and activities:

- Buildings, facilities or land leased to third parties such as community groups, private businesses, sports clubs etc.
- Corporate emissions from Council contractors
- Waste generated by the community (residents and businesses)
- Outdoor events held on Council land
- Council staff commuting to work
- Stationery (excluding paper, i.e. paper use is counted)

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for FY2024-25 reporting period.

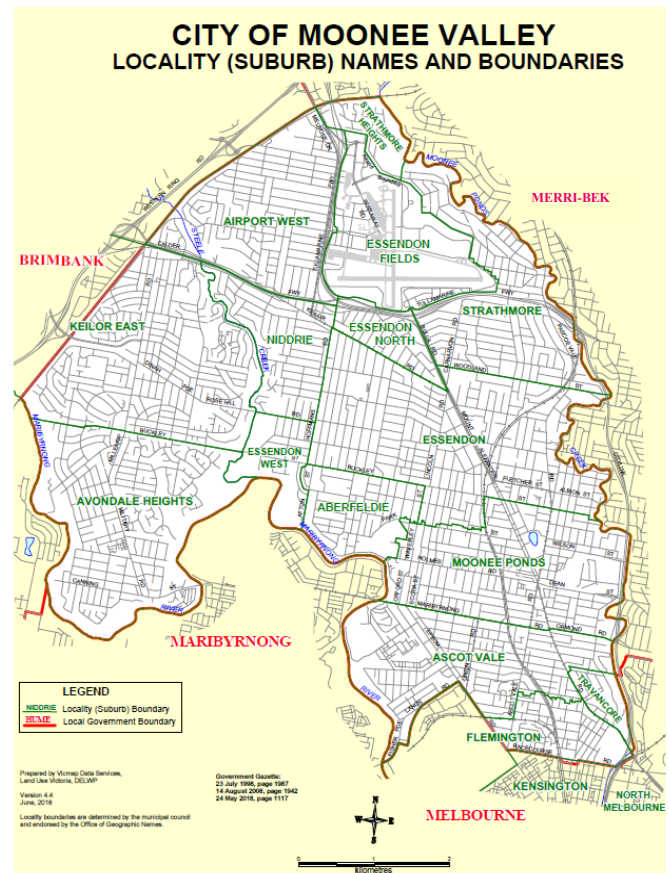
Organisation description

This organisation certification is for the business operations of Moonee Valley City Council (ABN 54 651 216 324).

Moonee Valley City Council (Council) is an inner metropolitan local government area of Melbourne, Victoria, located between 4 km and 13 km northwest of central Melbourne.

The City of Moonee Valley comprises approximately 43 square kilometres of land and encompasses the suburbs of Aberfeldie, Airport West, Ascot Vale, Avondale Heights, Essendon, Essendon North, Essendon West, Flemington, Keilor East, Moonee Ponds, Niddrie, Strathmore, Strathmore Heights, Travancore, and the locality known as Essendon Fields. The municipality is bordered by the local government areas of Maribyrnong, Brimbank, Merri-bek and Melbourne.

In 2025, Moonee Valley's resident population was estimated to be 129,842 people, with 56,698 households. This population is forecast to grow by 1.25% each year to 167,802 in 2046, with 75,058 households (source: forecast.id). The City of Moonee Valley now has a housing target from the State Government and we need to provide an additional 47,500 new dwellings by 2051.



It is a culturally and linguistically diverse community, with more than a quarter of the population born overseas. Over 10,000 local businesses operate in the area

The services provided by Council include property, economic, human, recreational and cultural services. Council also enforces state and local laws relating to matters such as land use, planning, environment protection, public health, traffic and parking, and animal management.

Council is responsible for range of functions that provide governance and management for the local area. Council provides leadership and makes decisions on matters of local importance to the Moonee Valley community, and delivers a wide range of community services and maintains essential community infrastructure through the provision and maintenance of:

- buildings and facilities
- local roads, drainage, public lighting, parks and reserves
- three leisure and aquatic centres at Keilor East, Ascot Vale and Moonee Ponds, libraries, arts centres, kindergarten, childcare services, aged care, meals-on-wheels and sporting facilities
- contracted waste collection services.

These services are the primary business activities that result in carbon emissions from Council's operations.

Council is responsible for paying the electricity distribution network service provider (DNSP) for the operation, maintenance and renewal (OMR), including energy costs, for approximately 10,000 street lights. In addition, Council owns and operates a further 2,000 public lights mostly in parks, reserves and retail precincts.

Council maintains direct operational control of a fleet of approximately 200 vehicles including street sweepers, trucks, tractors, passenger vehicles and utility vehicles used in the delivery of Council services.

The majority of Council's administrative and service functions are delivered from within a central administrative building (Civic Centre) located in Moonee Ponds. Operational functions are performed at several sites and facilities located throughout the municipality, including the Works Depot and Waste Transfer Station in Aberfeldie.

Council owns or leases approximately 270 buildings including aquatic and sports leisure centres, childcare and community centres, arts venues, sports pavilions, maternal and child health centres, kindergartens, libraries, depots and public toilets. In addition, Council manages a range of other non-building assets including parks, reserves, sports fields and public lighting. Approximately 60 of these 270 building facilities are directly used by Council, with most of the 270 buildings are leased to third parties. Council also leases some external facilities to support the delivery of community services.

The organisation boundary approach is operational control.

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 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>
• Accommodation • Construction materials and services • Electricity consumption • Office equipment and supplies • Postage, courier and freight • Professional services • Refrigerants • Stationary energy (gaseous fuels) • Stationary energy (liquid fuels) • Transport (air) • Transport (land and sea) • Waste • Water • Staff working from home	N/A	• Waste generated by residents and businesses • Employee commuting • Contractor's corporate emissions • Outdoor events on Council land. • Energy consumption (gas and electricity) from Council leased facilities where tenant pays utility bills. • Stationery and office supplies (excluding paper)

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Moonee Valley City Council long-term strategy: MV2040

In June 2018, Council endorsed its long-term strategic plan MV2040, which has the following Strategic Direction and target under the 'Green theme':

- Strategic Direction 13: A city that is low carbon
- Target: Achieve zero net emissions for our community and reduce emissions from Council operations by 95 per cent by 2040

MV2040 outlines the actions the Council will take to reduce corporate emissions between June 2018 and 2040. This strategy will be refreshed in 2025/26.

MV2040 Action Plan - Green

The MV2040 supporting implementation plan *MV2040 Action Plan – Green* (endorsed by Council in 2020), provides details on the initiatives (items) to address the 'green theme' MV2040 actions. It sets out 28 items for Council to implement to address the actions under *Strategic Direction 13: A city that is low carbon*, which aims to reduce both corporate and community emissions. Council has committed to these initiatives (items) to reduce corporate emissions:

- **Target: achieve zero net emissions from Council operations by 2020**
Progress: Action completed – In February 2021, Council achieved this target of carbon neutrality for our operations (2019/20) through Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations.
- **Item 1: Procure 100 per cent renewable electricity for Council's operations in the next electricity contract**
Time: 2020-2021.
Progress: Action completed – 100 per cent renewable electricity supply contract commenced on 1 July 2021 (sourced from two wind farms in regional Victoria), which reduced Council's operational emissions by approximately 56 per cent. The electricity was procured through the Victorian Energy Collaboration (VECO), a joint 100 per cent renewable electricity contract with 51 Victorian councils. This is the fourth Public Disclosure Statement under this electricity contract which ends on 31 December 2030.
- **Item 3: Continue to prioritise electric over gas infrastructure in new and existing Council buildings in accordance with internal guidelines**
Time: Ongoing.
Progress: Designs of new Council buildings are now all-electric. In 2024/25, Council continued an engagement with consultants who progressed electrification plans at three large gas-using Council buildings. Further budget has been allocated for this transition in 2025/26.

- **Item 4: Install solar systems on Council and community buildings**

Time: Ongoing.

Progress: 15kW of solar PV was installed on a redevelopment of an existing Council owned and operated facility in 2024/25. There are limited rooftop solar power opportunities remaining given over 30 Council buildings have solar - total rooftop solar power installed on Council owned facilities is over 1,000kW.

- **Item 9: Implement energy efficient retrofits for Council's buildings and facilities**

Time: Ongoing.

Progress: In 2024/25, seven Council buildings were retrofitted with electric cooktops and one building with was retrofitted with an electric heat pump space heating system. Budget allocated in 2025/26 is focused on replacing larger gas boiler plant with electric equivalents.

- **Item 14: Identify and implement opportunities to maximise environmentally sustainable design (ESD) outcomes from project inception, through to design and construction of new Council buildings and major refurbishments.**

Time: Ongoing.

Progress: In 2024/25, the Clifton Park Pavilion re-development was completed and is on track to be a certified 5-Star Green Star build (under the Green Building Council of Australia). Embodied emissions from this build (900 tonnes) are counted in this inventory (10% of this inventory) which has led to a greater awareness of this emission source within Council staff. Increased effort is being directed to reducing embodied emissions in Council construction projects generally.

- **Item 19: Work with VicRoads and other partners, and seek funding to upgrade major roads lighting to LED and other smarter technologies.**

Time: Ongoing.

Progress: Council's distributed network service provider (DNSP) Jemena is rolling-out of LED street lights replacements on all local and arterial roads beginning 2026-27.

- **Item 20: Update Council's Fleet Policy to transition to low and zero emissions vehicles.**

Time: Ongoing.

Progress: In 2024/25, Council was successful together with two other western Melbourne councils, in receiving funding from the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) for electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure for Council fleet and the purchase of four heavy fleet EVs, to support the transition of Council's fleet to electric. The Funding Agreement was signed in 2024/25 and EV charger installation works commenced in 2024/25. Commissioning of the EV chargers and purchase of 37 EVs will occur in 2025/26.

Emissions reduction actions

Council has a target of 95 per cent reduction in emissions from Council operations by 2040 (MV2040 Strategic Plan). In 2024/25, the following emission reduction actions were taken:

- **100 per cent renewable electricity** - In May 2021, Council entered into a 9.5-year 100 per cent renewable electricity contract for all of Council's operations, with supply starting 1 July 2021. The 100 per cent renewable energy is sourced from two wind farms in regional Victoria. FY 2024/25 is the fourth year of activity under this contract and it reduces Council's carbon emissions by approximately 7,200 tonnes or 56 per cent annually.
- **Zero emissions transport** – In 2024/25, as part of Council's funding application to the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) for electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure for Council fleet EVs, Council achieved the following:
 - commenced installation of EV charging infrastructure at the Council Depot and Civic Centre; and
 - procured three light passenger EVs (cars and vans).

This project will continue in 2025/26 with completion of the EV charging infrastructure and procurement of the remaining EVs (37 vehicles in total – light and heavy vehicles).

- **Solar power on Council buildings** – Over several years, solar PV systems have been installed across 32 Council owned and operated buildings. These solar PV systems generated approximately 900 MWh of electricity in 2024/25, around 60 per cent that was consumed directly in Council's own daily operations. In addition, a new 15kW solar power system was installed in 2024/25 as part of the redevelopment of a Council-owned and operated facility.
- **Transitioning from gas to electric in Council buildings** – In 2024/25, seven gas stoves were replaced with electric induction cooktops and ovens and one gas space heating system was replaced with an electric heat pump in Council-operated buildings.

In 2024/25, consultants continued electrification works, conducting feasibility studies at one large gas-consuming building, developing detailed designs for a second large gas-consuming building and finalising tender documentation for a third larger gas-consuming building. Future plans are being scoped to replace gas boilers with electric heat pumps at three of Council's large gas-using facilities from 2025/26.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Base year/Year 1:	2018 - 19	13,316	13,320
Year 2:	2019 – 20	10,853	10,857
Year 3:	2020 – 21	12,049	12,053
Year 4:	2021 - 22	5,661	5,723
Year 5:	2022 - 23	7,304	7,385
Year 6:	2023 - 24	9,494	9,494
Year 7	2024 - 25	9,360	9,360

Significant changes in emissions

N/A

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.

	Sum of Scope 1 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of Total emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	1.31	1.31
Construction materials and services	0.00	0.00	2262.46	2262.46
Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office equipment and supplies	0.00	0.00	1.57	1.57
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	47.91	47.91
Professional services	0.00	0.00	60.01	60.01
Refrigerants	27.89	0.00	0.00	27.89
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	2,146.42	0.00	166.62	2313.04
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)	8.03	0.00	3.68	11.71
Transport (air)	0.00	0.00	2.11	2.11
Transport (land and sea)	2,122.96	0.00	523.12	2646.08
Waste	0.00	0.00	1139.31	1139.31
Water	0.00	0.00	683.93	683.93
Working from home	0.00	0.00	161.99	161.99
Grand Total	4,305.30	0.00	5054.03	9359.33
<i>Figures may not sum to total due to rounding.</i>				

Uplift factors

N/A

6.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	
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)		9,360		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
Karnataka Pavagada-II Solar Project by Avaada (150 MW)	VCU	Verra Registry	12/12/2024	13417-501019853-501035773-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-IN-1-2017-01112020-31122020-0	2020	15,921	4,951	8,005	2,965	31.68%
Karnataka Pavagada-II Solar Project by Avaada (150 MW)	VCU	Verra Registry	12/12/2024	13414-500790904-500797298-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-IN-1-2017-01012020-31102020-0	2020	6,395	0	0	6,395	68.32%
Offset Totals:						22,316	4,951	8,005	9,360	100.00%

Co-benefits

The project comprises a total of 150 MW grid connected solar power plants in Pavagada Solar Park, in the state of Karnataka (India). This renewable electricity is connected to the Southern regional electricity grid of India, via a Power Purchase Agreement with the Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited (BESCOM).

The project avoids an estimated over 300,000t of carbon emissions per year in a region where the business as usual is thermal coal generation. The project provides sustainable development contributions, including supporting the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- SDG 1 - No Poverty
- SDG 4 - Quality Education
- SDG 5 - Gender Equality
- SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation
- SDG13 - Climate Action

This project has also contributed to the creation of local jobs.

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)*	7,391
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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)
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 2 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	14 March 2025	WD00VC46	334640-337613	2024	Wind	2974
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 2 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	21 August 2025	WD00VC46	7296-11254	2025	Wind	3959
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 2 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	8 August 2024 ¹	WD00VC46	419013-419471	2023	Wind	458
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									7,391

¹ These 458 retired LGCs (serial number 419013-419471) were banked from the previous report as part of a larger batch.

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In 2024/25, Council contractors completed construction of the Clifton Park Pavilion community facility.

Clifton Park Pavilion is currently undergoing Green Star certification under the Green Building Council of Australia. As part of this process, and to support Green Star Credit 21 and Credit 24, the project's upfront carbon emissions (A1–A5), including the initial charge of refrigerants, must be calculated by Council's Green Star consultant and transparently offset.

Green Star will reference Council's 2024/25 Public Disclosure Statement as evidence that the upfront embodied emissions and refrigerant impacts associated with this construction have been accurately quantified and appropriately offset. The consultant's report forms the basis of the emissions allowance for the Clifton Park Pavilion construction included in this inventory under the Construction Materials and Services category.

The upfront construction emissions and initial refrigerant charge for the Clifton Park Pavilion have therefore been fully calculated, accounted for, and offset within this inventory.

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 renewable electricity generated	629,678	0	7%
Total non-grid renewable electricity	629,678	0	7%
LGC purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	7,391,000	0	77%
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)	1,635,374	0	17%
Residual electricity	-38,333	-35,266	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	9,656,052	0	100%
Total grid electricity	8,988,041	0	94%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	9,617,719	0	100%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	-38,333	-35,266	
Scope 2	-33,750	-31,050	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	-4,583	-4,217	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	100.40%
Mandatory	17.00%
Voluntary	76.85%
Behind the meter	6.55%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	-31.05
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	-4.22
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 to total 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 (kgCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)
VIC	8,988,041	8,988,041	6,920,792	808,924	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	8,988,041	8,988,041	6,920,792	808,924	0	0
VIC	629,678	629,678	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	629,678	629,678	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	9,617,719					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	6,920.79
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	808.92
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	6,920.79
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	808.92
Total emissions liability	7,729.72

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
N/A	

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
Waste generated by the community (residents and businesses)	Y	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is likely to be between 50,000 and 100,000 t-CO₂-e, which is large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (4,973 t-CO₂-e). Influence: Council has limited ability to influence emissions from this source, including what community dispose to landfill, nor by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Since Council does not own or operate any landfill facilities, Council does not directly carry the associated risk. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: Council has not previously included this activity within its emissions boundary as it does not have operational control, except for a small amount of community waste collected through public litter bins, and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Employee commuting	Y	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is likely to be between 500 and 1,000 t-CO₂-e, which is large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (4,973 t-CO₂-e). Influence: On balance, Council does not have direct influence on the emissions from this source, including how staff travel to work nor how far they travel. 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. Council operations do not carry the risk associated with staffs' chosen mode of transport to work, distance travelled or emissions generated. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider staff commute a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: Council has not previously included this activity within its emissions boundary as it does not have operational control.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Contractor's corporate emissions	Y	N	N	N	N	Size: Major contractor emissions sources are counted within the emissions boundary (fuel used by private waste collection services). Cumulative corporate emissions from smaller contractors is likely to be between 1,000 and 10,000 t-CO₂-e, which is large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (4,973 t-CO₂-e). Influence: Council preferences suppliers who are certified carbon neutral but beyond this has limited ability to influence the emissions from this source. On balance, Council is not able to exert direct influence. Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source. The source could conceivably create supply chain risks, in the short term most likely through adverse public interest. However, on balance, this risk is currently considered to be low. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business, Outsourcing: Council has not previously included this activity within its emissions boundary as it does not have operational control and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Outdoor events on Council land	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is likely to be between 5 and 50 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (4,973 t-CO₂-e). Influence: For events run by Council, Council operations do have significant influence on the emissions from this source and have policies and procedures to reduce emissions. There is limited influence over events run by others with Council permission. Council has limited ability to influence the emissions from this source. Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source 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, particularly for events not run by Council. Outsourcing: Council has not previously included this activity within its emissions boundary as it does not have operational control for events it does not run.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Stationery (excluding paper)	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is likely to be between 1 and 10 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (4,973 t-CO₂-e). Influence: Council does 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 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: Council has not previously included this activity within its emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Council owned facilities under lease where leasee has full operational control in delivering non-Council services and pays the utility bills	Y	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source is likely to be between 1,000 and 10,000 t-CO₂-e, which is large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (4,973 t-CO₂-e). Influence: Council has limited ability 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, noting that in many cases these are commercial tenancies. Outsourcing: Council has not previously included this activity within its emissions boundary as it does not have operational control and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.



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