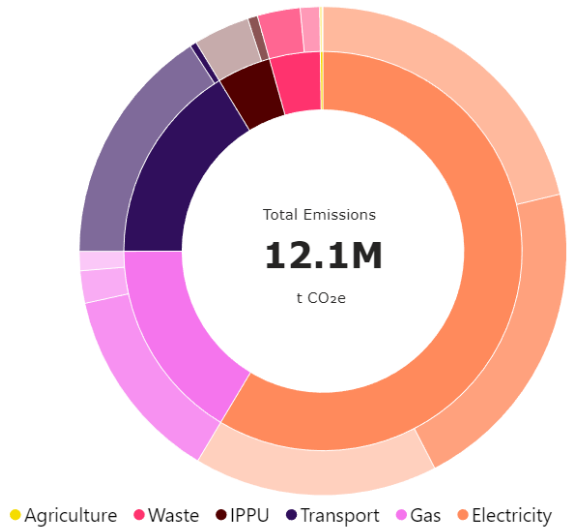




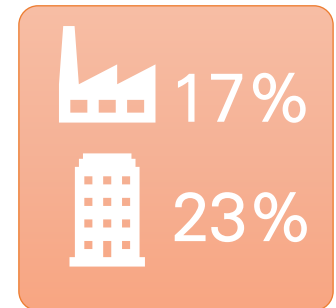
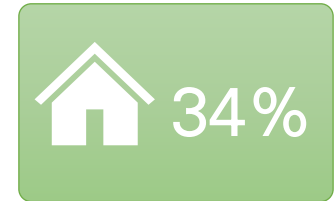
Community Net Zero Analysis

June 2023

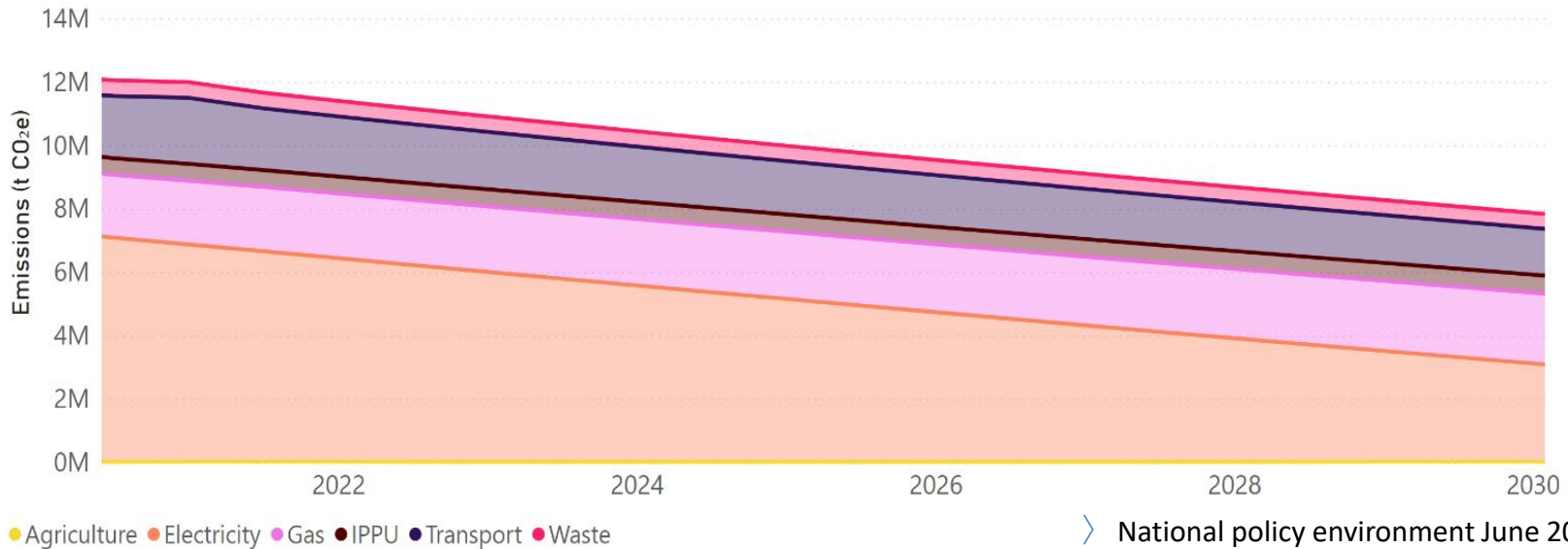
The largest emissions source in the region is commercial and industrial electricity (2020/21)



Source	Sector	Emissions (t CO ₂ e)	%
Electricity	Residential	2,550,000	21%
	Commercial	2,561,000	21%
	Industrial	1,948,000	16%
Gas	Residential	1,565,000	13%
	Commercial	258,000	2%
	Industrial	154,000	1%
Transport	On Road	1,911,000	16%
	Rail	53,000	<1%
	Aviation	0	0%
Waste	Landfill	343,000	3%
	Water	155,000	1%
IPPU	Industrial Processes	79,000	1%
	Refrigeration	449,000	4%
Agriculture	Cotton	0	0%
	Dairy cattle	5,000	<1%
	Hay/silage	1,000	<1%
	Live poultry	0	<1%
	Meat cattle	18,000	<1%
	Other crops	0	<1%
	Pigs	0	<1%
	Sugar cane	0	0%
	Sheep/lambs	1,000	<1%
	Vegetables	0	<1%
Land Use		-1,000	0%

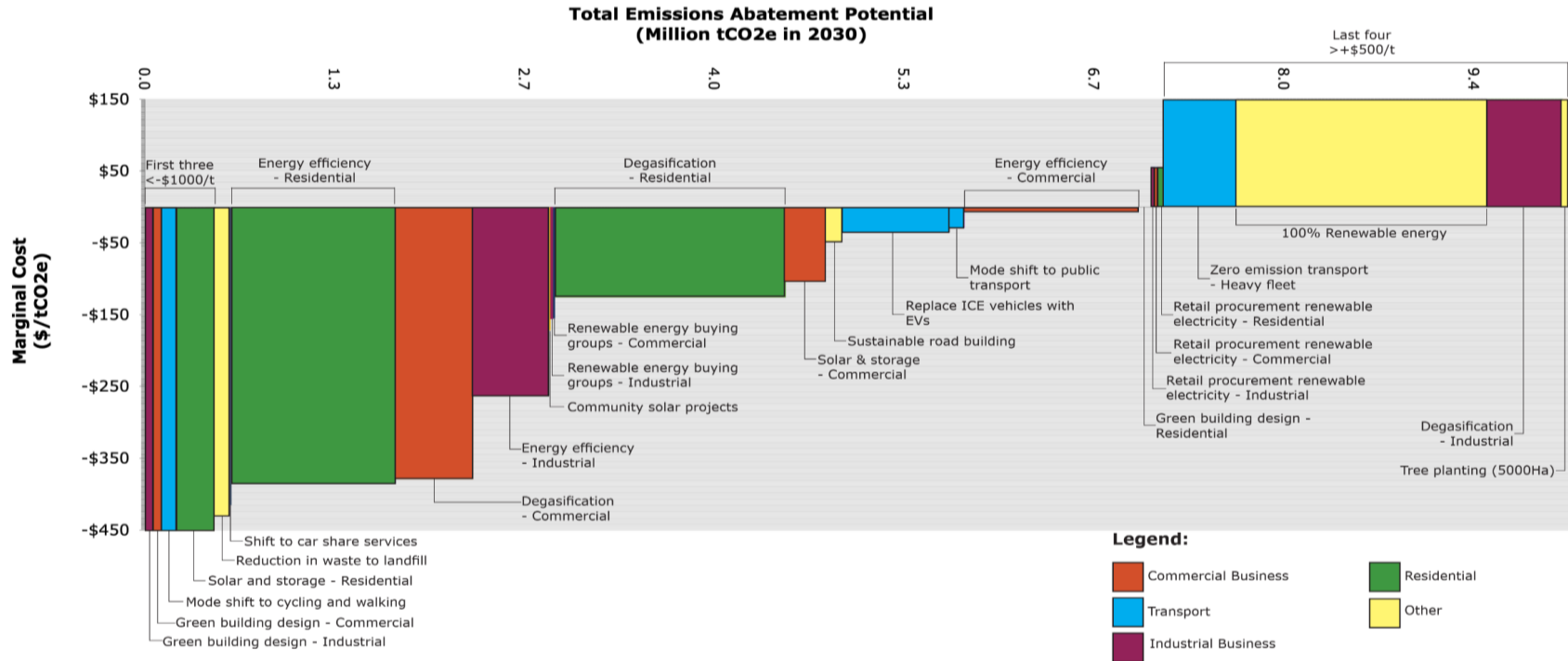


Emissions are forecast to decline to 7.9M tonnes in 2030 under business as usual

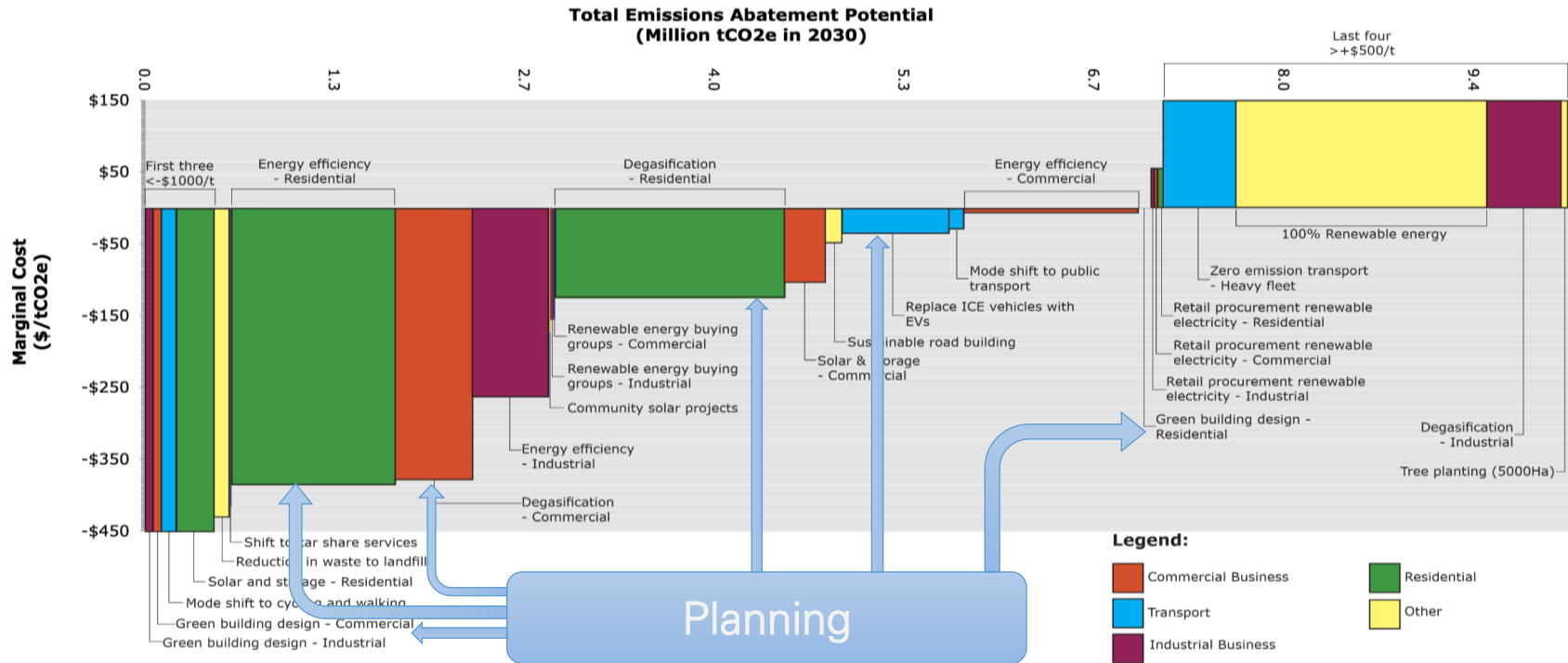


> National policy environment June 2023

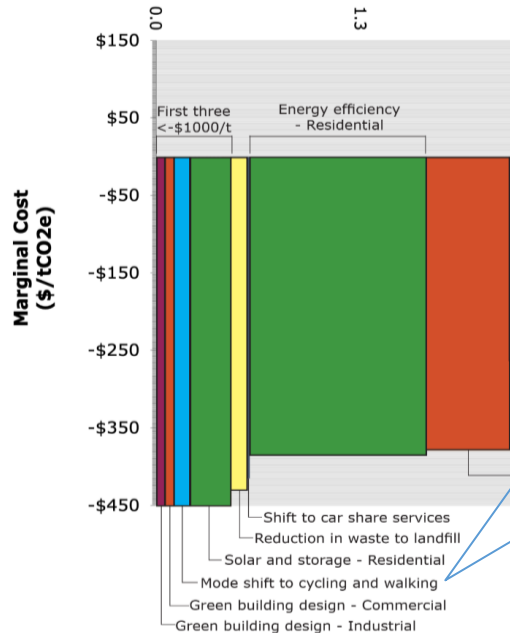
The region can capture \$3-5B in savings through the transition to net zero emissions



Some council interventions can address multiple emission reduction opportunities



Some emission reduction opportunities can be targeted through multiple interventions



Opportunity: Mode shift to cycling and walking



Intervention: new infrastructure
\$/tonne?

Intervention: education program
\$/tonne?

Council-led interventions can unlock 7-15% of the abatement potential across the region

Action Area	Number of interventions	Emissions savings in 2030 (tCO ₂ -e) (High)	Percentage of total emissions in 2030 (High)	Additional cost to councils to implement (High)
Business	3	50,000	0.6%	\$1,400,000
Households	2	30,000	0.4%	\$550,000
Planning	3	320,000	4.1%	\$1,050,000
Transport	6	460,000	5.8%	\$1,525,000*
Waste	2	400,000	5.1%	\$250,000
Total Impact	16	1,260,000	15.9%	\$4,275,000

Planning interventions are high impact, mostly via residential and commercial new builds

Intervention	Max impact in 2030 (tCO ₂ -e)	Est. cost to council by 2030
Advocate for changes to planning legislation and regulation to ensure best practice (e.g Elevating targets, PFASC)	100,000	\$150,000
Work within the planning approval process to ensure a high standard of ESD	150,000	\$750,000
Strategic planning to identify land available for charging points, parking spaces, or encouraging EV charging points in new developments in certain zones	70,000	\$150,000
Total Impact	320,000	~\$1M

Household interventions focused on education may be higher impact, but are more difficult to measure

Intervention	Max impact in 2030 (tCO ₂ -e)	Est. cost to council by 2030
Residential electrification education program (e.g. Merri-bek)	30,000	200,000
Facilitate solar PV & battery installation program for business and households (e.g Solar Savers)	2,000	\$350,000
Total Impact	32,000	\$350,000

Business interventions can reduce emissions by ~0.7%, but this dependent on location

Intervention	Max impact (tCO ₂ -e)	Estimated cost to council
Facilitate renewable energy buying groups (i.e BRBG)	40,000	\$750,000
Industrial degasification	20,000	\$150,000
Small business outreach	5,000	\$500,000
Total Impact	65,000	\$1,400,000

Transport is one of the hardest sectors to abate, however councils are uniquely placed to have impact

Intervention	Max impact (tCO ₂ -e)	Estimated cost to council
Sustainable road and path construction	120,000	\$200,000
Advocating for improved Public Transport	100,000	\$75,000
Investing in Active Transport Programs	100,000	\$TBC
Citywide EV Charging	80,000	\$600,000
Incentives to increase the uptake of EVs	40,000	\$100,000
Shift to car share services	15,000	\$50,000
Total Impact	455,000	\$1.025M

Waste only represents 3% of regional emissions, but councils have direct control over the opportunity

Intervention	Max impact (tCO ₂ -e)	Estimated cost to council
Support FOGO roll-out	100,000	\$125,000
Support transition to zero waste to landfill	300,000	\$125,000
Total Impact	400,000	\$250,000

Conclusion & Next Steps

- › The region can transition to net zero by 2030 and save money
- › Councils can unlock 7-15% of the 7.9M tonnes of the emissions reduction required through targeted interventions
- › All sectors of the economy have a role to play and councils can assist these opportunity owners through advocacy
- › Many interventions are already being implemented (e.g planning) and/or not monitored (i.e. FOGO)
- › The interventions will be prioritised for consideration in EAGA's annual planning process, via multi-criteria analysis (e.g. additionality, social benefits etc)