



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

CITY OF SUBIACO

**ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2019-2020**

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY: City of Subiaco

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020

Declaration

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.


Signature

8 June 2021
Date

AC FREWING
Name of Signatory

Acting CEO.
Position of Signatory



Australian Government
Department of Industry, Science,
Energy and Resources

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1. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

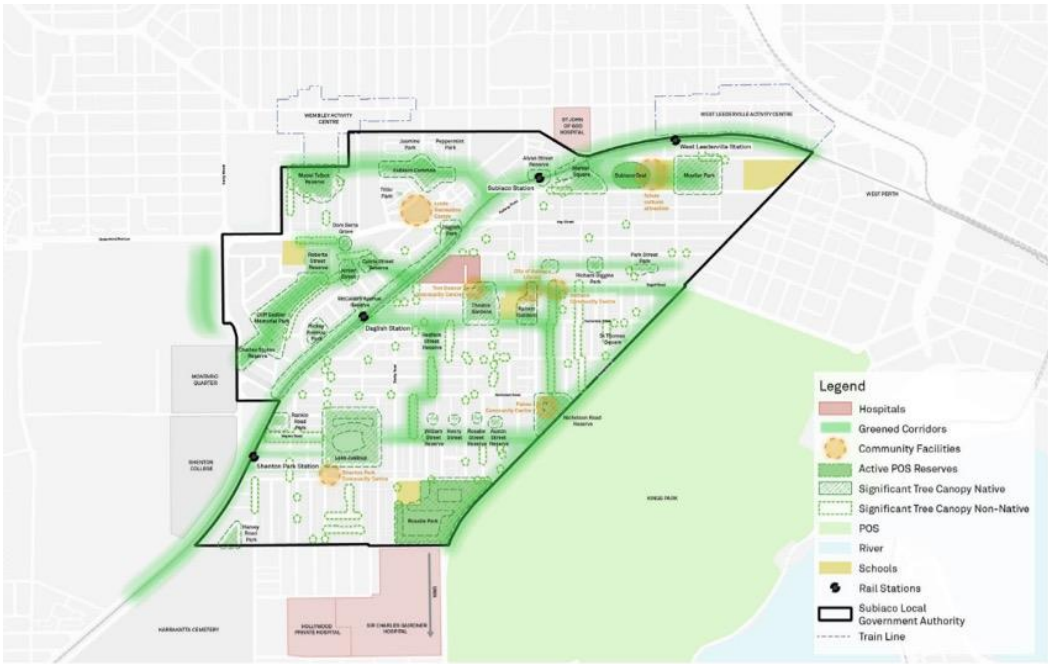
The City of Subiaco (ABN: 84 387 702 890) is certified carbon neutral for council operations.

Organisation description

Established on the traditional homelands of the Noongar people, the City of Subiaco is an inner-city local government located within the Perth metropolitan area. It has an area of six square kilometres and home to over 17,000 residents within the suburbs of Subiaco, Daglish, and parts of Jolimont and Shenton Park which are some of Perth's prime inner-city suburbs, renowned for their quality of lifestyle, cultural interests, and business sector.

The City's operations being certified by Climate Active include 39 community facilities including two administrative centres, one recreation centre with an indoor swimming pool and gym, a local library, and various community facilities and public amenities. It also takes into account the operational costs for over \$182 million worth of infrastructure assets such as, but not limited to, City-owned streetlights, car parks, roads and reserves. In 2019-20, the City had a total operating expenditure of \$42.9 million, and employed 184 permanent staff and 107 casual staff members.

“The City is committed to sustainability and to leadership in climate action. Being certified carbon neutral demonstrates this commitment to continual improvement.”

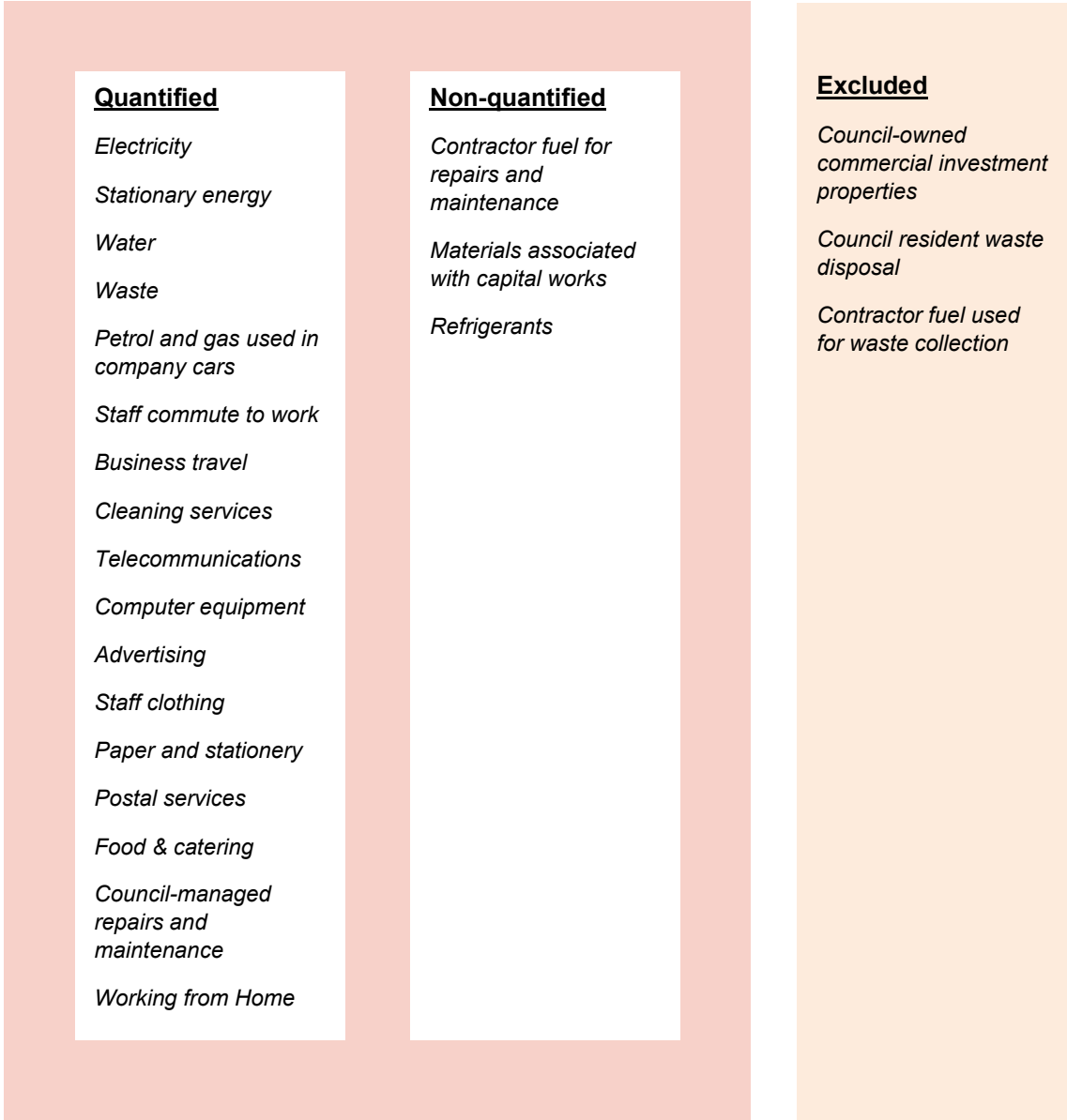


Map 2-Community Facilities, Recreation and Open Spaces



2. EMISSION BOUNDARY

Diagram of the certification boundary



Non-quantified sources

- Contractor fuel for repairs and maintenance are non-quantified as accurate data is not currently available from contractors. An uplift has been applied.
- Materials associated with capital works are non-quantified as accurate data is not currently available from contractors. An uplift has been applied.
- Refrigerants are non-quantified as quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission. An uplift has been applied.

Data management plan

Emissions for the non-quantified sources outlined in Table 1 are currently unable to be quantified due to the data not currently being collected. This has been identified as a data gap and the City will explore how this information could be captured by reviewing contracts and procurement processes or by quantifying a limited sample where possible.

Excluded sources (outside of certification boundary)

Council-owned commercial investment properties are excluded as per the relevance test in Appendix 1. These properties are owned by the council but are on long-term commercial leases and the council has minimal influence over their operation.

Council resident waste disposal is the disposal of waste through council managed contracts on behalf of residents and businesses within the local government area. As this is not waste generated by council operations it is not considered relevant to the certification as per Appendix 1.

Contractor fuel used for waste collection is the operation of trucks used in the collection of waste generated by residents and businesses within the local government area through council managed contracts. As this is not waste generated by council operations it is not considered relevant to the certification as per Appendix 1.

3. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions reduction strategy

The City is currently implementing a Corporate Carbon Reduction Plan 2020-2030. This plan includes targets for fleet, electricity, and energy consumption, including achieving 100 per cent renewable energy for City operations by 2025, and reducing GHG emissions by 45 per cent by 2030. The renewable energy target is on track to be achieved by signing onto a PPA through the WA local government association which is set to begin in April 2022. The fleet is being progressively transitioned to hybrid and fully electric vehicles, and the City-owned streetlights are being actively replaced with efficient LED globes.

Emissions summary (inventory)

Table 1

Emission source category	tonnes CO ₂ -e
Accommodation and facilities	2.713
Air Transport (km)	11.172
Cleaning and Chemicals	56.188
Electricity	1,887.559
Food	15.067
ICT services and equipment	56.923
Land and Sea Transport (fuel)	358.570
Land and Sea Transport (km)	99.477
Office equipment & supplies	92.770
Postage, courier and freight	19.805
Products	3.839
Professional Services	39.474
Stationary Energy	82.301
Taxi and Uber	0.244
Waste	140.217
Water	26.770
Working From Home	13.051
<i>Total Net Emissions</i>	2,906.138

Uplift factors

Table 2

Reason for uplift factor	tonnes CO ₂ -e
Refrigerants	29.061
Contractor fuel	145.307
Capital works materials	145.307
<i>Total footprint to offset (uplift factors + net emissions)</i>	3,225.813

Carbon neutral products

This assessment and Climate Active submission was prepared with the assistance of [Pangolin Associates](#) and these services are also carbon neutral.

Electricity summary

Electricity was calculated using a Location-based approach.

The Climate Active team are consulting on the use of a market vs location-based approach for electricity accounting with a view to finalising a policy decision for the carbon neutral certification. Given a decision is still pending on the accounting way forward, a summary of emissions using both measures has been provided for full disclosure and to ensure year on year comparisons can be made.

Table 3: Market-based approach electricity summary

Electricity inventory items	kWh	Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)
Electricity Renewables	474,440	0.000
Electricity Carbon Neutral Power	0	0.000
Electricity Remaining	2,076,314	2,244.703
Renewable electricity percentage	19%	
<i>Net emissions (Market based approach)</i>		2,244.703

Table 4: Location-based summary

State/ Territory	Electricity Inventory items	kWh	Full Emission factor (Scope 2 +3)	Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)
WA	Electricity Renewables	-	-0.74	0.000
WA	Electricity Carbon Neutral Power	-	-0.74	0.000
WA	Netted off (exported on-site generation)	-	-0.69	0.000
WA	Electricity Total	2,550,755	0.74	1,887.559
	<i>Total net electricity emissions</i>		0.00	1,887.559

4. CARBON OFFSETS

Offset purchasing strategy: in arrears

Offsets summary

Table 5

1. Total offsets required for this report				3,226					
2. Offsets retired in previous reports and used in this report				0					
3. Net offsets required for this report				3,226					
Project description	Eligible offset units type	Registry unit retired in	Date retired	Serial number (including hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Quantity (tonnes CO ₂ -e)	Quantity used for previous report	Quantity to be banked for future years	Quantity to be used this report
150 MW Wind VCU Carbon Credit Gujarat, India	VCUs	Verra	29 April 2021	9088-67282027-67284652-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-IN-1-292-18062016-31122016-0	2016	2,626	0	0	2,626
Tiwi Islands Savanna Burning for Greenhouse Gas Abatement - ERF 105045	ACCUs	ANREU	23 April 2021	3,772,973,737 – 3,772,974,036	2018-19	300	0	0	300
Ningxia Helanshan Wind-farm Project, China	CERs	ANREU	3 May 2021	1,011,040,347 - 1,011,040,646	2013-2016	300	0	0	300
<i>Stapled to:</i>									
Gold Standard-accredited Yarra Yarra Biodiversity Corridor	PERs	GSF	3 May 2021	GS1-1-AU-GS3039-21-2022-20595-760-1059	2022	300	0	0	0
							<i>Total offsets retired this report and used in this report</i>		3,226
							<i>Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports</i>		0

Co-benefits

150 MW grid connected Wind Power based electricity generation project in Gujarat, India

The main purpose of the project is to generate renewable electricity using wind power and feed the generated output to the local grid in Gujarat, contributing to climate change mitigation efforts. In addition to the generation of renewable energy-based electricity, the project has also been conceived to enhance the propagation of commercialisation of wind power generation in the region and to contribute to the sustainable development of the region, socially, environmentally and economically. The proposed project activity leads to alleviation of poverty by establishing direct and indirect employment benefits accruing out of infrastructure development of wind farms, installation work, operation and management of wind farm, providing daily needs, etc. The infrastructure in and around the project area will also improve due to project activity. This includes development of road network and improvement of electricity quality, frequency and availability as the electricity is fed into a deficit grid. The generated electricity is fed into the Western regional Grid through local grid, thereby improving the grid frequency and availability of electricity to the local consumers (villagers & sub-urban habitants) which will provide new opportunities for industries and economic activities to be setup in the area thereby resulting in greater local employment, ultimately leading to overall development.

Tiwi Islands, NT, Aboriginal Savanna Burning Project






In the Tiwi Islands, savanna burning is an important carbon farming project that is delivered in partnership with Tiwi Land Council and Charles Darwin University. Savanna burning is a fire management method that prevents destructive bushfires (prevalent in tropical savannas of northern Australia) by reducing the fuel load in a controlled manner and therefore reducing greenhouse gas emissions. By practicing traditional patchwork burning in the early dry season when fires are cooler and by burning less country, there are fewer emissions released and more carbon is stored in the soil and plants, keeping the land healthy for the Tiwi people.

This method generates Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) and in turn brings environmental, social and cultural co-benefits such as:

- Elders sharing traditional ecological knowledge with young people;
- Protection of rock art and sacred sites;
- Protection of the environment by Aboriginal led land and sea management;
- Meaningful employment aligning with the interests and values of Traditional Owners; and
- Contribution to increased pride and self- esteem of Aboriginal people.

Yarra Yarra Biodiversity Corridor, WA

The Yarra Yarra Biodiversity Corridor is a native reforestation project located in Southwest Australia. The table below indicates the co-benefits of this project and how this project contributes to the United Nation SDGs.

Co-benefits category	Core co-benefit	Co-benefit description/nature of potential co-benefit	UN Sustainable Development Goals
Environment	Biodiversity / ecosystem services	The Yarra Yarra project reconnects and restores fragmented and declining (remnant) woodland and shrubland which provides habitat for threatened flora and fauna.	Goal 15: Life on land 
	Water Quality	Water quality is assumed to improve due to reduced surface runoff and reduction in sediment and nutrient loads in water catchments. Groundwater levels and salt concentrations are also expected to reduce over time.	Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation 
	Soil Quality	Soil quality of the Yarra Yarra project area is expected to improve over time with soil organic matter increasing and salt concentrations declining.	Goal 15: Life on land 
Economic	Local Employment and Skills	The establishment of plantations and conservation areas creates employment opportunities and skills development during the preparation, planting, management of the Yarra Yarra project.	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being Goal 4: Quality Education Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals 
Social	Indigenous cultural heritage	The Yarra Yarra project recognises and continues to protect significant cultural heritage sites that are located in the project area. This is assumed to strengthen cultural heritage and support spiritual re-connection to country which potentially has positive impacts on mental health and wellbeing of indigenous communities.	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals 

(Image provided by [Carbon Neutral](#))

As land use and forestry activities are recognised as requiring high levels of upfront finance to source land, to plant and to manage, the City of Subiaco have supplemented local biodiverse reforestation carbon offsets from the Yarra Yarra Biodiversity Corridor with Climate Active eligible renewable energy offset units from the Ningxia Helanshan Wind-farm Project.

5. USE OF TRADE MARK

Table 6

Description where trademark used	Logo type
Website	Certified Organisation
Sustainability Report	Certified Organisation
Decal on Nissan Leaf EV	Certified Organisation
Staff Email Signature	Certified Organisation
Internal communications channels	Certified Organisation
Social media	Certified Organisation
E-newsletter	Certified Organisation
Advert in local paper	Certified Organisation
Quarterly newsletter	Certified Organisation
Key strategic documents, including Annual Report and Strategic Community Plan	Certified Organisation
On our buildings/signage	Certified Organisation

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In addition to the actions of the Corporate Carbon Reduction Plan, the City has a robust Environmental Plan 2019-2023. The City has been certified as a Platinum Waterwise Council by the Water Corporation for demonstrating leadership in waterwise operations and for its ongoing commitment to create a water-sensitive community through various projects and programs.

In addition to these two plans, the City also has an Urban Forest Strategy 2018-22 that commits to increasing the urban canopy and mitigating against canopy loss in urban re-development.

In terms of waste, the City is committed to introducing the FOGO three-bin system to all residents by 2025 and is already collecting food organics waste from local businesses and organisations.

APPENDIX 1

Excluded emissions

To be deemed relevant an emission must meet two of the five relevance criteria. Excluded emissions are detailed below against each of the five criteria.

Table 7

Relevance test					
Excluded emission sources	<i>The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions</i>	<i>The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.</i>	<i>Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.</i>	<i>The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.</i>	<i>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.</i>
Council-owned commercial investment properties	Yes	No	No	No	No
Council resident waste disposal	Yes	No	No	No	No
Contractor fuel used for waste collection	No	No	No	No	No

APPENDIX 2

Non-quantified emissions for organisations

Table 8

Non-quantification test				
Relevant-non-quantified emission sources	<i>Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively</i>	<i>Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.</i>	<i>Data unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.</i>	<i>Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified</i>
Contractor fuel for repairs and maintenance	No	No	Yes	No
Materials associated with capital works	No	No	Yes	No
Refrigerants	No	Yes	No	No