

Disclosure Statement

Zero Carbon Emissions

1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



Organisation and Product Information

Table 1: Organisation and Product Information

Organisation Name	Maribyrnong City Council	
Reporting year period	From 1/07/2018	To 30/06/2019
Actual emissions in this reporting year 2018/19	9,573 tonnes CO ₂ -e	
Carbon Offsets in this reporting year 2018/189	10,000 tonnes CO ₂ -e	
Total Net Emissions in this reporting year 2018/19	0 tonnes CO ₂ -e	
Base year period	From 1/07/2008	To 30/06/2009
Actual emissions in the base year 2008/09.	12,416* tonnes CO ₂ -e *(12,791 tonnes estimate including items below.) *Emissions in the 08/09 base year did not include fugitive emissions, internal waste, air travel or paper which made up 375 tonnes CO ₂ e in 17/18.	

1. Introduction.

Maribyrnong City Council reduced its corporate CO2e emissions to zero in the 2018/19 financial year in line with Council's commitment to become a zero carbon Council. Council first set a target to reach zero emission for its own operation by 2015 in 2008, with its Carbon Neutral Action Plan.

As Maribyrnong City Council is undertaking this initiative in an entirely voluntary capacity, Council has decided to undertake a voluntary Zero Carbon program rather than a more formal accreditation program due to the ongoing cost of accreditation which could be better spent in other ways.

Council has followed the same protocols as those required by the National Carbon Offset Standard (NCOS) and this disclosure statement allows interested parties to compare Maribyrnong City Councils CO2e emissions to those of similar Councils.

As the "Carbon Neutral" name has since 2008 been used by NCOS to accredit organisations – Council changed the name of its own program to Zero Carbon to avoid confusion with the formal program.

By making the decision to undertake an entirely voluntary program, Council is able to use the savings to further improve our underlying emissions through activities such as installing solar panels on community buildings and upgrading streetlights to energy efficient models.

2. Description of Organisation Activities

The City of Maribyrnong is a place of diversity, opportunities and challenges. Located only five kilometres west of Melbourne, its 31sq km area is made up of suburbs which vary significantly in demographics, population and geography. From the area's beginnings as the home of the traditional land of the Wurundjeri tribe of the Kulin Nation, the city now incorporates nine suburbs, Footscray, West Footscray, Yarraville, Seddon, Kingsville, Maribyrnong, Maidstone, Braybrook and Tottenham.

As an organisation, Maribyrnong Council had a total capital and operating budget of \$148.6 million (for 18/19), which was used to deliver a wide range of community services and maintain essential community infrastructure.

Council provides both universal services that are used by most community members (such as waste and recycling collection or footpath maintenance), and specialised services which respond to specific needs (such as meals on wheels and child care).

3. Total Carbon Footprint – 18/19 Year

Table 1: Emission sources, scopes and quantities

Scope	Emission source	tonnes CO ₂ -e
1	Transport Fuel	792
1	Fugitive Emissions	97
1	Natural Gas	1,412
2	Electricity	4,176
3	Electricity –Street Lighting	2,825
3	Waste from Internal Council Operations	246
3	Paper Use within Council	23
3	Business Travel of Employees - Flights	2
Total carbon footprint in tonnes CO ₂ -e		9,573

4. Annual Trend Data

Table 2: Annual Emissions Trend Data in tonnes CO2e

Description	2008/09 Base Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19 Reporting Year
Total Actual Emissions	12,416	12,120	11,355	10,628	9,743	9,704	9,573
Less Greenpower Purchases	2,155	3,754	0	0	0	0	0
Less Carbon Offsets			11,355	10,628	9,743	9,704	9,573
Total Net Emissions	10,262	8,374	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3: Estimated Savings in tonnes CO2e - Compared to Business As Usual

Description	2008/09 Base Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19 Reporting Year
Business as Usual Estimate*	12,895	14,735	15,133	15,651	16,081	16,575	17,072
=Total Actual Emissions	12,416	12,120	11,355	10,680	9,743	9,704	9,573
Estimated Savings from Energy Efficiency Initiatives.	479	2,615	3,778	4,971	6,338	6,871	7,499
Cumulative Savings since base year Tonnes CO2e	479	8,824	12,602	17,573	23,911	30,782**	38,281

*Estimate of emissions if no energy efficiency actions had been taken

**includes 2009/10 to 2011/12 savings

Since 2008, Maribyrnong City Council has undertaken various energy efficiency initiatives, including an Energy Performance Contract of 4 of our largest energy using buildings in 2010 and the introduction of a cogeneration plant at the Maribyrnong Aquatic Centre in 2012. The actual savings of the energy efficient activities have been eroded by the addition of new buildings for example the Phoenix Youth Centre opened in 2010, the relocation of the Operations Centre to a bigger site using 4 times as much energy in 2012, an expansion of the Braybrook Hub and new library, Little Saigon carpark and new streetlights installed in growth areas. Table 3 estimates the tonnes of CO₂ e that Maribyrnong Council would be producing if conditions existing in 2008/09 continued until the present day. It also shows the estimated emissions savings that have been realised from energy efficiency initiatives since 2008/09.

5. Carbon Offset Purchases and Retirement for this Reporting Period – 2018/19

When Council first adopted the Carbon Neutral Action Plan in 2008, the strategy to become carbon neutral was to purchase accredited Green Power incremented each year until we achieve 100% green power for electricity usage and accredited offsets for all other emissions. However, in 2014 Council decided to move to only purchase NCOS approved offsets for all emissions and use the financial savings to invest in additional projects and actions which will reduce energy consumption and also to increase Council's direct investment in renewable energy such as solar panels and solar hot water in Council facilities.

Offset Purchase:

In the 18/19 financial year, Council purchased and retired 10,000 tonnes of accredited CO₂e offsets. Only 9,573 tonnes were required to offset the Carbon Footprint. Council will retire a greater amount of offsets, in order to allow for any minor undetected discrepancies and for scope 3 distribution losses which can be calculated but have not previously been included within scope.

The offsets were VCU accredited offsets for

Project Name: **Wind Grouped project by Hero Future Energies Private Limited**

Project State: **Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan**

Project Country: **INDIA (IN)**

Project Verifier: **Carbon Check (Pty) Ltd**

Table 4: Offset Cancellations

Offset type	Registry	Serial number	Quantity (t CO ₂ -e)
VCU Verified Carbon Standard	APX VCS Registry	5900-265787016-265797015-VCU- 029-APX-IN-1-1582-01012017- 01042017-0	10,000
Total			10,000

6. Emissions Reduction Measures

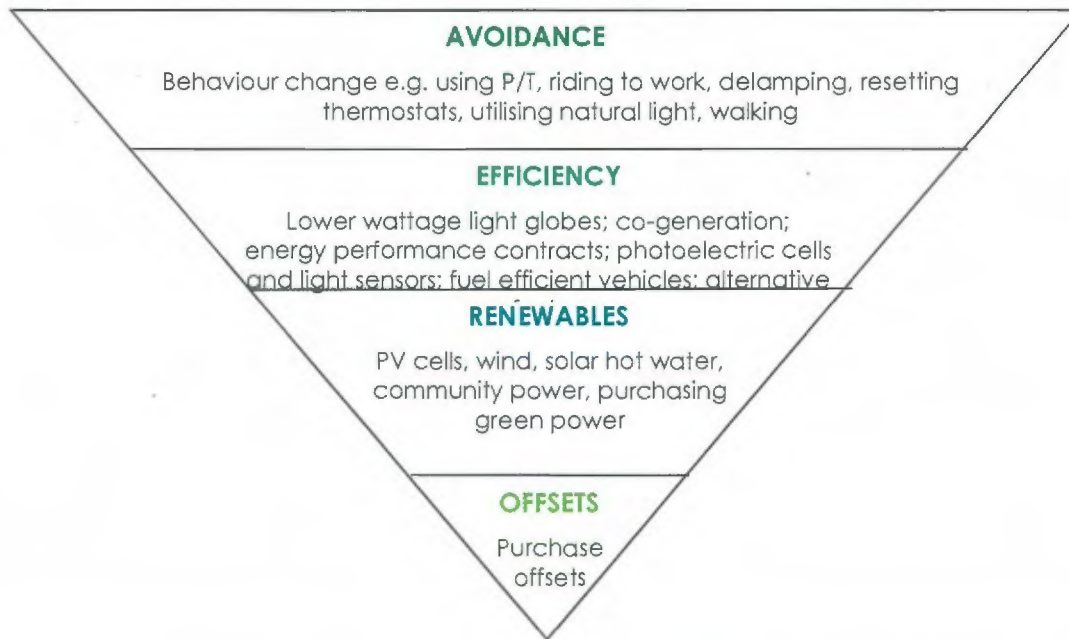
Since Council's first Carbon Neutral Action Plan was released in 2008 it has been recognised that Maribyrnong Council's response to the impacts of climate change needs to include a commitment to greenhouse mitigation. The impacts of climate change are being felt now and likely to become more severe. It is considered that mitigation actions now will reduce the cost and effort required to adapt to climatic changes and improve future environmental, social, health, and economic outcomes.

The Maribyrnong City Council Carbon Strategies covering the periods 2008-15 (Carbon Neutral Action Plans) and 2015-19 (Zero Carbon Maribyrnong) set the following relevant targets:

1. Zero Emissions for Corporate Activities of Council by 2015
2. Carbon Neutral Municipality by 2020

While the Carbon Neutral Action Plan identified a target to become a carbon neutral organisation in 2015 (which was achieved) as a key target, Council has a holistic approach to carbon management via the following 'energy hierarchy'. The hierarchy enables Council to prioritise its immediate and long-term actions and methods in reducing its emissions.

Energy Efficiency Hierarchy



The Zero Carbon plans were based on the energy efficiency hierarchy shown above. Using the hierarchy as a model:

- Avoiding the creation of carbon emissions in the first place are the most valuable actions, as they minimise carbon emissions the most effectively and with the fewest resources.
- Energy efficiency initiatives are the next preference as they enable existing resources to be utilized to their capacity while operating efficiently.
- The purchase of renewables such as green power, solar hot water and solar panels are then considered to be the next most valuable in powering more efficient appliances without using finite energy sources.
- Offsets are the final step after undertaking all of the other actions. They enable those emissions that are more difficult to be reduced, to be offset by other carbon emission reducing activities.

Table 5: Emissions Reductions Measures

Emission source	Reduction Measure	Scope	Status	Reduction t CO ₂ -e
Electricity	RecWest Braybrook – 30KW Solar	3	Implemented this reporting period	47
Electricity	Replacement of 140 decorative lights MV80 with 17W LED - Edgewater	3	Planned for future reporting period	48
Total emission reductions implemented in this reporting period (2018/19)				47
Total expected emission reductions planned for future reporting periods (2019/20)				48

7. Organisational & Geographic Boundary/Scope & System Boundary

Maribyrnong City Council's emissions boundary for the entire organisation is based on national and international standards to ensure alignment with the National Carbon Offset Standard (NCOS) Program. This includes not only the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGER Act), but also the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard 2004 - that covers the accounting and reporting of the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol.

Council has included emission sources in its organisational boundary, based on two key determining factors:

- That the emissions would not have otherwise occurred if the City of Maribyrnong as an organisation did not exist (i.e. operational control); and
- That Council has confidence that the emissions are able to be measured completely and accurately

In summary, Council's emissions boundary has been established to include the following:

Scope 1 emissions (Direct Emissions)

- Natural Gas;
- Transport Fuel (including Unleaded Petrol, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Diesel use);
- Fugitive emissions; and

Scope 2 emissions (Emissions released at a power plant as a result of activity at Council facilities)

- Grid electricity

Scope 3 emissions (Emissions released in the wider community from consumables as a result of Council Activities)

- Upstream Electricity Use- Street lighting;
- Business Air travel of employees
- Waste created from business operations;
- Paper.

Boundary Overview

Council has calculated facility level CO2e emissions based on financial control. However, we also assessed each facility for operational control to help us understand Council's broader responsibilities. We included:

- Council owned and operated facilities.
- Facilities that Council owns or where Council is the Committee of Management for buildings that are leased to other organisations.
- Facilities that Council does not own but leases from external organisations.

Financial Control is defined as whether Council pays the utility costs for the facility.

Operational control relates to whether Council has the ability to set operating policies, health and safety policies and environmental policies. (As defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol).

Council has analysed its building stock and applied the operational control test (as defined under NGER) and has confirmed that sites that are owned or leased and operated by Council are all under Council's operational control, as determined by the ability to set:

- Operating policies
- Health and safety policies &
- Environmental policies

Council Owned or Managed Buildings That are Leased Out.

Council has a number of buildings where the entire building is leased out to a third party. Using the same operational control test and based on details contained in the lease agreements Council does not have operational control of these sites, and they have not been included. These include a number of sporting clubs facilities.

Leased Spaces within Council Owned Buildings

Council also has some sites (e.g. Maidstone Family Centre Hub, Braybrook Community Centre) where a significant portion of the building is leased out. In these circumstances Council is responsible for the utility bills in their entirety, although leaseholders are on charged. They are considered to be within Council operational and financial control and as such all emissions at these sites are included in Council's inventory.

Facilities Leased by Council.

Council previously leased only one large site, the Operations Centre at 95 Sunshine Rd on a long-term lease. This site was previously included in the greenhouse calculations. The site has now been purchased and continues to be included in the calculations.

Facilities where Council is the Committee of Management.

Council is the Committee of Management for some facilities on Crown Land, e.g. Pipe makers Park, Yarraville Community Centre. Only those facilities operated by Maribyrnong City Council are included in the inventory.

Only those owned or leased facilities where Maribyrnong City Council has Financial Control has been included in the scope of this greenhouse gas inventory.

Other Inclusions

Fugitive Emissions of synthetic gases from air conditioning units in facilities operated by the City of Maribyrnong is a direct Scope 1 emission. This has been estimated as a Maribyrnong Council emission, as no other organisation will account for this Scope 1 emission. Checking each air conditioning unit and undertaking the calculations is a lengthy exercise. As the emissions in other Councils have been reported as being less than 1% of total emissions, Maribyrnong Council has included an estimate of 1% of the previous year's (17/18 financial year) emissions. 97 tonnes of CO₂e have been added to the inventory to account for this.

Exclusions

There are some exclusions from Council's emissions inventory. Some of these fall within Council's organisational boundary but have been excluded from quantification in line with Section 4.2.3 of the National Carbon Offset Standard (NCOS), due to one (or more) of the following:

- the emissions are likely to be negligible (relative to other scope 3 emissions);
- determining the emissions will be very costly relative to their likely significance or;
- there is insufficient data.

These exclusions are:

- purchased goods (including Capital goods) and services;
- employee commuting (except those commuting in a fleet vehicle);
- goods sold, including transportation, distribution, processing, their use and their end of life treatment;
- downstream leased assets - where that party has operational and financial control, such as some community buildings and pavilions,
- investments

Other scope 3 emissions are outside Council's organisational boundary and as such are not included in this inventory.

- Municipal waste – all waste generated by the broader Maribyrnong community, with the exception of the corporate waste that Council produces;

- Community emissions (emissions emitted within the City of Maribyrnong but outside of Council's operational control);
- Business travel of employees (including Public Transport and Taxis, Rental Cars and Buses);
- Contractor Fuel Use ;
- Emissions from Water (Corporate Use).

8. Declaration

To the best of my knowledge and having implemented the quality controls and standards required using a similar methodology to the NCOS Carbon Neutral Program and made all appropriate inquiries, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Summary is true and correct.

Steve Hamilton	Signature	
Position / Title of Signatory: Acting Chief Executive Officer		
Date: 18/09/2017		