



Climate report

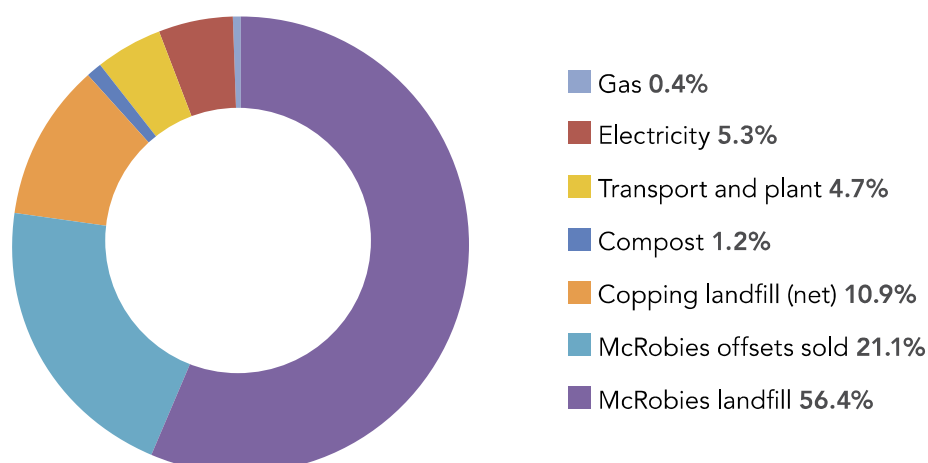
Achieving a zero emissions City of Hobart by 2035

The 2040 Climate Ready Hobart Strategy provides a roadmap for a zero emissions and climate resilient future across our city. This report details the City of Hobart's organisational greenhouse gas emissions inventory for 2024-25.

Overall emissions were calculated to be **35,482 tonnes** of carbon dioxide equivalent. This is 19.8 per cent lower than the previous year, and 13.2 per cent lower than 2019-20.

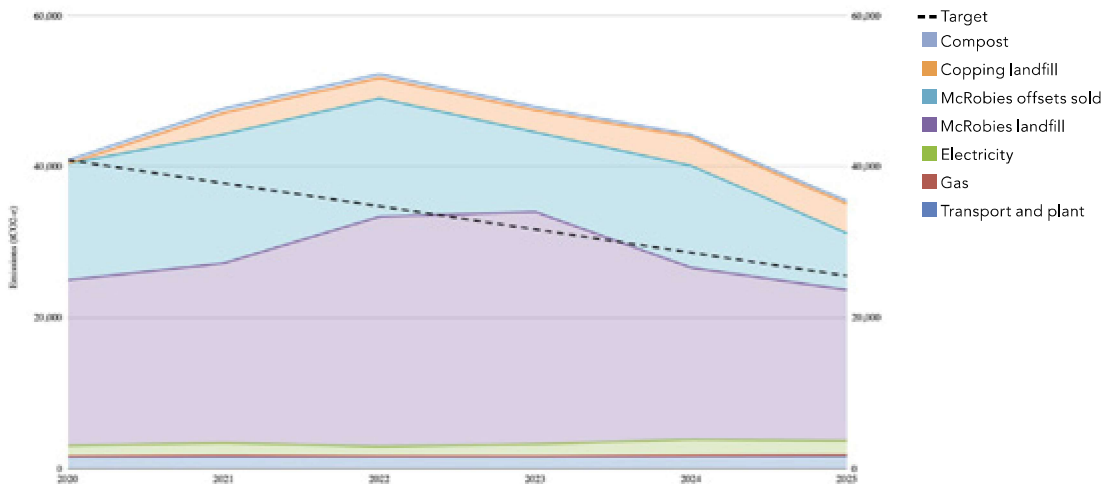
The greatest reductions in emissions were a result of the McRobies landfill gas capture system, with an increase in its efficiency and a reduction in the proportion of Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) generated. Reductions were achieved in waste, transport and plant, and electricity, while gas emissions increased. Use of diesel reduced significantly, resulting in a saving of \$471,872 compared to 2023-24. The total spend on fossil fuels (petrol, diesel and gas) was \$975,469.

Figure 1 2024-25 Emissions by source



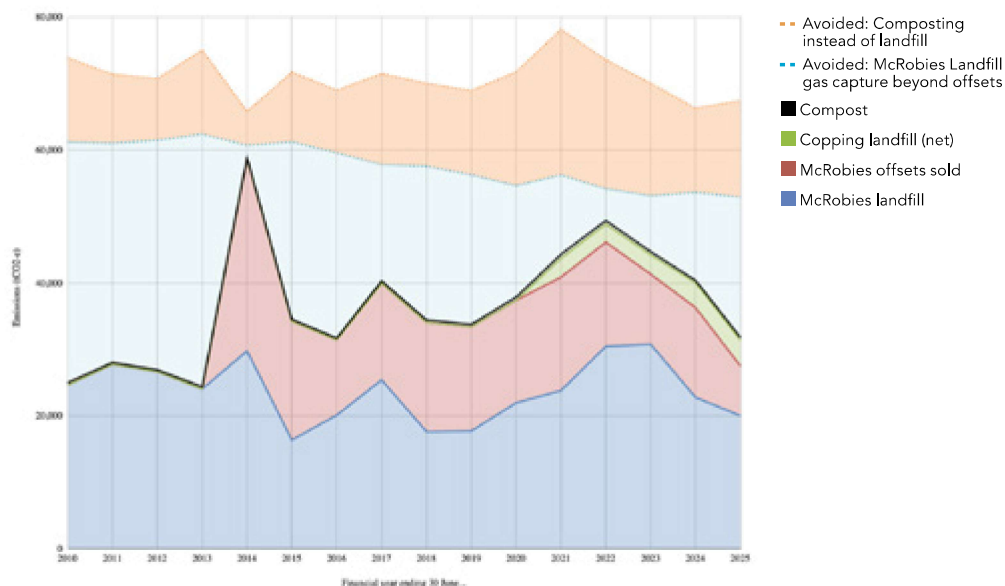
Zero emissions targets	Status	Why
Zero emissions City of Hobart: Reduce organisational emissions by 75% by 2030 (from 2020); and zero emissions by 2035.	➔	Overall emissions were calculated to be 35,482 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. Emissions were 13.2% lower than 2019-20 and trending downward. Good progress has been made however emissions are above the linear trajectory required to achieve the target.

Figure 2 Emissions by source (stacked) against linear trajectory to achieve the target



Zero emissions waste: By 2030, divert 85% of waste from landfill and 95% of residential organics from general waste. By 2035, aim to capture 100% of landfill gas, or as close as possible from landfill.	➔	89.6% of the City's emissions are generated from waste, namely methane from organic matter decomposing landfill sites at McRobies, Copping and Interlaken. While the amount of landfill at McRobies slightly increased this year, emissions dropped significantly. This was due mainly to the rebounding of the efficiency of the landfill gas capture system. A secondary contributor was that a lower proportion of ACCUs were created from the landfill gas capture system.
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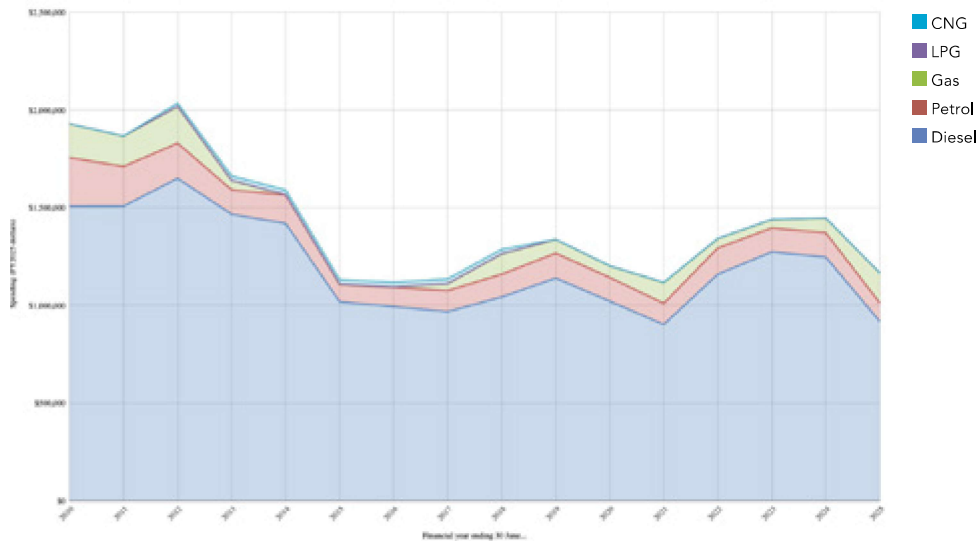
Figure 3 Greenhouse emissions from waste, emitted and avoided (stacked)



Status: ✓ On-track ➔ Progress made

Zero emissions targets	Status	Why
Phase out fossil fuels by 2035.	➔	Spend on petrol, diesel and gas (fossil fuels) has decreased by \$280,740 compared with 2023-24. The total spend is \$1.2 million and largely due to decreases in costs of fuels in 2024-25.

Figure 4 Spending on fossil fuels by fuel type (stacked)

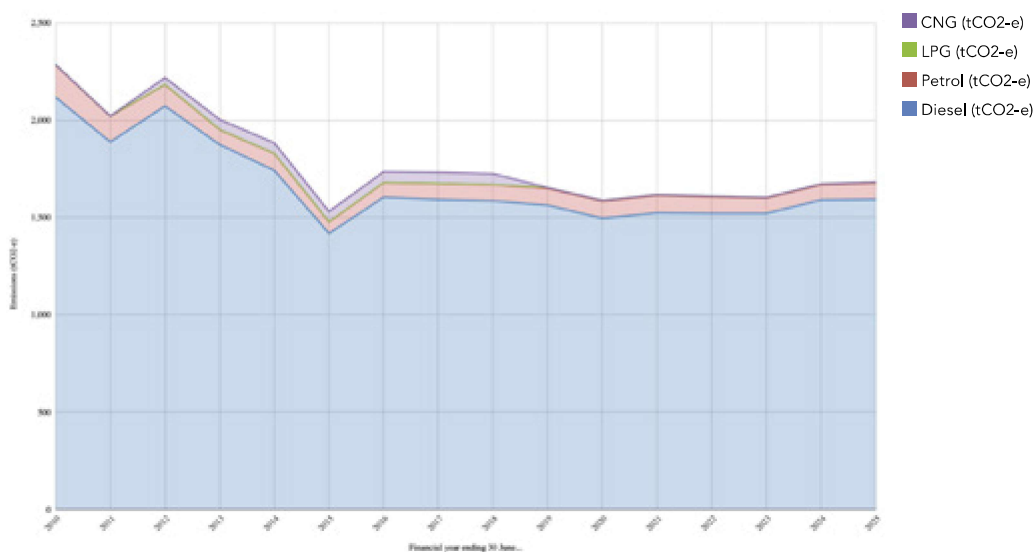


Zero emissions vehicles: Transition fleet to 100% electric by 2030 for all passenger fleet vehicles. Transition medium and large vehicles to 100% zero emissions by 2035.



In 2025, a fleet transition plan was endorsed to achieve 100% electric by 2030 for the passenger fleet, and implementation of this plan is on track. The fleet will transition from hybrid/hybrid electric to fully electric.

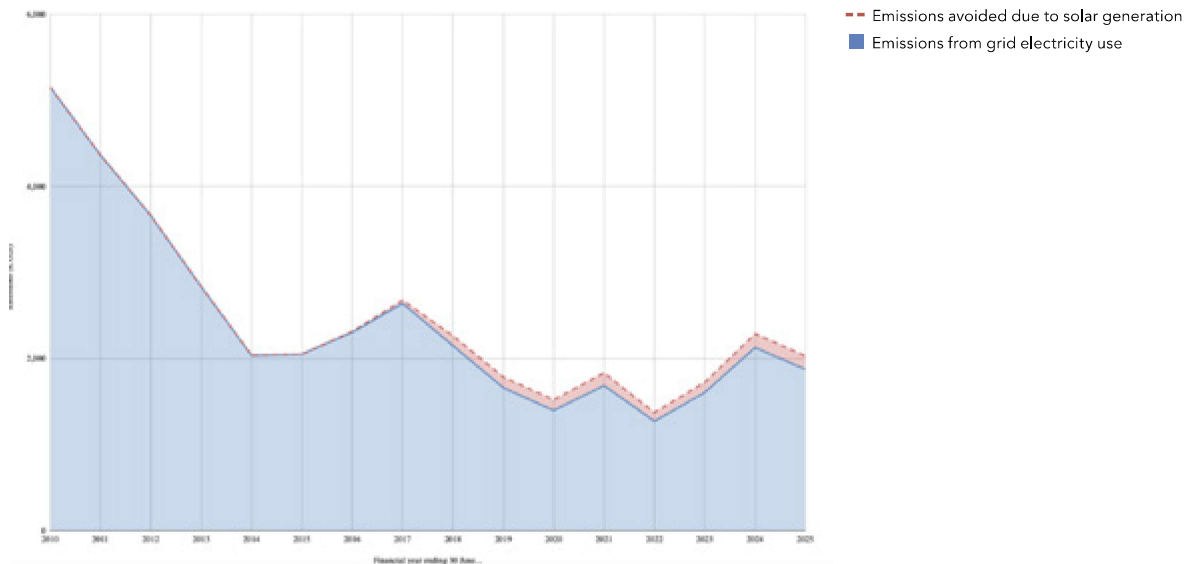
Figure 5 Greenhouse emissions from petrol, diesel and gas



Status: On-track ➔ Progress made

Zero emissions targets	Status	Why
All electric City operations: City operations and buildings are electrified and powered by 100% renewable electricity by 2030.	➔	Electricity use has decreased, largely due to a failure of Aquatic Centre heat pumps, and resulted in increased gas usage. While total solar generation remained stable, there were significant increases and reductions on a site-by-site basis.

Figure 6 Greenhouse emissions from electricity, emitted and avoided (stacked)



Status: ✓ On-track ➔ Progress made

Creating a Climate Ready Hobart go to:
hobartcity.com.au/Community/Climate-Ready-Hobart.

For information on the Hobart Community Emissions:
snapshotclimate.com.au/locality/municipality/australia/tasmania/hobart/.