

Climate report

Toward zero emissions

Scorecard

Sustainable Hobart Action Plan Targets		Status	Comment
1	Reduce 2020 organisational emissions by 20 per cent by 2030.	Off Track	Total emissions for the 2023-24 financial year were seven per cent higher than the 2019-20 financial year.
2	Achieve 100 per cent net renewable electricity by 2040.	Off Track	Renewable electricity has stalled. The last solar panel system was commissioned in 2019.
3	Support the community to identify targets and actions to reduce emissions.	On Track	Delivered as part of new 2040 Climate Ready Hobart Strategy.

Where emissions come from

This report details the City of Hobart's organisational greenhouse gas emissions inventory for the 2023-24 financial year. Overall emissions were calculated to be **43 712 tonnes** of carbon dioxide equivalent (t-CO₂e). This is nine per cent lower than the previous year, but seven per cent higher than the 2019-20 financial year.

Waste: 92.4 per cent of emissions are methane generated from organic matter decomposing at landfill sites. Methane is more potent than carbon dioxide as a greenhouse gas. Emissions from waste have declined by ten per cent, compared with last year. This is a result of landfill gas capture improving to 58 per cent at McRobies Gully Waste Management Centre, up from 38 per cent in 2022-23.

A third party manages the capture of landfill gas which is either flared or converted to renewable electricity. This service is provided at no cost to the City of Hobart as the landfill gas capture generates Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs). The sale of these carbon credits adds 30.8 per cent of emissions to the inventory which in turn limits achievement of zero emissions goals.

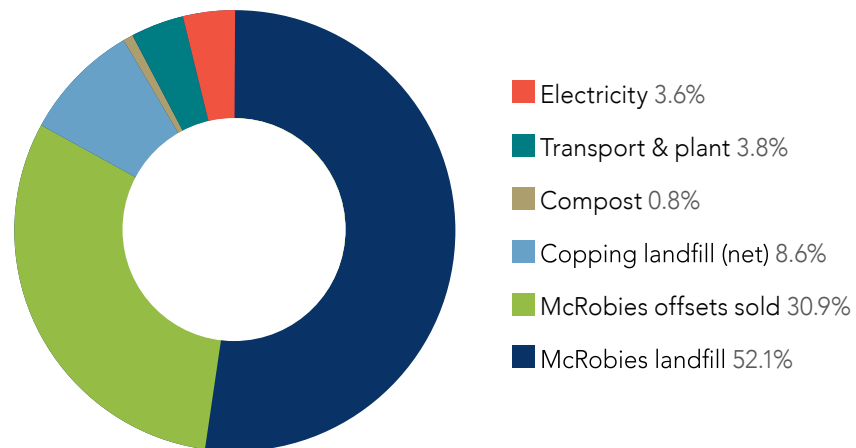
Composting including Food and Organic Waste (FOGO) has declined to 26 per cent, down from a high of 38 per cent in 2021, resulting in increased methane emissions.

Electricity: Renewable electricity generation has stalled. No new solar systems have been installed by the City since 2019 meaning solar generation has decreased. There has also been decreases in output of existing systems as they age.

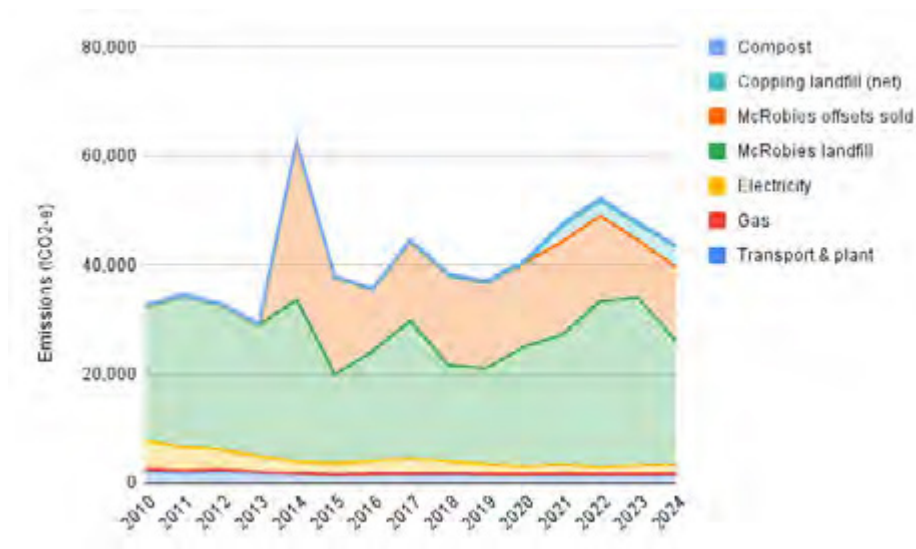
Gas has been almost eliminated and there are now only five sites that use gas: The Doone Kennedy Hobart Aquatic Centre, the Flame of Remembrance, Mathers House, North Hobart Oval, and Clare Street Oval.

Transport and plant: Transport emissions increased in 2023-24 due to an increase in diesel fuel consumption. The City spends \$1.4 million on diesel, petrol and gas. This can be reduced by transitioning to zero emissions vehicles and assets.

Greenhouse emissions by source – 2023-24



Greenhouse emissions by source since 2010



Emissions by source, compared with previous year

Source	2022-23 (t-CO2e)	2023-24 (t-CO2e)	Change (%)
Waste	44 678	40 370	-10%
Transport and plant	1603	1673	4%
Electricity	1604	1595	-1%
Gas	49	74	51%
Total	47 935	43 712	-9%

Moving forward: In September 2024, City of Hobart launched the new Climate Ready Hobart Strategy as a guide to what the Hobart community can do to respond to the climate and biodiversity emergency together, www.hobartcity.com.au/Community/Climate-Ready-Hobart. In 2024-25, the City will report against progress on this strategy including reporting on the Hobart municipality emissions. A snapshot of these emissions can be accessed at through the Snapshot Climate – Australian Emissions Profiles. <https://snapshotclimate.com.au/locality/municipality/australia/tasmania/hobart/>.