If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

Climate Committee

Thursday 28 March 2024, 09.30am

Taumata Kōrero, Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council,
100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington

Quorum: *Seven Members*

Members

Councillors

Penny Gaylor (Chair)
David Bassett
Quentin Duthie
Ken Laban
Thomas Nash
Hikitia Ropata
Simon Woolf
Yadana Saw (Deputy Chair)
Ros Connelly
Chris Kirk-Burnnand
David Lee
Daran Ponter
Adrienne Staples

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council

Climate Committee (A Committee of the Whole)

1 Purposes

1.1 Oversee, review and report to Council on the management and delivery of Greater Wellington's strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

1.2 Provide effective leadership on climate change for Greater Wellington and the Wellington Region on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

2 Specific responsibilities

2.1 Apply Council's Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles when conducting the Committee's business and making decisions.

2.2 Oversee the development and review of Council's climate change strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators; and recommend these matters (and variations) to Council for adoption.

2.3 Review and monitor, by considering regular reports from relevant activity areas, Greater Wellington's progress towards delivering on and achieving Council's climate change strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators.

2.4 Advise Council on how best to incorporate climate change mitigation and adaptation into other strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators, including consideration of local, regional, and international best practice approaches.

2.5 Advise Council's representative on the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee on Greater Wellington's position on regional climate change projects (including the Regional Climate Emissions Reduction Plan and Regional Climate Adaptation Plan).

2.6 Advocate for the alignment and advancement of central government's and other external organisations' programmes and initiatives in climate change programmes and initiatives, working alongside the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee.

3 Delegations

3.1 The Committee has the authority to approve submissions to external organisations on matters pertaining directly to the Committee's purpose.

3.2 Where a matter proposed for consideration by the Committee (including during the development of proposed Greater Wellington plans and policies) is of strategic importance to the Wairarapa Constituency, that matter shall first be referred to the Wairarapa Committee or its members for their consideration.

4 Members

All thirteen Councillors.

5 Quorum

Seven Committee members.

6 Meeting frequency

The Committee shall meet twice each year, with additional meetings as required.

Climate Committee

Thursday 28 March 2024, 9.30am

Taumata Kōrero – Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council,
100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington

Public Business

Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Climate Committee meeting on 28 March 2024.

Report 23.449

Public minutes of the Climate Committee meeting on Thursday 7 September 2023

Taumata Kōrero – Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington at 9.32am.

Members Present

Councillor Gaylor (Chair)
Councillor Saw (Deputy Chair)
Councillor Bassett
Councillor Connelly
Councillor Duthie
Councillor Kirk-Burnnand
Councillor Laban
Councillor Nash
Councillor Ponter (from 11.32am)
Councillor Ropata (from 9.38am)
Councillor Staples
Councillor Woolf

Karakia timatanga

The Committee Chair opened the meeting with a karakia timatanga.

Public Business

1 Apologies

Moved: Cr Saw / Cr Staples

That the Committee accepts the apology for absence from Councillor Lee and the apologies for lateness from Councillors Ponter and Ropata.

The motion was **carried**.

2 Declarations of conflicts of interest

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

3 Public participation

There was no public participation.

4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Climate Committee meeting on 16 March 2023 – Report 23.104

Moved: Cr Nash / Cr Kirk-Burnnand

That the Committee confirms the Public minutes of the Climate Committee meeting on 16 March 2023 – Report 23.104.

The motion was **carried**.

5 Organisational Climate-Related Risk Assessment – Report 23.401 [For Information]

Zofia Miliszewska, Head of Strategy and Performance introduced Jake Roos as the Manager, Climate Change. Jake Roos, Manager Climate Change, and Mélanie Barthe, Senior Advisor, Climate Change, spoke to the report.

Councillor Ropata arrived at the meeting at 9.38am, during the above item.

6 Updating the Climate Emergency Action Plans – Report 23.438

Jake Roos, Manager, Climate Change, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Nash / Cr Saw

That the Committee endorses the two updated Climate Emergency Action Plans (Attachment 1) as an input to the 2024-34 Long Term Plan process including public consultation process.

The motion was **carried**.

7 Low Carbon Acceleration Fund status update – Report 23.421 [For Information]

Jake Roos, Manager, Climate Change, spoke to the report.

Noted: The Committee requested a briefing note on why the Metlink diesel bus battery repowering project is not considered viable.

8 Update on Regional Climate Change Projects – Report 23.446 [For Information]

Arya Franklyn, Project Lead, Regional Emissions Strategy, Mélanie Barthe, Senior Advisor, Climate Change, and Suze Keith, Senior Advisor, Climate Change, spoke to the report.

Noted: The Committee requested that staff brief the Council Chair, on what's needed in the transport space to close the gap and meet regional net emissions targets, for the Council Chair to raise with the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 10.50am during the above item. The meeting resumed at 11.06am and the above item continued.

9 Reflections on Takutai Kāpiti and Implications for Greater Wellington's Future Role – Report 23.447 [For Information]

The Rt Hon. Jim Bolger spoke to the report.

The Rt Hon. Jim Bolger spoke on the work that Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC) has been doing in climate change adaptation and mitigation. This included the challenges and opportunities KCDC faced.

KCDC set up a coastal advisory panel to lead the conversation with the community about the coastal hazard risks of sea-level rise and climate change on the Kāpiti Coast. Panel members include iwi partners, community, and other key stakeholders.

The Rt Hon. Jim Bolger advised the Committee of the need to assist the community in understanding the risks and challenges for dealing with a rapidly changing climate and the best way to do this is to get out into the community. He also reinforced this by engaging with Māori and iwi.

He also commented on the risks that councils face themselves in terms of their assets.

Councillor Ponter arrived at the meeting at 11.32am, during the above item.

Karakia whakamutunga

The Committee Chair closed the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga.

The meeting closed at 12.01pm.

Councillor P Gaylor

Chair

Date:

Climate Committee
28 March 2024
Report 24.111

For Information

CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME UPDATE

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose

1. To inform the Climate Committee (the Committee) of the:

    a result of the 2022/23 organisational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory (carbon footprint)

    b status report of Low Carbon Acceleration Fund (LCAF) Projects

    c request to provide high-level information about how Greater Wellington is preparing for the impacts of climate change to the Minister of Climate Change.

Te horopaki
Context

Greater Wellington Climate Emergency Response Programme

2. Council declared a climate emergency in August 2019. This decision responds to the urgency climate change presents and encourages a step change in how Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) addresses climate change, both corporately and in how it uses its influence in the Wellington Region.

3. To demonstrate that step change, Council adopted two ten-point climate action plans – a Organisational Climate Emergency Action Plan and a Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan. These are collectively referred to as the Greater Wellington Climate Emergency Response Programme (the Programme). It also adopted targets for its net organisational emissions.

4. Governance is provided by the Climate Emergency Response Programme Board, comprised of Greater Wellington senior managers, reporting to the Climate Committee.

5. Oversight of the work towards our corporate carbon targets is provided by the Corporate Carbon Neutral Steering Group (recently renamed the Organisational Emissions Reduction Steering Group). This Steering Group comprises managers with an area of responsibility related to Greater Wellington's organisational carbon footprint.

6. There is a Climate Change team at Greater Wellington. The programme of work includes oversight of the Climate Emergency Response Programme and contributing to regional climate change work, in the fields of both mitigation and adaptation.

7. Greater Wellington is dedicated to measuring and reducing our organisational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Annually, we undergo an external audit conducted by Toitū Envirocare against the ISO-14064-1:2008 international standard.

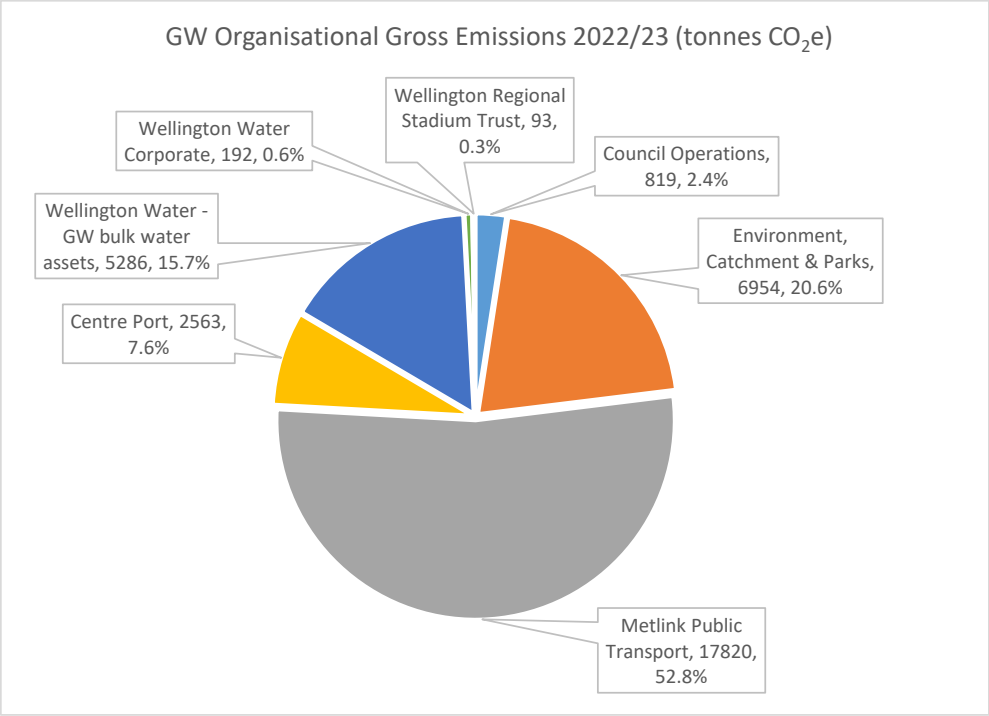
8. The Low Carbon Acceleration Fund was established by Council through the 2021-31 Long Term Plan and is intended to help our organisation achieve its emission reduction targets by funding projects that will reduce our organisational carbon footprint. Updates are provided in the analysis section below.

Te tātaritanga
Analysis

Organisational Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory

9. The organisational GHG inventory data acquisition, consolidation and reporting involves Metlink, Environment, Finance, Council Controlled Organisations, Customer and Business Support, and Strategy. The process involves an external audit from Toitū Envirocare, then results are included the annual report as part of the Long Term Plan performance framework.

10. Work to assemble the inventory begins shortly after the end of each financial year. External verification typically adds several months onto the process. Because of this time lag, verified results are included in the annual report for the following year (i.e. the 2022/23 verified results will be included in the 2023/24 Annual Report as they were not ready in time for the 2022/23 Annual Report, which instead reported on the 2021/22 verified results).



11. Greater Wellington has recently received our inventory verification and assurance statement from Toitū Envirocare for our 2022/23 organisational emissions inventory. Based on the verified data, our footprint has decreased 23% from the base year (2018/19) and 12% from the previous financial year. Total emissions in 2022/23 were 33,273 tonnes CO_2e. The Inventory Report is in **Attachment 1**, and the auditor assurance statement is in **Attachment 2**.

12. The result is due to a reduction in Metlink bus and rail diesel use, retiring of grazing licences, CentrePort Limited diesel use reductions as well as reductions in other smaller emissions sources. In addition, we have made data improvements including more accurate activity data for grazing and fertilizer and have updated the emission factor for water treatment sludge to include landfill gas capture. These data improvements have been applied to the base year so we can accurately track emissions trends.

13. We have started an external communications campaign highlighting its work on climate change and encouraging people to visit Greater Wellington's climate change webpages[1], which have been revamped. The campaign is beginning on LinkedIn[2], and the 23% verified reduction in Council's organisational GHG emissions will be an initial focus.

Low Carbon Acceleration Fund update

14. The LCAF is funding borrowed against the value of Council's 255,660 allocation of New Zealand Units (NZUs), or emissions units, gifted to it by the Government for its pre-1990 forests at the inception of the NZ Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). The fund is used for projects that will reduce Greater Wellington's emissions as an organisation. None have yet been sold.

15. The total funding allocated from LCAF to projects past and present is $11.7 million.

16. The NZU spot price at the time of writing (18 March 2024) is $66.75, meaning the total LCAF value is $17.1 million. However, Council agreed to only allocate 70% of the value of the unsold NZUs, which is $11.9 million. This means at present only an additional $200,000 of funds could be allocated.

17. Updates to the Greater Wellington's Treasury policy include rules for the selling of the NZUs used for the LCAF. These rules include selling enough units to repay a minimum of 10% of the LCAF debt and any interest incurred each year, and selling enough units to ensure that the value of the debt does not exceed 90% of the value of the remaining NZUs held by Council.

18. The updated Treasury Policy was presented to Finance, Risk and Assurance Committee for their information on 13 February 2024 (Report 24.41) and will be presented to Council for approval on 11 April 2024.

19. The status of each of the active LCAF projects is:

    a **Recloaking Papatūānuku Restoration Project ($10.6 million).** Plants have been secured and planting plans are being developed ahead of winter 2024 season. Looking further ahead, master planning (Te Mahere) of the project has slowed

[1] www.gw.govt.nz/climate-change

[2] The first post in this campaign can be found on LinkedIn here.

while the partnership with mana whenua is developed. The recruitment process for a new project lead is nearing its conclusion.

b **Wellington Regional Stadium LED lighting replacement ($750,000).** Council granted 50% of the funds requested. Eight proposals for the work have been received, and the Stadium will award the contract imminently. The prices tendered in response to the request for proposals are significantly less than the first estimate of the cost of the work.

c **Solar photovoltaic power on Masterton Station ($266,700).** Further site investigations have not turned up any significant issues. KiwiRail are undertaking an electrical upgrade at the site in July 2024 which will be advantageous for installing the electrical metering needed for the solar power system. A request for proposals to supply and install the system will be issued in quarter four.

Ministry for the Environment Adaptation Survey

20. The Minister of Climate Change has requested reporting entities, under section 5ZW of the Climate Change Response Act 2002, provide high-level information about how their organisation is preparing for the impacts of climate change. The information will be used to track progress on adaptation preparedness since the last call for data three years ago, and the release of the first National Adaptation Plan in 2022.

21. Officers have commenced a review Greater Wellington's 2020 response and are preparing to provide an update to the Minister before the 12 April 2024 deadline.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori
Implications for Māori

22. Mana whenua and Māori are impacted by the choice of emissions reduction pathways that Greater Wellington takes to meet its climate goals, and by the need to partner with mana whenua on climate change projects. Regional climate planning must work in partnership to address the implications of climate change impacts, adaptation, and mitigation for Māori / mana whenua.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei
Next steps

23. Officers will shortly commence preparation for reporting the 2023/24 organisational carbon footprint.

24. Updates on Greater Wellington's Climate Change programme will be provided to future Climate Committee meetings as needed.

Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments

Number	Title
1	2022/23 Greater Wellington GHG Inventory and Management Report
2	2022/23 Greater Wellington GHG inventory assurance statement

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories

Writers	Mikaila Ceelen - Kaitohutohu | Advisor Climate Change Suze Keith - Kaitohutohu | Senior Advisor Climate Change Jake Roos – Kaiwhakahaere Matua | Manager Climate Change
Approvers	Zofia Miliszewska – Kaiwhakahaere Matua | Head of Strategy and Performance Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki | Group Manager Strategy

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference Updating the Climate Committee on the Programme's status fits with its responsibility to "Oversee the development and review of Council's climate change strategies, policies, plans, programmes, and initiatives (including Council's Climate Emergency Response Programme); and recommend these matters (and variations) to Council for adoption.
Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies The organisational carbon footprint and Low Carbon Acceleration Fund work is focussed on advancing Greater Wellington's Climate Emergency Response Programme.
Internal consultation Metlink, Rōpū Taiao and Sky Stadium were consulted regarding the LCAF project updates.
Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc. There are no identified risks or impacts arising from this information report.

Attachment 1 to Report 24.111

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

Prepared in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018

Greater Wellington Regional Council

Prepared by (lead author): Mikaila Ceelen

Dated: 11 March 2024

Verification status: Reasonable except agricultural, fertiliser, purchased CO2 and sludge disposal emissions which are limited.

Measurement period: 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

Base year period: 01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Approved for release by:

Nigel Corry

DISCLAIMER

The template has been provided by Enviro-Mark Solutions Limited (trading as Toitū Envirocare). While every effort has been made to ensure the template is consistent with the requirements of ISO 14064-1:2018, Toitū Envirocare does not accept any responsibility whether in contract, tort, equity or otherwise for any action taken, or reliance placed on it, or for any error or omission from this report. The template should not be altered (i.e. the black text); doing so may invalidate the organisation's claim that its inventory is compliant with the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard.

This work shall not be used for the purpose of obtaining emissions units, allowances, or carbon credits from two or more different sources in relation to the same emissions reductions, or for the purpose of offering for sale carbon credits which have been previously sold.

The consolidation approach chosen for the greenhouse gas inventory should not be used to make decisions related to the application of employment or taxation law.

This report shall not be used to make public greenhouse gas assertions without independent verification and issue of an assurance statement by Toitū Envirocare.

AVAILABILITY

This report is available to the public via Toitū Envirocare Website and to all employees via GWRC intranet.

REPORT STRUCTURE

The Inventory Summary contains a high-level summary of this year's results and from year 2 onwards a brief comparison to historical inventories.

Chapter 1, the Emissions Inventory Report, includes the inventory details and forms the measure step of the organisation's application for Programme certification. The inventory is a complete and accurate quantification of the amount of GHG emissions and removals that can be directly attributed to the organisation's operations within the declared boundary and scope for the specified reporting period. The inventory has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Programme[1], which is based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) and ISO 14064-1:2018 Specification with Guidance at the Organization Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals[2]. Where relevant, the inventory is aligned with industry or sector best practice for emissions measurement and reporting.

Chapter 2, the reduction plan and progress report, forms the manage step part of the organisation's application for Programme certification.

See Appendix 1 and the related Spreadsheet for detailed emissions inventory results, including a breakdown of emissions by source and sink, emissions by greenhouse gas type, and non-biogenic and bio-genic emissions. Appendix 1 also contains detailed context on the inventory boundaries, inclusions and exclusions, calculation methodology, liabilities, and supplementary results.

This overall report provides emissions information that is of interest to most users but must be read in conjunction with the inventory workbook for covering all of the requirements of ISO 14064-1:2018.

[2] Throughout this document 'GHG Protocol' means the *GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard* and 'ISO 14064-1:2018' means the international standard *Specification with Guidance at the Organizational Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals*.

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and management report for Greater Wellington Regional Council covering the measurement period 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.[3]

This is the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and management report for Greater Wellington Regional Council covering the measurement period 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. Greater Wellington has collectively made significant progress in terms of understanding our emissions profile and how to reduce that substantively over the decade. However, there is still much mahi to do. The emissions inventory and independent audit play a vital role in making our full carbon footprint explicit, creating an emissions record, and showing the business what we must improve and change to reduce emissions. Our emissions have reduced from previous years. Our business plans will create outcomes that meet our Long Term Plan goals of significant emissions reductions across operations, to become carbon neutral by 2030 and 'climate positive' by 2035.

Table 1: Inventory summary

Category (ISO 14064-1:2018)	**Scopes** (ISO 14064-1:2006)	**2019**	**2022**	**2023**
Category 1: Direct emissions	Scope 1	8,574.45	7,020.41	6,372.03
Category 2: Indirect emissions from imported energy (location-based method*)	Scope 2	408.89	3,796.53	1,670.56
Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation	Scope 3	518.78	292.80	528.76
Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by organisation		23,858.18	24,541.93	23,412.25
Category 5: Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation		10,472.82	2,918.95	1,744.06
Category 6: Indirect emissions from other sources		0.00	0.00	0.00
Total direct emissions		**8,574.45**	**7,020.41**	**6,372.03**
Total indirect emissions*		**35,258.67**	**31,550.21**	**27,355.63**
Total gross emissions*		**43,833.12**	**38,570.62**	**33,727.66**
Category 1 direct removals		0.00	0.00	0.00
Purchased emission reductions		0.00	0.00	0.00
Total net emissions		**43,833.12**	**38,570.62**	**33,727.66**

*Emissions are reported using a location-based methodology. See section 1.2.1 for details.

[3] Throughout this document "emissions" means "GHG emissions".

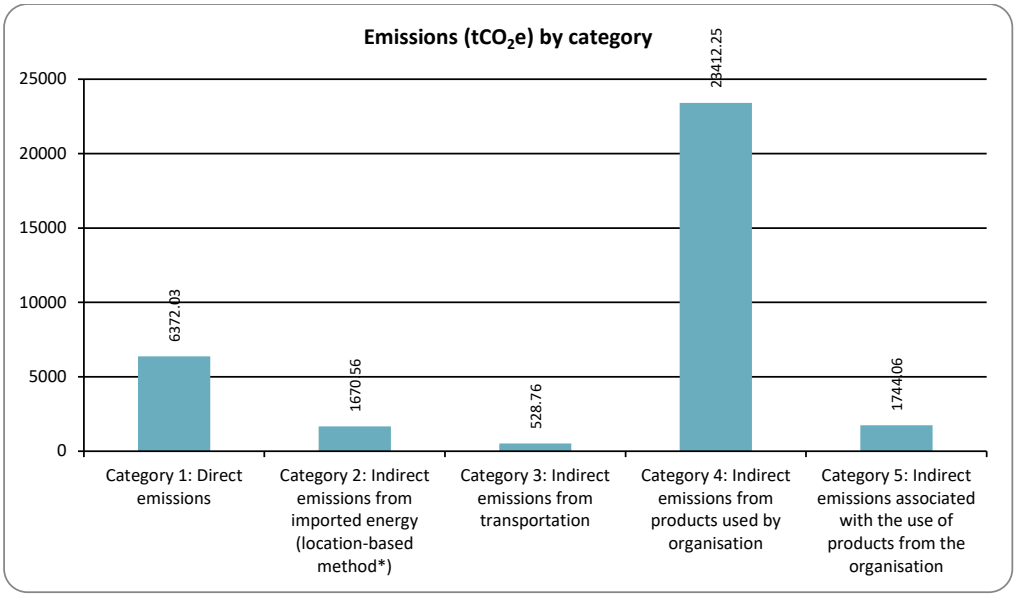


Figure 1: Emissions (tCO_2e) by Category for this measurement period

CHAPTER 1: EMISSIONS INVENTORY REPORT

1.1. INTRODUCTION

This report is the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and management report for Greater Wellington Regional Council.

This report is the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and management report for Greater Wellington Regional Council.

The purpose of this report is to inform all stakeholders about the trend of the Greater Wellington Group of companies' greenhouse gas emissions over time. Regular updated and audited greenhouse gas reporting is essential to understand reduction opportunities and provide a foundation to communicate our intended emissions reduction pathway. This emissions reduction pathway aligns with our Long Term Plan, Council's public declaration of a Climate Emergency, and our Orgainsational Climate Emergency Action Plan.

The report informs Council, leadership and management about our emissions trends, how they affect each part of the business, and are significant to services and operations. The report is essential to inform our organisation where strategic opportunities are for emissions reductions, accurately recording data, showing changes in emissions over time, and informing the business about emissions and for business proposal analysis. The report provides transparent disclosure of emissions for public view, informing our stakeholders and customers about our emissions activities.

The inventory report and any GHG assertions are expected to be verified by a Toitū-approved, third-party verifier. The level of assurance is reported in a separate Assurance Statement provided to the directors of the certification entity.

1.2. EMISSIONS INVENTORY RESULTS

Table 2: GHG emissions inventory summary for this measurement period

Measurement period: 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

Category	Total emissions (tCO_2e)
Category 1: Direct emissions	6,372.03 Diesel, Natural Gas distributed commercial, Petrol premium, Petrol regular, Agricultural Soils Dairy Cattle, Agricultural Soils Non-dairy cattle, Agricultural Soils Sheep, Enteric Fermentation Dairy Cattle, Enteric Fermentation Horses, Enteric Fermentation Non-dairy cattle, Enteric Fermentation Sheep, Manure Management Non-dairy cattle, Manure Management Sheep, Manure Management Dairy cattle, Diesel, Pre-calculated (tCO_2-e) - Fuel and energy related activities, Diesel stationary combustion, LPG stationary commercial, Natural Gas distributed commercial, Petrol stationary commercial, Petrol regular
Category 2: Indirect emissions from imported energy (location-based method*)	1,670.56 Electricity
Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation	528.76 Air travel domestic (average), Air travel long haul (average), Car Average (unknown fuel type), Rental Car Small (petrol 1350-1600cc) - post-2015, Taxi (regular), Rental Car Medium (petrol 1600-2000cc) - post-2015, Pre-calculated (tCO_2-e) - Business travel, Accommodation - New Zealand

Category	Total emissions (tCO_2e)
Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by organisation	23,412.25 Electricity distributed T&D losses, Natural Gas distributed T&D losses, Waste landfilled LFGR Mixed waste, Enteric Fermentation Horses, Enteric Fermentation Non-dairy cattle, Enteric Fermentation Sheep, Waste landfilled LFGR Garden, Diesel, Fertiliser Dolomite, Fertiliser Phosphorous (P), Fertiliser Sulphur (S), Jet A1, Petrol, Electricity distributed T&D losses, Electricity (T & D losses) - Pre-calculated (tCO_2e), Natural Gas distributed T&D losses, CO_2, Waste landfilled LFGR Sludge
Category 5: Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation	1,744.06 Electricity
Category 6: Indirect emissions from other sources	0.00
Total direct emissions	**6,372.03**
Total indirect emissions*	**27,355.63**
Total gross emissions*	**33,727.66**
Category 1 direct removals	0.00
Purchased emission reductions	0.00
Total net emissions	**33,727.66**

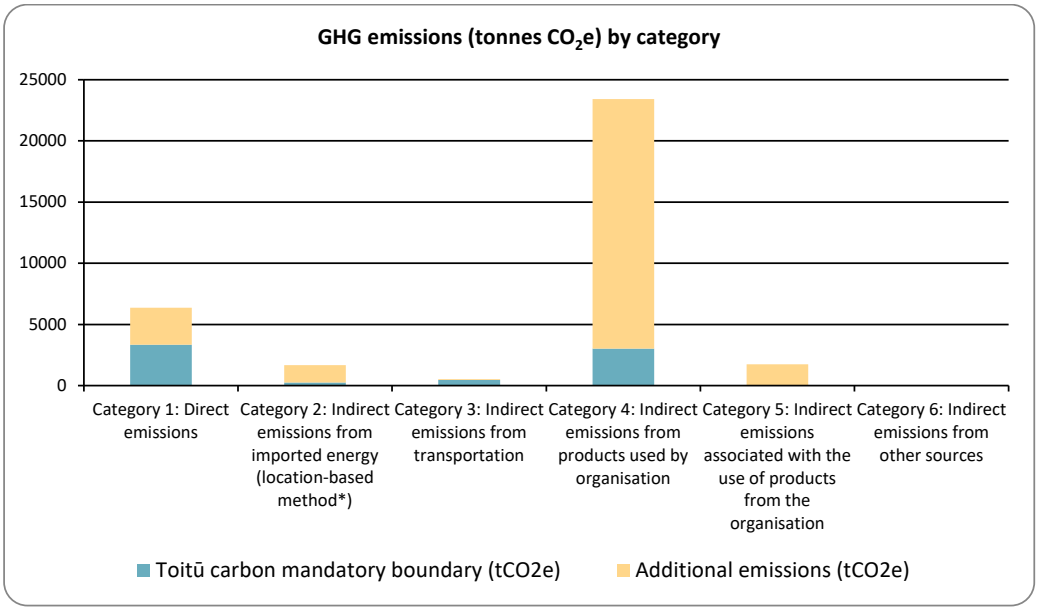


Figure 2: GHG emissions (tonnes CO_2e) by category

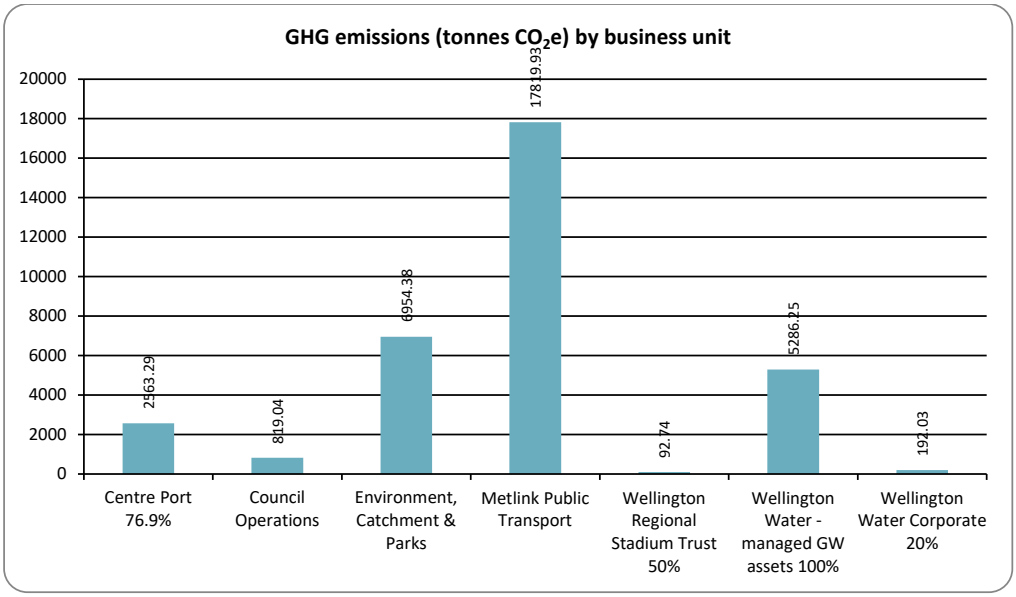


Figure 3: GHG emissions (tonnes CO_2e) by business unit

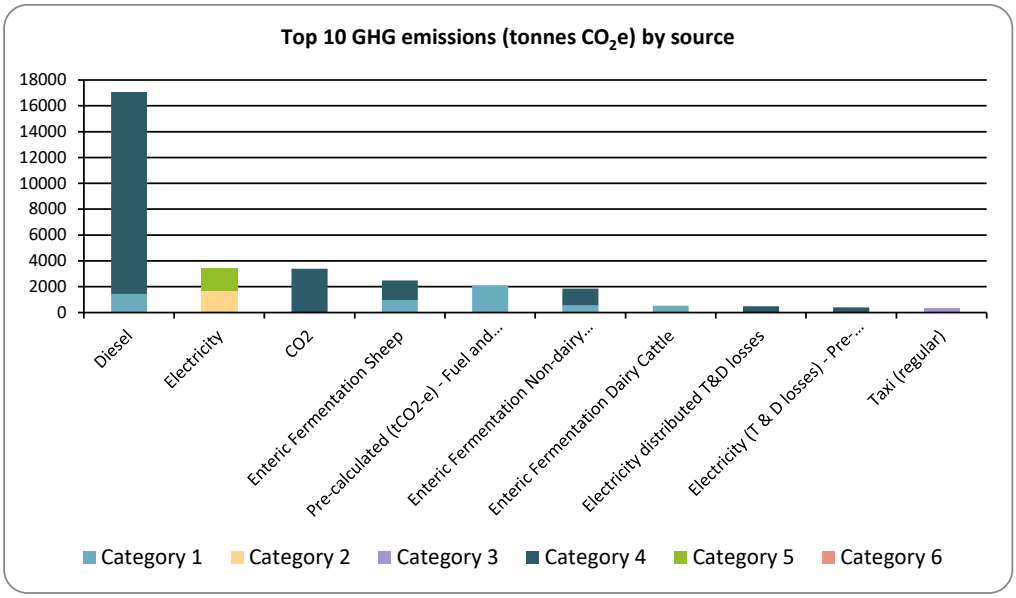


Figure 4: Top 10 GHG emissions (tonnes CO_2e) by source

1.2.1. Dual reporting of indirect emissions from purchased and generated energy

All purchased and generated energy emissions are dual reported using both the location-based method and market-based method. Dual reporting illustrates the role of supplier choice, onsite renewable energy generation and contractual instruments in managing indirect emissions from energy alongside any ongoing energy efficiency and reduction efforts.

Greater Wellington Regional Council aligns to location-based reporting for tracking energy related emissions and reductions over time.

N/A

Table 3. Dual reporting of indirect emissions from imported energy

Category	Location-based methodology (tCO_2e)	Market-based methodology (tCO_2e)
Category 1: Direct emissions	6,372.03	6,372.03
Category 2: Indirect emissions from imported energy	1,670.56	1,949.86
Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation	528.76	528.76
Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by organisation	23,412.25	23,412.25
Category 5: Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation	1,744.06	1,744.06
Category 6: Indirect emissions from other sources	0.00	0.00
Total direct emissions	**6,372.03**	**6,372.03**
Total indirect emissions	**27,355.63**	**27,634.93**
Total gross emissions	**33,727.66**	**34,006.95**
Category 1 direct removals	0.00	0.00
Total net emissions	**33,727.66**	**34,006.95**

1.3. ORGANISATIONAL CONTEXT

1.3.1. Organisation description

Greater Wellington Regional Council promotes quality of life through environmental management while meeting the economic, cultural and social needs of the community.

Our responsibilities include environmental management, flood protection and land management, provision of regional parks, regional public transport planning and service procurement, and regional water catchment and treatment. The Council has equity share in several organisations including Centre Port, Wellington Water, and Wellington Regional Stadium Trust.

The Council has a Climate Emergency Programme of work involving adaptation and mitigation relating to the region and across operations and services. In 2019 Council declared a Climate Emergency. The Council adopted targets to achieve a 40% reduction in net emissions in 2025, and be 'carbon neutral', that is have net annual emissions of zero, from 2030. The Council's 'Climate Positive' goal for 2035 is to have its annual removals exceed its annual emissions.

Commitment to certification

Greater Wellington has committed to measuring its GHG emissions since 2015. From 2019 on, the Council has committed to independently audit its GHG emissions inventory in accordance with the rigorous international (ISO14064) standard regarding emissions measurement and verification.

Responding to climate change is now central to the Council's long term planning.

GHG Reporting

Reporting and verification of carbon emissions supports planning and policy development, business planning and analysis across all parts of the Council.

This reporting aligns with our Long Term Plan, Council's public declaration that we are in a Climate Emergency and our Organisational Climate Emergency Action Plan. The report is essential for Councillors (governance), leadership and management to understand emissions trends and how they affect the business or are significant to the organisation. The report is essential to informing our organisation about where the strategic opportunities are for emissions reductions, accurately recording and showing changes in emissions over time and informing the business about emissions, whether for awareness raising, or to be used as data for Council decisions and business proposals.

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change is beginning to have a wide and varied effect on the Wellington Region and the wider Greater Wellington organisation. The latest regional climate change long term projections report (http://www.gw.govt.nz/climate-change/) shows that given the current global emissions trajectory the intensity of regional impacts of climate change will continue to increase. More severe droughts, infrequent and more intense rainfall, larger storms and other climate-related events are anticipated. This will affect all parts of Greater Wellington operations, as well as the Wellington Region that the organisation seeks to protect and enhance.

1.3.2. Statement of intent

This inventory forms part of the organisation’s commitment to gain verification. The intended uses of this inventory are:

Intended use and users

This report is essential to inform Councillors, leadership and management about emissions trends. Intended audiences of this report are Greater Wellington councillors, leadership, staff and stakeholders. Aspects from the report are used in the Annual Report and to inform the public. The report is intended to be used by Council to identify each business group's part in the management and reduction of emissions.

The report is essential for informing our organisation about the strategic opportunities for emissions reductions, accurately recording and showing changes in emissions over time, informing business groups about their emissions and for analysis in Council decisions and business proposals.

1.3.3. Person responsible

The Group Manager Strategy is responsible for overall emission inventory measurement and reduction performance, as well as reporting results to top management. The Group Manager Strategy has the authority to represent top management and has financial authority to authorise budget for the Programme, including Management projects and any Mitigation objectives.

State any other people/entities involved

The Chief Executive has overall authority and performance indicators about emissions reduction performance and climate change related mitigation and adaptation activities in operations and in the Wellington Region. The Group Manager Strategy, is the overarching manager for the Climate Emergency Response Programme of work. The Manager Climate Change manages the Climate Emergency Response Programme, including the budget, and holds overall responsibility for reporting results to Council and Leadership.

The data process manager and author of the report is the Climate Change Advisor. There are many across the business who contribute to reporting, some are managers and others have a specialist role. Staff who provide data to the carbon footprint are specialists in their respective fields and highly qualified to

contribute. Identification of process and reporting improvements and staff training is a necessary and ongoing part of the annual cycle surrounding the carbon footprint.

Top management commitment

The 'Climate Committee' of elected members governs the Climate Emergency Response Programme of work. The Chief Executive has climate change related key performance indicators. The Group Manager Strategy owns climate change performance responsibility for the Chief Executive. Responsibility for that KPI cascades down to all members of the leadership team. Progress on the Climate Emergency Response Programme is reported to monitored by the Programme Board, whose membership includes the Group Manager Strategy and other senior managers.

Management involvement

The Manager Climate Change monitors performance and delivery of the carbon footprint. The Climate Change Advisor is responsible for delivery of the data acquisition, audit and reporting, and they collaborate with management and staff across the business in this process. The Climate Emergency Programme Board receive the inventory report and a presentation about the carbon footprint.

1.3.4. Reporting period

Base year measurement period: 01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

The base period results from the first year the Council used Toitū's Carbon Reduce Standard, that includes the application of international standard - ISO10064. At this point the boundary of the carbon footprint was redefined to include the GW Group of companies as well as significant service contracts, including regional public transport and land management. The size of the footprint substantively increased by a factor of four and was no longer comparable to previous years.

Measurement period of this report: 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

The current inventory reporting frequency is an annual cycle. Emissions report data is also used to inform business planning in the Long Term Plan (a ten year plan), which is fully reviewed by the organisation every three years. The inventory measurement period corresponds to GW's financial year and annual reporting cycle.

The base period results from the first year the Council used Toitū's Carbon Reduce Standard, that includes the application of international standard - ISO14064. At this point the boundary of the carbon footprint was redefined to include the organisations GW has an equity share in, as well as significant service contracts including regional public transport, and land management emissions. The size of the footprint substantively increased by a factor of four and was no longer comparable to previous organisational inventories

1.3.5. Organisational boundary and consolidation approach

An equity share consolidation approach was used to account for emissions.[4]

Organisational boundaries were set with reference to the methodology described in the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018 standards.

Justification of consolidation approach

An equity share approach has been used to determine which emissions the Council has responsibility for across its group of companies and contracts. A large proportion of the services provided to the public by

[4]control: the organisation accounts for all GHG emissions and/or removals from facilities over which it has financial or operational control. equity share: the organisation accounts for its portion of GHG emissions and/or removals from respective facilities.

Greater Wellington are delivered through service provider contracts and or Council Organisations that have separate governance and management.

The equity share approach has been applied where Council Organisations are part owned by Greater Wellington and managed by others. The equity share approach has been used for business that Greater Wellington has full control over, and where it remains in full ownership of assets regardless of whether others manage those assets. An equity share approach has also been used for major contracts where Greater Wellington is the financial sponsor and has strong influence of the resulting contractual procurement requirements that determines the nature of the subsequent business.

Organisational structure

Figure 5 shows what has been included in the context of the overall structure.

Greater Wellington is the parent company of all operations and the Council Organisations (the Group) on the chart. Corporate parts have operational control. Council organisations are joint ventures with an equity share. This share is designated on the chart as percentage. For contracts and where asset ownership is managed by others, financial control and contractual control gives Greater Wellington high level of influence over the nature of the business procured and how that will be managed. In those cases full ownership of greenhouse gas emissions is designated to Greater Wellington as the service procurer and sponsor. All business on this chart flows through Greater Wellington financial accounts.

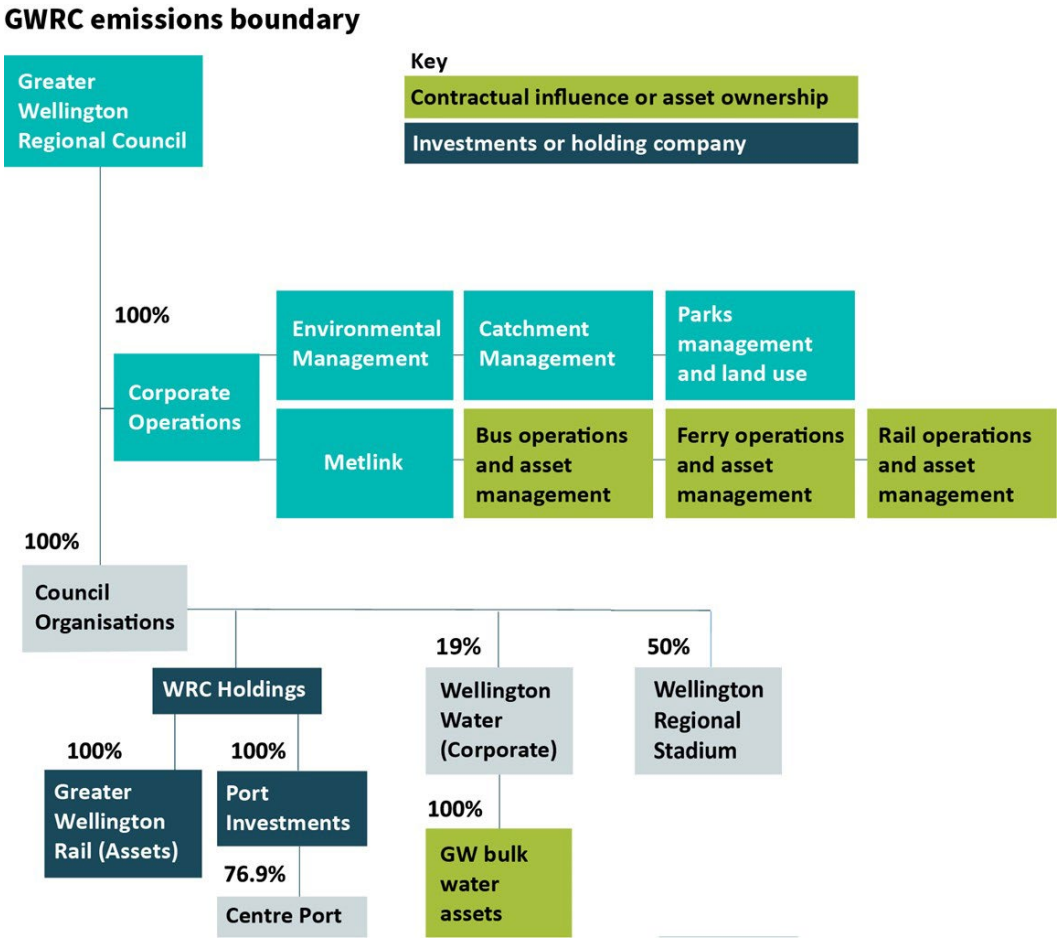


Figure 5: Organisational structure

Table 4. Brief description of business units, sites and locations included in this emissions inventory

Business unit	Address	Purpose
Greater Wellington Regional Council		
Corporate operations	34 Chapel Street, Masterton 5810	Corporate office & environmental services base
	1056 Fergusson Drive, Upper Hutt 5140	Corporate office & environmental services base
	100 Cuba Street, Te Aro Wellington 6011	Corporate office & environmental services base
Centre Port	1 Hinemoa Street, Pipitea, Fryatt Quay, Wellington 6011	Corporate office & port operations
Wellington Water	Level 4, IBM House, 25 Victoria Street, Petone, Lower Hutt	Corporate office
Wellington Economic Development Agency (Wellington NZ)	See Wellington City Council pre-audited data	Corporate office
Wellington Regional Stadium Trust	See Wellington City Council pre-audited data	Corporate office

1.3.6. Excluded business units

The term Corporate Operations in this context refers to most corporate business group (unit) emissions. Other business units, Metlink and Environment, have significant emissions and have been separated out from the Corporate Operations business group to separate emissions for reporting. From the 2020-2021 financial year reporting period onward, emissions from council organisations, Wellington NZ and Creative HQ, no longer appear in the GWRC inventory. The other shareholder Wellington City Council has 75% ownership. They have opted to own and report 100% of these emissions as this portion of emissions is insignificant to the total footprint and it is more practical for a small organisation to report to one entity. Emissions reported in this inventory from Wellington Stadium are not yet verified.

CHAPTER 2: EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION REPORT

2.1. EMISSIONS REDUCTION RESULTS

Overall emissions reduction targets have been met this reporting period. Significant progress has been made in commitments to reductions of the Council's two largest sources of emissions over the medium and long term. As of July 2023, there were 104 active electric buses added to the Metlink regional public transport fleet. Further electrification of public transport is planned as contract renewal opportunities arise over the coming years. Significant improvements have been made in data quality related to grazing and fertilizer reporting. Thanks to these advancements, the GWRC is currently incorporating FFAV's in this year's audit for all past years and will foresee a decrease in emissions. Significant data improvement has been made for grazing and fertilizer reporting. Further grazing related emissions reductions can be expected over coming years as contract renewals arise.

Table 5: Comparison of historical GHG inventories

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Category 1: Direct emissions	8,574.45	7,736.36	7,778.14	7,020.41	6,372.03
Category 2: Indirect emissions from imported energy (location-based method*)	408.89	3,649.65	3,283.46	3,796.53	1,670.56
Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation	518.78	552.87	417.72	292.80	528.76
Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by organisation	23,858.18	24,227.85	30,053.98	24,541.93	23,412.25
Category 5: Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation	10,472.82	8,371.18	3,798.11	2,918.95	1,744.06
Category 6: Indirect emissions from other sources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total direct emissions	**8,574.45**	**7,736.36**	**7,778.14**	**7,020.41**	**6,372.03**
Total indirect emissions*	**35,258.67**	**36,801.55**	**37,553.27**	**31,550.21**	**27,355.63**
Total gross emissions*	**43,833.12**	**44,537.91**	**45,331.41**	**38,570.62**	**33,727.66**
Category 1 direct removals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purchased emission reductions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Attachment 1 to Report 24.111

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total net emissions	**43,833.12**	**44,537.91**	**45,331.41**	**38,570.62**	**33,727.66**
Emissions intensity					
Operating revenue (gross tCO_2e / $Millions)	95.89	85.68	104.81	86.89	63.76
Operating revenue (gross mandatory tCO_2e / $Millions)	20.44	18.07	19.30	17.21	13.36

*Emissions are reported using a location-based methodology. See section 1.2.1 for details.

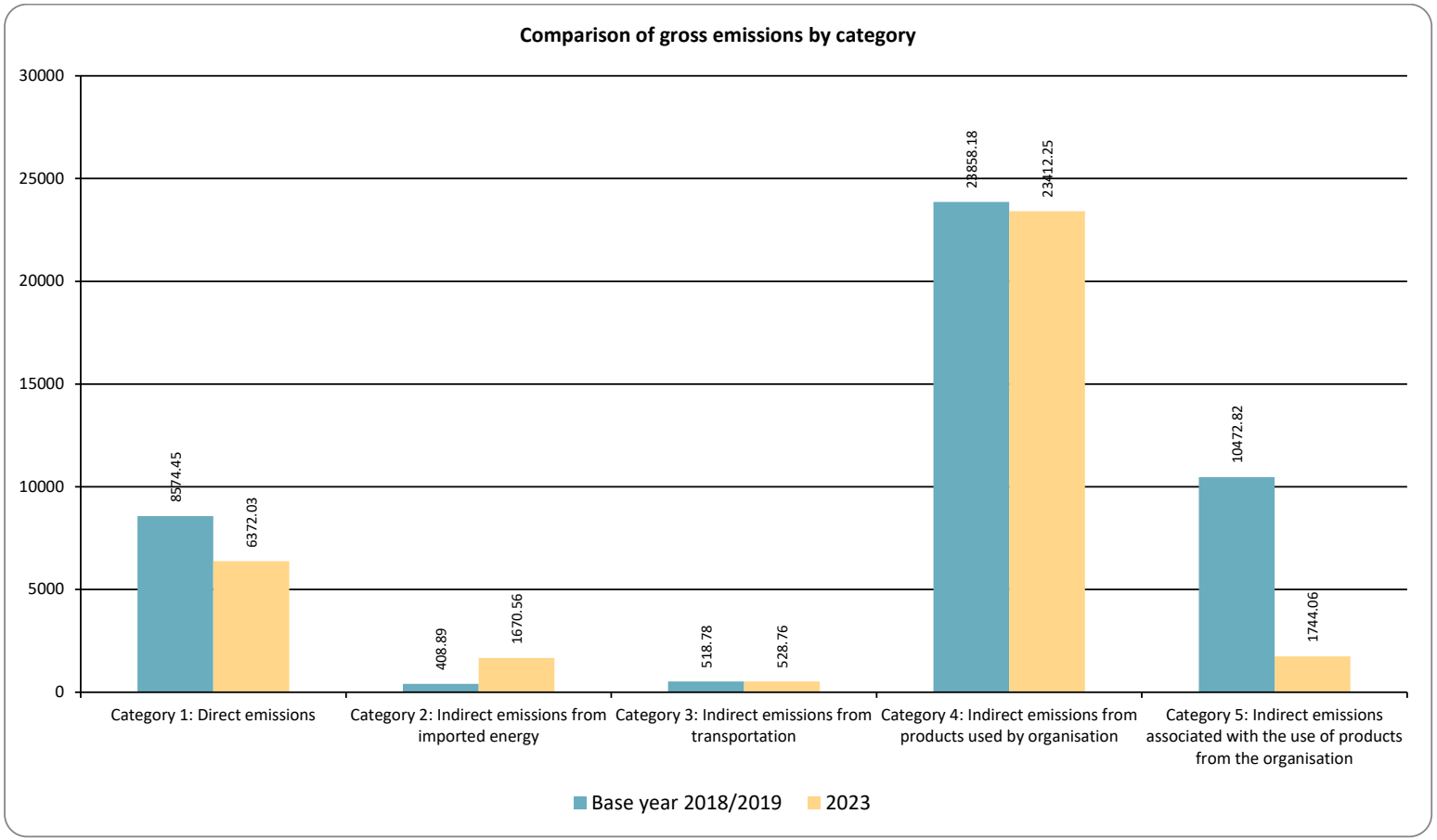


Figure 6: Comparison of gross emissions by category between the reporting periods

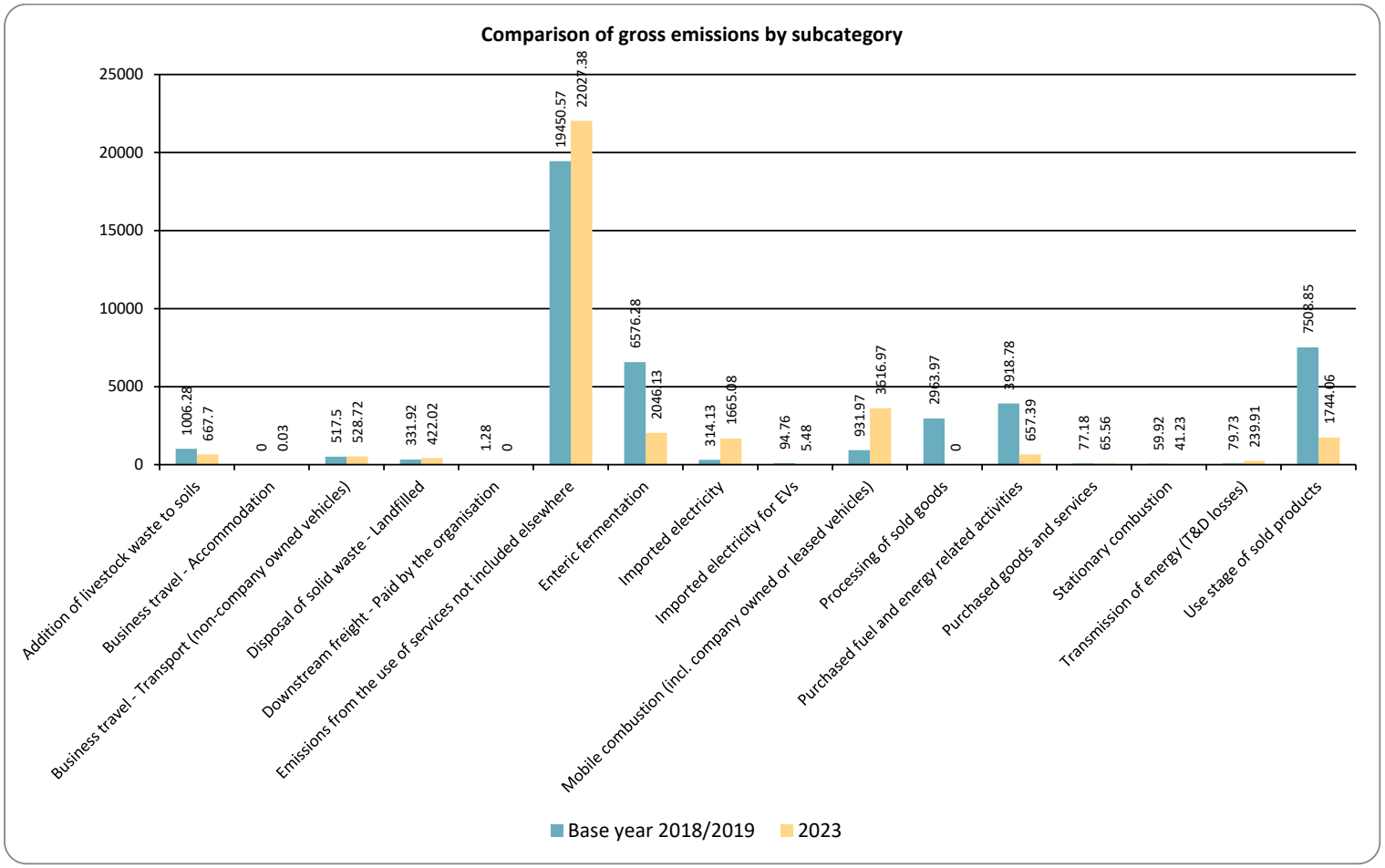


Figure 7: Comparison of gross emissions by subcategory between the reporting periods

Attachment 1 to Report 24.111

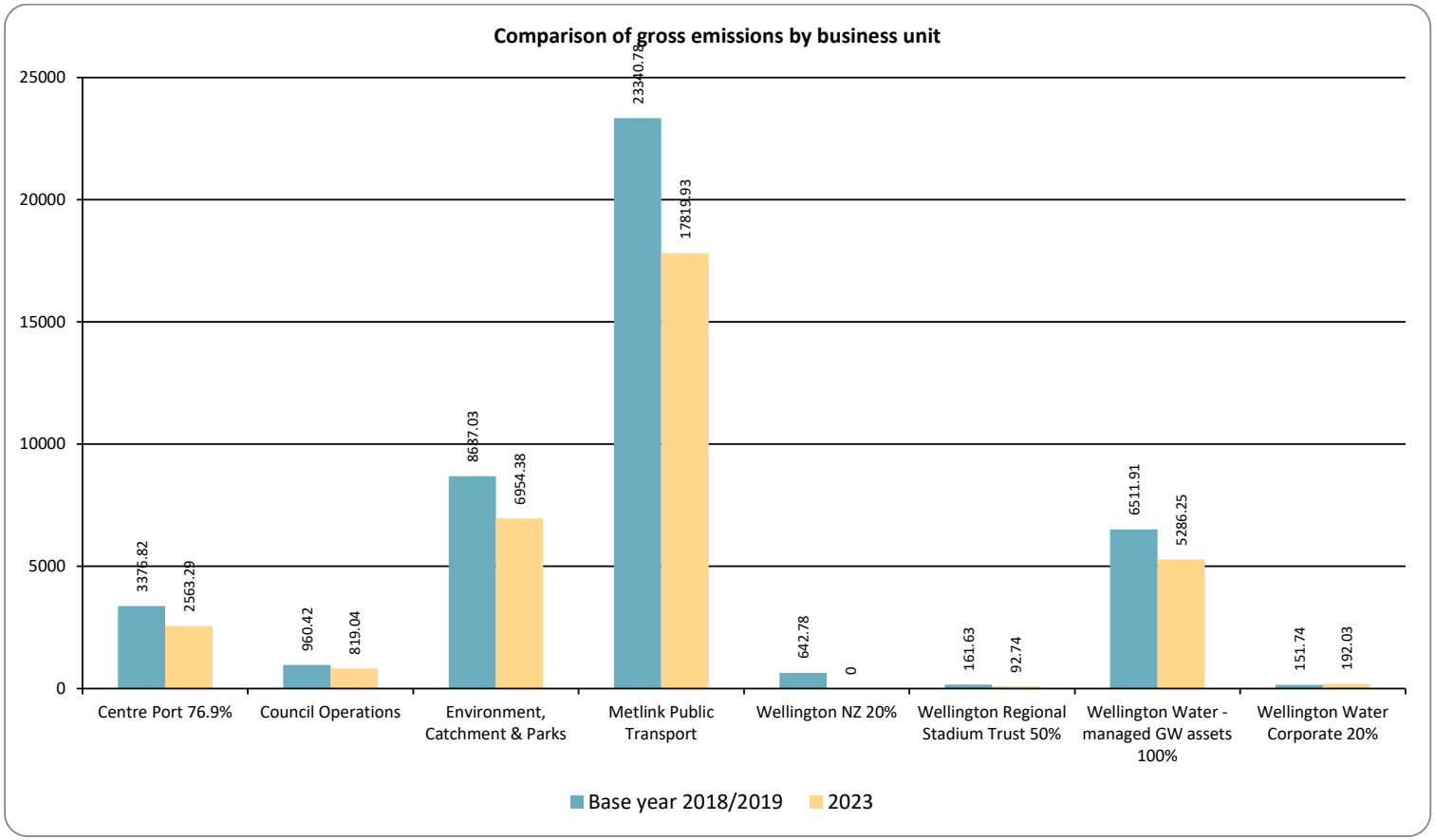


Figure 8: Comparison of gross emissions by business unit between the reporting periods

Performance against target has not been provided

Figure 9: Performance against target since base year

Table 6. Performance against plan

Performance
(No information supplied)

2.2. SIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS SOURCES

Significant sources

The largest source of emissions is use of diesel as a fuel for regional public transport (Metlink buses and trains), operational fleets that include on and off-road vehicles and heavy machinery and other operations across the Greater Wellington Group. The greatest opportunity for Council to reduce emissions is in the reduction of diesel fuel used in public transport, operational off-road fleet vehicles and heavy machinery, though electrification as suitable vehicle technology becomes available.

Activities responsible for generating significant emissions

The second largest source of emissions is purchased electricity used across the Greater Wellington Group offices, operations, and service delivery. The Council has direct control over a limited portion of total Group electricity use. Council manages and controls electricity in its main offices and many small sites, such as public transport stations and parks network facilities, and environmental monitoring stations. A significant proportion of electrical energy is consumed by Council Organisations Wellington Water and Centre Port, particularly to pump water from water catchments for municipal distribution. These entities have separate governance and management and are not under the direct management influence of Greater Wellington, who is a shareholder. A large proportion of electrical energy is consumed by public transport electric trains and increasingly in electric bus charging.

Influences over the activities

The third largest emissions source results from grazing animals and fertilizer from land use contractors on Council owned land and in regional parks. Land use change has been identified as an area for emissions reductions and this will need to happen to meet GWRC emissions reduction targets.

Significant sources that cannot be influenced

The fourth largest source of emissions comes from Wellington Water chemicals used for Water Supply. Wellington Water has separate governance and management to Greater Wellington to manage water assets that Greater Wellington owns. Current management influence over Wellington Water is limited to that of an equal shareholder with other councils.

2.3. EMISSIONS REDUCTION TARGETS

The organisation is committed to managing and reducing its emissions. Table 6 provides details of the emission reduction targets to be implemented. These are 'SMART' targets (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-constrained).

The organisation is committed to managing and reducing its emissions. Table 7 provides details of the emission reduction targets to be implemented. These are 'SMART' targets (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-constrained).

Greater Wellington Regional Council has committed to reduce the Group's emissions as much as possible and becoming carbon neutral by 2030. In addition, the Council has committed to become 40% net carbon

neutral by 2025. The Council will influence Council Organisations (those it has equity shares in) to attain aligned targets.

Table 7. Emission reduction targets

Target name	Baseline period	Target date	Type of target (intensity or absolute)	Categories covered	Target		KPI	Responsibility	Rationale
Electrifying the bus fleet	01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019	30/06/2030	Absolute	Category 1	75%	15545tco2e	Total bus fleet emissions	GM Public Transport	Accelerate the implementation of an electric bus fleet in the region by 2030. * Subject to agreement and financial and planning support from other central and local government authorities.
Procurement of energy efficient office	01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019	30/06/2023	Absolute	Category 2	32%	114.8tco2e	Total CO_2e resulting from total purchased main office energy (electricity and gas)	GM Corporate Planning	Procure two office accommodation leases in Wellington and Masterton. The Wellington office will have annual NABERS energy performance assessments over the 15-year lease agreement. Ongoing incremental energy performance improvements anticipated.
Reduce stock grazing emissions	01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019	30/06/2030	Absolute	Category 1	90%	8433 tco2e	Absolute reduction in stock head numbers	GM Environment	Review the future of grazing leases in regional parks as part of the Parks Network Plan and options to use this land for native reforestation where appropriate to earn carbon credits. *Subject to multiple land owners and or leases adopting GW policy and guidelines.
Low carbon vehicle fleet	01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019	30/06/2030	Absolute	Category 1	80%	1134 tco2e	Absolute reduction in total emissions from all GW Group fleet vehicles	GM Strategy / GM Coronate Services	GW has an EV first policy in place and a target of a fully-electric [or low carbon] corporate vehicle fleet by 2030 (if mature technology is available).

2.4. EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROJECTS

In order to achieve the reduction targets identified in Table 6, specific projects have been identified to achieve these targets, and are detailed in 8 below.

Table 8. Projects to reduce emissions

Objective	Project	Responsibility	Completion date	Potential co-benefits	Potential unintended consequences	Actions to minimise unintended consequence
Carbon neutral Group	Align Council Organisations to reduce emissions and be carbon neutral by 2030.	GM Strategy Group	30/06/2030			
Secure 100% renewable and or carbon neutral electricity supplies	Investigate securing renewable electricity supplies. partnerships and/or direct investment. The Council is currently exploring the possibility of carbon neutral certified electricity in future contracts.	GM Corporate Planning	30/06/2030			
Explore electric vehicle fleet options	Investigate and evaluate options for off-road and high performance four wheel drive electric vehicles.	GM Strategy Group	30/06/2030			
Establish a low carbon acceleration fund	Use the potential liquidity of carbon credits (NZUs) GWRC has from its pre-1990 forests to create a ‘low carbon acceleration fund'.	Treasury	30/06/2020			
Accelerate reforestation planting in regional parks	Allocate resources to accelerate reforestation planting in regional parks, with a 10-year plant of planting native species.	GM Strategy / GM Environment	30/06/2030			

Table 8 highlights emission sources that have been identified for improving source the data quality in future inventories.

Table 9. Projects to improve data quality

Emissions source	Actions to improve data quality	Responsibility	Completion date
Peer review of Grazing licences	BakerAG was contracted to conduct a desktop assessment of the sustainable stock carrying capacity and estimated fertiliser applications to rural land owned by GW.	BakerAg, Senior Climate Change Advisor James Harbord, Climate Change Advisor Mikaila Ceelen, Environment Business group	30/04/2023
GWRC owned land animal grazing emissions	Full review of all grazing related data has been conducted and there has been a development of a new emissions tracking database increasing the accuracy and validity of our emissions estimations for agricultural activity on GW land. The overall result reduces attributed emissions by more than a third since base year. Corrections will be required for previous years' footprints.	Senior Climate Change Advisor James Harbord, Environment Business group	30/07/2023
Peer review of Metlink Bus emission code	An independent review has been undertaken from Somar Digtial on the Metlink EMMA Bus Model	Somar Digital, Climate Change Advisor Mikaila Ceelen, Metlink Advisor Hamish Clark	30/05/2023
Emissions liabilities	Complete consolidation of GWRC liabilities. Improve data gaps and quality.	GM Metlink/ GM Environment/ GM Corporate Services	30/06/2024

The emissions inventory chapter identified various emissions liabilities (see Liabilities section). Table 9 details the actions that will be taken to prevent GHG emissions from these potential emissions sources.

Table 10. Projects to prevent emissions from liabilities

Liability source	Actions to prevent emissions	Responsibility	Completion date
Permanent forest sink initiative (PFSI)	Best practice aforestation planning: Wild-fire prevention and containment planning. Health and safety planning.	Parks Manager	Ongoing
Public transport	Public transport strategy to increase patronage, efficiency and minimise breakdowns	GM Public Transport	Ongoing
Air conditioning /refrigeration units	Regular servicing and prevention of damage to units	Property manager	Ongoing
Fuel storage tanks	Regular servicing and prevention of damage to units	Site managers	Ongoing
Unintended accidents and or spills	Regular training and accident prevention, incident reporting system	Health and Safety	Ongoing

2.5. STAFF ENGAGEMENT

The Climate Emergency Response Programme is governed by a Corporate Carbon Neutral Steering Group of managers, reporting to a CERP Programme Board of senior managers, reporting in turn to the Climate Committee of Council. The managers involved are responsible, alongside the Climate Change team, for engaging with staff regarding climate change and emissions reductions awareness and training. The programme provides online resources and information to support all staff in their work towards emissions reductions. The Climate Change Team has developed, tested, and launched the Staff Climate Change Training course and seven sessions have been held to date at Masterton, Upper Hutt Depot and Cuba Street. 90 staff members, including a trial cohort, have attended the training. A key part of the training is emissions reduction at GWRC

2.6. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

N/A

2.7. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Greenhouse gases will be monitored annually and reported publicly in the Annual Report. The Chief Executive has a climate change related KPI and that performance is monitored annually by the Council (the governance board). The leadership team of general managers are responsible for delivering the carbon targets and projects to the Chief Executive. Emissions reduction targets and project KPIs are given in the respective tables contained in this report.

APPENDIX 1: DETAILED GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

Additional inventory details are disclosed in the tables below, and further GHG emissions data is available on the accompanying spreadsheet to this report (Appendix1-Data Summary Greater Wellington Regional Council.xls).

Table 11. Direct GHG emissions and removals, quantified separately for each applicable gas

Category	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	NF_3	SF_6	HFC	PFC	Desflurane	Sevoflurane	Isoflurane	Emissions total (tCO_2e)
Stationary combustion	41.04	0.12	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.23
Mobile combustion (incl. company owned or leased vehicles)	3,590.94	3.29	22.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,616.97
Emissions - Industrial processes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Removals - Industrial processes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Leakage of refrigerants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Treatment of waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fugitive Emissions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Treatment of wastewater	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Emissions - Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Removals - Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fertiliser use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Addition of livestock waste to soils	0.00	106.08	561.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	667.70
Addition of crop residue to soils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Addition of lime to soils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Enteric fermentation	0.00	2,046.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,046.13
Open burning of organic matter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electricity generated and consumed onsite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Medical gases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exported electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total net emissions	3,631.98	2,155.62	584.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,372.03

Table 12. Non-biogenic, biogenic anthropogenic and biogenic non-anthropogenic CO_2 emissions and removals by category

Category	Anthropogenic biogenic CO_2 emissions	Anthropogenic biogenic (CH_4 and N_2O) emissions (tCO_2e)	Non-anthropogenic biogenic (tCO_2e)
Category 1: Direct emissions	0.00	2,713.83	0.00
Category 2: Indirect emissions from imported energy	0.00	0.00	0.00
Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation	0.00	0.00	0.00
Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by organisation	0.00	3,299.82	0.00
Category 5: Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation	0.00	0.00	0.00
Category 6: Indirect emissions from other sources	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total gross emissions	**0.00**	**6,013.64**	**0.00**

A1.1 REPORTING BOUNDARIES

A1.1.1 Emission source identification method and significance criteria

The GHG emissions sources included in this were identified with reference to the methodology described in the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018 standards.

GWRC continues to report on the original footprint.

Significance of emissions sources within the organisational boundaries has been considered in the design of this inventory. The significance criteria used comprise:

- All direct emissions sources that contribute more than 1% of total Category 1 and 2 emissions

A1.1.2 Included sources and activity data management

As adapted from ISO 14064-1, the emissions sources deemed significant for inclusion in this inventory were classified into the following categories:

- **Direct GHG emissions (Category 1):** GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company.
- **Indirect GHG emissions (Category 2):** GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat and steam consumed by the company.
- **Indirect GHG emissions (Categories 3-6):** GHG emissions that occur as a consequence of the activities of the company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company.

Table 14 provides detail on the categories of emissions included in the GHG emissions inventory, an overview of how activity data were collected for each emissions source, and an explanation of any uncertainties or assumptions made based on the source of activity data. Detail on estimated numerical uncertainties are reported in Appendix 1.

The Climate Change Advisor is responsible for gathering the GHG inventory activity data. GW's carbon footprint covers hundreds of data points, there is a range of people involved in the data collection phase. These people are 'data owners' and they are responsible for collecting their activity data and providing it to the Climate Change Advisor. The Advisor has an initial meeting with data owners and provides them with their requirements, these vary for each data owner. GW maintains this collection process by ensuring open lines of communication between business units and if there are any new emission sources business units inform the Climate Change team as soon as identified.

A Microsoft SQL database created by Intergen for Greater Wellington to store public transport operational data and monitor key performance indicators. This is stored on Emma, a database management system (DBMS) for calculating emissions for all Metlink operated public bus services since the 4th of January 2017. The system provides processes for extracting data from existing Metlink operational data sources, applying emission factor calculations, and storing the data into a separate data warehouse for emissions reporting.

Grazing and fertilizer has been calculated based on carrying capacity and maximum stock numbers per licence. This has data has been reviewed by BakerAg.

All other data sources have come from supplier reports or invoices.

Table 13. GHG emissions activity data collection methods and inherent uncertainties and assumptions

GHG emissions category	GHG emissions source or sink subcategory	Overview of activity data and evidence	Explanation of uncertainties or assumptions around your data and evidence	Use of default and average emissions factors	Pre-verified data
Category 1: Direct emissions and removals	Stationary combustion	LPG stationary commercial, Natural Gas distributed commercial, Petrol stationary commercial, Diesel stationary combustion	Assumed all supplier reports are accurate. Supplier invoices are totalled and input into Emanage	Yes	No
	Mobile combustion (incl. company owned or leased vehicles)	Diesel stationary combustion, Diesel, Petrol premium, Petrol regular	Supplier invoice from Eroad are assumed to be accurate	Yes	No
	Addition of livestock waste to soils	Agricultural Soils Dairy Cattle, Agricultural Soils Non-dairy cattle, Agricultural Soils Sheep, Manure Management Non-dairy cattle, Manure Management Sheep, Manure Management Dairy cattle	Not actual numbers are reported, numbers have been calculated based on carrying capacity and maximum stock numbers per licence. This has data has been reviewed by BakerAg	Yes	No
Overall assessment of uncertainty for Category 1 emissions and removals		19%	Medium		
Category 2: Indirect emissions from imported energy	Imported electricity	Electricity	Assumed all supplier reports from are accurate. Supplier invoices are totaled and input into Emanage	Yes	No
Overall assessment of uncertainty for Category 2 emissions and removals		5%	Medium		

GHG emissions category	GHG emissions source or sink subcategory	Overview of activity data and evidence	Explanation of uncertainties or assumptions around your data and evidence	Use of default and average emissions factors	Pre-verified data
Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation	Business travel - Transport (non-company owned vehicles)	Car Average (unknown fuel type), Rental Car Medium (petrol 1600-2000cc) - post-2015, Rental Car Small (petrol 1350-1600cc) - post-2015, Air travel domestic (average), Air travel long haul (average), Air travel short haul (average), Taxi (regular)	Assumed all APX Travel supplier reports from are accurate. Supplier invoices are totalled and input into Emanage	Yes	No
	Downstream freight - Paid by the organisation	Freight Road rigid truck (average)	Assumed all supplier reports from are accurate. Supplier invoices are totaled and input into Emanage	Yes	No
Overall assessment of uncertainty for Category 3 emissions and removals		26%	High		

GHG emissions category	GHG emissions source or sink subcategory	Overview of activity data and evidence	Explanation of uncertainties or assumptions around your data and evidence	Use of default and average emissions factors	Pre-verified data
Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by organisation	Purchased goods and services	Fertiliser use	BakerAg was conducted to review GWRC grazing licences and fertilizer application. It was found that superphosphate would be applied as it is the most widely used fertiliser applied by farmers and represents the best balance of nutrients than can be applied in one product and one application. Superphosphate provides a well balanced application of nutrients in one product and is widely used for maintenance fertiliser to maintain the nutrients in the soil. It is 10% Phosphorous, 12 % Sulphur and 20% Calcium. The other 58% is rock that doesn't have available nutrients for the soil. Some farmers might apply nitrogen or Urea and this will boost pasture growth but will not maintain the P, S Or Ca nutrients that are vital to soil health and nutrient maintenance. For the GW blocks, BakerAg doesn't think any nitrogen would be applied as they are either too small to warrant it (as its very expensive) or not intensively farmed blocks so usually wouldn't apply nitrogen. There isn't one product in your GWRC list that fits but you GWRC could work out a ratio for each nutrient. 1kg of Superphosphate has 100g of Phosphorous, 120g of Sulphur and 200g of Calcium. Therefore if you are applying 250 kg/ha pa you will be applying 25kg of Phosphorous, 30kg of Sulphur, and 50kg of Calcium per ha pa.	Yes	No
	Disposal of solid waste - Landfilled	Waste landfilled LFGR Garden, Waste landfilled LFGR Mixed waste	Assumed all supplier reports from are accurate. Supplier invoices are totalled and input into Emanage	Yes	No
	Disposal of liquid waste - Not wastewater	Waste to Landfill Sludge (CO_2)	Assumed all Wellington Water supplier reports from are accurate. Supplier invoices are totalled and input into Emanage	Yes	No
	Transmission of energy (T&D losses)	Electricity distributed T&D losses, Natural Gas distributed T&D losses	Assumed all supplier reports from are accurate. Supplier invoices are totalled and input into Emanage	Yes	No

Attachment 1 to Report 24.111

GHG emissions category	GHG emissions source or sink subcategory	Overview of activity data and evidence	Explanation of uncertainties or assumptions around your data and evidence	Use of default and average emissions factors	Pre-verified data
Overall assessment of uncertainty for Category 4 emissions and removals		4%	Low		
Category 5: Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation	Use stage of sold products	Electricity	Assumed all supplier reports from are accurate. Supplier invoices are totalled and input into Emanage	Yes	No
Overall assessment of uncertainty for Category 5 emissions and removals		7%	Medium		

A1.1.3 Excluded emissions sources and sinks

Emissions sources in Table 16 have been identified and excluded from this inventory.

Table 14. GHG emissions sources excluded from the inventory

Business unit	GHG emissions source or sink	GHG emissions category	Reason for exclusion
GW Council Operations	Reimbursed: Air Travel/ rental cars	Category 3	Most emissions (estimated to be over 99%) from travel is included in the EIR. There is a very small proportion (believed to be estimated at < 1%) of travel that has been reimbursed separately to the corporate booking service. This record has not been coded separately from the in the general ledger from that of booked services, as a result a report is unobtainable. Calculating this would have taken excessive amount of time and we have excluded this due to the programme *de minimis* rule.
GW Council Operations	Scooters	Category 4	Most emissions (estimated to be over 99%) from travel is included in the EIR. There is a very small proportion (believed to be estimated at < 1%). We have excluded this due to the programme *de minimis* rule.
GW Council Operations	Refrigeration	Category 1	It is assumed that refrigeration (various fluorocarbons) is at a very low level (well under 1% of total emissions) and calculating this would be very time consuming. As a result there is no current record of refrigerants. Refrigerants have been excluded based on the programme *de minimis* rule.
GW Council Operations	Couriers & Postage	Category 3	It is assumed that this activity is at a very low level , well under 1% of total emissions. No general ledger code exists for these activities, as a result there is way to report this data. Calculating this would have taken excessive amount of time and we have excluded this based on the programme *de minimis* rule.
GW Council Operations	Waste to landfill	Category 4	Waste excluded for CentrePort, Wellington Water (corporate), and Wellington Regional Stadium Trust.
GW Council Operations	Accommodation - New Zealand	Category 2	Estimated *de minimis*. Excluded based on the programme *de minimis* rule.
GW Council Operations	Garden waste	Category 4	Estimated *de minimis*. Excluded based on the programme *de minimis* rule.
GW Council Operations	Rental vehicles	Category 3	Estimated *de minimis*. Excluded based on the programme *de minimis* rule.
Environment, Catchment and Parks	Horse Agricultural Soils & Manure Management	Category 1	Estimated *de minimis*. Excluded based on the programme *de minimis* rule.
Metlink Rail	Capital Connection	Category 4	Capital Connection train line. Although this is something we fund we have no operational control. However, this may change in the future.
CentrePort	Workplace travel reimbursements	Category 3	No data available
CentrePort	Waste to landfill	Category 4	No data available

Business unit	GHG emissions source or sink	GHG emissions category	Reason for exclusion
CentrePort	Refrigeration	Category 1	Estimated *de minimis*. Excluded based on the programme *de minimis* rule.
Wellington Water (managed assets)	Freight Road rigid truck sludge (average)	Category 3	Estimated *de minimis*. Excluded based on the programme *de minimis* rule.
Wellington Water (managed assets)	Waterloo Water Treatment Plant Sludge	Category 4	This plant extracts water from anaquifer (underground water) and no chemical are used during treatment process, so there are no sludge waste need to be discharged from the plant.
Wellington Water (managed assets)	Gear Island Water Treatment Plant Sludge	Category 4	This plant extracts water from anaquifer (underground water) and no chemical are used during treatment process, so there are no sludge waste need to be discharged from the plant.
Wellington Water (corporate)	Refrigeration	Category 1	No data available
Wellington Water (corporate)	Workplace travel reimbursements	Category 3	No data available
Wellington Water (corporate)	Waste to landfill	Category 4	No data available

A1.2 QUANTIFIED INVENTORY OF EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS

A1.2.1 Calculation methodology

A calculation methodology has been used for quantifying the emissions inventory based on the following calculation approach, unless otherwise stated below:

Emissions = activity data x emissions factor

The following alternative emissions quantification approaches have been used in this inventory:

- Forest removals using programme supplied template based on growth rate lookup tables.

(no answer provided)

All emissions were calculated using Toitū emanage with emissions factors and Global Warming Potentials provided by the Programme (see Appendix 1 - data summary.xls). Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from the IPCC fifth assessment report (AR5) are the preferred GWP conversion[5].

Where applicable, unit conversions applied when processing the activity data has been disclosed.

[5] If emission factors have been derived from recognised publications approved by the programme, which still use earlier GWPs, the emission factors have not been altered from as published.

There are systems and procedures in place that will ensure applied quantification methodologies will continue in future GHG emissions inventories.

A1.2.2 Historical recalculations

Historical recalculations have been conducted

Details

Additional data (all years):

A full review of all grazing related data was conducted, and a new emissions tracking database has been developed. This has increased the accuracy and validity of our emissions estimations for agricultural activity on GWRC land.

A1.2.3 GHG Storage and liabilities

A1.2.3.1 LAND-USE LIABILITIES

Organisations that own land subject to land-use change may achieve sequestration of carbon dioxide through a change in the carbon stock on that land. Where sequestration is claimed, then this also represents a liability in future years should fire, flood, management activities or other intentional or unintentional events release the stored carbon.

Table 15. Land-use liabilities (total)

Site name	Total sequestration during reporting period (tCO_2e)	Contingent liability (tCO_2e)	Total potential liability (tCO_2e)
Greater Wellington Regional Council	0	59135	97832

A1.2.4 Supplementary results

Holdings and transactions in GHG-related financial or contractual instruments such as permits, allowances, verified offsets or other purchased emissions reductions from eligible schemes recognised by the Programme are reported separately here.

APPENDIX 2: SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA USED

Table 16. Significance criteria used for identifying inclusion of indirect emissions

Emission source	Magnitude	Level of influence	Risk or opportunity	Sector specific guidance	Outsourced	Employee engagement	Intended Use and Users	Include in inventory?
Wellington Stadium	0.20%	This is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO). GWRC has taken the equity share approach, therefore, accounts for our equity of Wellington Stadium.	Low	N/A	Not a part of GW core business activities	There are several opportunities that the stadium can implement to reduce indirect emissions eg (energy conservation incentives, carpooling, switching to an electric fleet)	Yes	Yes
Wellington Water (WW)	18%	This is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO). GWRC has taken the equity share approach, therefore, accounts for our equity of the Wellington Water. There are two categories underneath WW: Bulk water assets and corporate, we account for 100% of bulk water assets & 20% of corporate.	Medium/High	N/A	Wellington Water bulk water assets - no, Wellington Water corporate - yes	There are several opportunities that that Wellington Water can implement to reduce indirect emissions eg (energy conservation incentives, carpooling, switching to an electric fleet)	Yes	Yes
CentrePort	9%	This is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO). GWRC has taken the equity share approach, as we are the majority shareholder of CentrePort we account for 76.9%.	Medium/High	N/A	Not a part of GW core business activites	There are several opportunities that CentrePort can implement to reduce indirect emissions eg (energy conservation incentives, carpooling, switching to an electric fleet)	Yes	Yes

Emission source	Magnitude	Level of influence	Risk or opportunity	Sector specific guidance	Outsourced	Employee engagement	Intended Use and Users	Include in inventory?
Metlink - Bus	35%	GWRC can directly reduce bus emissions by purchasing electric buses and converting diesel buses to electric.	Medium	By 2035, Aotearoa New Zealand will have significantly reduced transport-related carbon emissions and have a more accessible and equitable transport system that supports wellbeing. Reduce reliance on cars and support people to walk, cycle and use public transport including by: improving the reach, frequency and quality of public transport and making it more affordable for low-income New Zealanders	Yes, it is outsourced core business	N/A	Yes	Yes
Metlink - Rail	11%	GWRC can directly reduce bus emissions by switching to electric trains	High	By 2035, Aotearoa New Zealand will have significantly reduced transport-related carbon emissions and have a more accessible and equitable transport system that supports wellbeing. Reduce reliance on cars and support people to walk, cycle and use public transport including by: improving the reach, frequency and quality of public transport and making it more affordable for low-income New Zealanders	Yes, it is outsourced core business	N/A	Yes	Yes

Emission source	Magnitude	Level of influence	Risk or opportunity	Sector specific guidance	Outsourced	Employee engagement	Intended Use and Users	Include in inventory?
Metlink - Total Mobility Taxi	0.40%	GWRC can directly reduce Total mobility emissions as the Total Mobility subisidy is co-funded with Waka Kotahi who meet 60% of the cost, GW meeting the remainder 40%.	Low	By 2035, Aotearoa New Zealand will have significantly reduced transport-related carbon emissions and have a more accessible and equitable transport system that supports wellbeing. Reduce reliance on cars and support people to walk, cycle and use public transport including by: improving the reach, frequency and quality of public transport and making it more affordable for low-income New Zealanders	Yes, it is outsourced core business	N/A	Yes	Yes
Heavy Machinery	1.7% of Corporate and operations 4%	GWRC owns all the contracts for all types of heavy machinery. We can have the ability to reduce these emissions.	Low	By 2035, Aotearoa New Zealand will have significantly reduced transport-related carbon emissions and have a more accessible and equitable transport system that supports wellbeing. Key actions include: begin work now to decarbonise heavy transport and freight including by: providing funding to support the freight sector to purchase zero- and low-emissions trucks requiring only zero-emissions public transport buses to be purchased by 2025	Yes, it is outsourced core business	N/A	Yes	Yes

Emission source	Magnitude	Level of influence	Risk or opportunity	Sector specific guidance	Outsourced	Employee engagement	Intended Use and Users	Include in inventory?
				supporting the uptake of low-carbon liquid fuels by implementing a sustainable aviation fuel mandate and a sustainable biofuels obligation.				
Grazing	22%	GWRC manages and owns all the stock license agreements on Parks and Flood Protection land. We can reduce these emissions by opting not to renew each license	Low	Reducing agriculture emissions is needed to achieve the 2050 target, including the requirement to reduce biogenic methane emissions by 24–47 per cent by 2050.	Not a part of GW core business activities	N/A	Yes	Yes
Fertilizer use	Unsure	GWRC manages and owns all the stock license agreements on Parks and Flood Protection land. These agreements include the use of fertilizer which farmers use at their discretion on the land	Low	About three-quarters of agricultural emissions are biogenic methane emitted from livestock, followed by nitrous oxide. Nitrous oxide emissions from nitrogen fertiliser use make up about 3.9 per cent of agricultural emissions. Actions to reduce synthetic nitrogen fertiliser include: adopting best practice to ensure fertiliser is applied in the right amount, in the right location at the right time to limit the amount of nitrogen lost to both	Not a part of GW core business activities	N/A	Yes	Yes

Emission source	Magnitude	Level of influence	Risk or opportunity	Sector specific guidance	Outsourced	Employee engagement	Intended Use and Users	Include in inventory?
				water and the atmosphere. Increasing the proportion of nitrogen fertilisers applied that have been modified to reduce emissions, for example, urease inhibitors, nitrification inhibitors and slow-release nitrogen fertiliser products.				

APPENDIX 3: CERTIFICATION MARK USE

n/a

APPENDIX 4: REFERENCES

International Organization for Standardization, 2018. ISO 14064-1:2018. Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals. ISO: Geneva, Switzerland.

World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2004 (revised). The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. WBCSD: Geneva, Switzerland.

World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2015 (revised). The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance. An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. WBCSD: Geneva, Switzerland.

APPENDIX 5: REPORTING INDEX

This report template aligns with ISO 14064-1:2018. The following table cross references the requirements against the relevant section(s) of this report.

Section of this report	ISO 14064-1:2018 clause	Organisational Technical Requirement rule
Cover page	9.3.1 b, c, r 9.3.2 d,	TR8.2, TR8.3
Availability	9.2 g	
Chapter 1: Emissions Inventory Report		
1.1. Introduction	9.3.2 a	
1.2. Emissions inventory results	9.3.1 f, h, j 9.3.3	TR4.14, TR4.16, TR4.17
1.3. Organisational context	9.3.1 a	
1.3.1. Organisation description	9.3.1 a	
1.3.2. Statement of intent		TR4.2
1.3.3. Person responsible	9.3.1 b	
1.3.4. Reporting period	9.3.1 l	TR5.1, TR5.8
1.3.5. Organisational boundary and consolidation approach	9.3.1.d	TR4.3, TR4.5, TR4.7, TR4.11
1.3.6. Excluded business units		
Chapter 2: Emissions Management and Reduction Report		
2.1. Emissions reduction results	9.3.1 f, h, j, k 9.3.2 j, k	TR4.14, TR6.18
2.2. Significant emissions sources		
2.3. Emissions reduction targets		TR6.1, TR6.2, TR6.4, TR6.6, TR6.8,
2.4. Emissions reduction projects	9.3.2 b	TR6.8, TR6.11, TR6.12, TR6.13, TR6.14, TR6.15
2.5. Staff engagement		TR6.1, TR6.9
2.6. Key performance indicators		TR6.19
2.7. Monitoring and reporting	9.3.2 h	TR6.2

Appendix 1: Detailed greenhouse gas inventory	9.3.1 f, g	TR4.9, TR4.15
A1.1 Reporting boundaries		
A1.1.1 Emission source identification method and significance criteria	9.3.1 e	TR4.12, TR4.13
A1.1.2 Included emissions sources and activity data collection	9.3.1 p, q 9.3.2 i	TR5.4, TR5.6, TR5.17, TR5.18,
A1.1.3 Excluded emissions sources and sinks	9.3.1 i	TR5.21, TR5.22, TR5.23
A1.2 Quantified inventory of emissions and removals		
A1.2.1 Calculation methodology	9.3.1 m, n, o, t	
A1.2.2 Historical recalculations		
A1.2.3 GHG Storage and liabilities		
A1.2.3.1 GHG stocks held on site		TR4.18
A1.2.3.2 Land-use liabilities	9.3.3.	TR4.19
A1.2.4 Supplementary results		
A1.2.4.1 Carbon credits and offsets	9.3.3.3	
A1.2.4.2 Purchased or developed reduction or removal enhancement projects	9.3.2 c	
A1.2.4.3 Double counting and double offsetting		
Appendix 2: Significance criteria used	9.3.1.e	TR4.12
Appendix 3: Certification mark use		TR3.6
Appendix 4: References		
Appendix 5: Reporting index		

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TOITŪ ENVIROCARE

INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION
Toitū Verification

TO THE INTENDED USERS

Organisation subject to audit:	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Audit Criteria:	GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting standard ISO 14064-3:2019 Audit & Certification Technical Requirements 3.0
Responsible Party:	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Intended users:	Greater Wellington councillors, leadership, staff and stakeholders
Registered address:	100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington, 6011, New Zealand
Inventory period:	01/07/2022 to 30/06/2023
Inventory report:	IMR_2223_Greater Wellington Regional Council.pdf

We have reviewed the greenhouse gas emissions inventory report ("the inventory report") for the above named Responsible Party for the stated inventory period.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Management of the Responsible Party is responsible for the preparation of the GHG statement in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 . This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation of a GHG statement that is free from material misstatement.

VERIFIERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Our responsibility as verifiers is to express a verification opinion to the agreed level of assurance on the GHG statement, based on the evidence we have obtained and in accordance with the audit criteria. We conducted our verification engagement as agreed in the audit letter, which define the scope, objectives, criteria and level of assurance of the verification.

The International Standard ISO 14064-3:2019 requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the verification to obtain the agreed level of assurance that the GHG emissions, removals and storage in the GHG statement are free from material misstatement.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the ISO 14064-3:2019 Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The procedures performed on a limited level of assurance vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent compared to reasonable assurance, which is a high level of assurance. The procedures performed on a limited level of assurance vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent compared to reasonable assurance, which is a high level of assurance. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of the information we audited.

GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

BASIS OF VERIFICATION OPINION

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

VERIFICATION

We have undertaken a verification engagement relating to the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report (the 'Inventory Report')/Emissions Inventory and Management Report of the organisation listed at the top of this statement and described in the emissions inventory report for the period stated above.

The Inventory Report provides information about the greenhouse gas emissions of the organisation for the defined measurement period and is based on historical information. This information is stated in accordance with the requirements of International Standard ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organisation level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals (ISO 14064-1:2018).

VERIFICATION STRATEGY

Our verification strategy used a combined data and controls testing approach. Evidence-gathering procedures included but were not limited to:

—activities to inspect the completeness of the inventory;

—interviews of site personnel to confirm operational behaviour and standard operating procedures and review of peer reviewed reports;

—reconciliation of herd stock to reports;

—reocnciliation of Metlink data to confirm accuracy of source data into calculations;

—recalculation of other material emissions;

—analytical procedures where appropriate.

The data examined during the verification were historical in nature.

QUALIFICATIONS TO VERIFICATION OPINION

The following qualifications have been raised in relation to the verification opinion:

Category 1 agricultural emissions have been awarded a limited level of assurance due to the number of assumptions made in deriving the activity data. Any change to the assumptions could significantly impact the measurement of these emissions.

VERIFICATION LEVEL OF ASSURANCE

	tCO_2e Location based	**Level of Assurance**
Category 1, excluding agricultural emissions	3,658.20	**Reasonable**
Category 1, agricultural emissions	2,713.83	**Limited**
Category 2	1,670.56	**Reasonable**
Category 3	528.76	**Reasonable**
Category 4, excluding agricultural emissions, fertiliser, purchased CO_2 and transport of sludge	16,753.00	**Reasonable**
Category 4, agricultural emissions, fertiliser, purchased CO_2 and transport of sludge	6,659.25	**Limited**
Category 5	1,744.06	**Reasonable**
Total inventory	**33,727.65**	

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RESPONSIBLE PARTY'S GREENHOUSE GAS ASSERTION (CERTIFICATION CLAIM)

Greater Wellington Regional Council has measured its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 in respect of their operational emissions of its organisation excluding Greater Wellington Rail Limited, Port Investments Limited, Harbour Quays A1 Limited, Harbour Quays D4 Limited, Harbour Quays F1F2 Limited, Direct Connect Container Services Limited and WRC Holdings Limited.

VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

EMISSIONS - REASONABLE ASSURANCE

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion, the emissions, removals and storage defined in the inventory report, in all material respects:

- comply with ISO 14064-1:2018 ; and
- provide a true and fair view of the emissions inventory of the Responsible Party for the stated inventory period.

EMISSIONS - LIMITED ASSURANCE

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the emissions, removals and storage defined in the inventory report:

- do not comply with ISO 14064-1:2018 ; and
- do not provide a true and fair view of the emissions inventory of the Responsible Party for the stated inventory period.

OTHER INFORMATION

The responsible party is responsible for the provision of Other Information to meet Programme requirements. The Other Information may include climate related disclosures around Governance, Strategy and Risk management, emissions management, reduction plan and purchase of carbon credits, but does not include the information we verified, and our auditor's opinion thereon.

Our opinion on the information we verified does not cover the Other Information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read and review the Other Information and consider it in terms of the programme requirements. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the information we verified or our knowledge obtained during the verification.

Verified by:		**Authorised by:**	
Name:	Natalie Clee	Name:	Billy Ziemann
Position:	Verifier, Toitū Envirocare	Position:	Certifier, Toitū Envirocare
Signature:		Signature:	
Date verification audit:	07 November 2023		
Date opinion expressed:	07 March 2024	Date:	11 March 2024

Climate Committee
28 March 2024
Report 24.84

For Decision

MEETING OUR EXISTING ORGANISATIONAL EMISSIONS TARGETS

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose

1. To seek the endorsement of the Regional Transport Committee (the Committee) of a method of subtracting the carbon sequestration ('removals') by Greater Wellington's growing forests from its gross organisational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Adopting this process is necessary to achieve Council's existing net emissions targets for 2025, 2030 and 2035.
2. This report also informs the Committee of the current factors influencing the achievability of these targets.

He tūtohu
Recommendations

That the Committee:

1 **Endorses** Greater Wellington's use of the method known as a 'Scope 1 removal' to subtract carbon sequestration by growing forests from its total gross organisational GHG emissions to achieve net positions equal to Greater Wellington's existing emissions targets. This process is also known as 'insetting'[1].

2 **Notes** that Greater Wellington's forests that are used to inset and achieve a net emissions position (such as our targets) do not need to be registered in the NZ Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). Deregistering these forests from the ETS will involve returning emissions units (NZUs) that Greater Wellington has earned from that registered forest to the Government but will avoid incurring ongoing ETS fees.

3 **Notes** that Greater Wellington will need all its native forest in Regional Parks currently in the ETS to achieve its net emissions targets. These NZUs are separate to those used for the Low Carbon Acceleration Fund.

[1] Insetting differs from the more well-known term 'carbon offsetting' in that the removals used to cancel out emissions are achieved within the organisation, rather than purchased from an external provider.

Te horopaki
Context

Existing targets

3. In August 2019 the Council adopted the following organisational emissions targets:
    a A net emissions reduction of 40% in 2025 compared to 2019[2]
    b To be 'carbon neutral' (a net emissions reduction of 100%) from 2030
    c To be 'climate positive' (a net emissions reduction of more than 100%) from 2035[3].
4. These targets were developed via a facilitated consensus building process at a workshop with Councillors and various staff, including the Executive Leadership Team, earlier in August 2019.
5. Council also agreed that it would set 5-yearly net emissions budgets to limit emissions in between its target years. Such budgets have not yet been set. In practice, only the period 2025-2029 requires further definition of what net emissions position the Council aims to attain.
6. Achieving the targets was originally and still is dependent on:
    a bus fleet electrification
    b land use change from grazing to with native forest in Regional Parks
    c electrification of diesel-powered rail services
    d use of 100% renewable electricity across the entire Greater Wellington group of organisations, and greater electrification of operations at CentrePort
    e a combination of other measures with smaller impacts.
7. Greater Wellington needs to complete all these actions by 2035 to meet the 2035 target.
8. Analysis of the draft 2024-34 Long Term Plan shows that the targets are still attainable, but further slow-down or scaling back of these programmes would make carbon neutral status unsustainable (as Council will run out of removals it has 'banked' and have nothing to inset with) and cause the climate positive goal for 2035 to be missed.

Te tātaritanga
Analysis

Insetting

9. Insetting means using removals of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere that Greater Wellington itself creates by growing forests to 'cancel out' its gross emissions. Council implicitly committed to insetting when adopting its net emissions targets and starting

[2] The years the targets specify are taken to mean the council's financial years ending in the year stated. i.e. '2019' means FY2018/19.

[3] Council changed the term originally used, 'carbon negative', to 'climate positive', meaning the same thing.

the Recloaking Papatūānuku parks restoration programme. It did this to take responsibility for the impact of its emissions, demonstrate leadership, ensure the removals it uses actually exist and are maintained in the long term, and to maximise co-benefits to the Region and ratepayers.

10. When the matter of explicitly committing to insetting was last brought to the Climate Committee on 8 December 2020 (*Report 20.443*), determining what the most appropriate accounting mechanism was to use was uncertain. Hence the matter was deferred.

11. In May 2022 the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) clarified the situation by issuing new guidance[4].

12. The MfE guidance recommends that cancelling NZUs on the government emissions unit registry should not be used by the organisation as the sole method of proving they have achieved voluntary net emissions targets like being carbon neutral.

13. Alternatively, insetting can be achieved entirely as an internal accounting exercise with external audit, verification and disclosure, but without registering the forests in the ETS to earn and then cancel NZUs. This needs to be done in accordance with international standards.

14. The auditors carrying out the verification of our GHG emissions (and also Audit NZ[5]) would need to be satisfied that the removals have been accurately measured; that the forest that made the removals is permanent (i.e. it has protections against being cut down or otherwise lost in the future); that it has not been claimed by another organisation ('double-used') and is not at risk of this happening in the future. This method is called a 'Scope 1 removal'. Council employs Toitū Envirocare to verify our organisational GHG inventory, and they have a guidance document explaining the Scope 1 removal methodology, which we would follow.

15. The Council is already developing a system to measure and keep track of our removals, including whether they have been used for insetting or not. Further work is needed on proving the permanence of the forest to third parties.

16. Insetting carries an opportunity cost, as the principle of 'no double use' forbids any removals used for insetting from also being sold (e.g. via the secondary market for NZUs). The opportunity cost scales with the emissions price and Greater Wellington's emissions: if gross emissions are higher than projected, it would require the use of more removals to achieve our targets, and vice versa.

Carbon budgets

17. The concept of using organisational carbon budgets was adopted by Council in 2019 along with its emissions targets to provide flexibility to council in managing its emissions – if a single year had high emissions, this could be compensated for by having lower emissions the next year, thereby staying within an agreed limit. Five-yearly emissions

[4] interim-guidance-voluntary-climate-change-mitigation.pdf (environment.govt.nz). The guidance is marked as 'interim' as best practice continues to evolve, influenced by international climate change negotiations and other factors.

[5] As the appointed auditors of Greater Wellington's Annual Report, Audit NZ annually audit how our two GHG emissions-related Long Term Plan performance measures are reported on.

budgets are used at the national level, as they are required by the 2019 amendments to the Climate Change Response Act.

18. Greater Wellington has not adopted any organisational emissions budgets to date. As a minimum, Council still needs to decide what net emissions position it wants to attain between the targeted 40% reduction in 2025 and the targeted 100% reduction from 2030 onwards. This could be managed as a multi-year combined budget, or by setting a net emissions target for each year. Staff will present options for this to the Climate Committee at a future meeting.

19. Based on current estimates, 87% of the removals by forest that Greater Wellington currently has in the ETS will be needed to meet the carbon neutral target status for the financial years ending in 2030 through to 2034. Following a linear reduction in net emissions between 2025 and 2030 would require the remaining 13% of currently ETS-registered forest removals and all the removals from new plantings in regional parks also. A less aggressive net emissions pathway could be followed for the 2025-2030 period, but it seems likely that most if not all currently ETS-registered forest will be needed.[6]

Nga kōwhiringa
Options

20. Officers recommend that the Greater Wellington use the internal 'Scope 1 removal' method of insetting as described in paragraphs 13-15 above, without also having its permanent forests also registered in the ETS. This will avoid incurring unnecessary ongoing ETS fees (as described in paragraph 26 below).

21. There is no prohibition against Council using the ETS as part of the evidence it has inset its emissions. This has the advantage that the cancellation of the units would be visible to anyone on the NZ Emissions Unit Registry, supporting the requirement for transparency, but would come at a considerable ongoing cost. Officers do not consider the benefits of having the forests in ETS outweigh the cost.

22. Options to modify or drop our existing net emissions targets could be developed for consideration by Councillors. Changing external factors such as government support and affordability may make this necessary, as could a combination of internal factors. However, this is not a recommended approach at this stage.

Ngā hua ahumoni
Financial implications

23. Based on current projections of Greater Wellington's GHG emissions and Treasury's projected carbon prices, the opportunity cost of the insetting needed to achieve Greater Wellington's carbon neutral status for the financial years ending in 2030 through to 2034 is $18.5 million. Note that this cost is an estimate of forgone revenue from possible

[6] Note Council has previously decided against purchasing carbon offsets from private schemes and overseas projects.

emission unit sales only, not a direct cost, and Council currently has no plans to use this potential revenue.

24. The opportunity cost of insetting to achieve the 2025 target is estimated to be $0.8 million. The cost for the intervening years between 2025 and 2030 will be relative to the carbon budget or targets that Council sets. For example, following a linear reduction would carry an estimated opportunity cost of $8.9 million.

25. Deregistering blocks of forest that Greater Wellington currently has in the ETS will involve returning the associated emissions units. These units have not been used, and they do not support the Low Carbon Acceleration Fund[7], so there is no barrier to them being returned.

26. Exiting the ETS will mean Greater Wellington will avoid the associated annual registration fees levied by the Ministry of Primary Industries. These fees currently total around $12,000 per annum. If Greater Wellington instead registered all the planned forest area under the Recloaking Papatūānuku Restoration Programme (approximately 1,500 hectares) in the ETS as well, these registration fees would eventually rise to a total of $57,000/year[8]. The annual registration fees in theory have no end point – they would continue to be levied indefinitely unless the government decides to change its approach.

27. Note that the amount of insetting described above concerns the entire Greater Wellington emissions inventory including bulk water supply, Metlink and its shares of CentrePort and the Regional Stadium, as our net emissions targets include them. Council could consider seeking payment from these agencies for insetting their emissions or push for them to find their own insets or offsets to their own emissions. This however would likely be a circular approach as the costs associated with both these approaches would still likely pass through Greater Wellington's budget as a funder of these agencies, or in the case of CentrePort, as reduced dividends.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori
Implications for Māori

28. As the matters for decision are administrative in nature there are no direct implications for Māori, as the recommendation affirms and reinforces Council's agreed strategic direction on organisational emissions reduction, rather than changing it.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi
Consideration of climate change

29. This report follows Greater Wellington's climate change guidance.

30. The matters for decision in this report relate directly to reducing organisational GHG emissions and meeting our targets for these. By committing to a process for insetting,

[7] The NZUs used for the Low Carbon Acceleration Fund were gifted to Greater Wellington for its pre-1990 plantation forests and are separate to those NZUs earned by Greater Wellington for its ETS-registered post-1989 forests.

[8] The forestry registration fee in the ETS is currently $30.25/hectare/year. Transaction fees and field measurement expenses are additional to it.

it confirms that Council will not sell the removals in question to third parties as emissions units. Those third parties, such as polluters with obligations under the ETS will need to obtain emissions units from elsewhere and will have added motivation to reduce their own gross emissions.

31. For the financial years 2030 through to 2034, Greater Wellington's gross organisational emissions are projected to total 103,400 tonnes CO_2e. The estimated global social cost of these emissions if not abated/removed/inset is $35.9 million.

Ngā tikanga whakatau
Decision-making process

32. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga
Significance

33. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of these matters, following Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that these matters are of low significance as they have only a minor impact on residents and ratepayers and they do not affect Greater Wellington's ability to perform its role.

Te whakatūtakitaki
Engagement

34. Given the low significance of the matters for decision, officers considered that no related public engagement was required.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei
Next steps

35. If the recommendation is accepted by the Committee, officers will work towards having everything in place to carry out a Scope 1 removal to achieve the 2025 emissions target. It is likely that the official process including external verification of the result will not be completed until early 2026.

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories

Writer	Jake Roos – Kaiwhakahaere Matua | Manager Climate Change
Approvers	Zofia Miliszewska – Kaiwhakahaere Matua | Manager Strategy and Performance Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki | General Manager Strategy

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga **Summary of considerations**
Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference The Climate Committee's delegation includes to "Oversee, review and report to Council on the management and delivery of Greater Wellington's strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies This work responds directly to the 2021-31 Long Term Plan strategic priority of 'responding to the climate emergency (meeting the challenge of climate change by demonstrating leadership in regional climate action and advocacy, and ensuring our operations are carbon neutral by 2030)' as well as to the draft 2024-34 Long Term Plan cross-organisational focus area "Leading action for climate resilience and emissions reduction" and attainment of the organisation's emissions targets.
Internal consultation The Climate Emergency Response Programme Board was consulted on this matter.
Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc. There are no identified legal or health and safety risks or impacts arising from the matters for decision.

Climate Committee
28 March 2024
Report 24.108

For Decision

SETTING GROSS ORGANISATIONAL EMISSIONS TARGETS

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose

1. To discuss and agree on Greater Wellington's gross greenhouse gas emissions targets, which will enable us to qualify for the Climate Action Loan from the Local Government Funding Agency.

He tūtohu
Recommendations

That the Climate Committee (the Committee):

1 **Endorses** the proposed organisational gross greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions targets and recommend that Council adopt them:

a 25% reduction in gross Scope 1 & 2 (Category 1 & 2) GHG emissions in FY2025 compared to FY2019

b 50% reduction in gross Scope 1 & 2 (Category 1 & 2) GHG emissions in FY2030 compared to FY2019

c 65% reduction in gross Scope 1 & 2 (Category 1 & 2) GHG emissions in FY2035 compared to FY2019.

2 **Notes** that officers will assemble an Organisational Emissions Reduction Plan, which brings together all relevant existing Council emissions reduction commitments, policies and programmes of work, along with any new gross emissions targets that Council sets, into one document.

Te tāhū kōrero
Background

2. In August 2019 the Council adopted the following organisational emissions targets:

a A net emissions reduction of 40% in 2025 compared to 2019

b To be ‘carbon neutral’ (a net emissions reduction of 100%) from 2030

c To be ‘climate positive’ (a net emissions reduction of more than 100%) from 2035.

3. These targets are all ‘net’ in the sense that they include the effect of removals of carbon dioxide by forests on Greater Wellington owned or managed land, as well as our

emissions of GHGs. Emissions totals stated without the effect of removals are known as 'gross' emissions.

4. These targets were developed via a facilitated consensus building process at a workshop with Councillors and various staff, including the Executive Leadership Team, earlier in August 2019. No gross targets were set at the time.

5. Council also agreed that in addition to our direct (known as 'Scope 1' or 'Category 1') and electricity (known as 'Scope 2' or 'Category 2') emissions sources the targets would cover those emissions sources that Greater Wellington had share in, namely CentrePort, bulk water supply and Sky Stadium, and also emissions for public transport services: buses, trains, ferries and Total Mobility taxis, which along with contractor emissions and flights taken by staff, are all classed as 'indirect' emissions sources ('Scope 3' or 'Category 3 to 6').

6. Along with adopting its net emissions targets, Council also:

    a Adopted its two 10-point climate emergency action plans, which included the most critical organisational emissions reduction actions.

    b Provided funding for these actions in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan and through establishment of the Low Carbon Acceleration Fund.

    c Established the Climate Change Consideration Process and a Carbon Reduction Policy.

    d Set up governance arrangements including the Committee, the Climate Emergency Response Programme Board and the Organisational Emissions Reduction Steering Group.

    e Committed to ongoing organisational GHG emissions measurement with external verification.

    f Established performance management and accountability for the programme through the inclusion of two emissions indicators in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan performance framework, and in the Chief Executive's key performance indicators.

7. All these elements are needed for an effective GHG emissions reduction programme. But there was previously no need to centralise these elements into a single emissions reduction plan document.

8. The Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) now offers its member councils Climate Action Loans (CALs), provided they can meet their criteria for emissions management and reduction practices. CALs are all-purpose loans, that only differ from other borrowing in that their interest rate is always 0.02% per annum lower.

9. Provided Greater Wellington can meet the criteria, it can switch all its loans to be CALs as they reach their renewal dates. The annual interest saving to Greater Wellington will increase as it does so.

10. Greater Wellington applied for CALs in 2023. Feedback from the LGFA Sustainability Committee was that Greater Wellington needed to set 'science-aligned' gross organisational emissions targets for its Scope 1 & 2 emissions for the short (< 5 years), medium (5 – 10 years) and long term (< 20 years) that are consistent with limiting global

warming to 1.5℃, and adopt a single, centralised organisational emissions reduction plan to qualify.

Te tātaritanga
Analysis

Science-aligned targets

11. A science-aligned target in this context means being consistent with global emissions pathways that limit global warming to 1.5°C. The Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTI) provides further guidance to organisations regarding this but has no advice specific to local government. The default approach is for organisations to lower their emissions by at least 42% by 2030 compared to 2020, since this is the median global net emissions pathway consistent with providing a 50% chance of limiting warming to 1.5°C, according to the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC).

12. However, what individual actors, like organisations and countries, decide to contribute to this global goal in reality is a complex and political question, relating in part to their responsibility for past emissions, how cautious they are and their willingness and ability to act, as well as what the 'science' says. Consideration of these factors led Greater Wellington to put forward a target of a 50% reduction in net regional emissions by 2030 in Plan Change 1 to the Regional Policy Statement.

Council's Scope 1 and 2 emissions sources

13. Greater Wellington's Scope 1 emissions sources include use of petrol and diesel in our corporate vehicle fleet, use of fossil gas for heating and emissions from Greater Wellington owned and managed land, that is, from livestock and horse grazing. Our Scope 2 emissions include electricity use in Parks, at our offices and depots and for Metlink buildings.

14. In FY2023, Greater Wellington's GHG emissions total across all scopes was 33,728 tonnes CO_2e. Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions were 6,477 tonnes CO_2e, which represents 19% of the total.

15. Looking only at Greater Wellington's Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions, between 2019 and 2023 there has already been a 25% reduction. Grazing emissions are by far the largest part (at 85%), so what happens with grazing is the biggest determinant of these emissions in the future. For the most part this grazing is in Regional Parks.

The future of grazing in Belmont Regional Park

16. Council's directions in Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30 (Toitū Te Whenua) are to restore ecosystem health across parks and phase out high impact, low benefit grazing activities in Regional Parks. The last large stock grazing licence is for 1,065 hectares (Ha) in eastern Belmont Regional Park and it expires in January 2026.

17. Continuing the large-scale high-impact commercial stock grazing licence would not support the Toitu Te Whenua vision of 'restoring healthy ecosystems for the benefit of people and nature'. Plan Action A200 provides specific directions for Belmont, grazing and climate action: '*Support action in response to Greater Wellington's Climate Emergency declaration and achieve its 2030 carbon neutrality goal by accelerating*

destocking of grazed areas of the park following priorities identified in this Plan and master planning.'

18. Removing grazing across the entire 1,065 Ha licence area in Belmont Regional Park in January 2026 would be challenging given the Council does not have the resources allocated to restore all that area at once. The target of the Recloaking Papatūānuku Restoration Plan is to restore 150 Ha of retired grazing per year. This will only partly be achieved through 'blanket' planting; it will also involve supporting natural processes with enrichment planting and pest control.

19. Mowing is the most broadly utilised amenity area and open space management activity. Low-impact grazing may also be appropriate in parts of eastern Belmont to support restoration work, weeds and reduce fuel to support fire risk minimisation. This could be at a lower stocking rate than at present. Another option is hay or silage baling, but this is limited to suitable access and terrain areas. There are a range of options, and using a combination is likely to be the best approach. Council staff are exploring these at present and will present findings and recommendations to Councillors later in the year.

20. Depending on the outcomes of planning for how grazing is removed from Belmont Regional Park, there is potential that some grazing may continue beyond 2026. This may be through reducing grazed areas, reduction in stock numbers or other means. A conservative estimate is the reduction of grazing by half to three quarters by 2030 which translates to a projected reduction of 58%-65% in Scope 1 & 2 emissions from the 2019 baseline.

21. When the entire remaining 1,065 Ha grazing licence area in Belmont has been retired, Greater Wellington's Scope 1 & 2 emissions are projected to be 74% lower than 2019. Note that no reduction in grazing on other Greater Wellington-owned land (Flood Protection land and land held for building reservoirs) has been included in emissions projections as yet.

Organisational Emissions Reduction Plan

22. A single Organisational Emissions Reduction Plan document would include descriptions of all of the elements of Greater Wellington's emissions reduction programme described in paragraph 6 above, and address all of the criteria set out by the LGFA (see Attachment 1, Aspect 3 & 4).

23. The criteria include the organisation committing to net-zero emissions by 2050. The Council's 2030 target is a net-zero target, so it satisfies this requirement.

24. The criteria also include Council providing *"Timeframes and plans to include value chain emissions (Scope 3) in the measuring, monitoring and reduction programmes and evidence of this being approved and integrated within council plans".* This is already Action 3 in the Organisational 10-point action plan but requires timeframes to be set.

25. As explained above, Council's organisational emissions inventory is already mostly Scope 3 emissions. More Scope 3 emission sources could be included, provided robust methods for making accurate estimates of them can be found. These new sources could include the emissions of cloud computing services and/or the emissions of materials used for Council's capital works. This is an ongoing area of work as improvements are incremental.

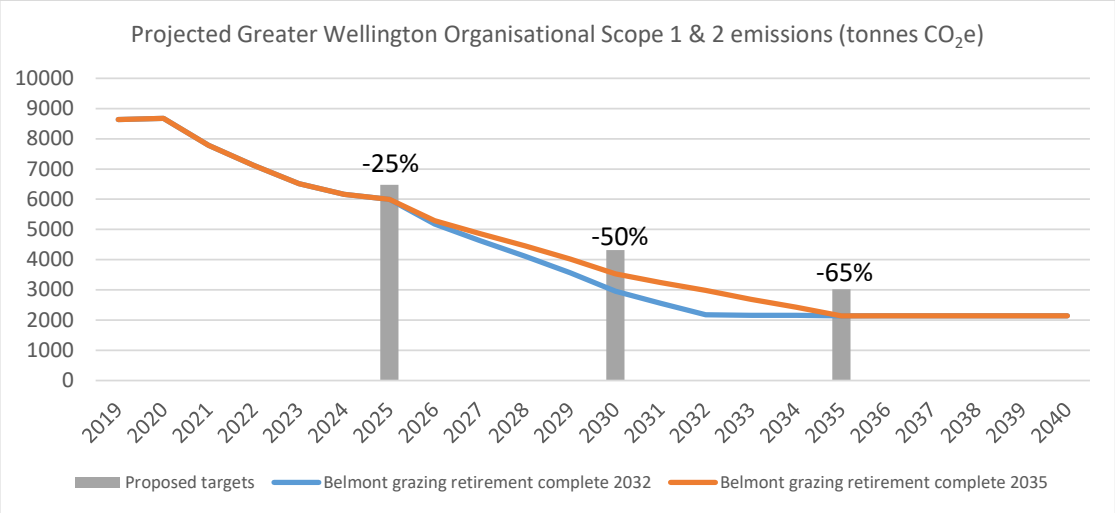
26. Once pulled together, the Organisational Emissions Reduction Plan will be approved by the Executive Leadership Team and an operational document that reflects in one place all the content that has been previously approved or endorsed by Council.

Nga kōwhiringa
Options

27. For the sake of simplicity and to avoid unnecessary risk, we propose the following organisational gross GHG emissions targets:

    - 25% reduction in gross Scope 1 & 2 (Category 1 & 2) GHG emissions in FY2025 compared to FY2019
    - 50% reduction in gross Scope 1 & 2 (Category 1 & 2) GHG emissions in FY2030 compared to FY2019
    - 65% reduction in gross Scope 1 & 2 (Category 1 & 2) GHG emissions in FY2035 compared to FY2019

28. These targets align with our existing net emissions target years and meet the LGFA criteria. Greater Wellington is also very likely to meet them, as the figure below shows.



29. Other combinations of targets are possible. Setting targets for deeper cuts than what is proposed will leave less margin for error. Weaker targets may not satisfy the LGFA criteria that the targets are science-aligned and may be perceived as being out of step with the draft Regional Policy Statement Plan Change 1 regional emissions target, which is a 50% reduction in net GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 2019.

Ngā hua ahumoni
Financial implications

30. There are no financial costs from adopting the proposed gross emissions reduction targets and creating a centralised Organisational Emissions Reduction Plan. Greater Wellington has already committed to actions that will put us on track to achieve the proposed targets, in particular, a grazing phase out.

31. The estimated operational savings from Greater Wellington accessing the CAL interest rate are more than $2M in total over the next 10 years.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori
Implications for Māori

32. As this is largely an administrative matter, there are no implications specifically for Māori arising from the matter for decision.

33. Officers will take iwi views into consideration when developing grazing phase out options for Belmont Regional Park.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi
Consideration of climate change

34. This report follows Greater Wellington's climate change guidance.

35. Adoption of gross emissions targets will support Greater Wellington's emissions reduction efforts and the strategic priority for this in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan (which is proposed to continue in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan). There are no obvious issues in relation to climate change adaptation or resilience arising from this matter for decision.

Ngā tikanga whakatau
Decision-making process

36. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga
Significance

37. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of these matters, taking into account Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's Decision-making Guidelines. Officers consider that these matters are of low significance as they have only a minor impact on residents and ratepayers and they do not affect Greater Wellington's ability to perform its role.

Te whakatūtakitaki
Engagement

38. Given the low significance of the matters for decision, officers considered that no related public engagement was required.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei
Next steps

39. The gross emissions targets, if endorsed by the Committee, will be presented to Council for approval.

40. The approved gross emissions targets will be included in the Organisational Emissions Reduction Plan document that meets the LGFA's CAL criteria.

41. We will then re-apply to the LGFA so Greater Wellington can access their Climate Action Loans.

Ngā āpitihanga
Attachment

Number	Title
1	LGFA Climate Action Loan Criteria

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories

Writer	Jake Roos – Kaiwhakahaere Matua | Manager Climate Change
Approvers	Zofia Miliszewska – Kaiwhakahaere Matua | Head of Strategy and Performance Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki | Group Manager Strategy

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga **Summary of considerations**
Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference The Climate Committee's delegation includes to "Oversee, review and report to Council on the management and delivery of Greater Wellington's strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators for climate change mitigation and adaptation."
Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies This work responds directly to the 2021-31 Long Term Plan strategic priority of 'responding to the climate emergency (meeting the challenge of climate change by demonstrating leadership in regional climate action and advocacy, and ensuring our operations are carbon neutral by 2030)' as well as to the draft 2024-34 Long Term Plan cross-organisational focus area of "Leading action for climate resilience and emissions reduction"
Internal consultation Consulted groups include the Organisational Emissions Reduction Steering Group, Finance and Rōpū Taiao.
Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc. There are no identified risks or impacts arising from the matters for decision in this report, other than reputational risk if Greater Wellington does not achieve these new targets. The risk of this is low.

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Attachment 1 to Report 24.108

Climate Action Loan – Supporting your application for a Climate Action Loan

Introduction

This checklist has been designed to ***support*** Member councils gather the evidence needed to support their application for a Climate Action Loan (CAL).

This document does not replace the CAL eligibility requirements, nor does it replace the Application Form. For reference:

- The CAL, and its requirements, is found here: https://www.lgfa.co.nz/sustainability/sustainable-lending/climate-action-loans
- The CAL Application Form is found here: https://www.lgfa.co.nz/sites/default/files/2023-04/LGFA_LoanApplication_ClimateActionProgramme-Apr23.pdf.

Five key requirements for all CAL's are covered in this document:

- **Aspect 1:** Verified emissions inventory
- **Aspect 2:** Science-aligned emissions reduction targets
- **Aspect 3:** Approved Emissions reduction plan (ERP)
- **Aspect 4:** Performance reporting
- **Aspect 5:** Supporting information.

Member council/borrower:	
Date of application:	
Loan duration:	
Loan amount sought:	
Checklist completed by:	
Date:	

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Aspect 1: Verified Emissions Inventory

Prior to applying for a CAL, the Member council is required to have developed, and have independently verified, a GHG Emissions Inventory.

"Before entering a CAL, the Borrower is to provide an GHG Emissions Inventory and Emission Reduction Plan (ERP) (which can be included in a transition plan) that sets out the Borrower's intended pathway to reduce its Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in line with a science-based trajectory (i.e., to support limiting global warming to no greater than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and net zero by 2050)".

Requirements	Things for the Member council to consider	Provided to LGFA? (Y/N)	Name of document(s) to support the application.	Comment
The inventory includes a baseline year and baseline performance	• Is the baseline year consistently documented? • Has this been communicated internally? • Where has this been communicated externally?			
The inventory includes historical data and the baseline data (if applicable)	• Applies to existing inventories			
The inventory includes all Scopes 1 and 2 (absolute gross) GHG emissions	• Have we reported net of offsetting? • Which approach (e.g., equity share) have we used?			
The inventory has been calculated using GHG Protocol or ISO 14064 Standard				
The inventory has been subject to third party verification or assurance	• Have we used a separate entity to undertake the independent verification or assurance? • What assurance standard did they use? • Is the provider qualified to issue an assurance statement?			

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Requirements	Things for the Member council to consider	Provided to LGFA? (Y/N)	Name of document(s) to support the application.	Comment
The inventory been updated every year since it was first developed				
The inventory (or another document) includes concrete plans and timeframes to include Scope 3 emissions across the value chain	• Have we defined our value chain? • What are our timeframes to measure, monitor, and reduce Scope 3 emissions within two years from the date the CAL was approved? • What is our approach, and timeframes, to measure emissions from capital works? • What is our approach to CCOs?			
For established reduction programmes we can provide evidence that emissions have reduced against the baseline year	• Have our emissions increased under our existing ERP? (the CAL criteria is that emissions cannot go up from the baseline year) • Why was this? • Where do we report our progress on reducing emissions - internally and externally?			

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Aspect 2: Science-aligned Emissions Reduction Targets

Prior to applying for a CAL, the Member council is required to have set science aligned emission reduction targets to support limiting global warming to no greater than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and net zero by 2050.

"Science: Supporting the achievement of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 under a 1.5°C alignment (including a 50% reduction in emissions by 2030). The 'short-term targets' may be established using a straight-line trajectory to achieve benchmark targets intervals of every three years. The Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and/or credible third parties can provide guidance on suitable target setting approaches (if required)".

Requirements	Things for the Member council to consider	Do we have this? (Y/N)	Name of document(s) to support the application.	Comment
We set **short-term** annualized science-aligned absolute gross emission reduction targets for Scopes 1 and 2 for the short-term (<5 years) aimed at achieving net zero by 2050 or sooner and aligning with a 1.5-degree temperature target pathway	• Do these targets cover the next 3 – 5 years? • Are they science aligned? • Have these targets have been formally approved by Council? • Where do we communicate these targets - internally and externally? • How, and where, have we integrated these targets into council plans? • Are we focusing on reducing absolute gross emissions (noting the requirement to be science-aligned)?			
We set **medium-term** science-aligned absolute gross emission reduction targets for Scopes 1 and 2 for the medium-term (years 6 to 10) aimed at achieving net zero by 2050 or sooner and aligning with a 1.5-degree temperature target pathway	• Do these targets cover the next 6 – 10 years? • Are they science aligned? • Have these targets have been formally approved by Council? • Where do we communicate these targets - internally and externally? • How, and where, have we integrated these targets into council plans? • Are we focusing on reducing absolute			

Requirements	Things for the Member council to consider	Do we have this? (Y/N)	Name of document(s) to support the application.	Comment
	gross emissions (noting the requirement to be science-aligned)?			
We set **long-term** science-aligned absolute gross emission reduction targets for Scopes 1 and 2 for the long-term (<20 years) aimed at achieving net zero by 2050 or sooner and aligning with a 1.5-degree temperature target pathway	• Are we allowing for limited use of off-setting in line with science base target initiative requirements (i.e. use of offsets to be circa 10%)? • How, and where, have we integrated these targets into council plans?			
Our targets been verified by the SBTi (https://sciencebasedtargets.org/how-it-works)	• Optional to have verification			

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Attachment 1 to Report 24.108

Aspect 3: Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP)

Prior to applying for a CAL, the Member council is required to have an ERP to reduce emissions.

"In the ERPs, the Borrower is required to provide a strategy to achieve the emission reduction targets (e.g., key levers, decarbonisation projects, activities, costs, and timeframes)."

ERP requirements	Things for the Member council to consider	Do we have this? (Y/N)	Name of document(s) to support the application.	Comment
There is an established ERP	• Has the ERP been approved? By whom? • How have we integrated the ERP into council planning and budgets (e.g. within the Long-Term Plan)?			
The ERP specifies the baseline year and performance at that year				
The ERP includes the short-term targets (as per above)	• Does the ERP extend out far enough to capture short-term target timeframes?			
The ERP includes the medium-term targets (as per above)	• Does the ERP extend out far enough to capture medium term target timeframes?			
The ERP explicitly commits us to net zero by 2050				
The ERP includes tangible actions/projects to reduce absolute gross emissions in line with targets	• Do we know (roughly) how many GHG emissions each mitigating action will achieve? • Will all the actions collectively achieve the short-term and medium-term emission reduction targets?			
The ERP includes anticipated costs (these can be qualitative)	• Have the costs for the actions been budgeted?			

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ERP requirements	Things for the Member council to consider	Do we have this? (Y/N)	Name of document(s) to support the application.	Comment
The ERP include timeframes to achieve actions	• Have the actions been included in capital work programmes?			
The ERP includes commitments and timeframes to extending the inventory to measure and monitor Scope 3 emissions across the value chain				
The ERP includes commitments and timeframes to reduce Scope 3 emissions (in line with 1.5-degree temperature target)				

New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency
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Aspect 4: Performance reporting (applicable to those with existing ERPs)

For existing ERPs, the Member council is required to provide historical performance.

"Historical performance: Where possible, comparison of the targeted 'short-term' emissions reductions against the Borrower's historical emissions performance".

Requirements	Things for the Member council to consider	Provided to LGFA? (Y/N)	Name of document(s) to support the application.	Comment
For established reduction programmes evidence that emissions have reduced against the baseline year	• Have emissions increased under our existing ERP? • Why was that? • What have we put in place to remedy this? • Where do we report our progress on reducing emissions - internally and externally?			
Include recalculations or revisions of the baseline year in the ERP [1]	• Have we changed our baseline year since inception? • Does this change in baseline necessitate a change in targets or actions? • Are the new targets still science aligned?			
Outline any changes to the emission reduction targets since the first ERP was approved[2]	• Are the new targets science aligned? • Are these reflected in the current ERP?			

[1] Changes to baselines once a CAL has been issued need to be agreed with LGFA
[2] Changes to emission reduction targets once a CAL has been issued need to be agreed with LGFA

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Attachment 1 to Report 24.108

Aspect 5: Supporting information

To complete the CAL application, the following information is required:

Information required	Provided to LGFA? (Y/N)	Document reference or link to external source (note relevant section and page numbers)
GHG Emissions inventory calculated using the GHG Protocol or the ISO 14064 Standard – baseline year (at a minimum includes Scope 1 and 2)		
GHG Emissions inventory calculated using the GHG Protocol or the ISO 14064 Standard – current year of application (at a minimum includes Scope 1 and 2)		
The independent third-party audit to verify the GHG Emissions Inventory (including the baseline year inventory) against the GHG Protocol or ISO 14064 Standard, and a written commitment to complete this annually		
Evidence of a commitment to science science-aligned absolute gross emission reduction targets (short-term (<5 years), medium-term (<10 years), and longer-term (<20 years)) aimed at achieving net zero by 2050 or sooner and aligning with a 1.5^0C target pathway, including a minimum reduction by 2030		
Evidence the emission reduction targets have been approved within council, and evidence these targets have been integrated within council plans (e.g. within Long-Term Plan)		
Forward looking ERP, evidence of its approval within council, and evidence of these actions (and their costs) have been integrated within council plans (e.g. within Long-Term Plan)		
Reporting on progress against current ERPs - internal and external		
An ERP that includes actions, anticipated costs (these can be qualitative), and timeframes to achieve the emission reduction targets		
Timeframes and plans to include value chain emissions (Scope 3) in the measuring, monitoring and reduction programmes and evidence of this being approved and integrated within council plans		

Supplementary documents (which can be provided for background purposes) can include:

- Examples include historical inventories for the years between the baseline year and the current application year
- Material regarding the Member Council's wider district/regional plans to reduce emissions
- Historical ERPs
- Historical inventories
- Climate policies
- Declaration of a Climate Emergency

For further details of the information required, refer to **Section 2.1** of the CAL Programme Criteria: https://www.lgfa.co.nz/sites/default/files/2023-07/LGFA_CAL_Programme_Criteria.pdf

Emissions Reduction Plan

This provides a potential structure and list of key topics for Member councils to consider when developing their ERPs.

Introduction

- Purpose
- Objective - overall climate ambition (long-term target/ambition to achieve net zero by 2050)
- Scope

Integration and implementation

- Overall accountability
- Management roles and responsibilities
- Communicating our commitments - internally and externally
- Training and awareness
- Integration into council plans (e.g. Long-Term Plan)
- Funding
- Key performance indicators

Current state

- Current inventory (reference to)
- Baseline GHG emissions
- Significant emission sources

Targets for emissions reduction

- Short-term targets against baseline
- Medium-term targets against baseline

Emission reduction actions

- Overview of options and actions (refer to Table 1 below)
- Optional sub-sections to support each of the actions or significant emission sources
- Actions (see attached table)
    - Possible actions
    - Selected actions
    - Anticipated emission reductions
    - Potential consequences
    - Critical dependencies
    - Estimated costs

- Completion timeframes

Monitor and reporting

- Actions to improve data quality (Scopes 1 and 2)
- Actions to measure, monitor and reduce Scope 3
- Measuring performance against plan (and baseline year) (who, how often)
- Reporting performance against plan (and baseline year) (who to, how often, where (internally and externally)

Review and approve

- Approved by, date (who, and when)
- Revision due by, date (who, and when)

Table 1: Overview of (Member Councils') Emission Reduction Plan

Emission source Objective	Key actions	Action approved? (Y/N)	Completion date (Mo/Yr)	Responsibility	Estimated emission reduction (annual) (% contribution to target)	Estimated costs (NZ$)	Budget approved? (Y/N)	Comments / key dependencies
Scope 2 – reduce electricity usage	*Replace ceiling lights to LED lighting*	*Yes*	*June 2024*	*Building services*	*5%*	*$10,000*	*Yes*	*Will be completed as part of building upgrade*

Climate Committee
28 March 2024
Report 24.100

For Information

CLIMATE EMERGENCY ACTIONS IN GREATER WELLINGTON'S DRAFT 2024-34 LONG TERM PLAN

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose

1. To advise the Climate Committee of how the Organisational and Regional Climate Emergency Action Plans have been reflected in the draft 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

Te tāhū kōrero
Background

2. At the last meeting of the Climate Committee (7 September 2023), the Committee endorsed the two updated Climate Emergency Action Plans (*Report 23.438*) as an input to the 2024-34 Long Term Plan process, including the public consultation process.

Te tātaritanga
Analysis

3. Of the twenty actions in the Climate Emergency Action Plans, nine represent a continuation of existing resourcing and eleven are new activities or activities with increased or changed resourcing requirements. This analysis provides a summary of the new, changed or increased activities as proposed in the draft 2024-34 Long Term Plan (which is currently being publicly consulted on).

Organisational Climate Emergency Action Plan

4. The Organisational Climate Emergency Action Plan has been included as **Attachment 1** to this report.

Action 3

5. "Enhance organisational emissions reporting, including by establishing a system for tracking the amount of carbon stored on Greater Wellington-managed land. Investigating the feasibility of including more supply-chain emissions in Greater Wellington's annual emissions inventory."

6. A monitoring system is required for Greater Wellington to robustly account for sequestration occurring on Greater Wellington land and meet our net emissions targets. It is possible this can be an extension of existing 'tier 1' monitoring, and staff are investigating the options. Currently $50,000 is budgeted each year for parks-related

biodiversity monitoring, and an additional $10,000 per year has been budgeted for field measurement of carbon sequestration.

7. The investigation of supply-chain emissions is being undertaken within existing staff resourcing.

Action 4

8. "Investigate starting an Energy Transformation Initiative to maximize the potential of renewable energy and batteries to reduce organisational GHG emissions, reduce energy costs, earn revenue and increase energy security, through direct investment and new supply arrangements."

9. The Energy Transformation Initiative has been included as a 'for information' topic in the Consultation Document for the Long Term Plan. Staff have begun preliminary investigations to identify suitable sites for large-scale solar power systems.

10. The draft 2024-34 Long Term Plan does not include budget for delivery of any identified renewable energy options as scoping and understanding potential costs needs to be completed first. It is anticipated that any proposal for implementing renewable energy solutions (e.g. a solar farm or large rooftop systems) will be addressed through a subsequent Annual Plan process or the 2027-37 Long Term Plan process.

Action 7

11. "Investigate options for reducing and sequestering emissions on flood protection land, including nature-based solutions".

12. An investigation is underway using in-house resources. A recommendation report describing assorted options for reducing emissions on flood protection land will be produced, evaluating implications for revenue, expenses, and the Ruamāhanga catchment 100-year plan.

Action 9

13. "Complete and maintain an organisational climate risk assessment and produce and implement an organisational adaptation plan. Disclose Greater Wellington's climate-related risks".

14. The organisational climate risk assessment is being implemented with existing staff resources. A new role in the Climate Change team which will be focussed on climate adaptation has been planned and budgeted for in the draft 2024-34 Long Term Plan. If adopted, the position will be recruited in the first quarter of 2024/25 and will in part support the establishment of an organisational climate adaptation plan.

Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan

15. The Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan has been included as **Attachment 2** to this report.

Action 1

16. "Ensure whaitua (catchment management plans) increase climate resilience and include mana whenua and tāngata whenua aspirations for climate action".

17. Funding has been allocated to develop catchment plans, and catchment-scale strategic relationships, including with mana whenua and the territorial authorities. The approach

to catchment planning is still being developed, but will include a holistic, all-of-ecosystem approach to achieving multiple environmental outcomes at place in collaboration with mana whenua and communities.

Action 2

18. "Investigate options for pest animal control to support the health of native ecosystems and their ability to sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere".

19. New funding of $1,353,120 over the next three years has been proposed, with funding also proposed to continue over the 10-year period, to expand the control of ungulates. Also proposed are two new full-time pest control roles (one starting 2024/25 and the other 2025/26) to protect large scale planting projects for Recloaking Papatūānuku, major rivers and Wairarapa Moana.

Action 3

20. "Research nature-based solutions to ensure their use is effective in storing carbon and/or increasing resilience to extreme weather events such as storms, flooding and droughts. Prioritise and implement them where appropriate".

21. Greater Wellington received funding of $462,500 from Ministry for the Environment in July 2023 to undertake a "Feasibility assessment of nature-based solutions for addressing the flood risk in the Waipoua catchment, Masterton, Wairarapa". Greater Wellington's project plan has been completed and was submitted to the Ministry on 31 January 2024, and the work is ongoing. While specific to the Waipoua flood risk, it will also provide insight into the range of co-benefits that nature-based solutions for flood risk can deliver. Longer term, we would like to develop a guidance note that can be used to inform practices for how to incorporate nature-based solutions into future resilience planning projects. There is no Long Term Plan funding specifically for this work.

Action 6

22. "Work with regional partners to ensure adaptation planning is proactive, place-based, inclusive, community-led, and informed by sound science and Te Aō Māori.

    a Investigate increasing Greater Wellington's capacity to engage and provide direction in this area.

    b Support the maintenance and continued improvement of an online regional climate change impacts assessment tool."

23. The new role devoted to climate adaptation, described in paragraph 15 above, will increase Greater Wellington's ability to work on the Regional Climate Adaptation Plan. This plan is being developed by the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee, who have appointed a Project Lead on an 18-month contract to work on it.

24. Two new roles with expertise in geographic information systems will be established in quarter one of 2024/25 to help climate-related data to be readily available publicly, amongst other responsibilities.

Action 7

25. "Develop capacity within Greater Wellington for securing funding for climate change-related research and implementation projects".

26. This proposed new role was not included in the draft 2024-34 Long Term Plan, following the prioritisation process. Potentially a short-term contract could be funded, using existing climate change operational budget, to research and identify potential funds / partnerships.

Action 8

27. "Support the implementation of the Regional Policy Statement's new climate change polices and targets with further guidance for applicants on regulatory measures and via new non-regulatory methods".

28. The Proposed Regional Policy Statement Change 1 was notified in August 2022. The Hearings Panel recommendations report is due in July 2024, with Council's decision expected in August 2024. Whilst the Proposed Regional Policy Statement Change 1 is not operative yet, many of the methods are non-regulatory. After Council decides on the Panel's recommendations, Greater Wellington will assess what implementation can be progressed, who is responsible, and the required budget. This will be sought or prioritised within existing budgets.

Action 10

29. "Ensure that long term infrastructure investments and in the Region, including in housing and urban centres, properly account for and are resilient to anticipated increased climate change impacts, including both physical risks and transition risks, and avoid locking in high-emissions activities".

30. This action describes a wide range of activities, and as such is a way of working, rather than a standalone action in the Long Term Plan. Responding to the climate emergency as declared by Council is a priority in the Long Term Plan and the final document will clearly show this.

Ngā hua ahumoni
Financial implications

31. The financial implications of these activities have been explained above, and in many cases, it relates directly to approval of the draft 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori
Implications for Māori

32. The actions under the two Climate Emergency Action Plans have been considered within the Long Term Plan prioritisation process. This process has been overseen by the Long Term Plan Committee which includes representatives of Greater Wellington's mana whenua partners. A primary focus of the public consultation process is engagement with mana whenua and mātāwaka.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei
Next steps

33. Once the 2024-34 Long Term Plan has been adopted, the Climate Emergency Action Plans will be revised, if necessary, and presented back to the Climate Committee on 12 September 2024 for final endorsement.

Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments

Number	Title
1	Organisational Climate Emergency Action Plan
2	Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories

Writer	Suze Keith – Kaitohutohu | Senior Advisor Climate Change
Approvers	Jake Roos – Kaiwhakahaere Matua | Manager Climate Change Zofia Miliszewska – Kaiwhakahaere Matua | Head of Strategy and Performance Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki | Group Manager Strategy

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga **Summary of considerations**
Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference
The Climate Committee's delegation includes to 'Oversee, review and report to Council on the management and delivery of Greater Wellington's strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators for climate change mitigation and adaptation'.
Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies
This analysis relates directly to the draft 2024-34 Long Term Plan (which is being publicly consulted on between 18 March and 22 April 2024) and the cross-organisational strategic focus area within the draft Long Term Plan of 'Leading action for climate resilience and emissions reduction'.
Internal consultation
Strategy, Te Rōpū Taiao and Corporate Services completed this analysis.
Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.
There are no identified risks or impacts arising from this matters covered in this report.

Greater Wellington
Te Pane Matua Taiao

Attachment 1 to Report 24.100

Key
A – Adaptation
M - Mitigation
New - New action since GWRC declared climate emergency in 2019

Organisational Climate Emergency Action Plan

1 Operate a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction policy and procurement policy that put a strong bias towards those options that will avoid, reduce or absorb emissions over their entire life. Decision makers must consider how climate change would impact on proposals made to them, and the impact the proposals would have on GHG emissions and targets. (A,M)

2 Maintain appropriate governance arrangements for climate change. The chief executive is responsible for achieving organisational emissions reduction targets. Ensure there is a senior management champion for climate change priorities within the organisation and promote the programme internally and externally. (A,M)

3 Enhance organisational emissions reporting, including by establishing a system for tracking the amount of carbon stored on Greater Wellington-managed land. Investigating the feasibility of including more supply-chain emissions in Greater Wellington's annual emissions inventory. (M, New)

4 Investigate starting an Energy Transformation Initiative to maximize the potential of renewable energy and batteries to reduce organisational GHG emissions, reduce energy costs, earn revenue and increase energy security, through direct investment and new supply arrangements. (M, New)

5 Electrify the entire public transport system as rapidly as is feasible, including buses, trains, ferries and shuttles. Achieve an all-electric bus fleet by 2035. Achieve a fully battery-electric light vehicle fleet for the organisation by 2030. (M)

6 Implement the Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30, progressively retiring grazing and restoring native ecosystems across parks. (A,M)

7 Investigate options for reducing and sequestering emissions on flood protection land including nature-based solutions. (A,M, New)

8 Operate a Low Carbon Acceleration Fund for projects that reduce Greater Wellington's organisational GHG emissions by leveraging the value of the emissions units gifted to Council by Government in 2012 for its pre-1990 forests. (M)

9 Complete and maintain an organisational climate risk assessment and produce and implement an organisational adaptation plan. Disclose Greater Wellington's climate-related risks. (A,M, New)

10 Work with the Boards and executives of Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs), in particular CentrePort Limited, to align their level of ambition and programmes for reducing emissions and addressing their climate-related risks with that of Greater Wellington. (A,M)

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Attachment 2 to Report 24.100

Key
A – Adaptation
M - Mitigation
New - New action since GWRC declared climate emergency in 2019

Regional Emergency Action Plan

1 Ensure whaitua (catchment management plans) increase climate resilience and include mana whenua and tāngata whenua aspirations for climate action (A,M)

2 Investigate options for pest animal control to support the health of native ecosystems and their ability to sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere (A, M, New)

3 Research nature-based solutions to ensure their use is effective in storing carbon and/or increasing resilience to extreme weather events such as storms, flooding and droughts. Prioritise and implement them where appropriate. (A, M, New)

4 Implement the Wellington Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway, Regional Land Transport Plan and Regional Public Transport Plan, including increasing rail services to Palmerston North and the Wairarapa, to reduce dependence on private vehicles and reduce transport-related emissions (M)

5 Advocate to central government for strong and effective climate change and climate resilience policies and to ensure legislation and funding enables Greater Wellington to expedite its own climate-related actions and plans (A, M)

6 Work with regional partners to ensure adaptation planning is proactive, place-based, inclusive, community-led, and informed by sound science and Te Aō Māori. (A)

   a. Investigate increasing Greater Wellington's capacity to engage and provide direction in this area. (New)
   b. Support the maintenance and continued improvement of an online regional climate change impacts assessment tool. (New)

7 Develop capacity within Greater Wellington for securing funding for climate change-related research and implementation projects. (A,M, New)

8 Support the implementation of the Regional Policy Statement's new climate change polices and targets with further guidance for applicants on regulatory measures and via new non-regulatory methods. (A,M, New)

9 Via the Wellington Region Leadership Committee, work collaboratively with key institutions and agencies across the region to develop a Regional Emissions Reduction Plan and a Regional Adaptation Plan (A,M)

10 Ensure that long term infrastructure investments and in the Region, including in housing and urban centres, properly account for and are resilient to anticipated increased climate change impacts, including both physical risks and transition risks, and avoid locking in high-emissions activities. (A,M)