

# Notes from the Chad's Forum session on Climate Change: GOOD STUFF HAPPENING!

held on Wednesday, 10<sup>th</sup> August 2022, presented by Unley City Council (Mayor Michael Hewitson & Sustainability Officer Kat Ryan)

## Summary of Peter Ward's introduction

### The 'Paris Accord'

Most people now agree that we have a serious and increasing problem with the effect on the world's climate from greenhouse gases that we humans have put into the atmosphere over the past 200yrs. The shorthand and focus for that concern is now 'Paris', by which is meant the 2015 meeting in Paris of representatives from 174 <sup>1</sup> countries plus the EU; they met to discuss what can be done about climate change. A communique to be signed by that many countries is usually neither specific nor controversial, and the resulting 'Paris Accord' was basically an agreement to 'do something significant about climate change' within the aspirational goal of net-zero emissions <sup>2</sup> by 2050. The 'something significant', and in particular the waypoint of 2030, was left up to each country to determine. The EU interpreted that as follows: that by 2030 they will have reduced their GHG emissions DOWN TO less than half of what they WERE in 1990; Britain is committed to reducing theirs, by 2030, down to a third of what they were in 1990; and, post-Trump, the US has committed to getting down to around half of 1990 levels by 2030.

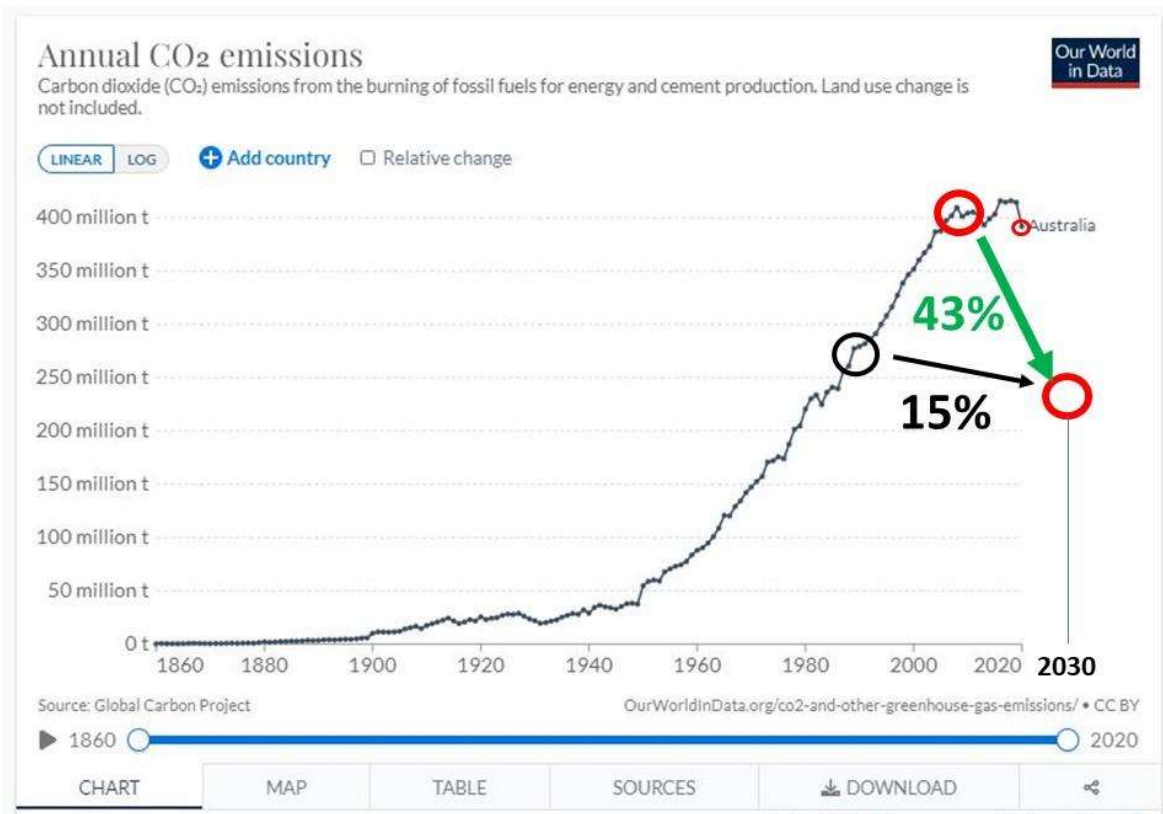
Australia and some other countries have chosen to compare emissions reductions to 2005 rather than 1990. And, Australia is now committed to achieving, by 2030, emissions that are 43% below 2005 levels.

From the following graph we see that our emissions in 2005 were ~410m tonnes and they are still somewhere near that. There is around 46,000 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> in the air above Australia, so we add nearly 1% to the CO<sub>2</sub> in Australia's air every year. We heard in our Overpopulation Forum that the *cumulative* effect of a 1% annual increase builds up dramatically.

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<sup>1</sup> The number of signatories has since grown to 195.

<sup>2</sup> The difference between 'carbon neutral' and 'net-zero carbon' is not entirely clear in the literature. 'Carbon neutral' is the result of calculating your carbon emissions (footprint), reducing it where possible, with technology options available today, and purchasing accredited offsets to balance out the remaining emissions. 'Net zero' seems to mean the (future) result of strenuously driving your carbon emissions down to as close to zero as you can get, with technology that should emerge by 2050, and then offsetting the (hopefully very small) remainder.



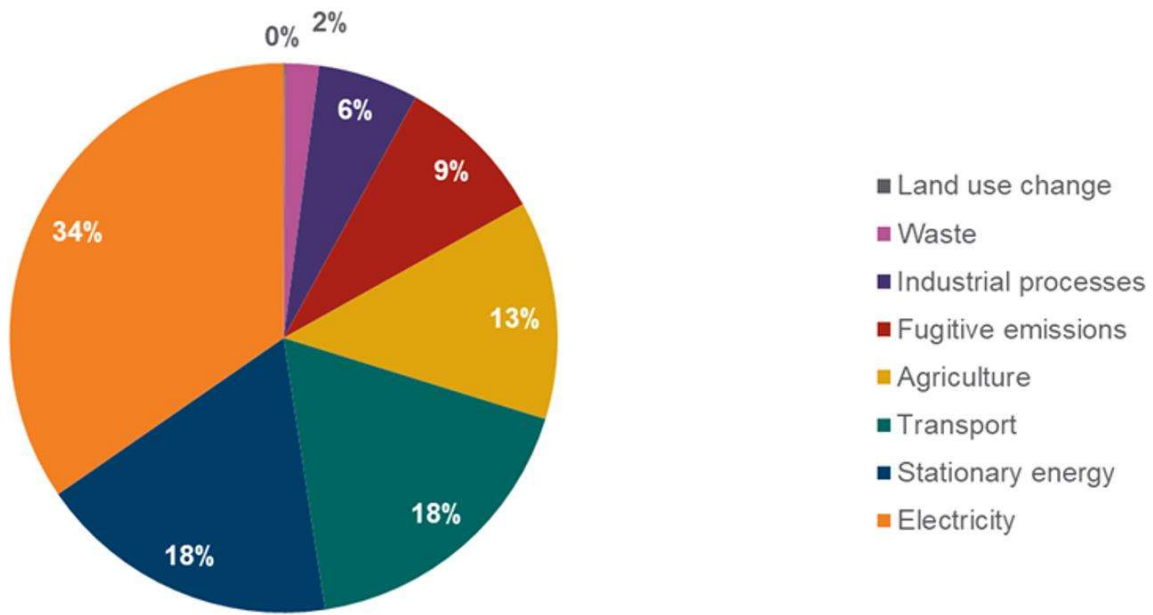
Source:: <https://ourworldindata.org/co2/country/australia>

Our target is, by 2030, to reduce our annual emissions DOWN TO 234m tonnes (that's 57% of 410m i.e. a 43% reduction). The graph shows that our emissions in 1990 were 276m tonnes so our goal of getting down to 234m is equivalent to a 15% reduction of what our emissions were in 1990. This compares rather feebly to the EU, UK & US who are all aiming at getting down to half or less than their 1990 emissions. We still have some way to go even in our goal setting; and then there's actually getting there

## Whose emissions?

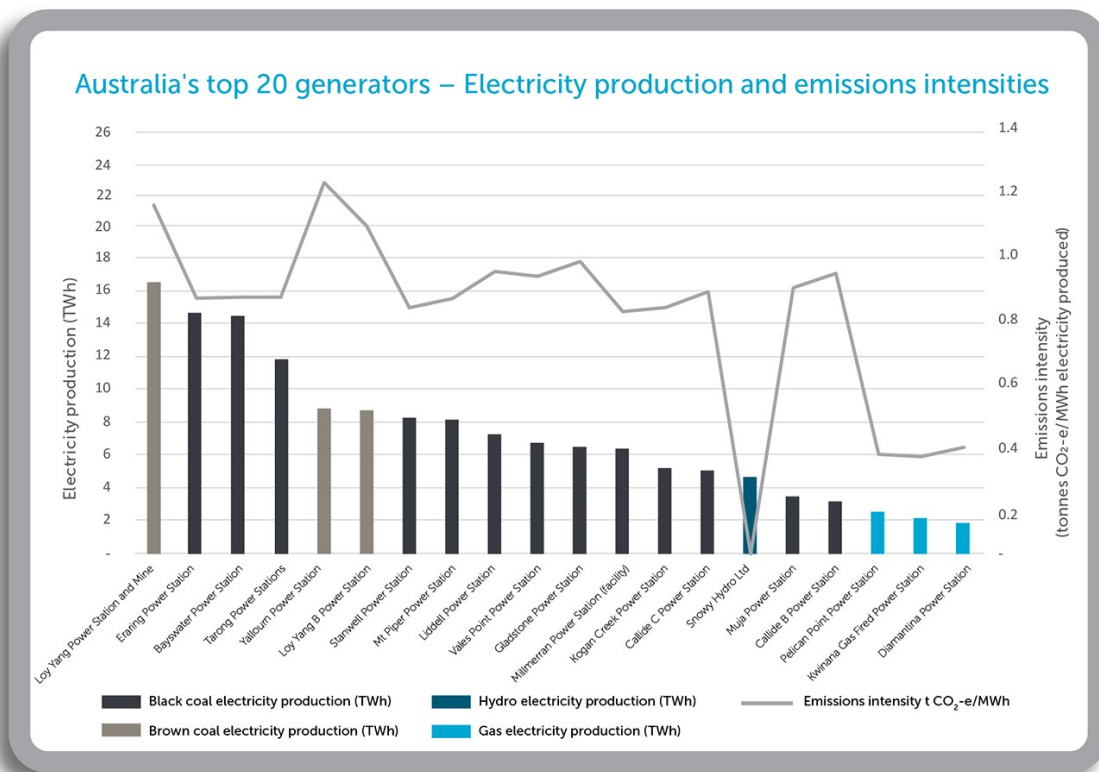
But spare a thought for the government here: at the end of the day, governments don't themselves generate massive emissions. Australia's emissions are generated by the everyday lives of 26 million people, and by the everyday activities of our two and a half million active businesses, and 600,000 Not-For-Profit organisations (e.g. churches, charities), and 1300 or so federal government entities (e.g. parliament house, departments, authorities, royal commissions) and over 10,000 state and local government entities (e.g. parliaments, departments, councils, courts). All of those entities and all of us, the people, have to change our behaviour in order for emissions to reduce, and the federal government's role in this is mostly to facilitate change. The real, 'inconvenient truth' about climate change is that *my* emissions are *my* responsibility.

The following pie chart shows Australia's emissions by economic sector:



Source: <https://www.energetics.com.au/insights/thought-leadership/in-australia-s-climate-wars-the-market-has-already-won>

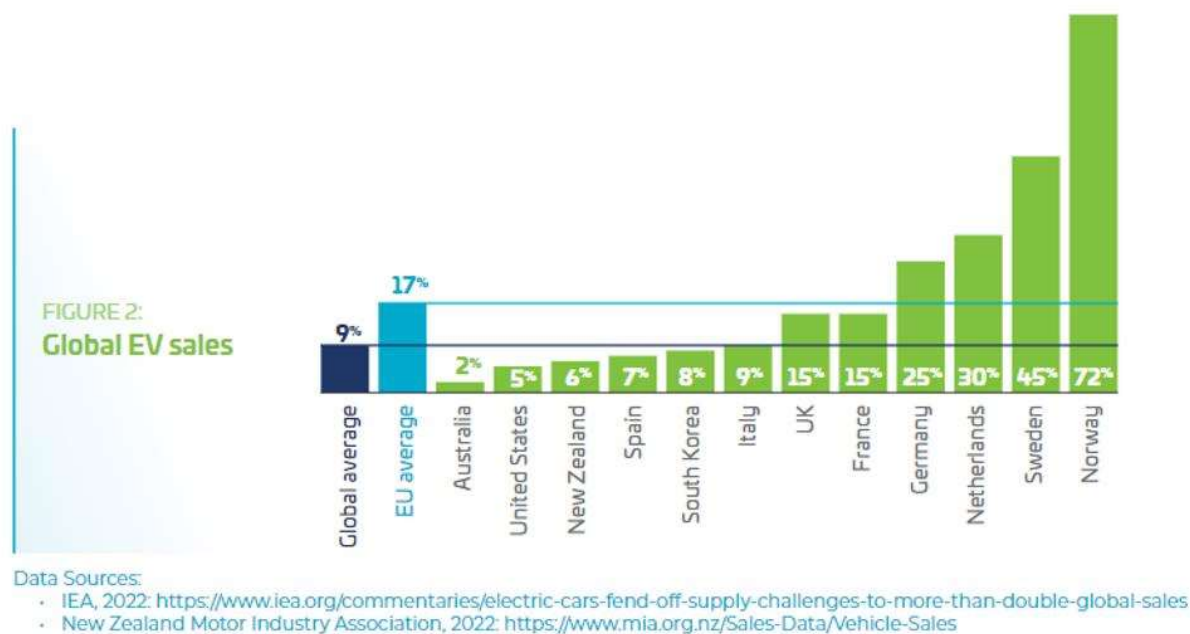
'Stationary energy' is directly burning fossil fuels other than for electricity, transport or industrial processes (the latter being the 6<sup>th</sup> biggest slice of the pie) so that probably includes heating buildings with gas and having a BBQ. Let's dip into the electricity and transport sectors, being respectively the top emitter (34%) and equal second (18%).



Source: Clean Energy Regulator 2022

The infographic above shows the top twenty electricity generators: the columns mean how much electricity they produce, and the grey line indicates their carbon emissions per unit of electricity produced, i.e. how clean are they? The Federal Government owns only one electricity generator: Snowy Hydro (the 6th one from the right in the bar chart). It is a middle-sized producer with zero emissions because hydro-electric power is clean energy. As for the rest: some are owned by state govts, some are in private hands, some are dirtier than others. So, there are no easy levers for the Federal Government to pull here to phase out dirty generators. What would Federal facilitation look like here? Perhaps pricing carbon in a realistic way.

What about transport? There's talk of hydrogen as the new wonder fuel, but it is hard to see it gaining sufficient traction by 2030 to have an impact. Meanwhile, we already have low-emission electric vehicles (EVs) on the road.



Source: <https://electricvehiclecouncil.com.au/reports/state-of-electric-vehicles-march-2022/>

The bar chart is from a recent report by the Australian EV Council: only 2% of new vehicle sales in Australia are EVs compared to the global average of 9% and the EU average of 17%, and Norway at 72%. Australians are usually 'up there' when it comes to adopting new technology. Why not with EVs? The report notes that markets where electric vehicle uptake is the strongest have government policies that attract good supply as well as stimulating demand. It would seem that there's room for improvement in government policy here, but how? There are a number of ways this is being done overseas, including tax incentives and subsidies, as well as regulating an average emission level suppliers must deliver in new cars sold. The level is set lower than can be achieved with petrol/diesel vehicles. As can be seen, some of these options require government funds and some do not. None of them has yet been implemented in Australia.

For some time in Britain, car companies have been on notice that from 2040 all new cars will have to be electric. This is not an aspirational target (such as can be found in various Australian state government emission reduction plans); it's a non-negotiable requirement. Just recently, the British government brought that deadline forward to 2030. Why? Scientists told the UK government that they would not achieve their 2050 Paris commitment unless the 'all-electric vehicle' date was brought forward to 2032. The British government listened and

announced the deadline was now 2030. And they did that despite modelling that indicates that such a change will initially reduce new car sales in the UK from around 2½ million a year to less than 1 million/yr. We need government leadership like that.

## DIY

The idea for this Forum session came out of discussions a few of us had last summer. We were doing a study<sup>3</sup> about what we as individuals can do about climate change. Through that exercise, I learnt the mantra that will be explained in Unley Council's presentation:

- calculate your carbon footprint,
- reduce emissions where you can and
- purchase accredited offsets annually to counter the remainder.

That study material also mentioned something called 'the Great Reset', an initiative of the World Economic Forum. They challenged their members to move forward from the enormous disruption of the COVID pandemic (i.e. instead of hanging on grimly, hoping for a return to 'business as usual'), and in moving forward, to do something significant about climate change. So, huge organisations are stepping up. e.g. the Deutsche Post/DHL logistics group, already a leader in its carbon emissions reduction, has committed to rolling out in 2024 the first freight delivery network in Europe using electric planes. Air NZ is looking to introduce electric aeroplanes in its regional operations from 2030. The Australian Fortescue Metals Group, the fourth largest iron ore producer in the world, is pressing ahead with plans to use hydrogen to make its mining, processing and transport operations carbon neutral by 2030. At the same scale is the Amazon Climate Pledge: in 2019 Amazon challenged global businesses to achieve net-zero carbon by 2040 - 10 years ahead of the Paris goal. So far over 300 organisations have accepted Amazon's challenge: *on average, each one of the 300 generates \$10billion of revenue.*

What about locally? When you came in tonight there was a rolling slide display of web site pages of approximately 280 Australian companies or organisations. Each of them is *already* carbon neutral in their operations. There were a few ring-ins from overseas, because they are such well-known names, like Microsoft, carbon neutral since 2012, Phillips, carbon neutral since 2020, and the London School of Economics, carbon neutral since 2021.

Here are a just three of those local entities:

Josh's IGA Murray Bridge. Just an ordinary supermarket in Murray Bridge. But in 2018 they became the first Australian supermarket to be carbon neutral.

Albert Park Preschool in Melbourne. Carbon neutral from 2019: the first such kindergarten in Australia.

Price Waterhouse Coopers Australia, the Australian operation of a huge multinational accounting firm. \$2.6b revenue in Australia last year; carbon neutral since 2008.

There is nothing about those three that makes it easier for them to be carbon neutral than it is for anybody else. They have just decided that being carbon neutral is part of being sustainable and socially responsible. The full list of the ~280 organisations is included as an appendix at the end of these notes (after the Q&A). Their description of why they have taken this action, and the evidence of genuine 'triple bottom line' accounting, is inspiring!

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<sup>3</sup> The study was entitled 'A climate for Change' and was published, somewhat surprisingly, by the Australian Anglican Board of Missions. Its content is intended for church folk but was both provocative and useful.

So that brings us to our own council here in Unley who have published their plan to be carbon neutral by the end of next year. Why have they done it, and what does the Council's leadership on this issue mean for us as individuals?

## Summary of Unley Council's presentation

### Climate Change at City of Unley: our path to Carbon Neutral 2023

Presenters:

Mayor Michael Hewitson AM

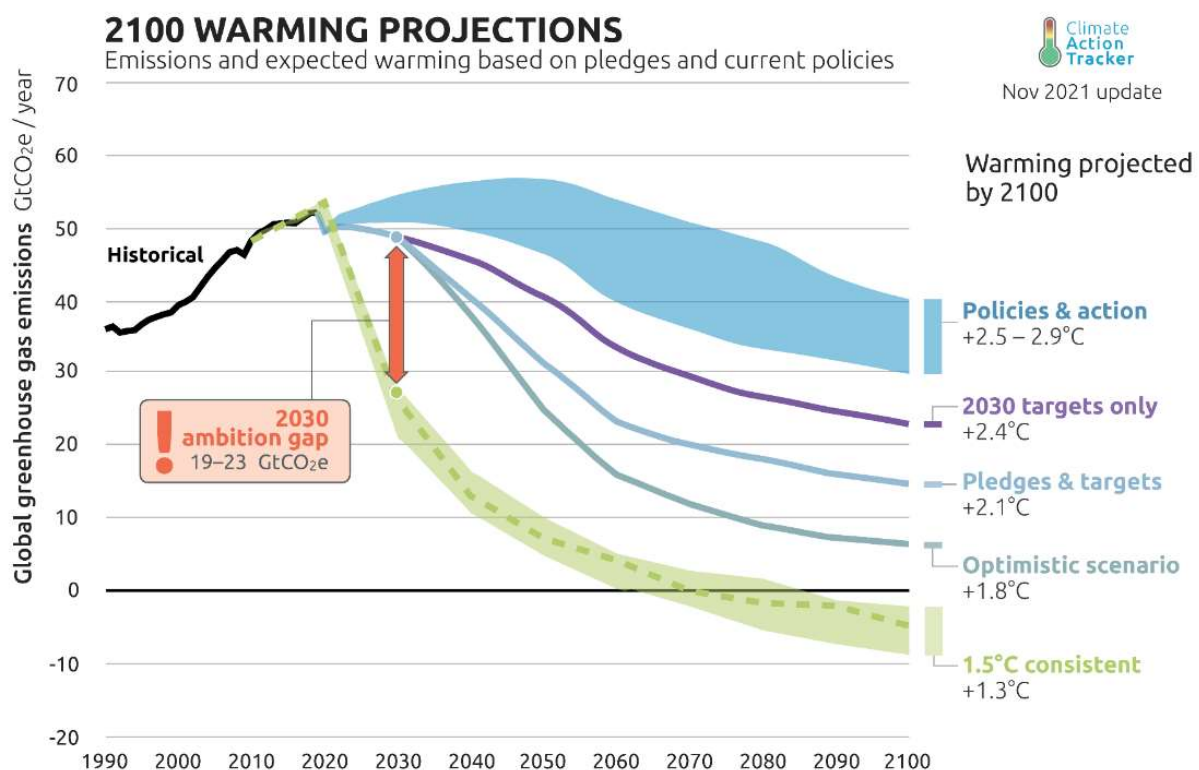
Kat Ryan, Unley Council Sustainability Officer

*Climate Change is the defining issue of our time and we are at a defining moment*

- The United Nations declaration

The Unley Council is unanimous in its support for action in relation to the UN's clarion call on this critical issue. It is not the only problem we face but it is one we can do something about. Unley's plan is to be carbon neutral in its operations by the end of 2023. Meanwhile recognises that this is only 1% of the emissions in Unley and is active also in attempts to address the others (type 2 and 3 emissions).

Current policies globally are projected to result in about 2.7 degrees warming above pre-industrial levels. On a positive note, there are large scale commitment and reductions in emissions occurring, but it is not fast enough to meet the goals from the Paris Agreement.



Source: [climateactiontracker.org](https://climateactiontracker.org)

The projected scenarios show the 'ambition gap' in 2030 between where we are realistically tracking and where we would need to be to meet the Paris Agreement ambition of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees.

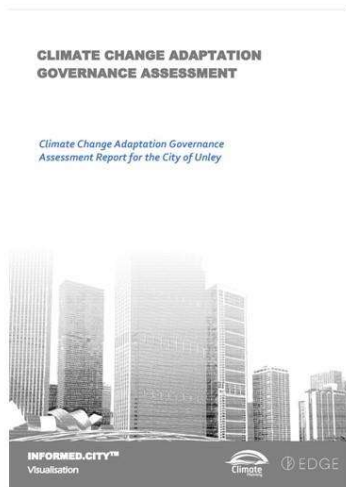
A 'whole of council' approach involves all of these elements:

- Structural – long term
- Operational – short term
- Collaboration – ongoing
- Advocacy – Government
- Education – Community

City of Unley is also an active participant with a partnership called Resilient East: a collaboration between the eight eastern Councils and the State Government, working together specifically on climate adaptation:

- Common priorities
- Coordinator – joint funding
- Share knowledge, joint projects, research, awareness raising and advocacy.
- Visit [resilienteast.com](http://resilienteast.com) and sign up to newsletter.

## Governance Risk Assessment



- 2021 Unley Council 1<sup>st</sup> out of 341 Councils assessed across Australia.
- Informed.City™ climate change governance assessment.
- Council achieved a top score in Strategic Planning, Public Risk Disclosure, Asset Management and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction.



Council acknowledges that climate change possesses a serious risk to the people of Unley. As of May 2021, the City of Unley recorded a higher assessment score than 341 Australian councils to have been assessed through the Informed.City™ climate change governance assessment. This is one of a number of ways Unley is being recognised for its leadership in this area.

## Mitigation

‘Action to prevent greenhouse gas emissions releasing into the atmosphere to stop further changes to our climate.’ It is about halting the cause, and Unley does this in a number of ways

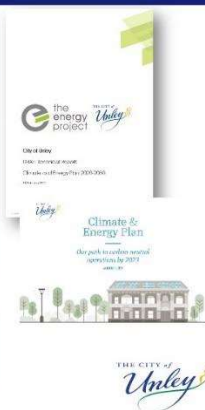
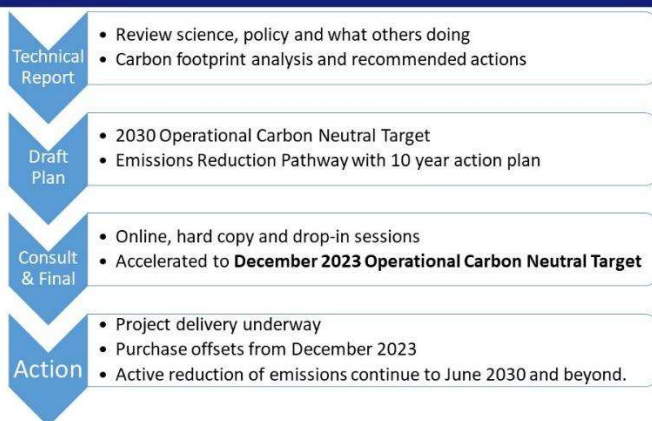
### Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy – Dec 2020



In December 2020 the City of Unley Council unanimously endorsed joining the international commitment of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. This process has a recommend pathway of how to actively address climate change and share tools. It includes a reporting and verification process to audit Council’s progress.

The first (and obvious) step in the global covenant process was to complete an assessment of the carbon footprint and develop a climate and energy plan. The plan is available of Council’s website.

### Developing Climate & Energy Plan





The plan uses the term 'CARBON NEUTRAL' to mean that, over the course of a year, an organisation has accounted for and then "offset" its emissions footprint. As was noted in the introduction, this is sometimes referred to as Net Zero. The initial plan was to be carbon neutral by 2030 but Council brought that forward to 2023. The plan recognises the need for purchasing carbon offsets from the end of 2023, but then an ongoing commitment to drive emissions down further.

# Carbon Footprint (corporate)

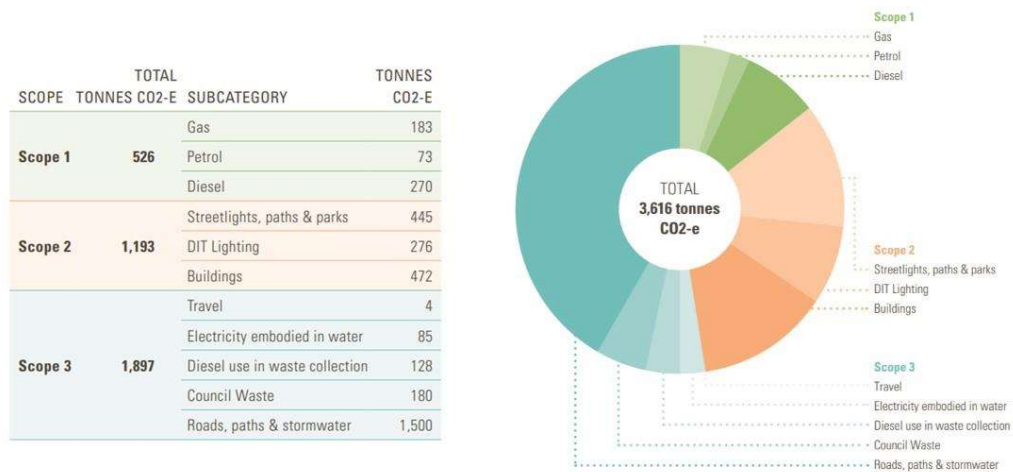


Figure 1: 2020 Estimate of Corporation of the City of Unley Emissions Scopes 1, 2 & 3

The carbon footprint is the total of ALL the main greenhouse gas emissions, of which Carbon Dioxide is the primary one. For simplicity, the 'Global Warming Potential' of each gas is converted to a Carbon Dioxide equivalent (CO2-E).

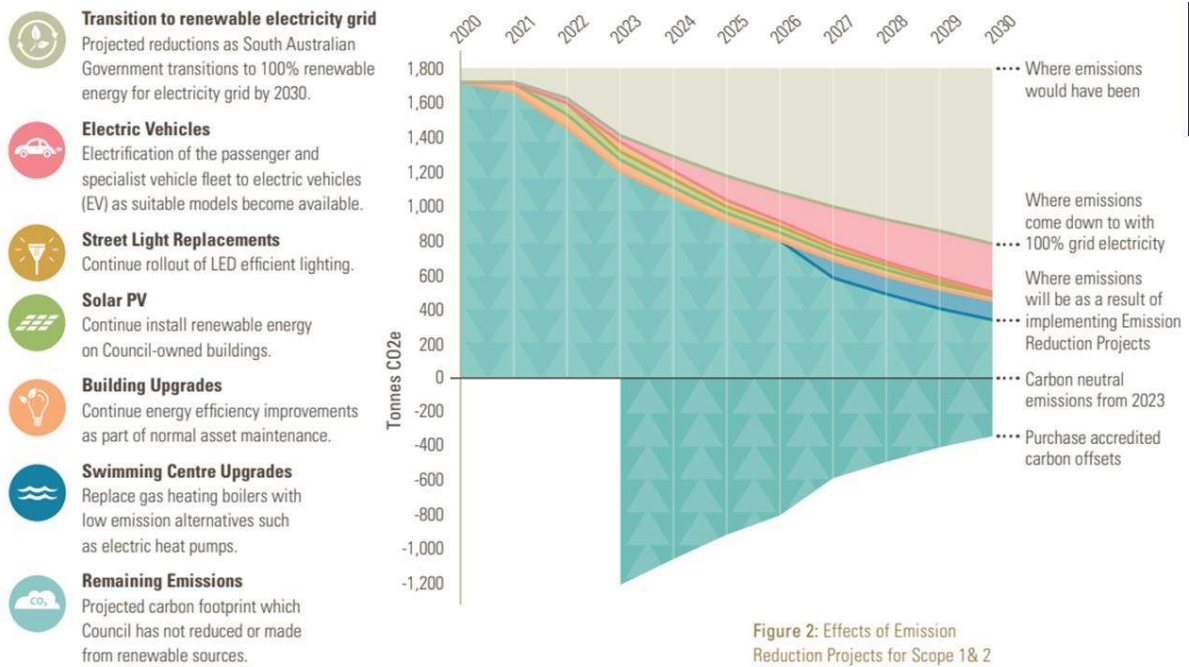
The types of emissions are commonly grouped into three 'scopes' based on their similar origin sources.

The following definitions are from ICLEI:

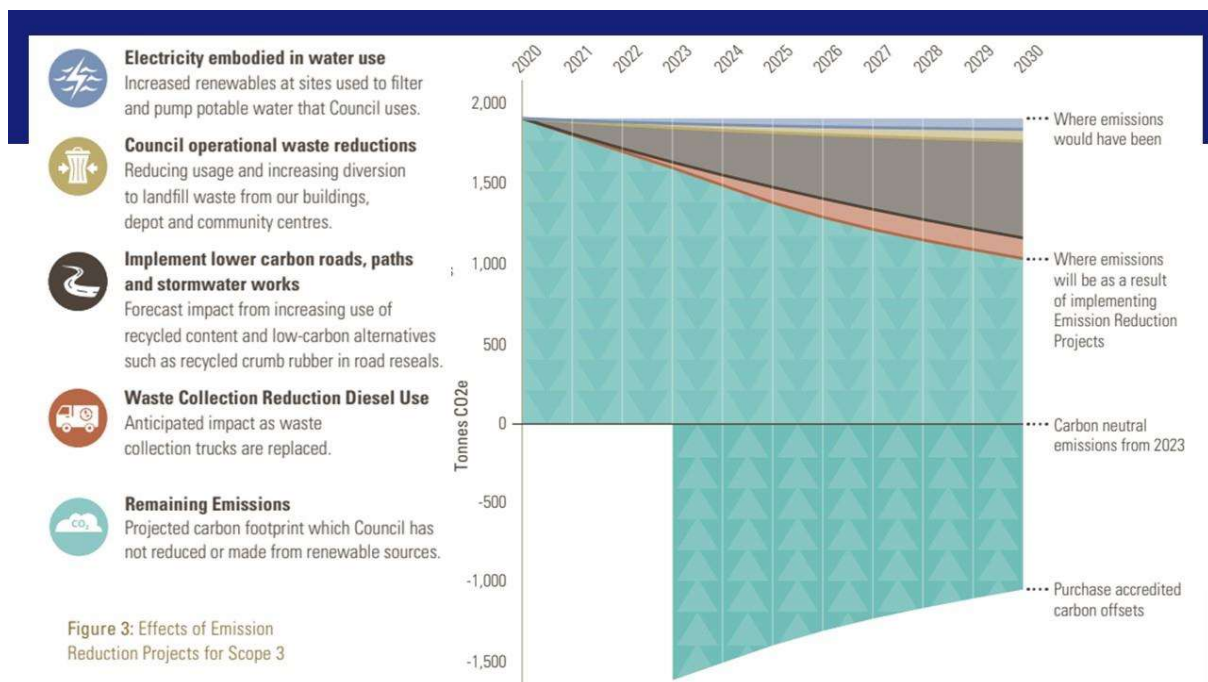
- SCOPE 1 Direct emission sources owned or operated by the local government (eg fuel, diesel and gas).
- SCOPE 2 Indirect emission sources limited to electricity.
- SCOPE 3 All other indirect and embodied emissions over which the local government exerts significant control or influence (eg amount of energy used to create roads)

Scope 3 emissions are more difficult to calculate and require ongoing refinement as knowledge improves.

# Emissions Reduction Pathways



This figure depicts how multiple actions will work together to reduce corporate emissions for scope 1&2 (gas, fuels and electricity). Note that emissions are offset from the end of 2023 the mirror below the horizontal axis and emissions are expected to further reduce with solar panels, changes to pool heating etc.



Reducing Scope 3 emissions will be more difficult than Scope 1 and 2, where there are clear cost-effective alternatives in the market already. However, there has been significant progress made in the development of lower-emission alternatives to concrete and asphalt

which are amongst Council's largest sources of Scope 3 emissions. This figure shows a forecast scenario of how multiple actions will work together to reduce corporate emissions for Scope 3 for travel, corporate waste, water, civil works and fuel used in waste collection. It must be noted that Scope 3 emissions is an area that the City of Unley had not historically been measuring so there are limitations in the current estimate. Monitoring and reporting on Scope 3 emissions will be improved moving forward

## Offsets

### CARBON OFFSETS

Carbon offsets are tradable "rights" or certificates linked to activities that lower the amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere. By buying these certificates, a person can fund projects that fight climate change, instead of taking actions to lower their own carbon emissions. In this way, certificates "offset" the buyers carbon emissions with an equal amount of CO<sub>2</sub> reductions somewhere else.

From December 2023 Council will purchase carbon offsets for emissions that remain after initial actions to reduce emissions. Offsets could be investing in accredited and audited revegetation sites, renewable energy etc.

### AUSTRALIAN CARBON CREDIT UNITS (ACCUS)

Accredited and quality offsets that meet the Australian Governments National Carbon Offset Standard.

**The key point here is that actions continue past 2023 to further reduce emissions. Notwithstanding the great benefit in offsetting emissions, it is always better not to generate emissions in the first place.**

## Local Carbon Offset Examples



- National searchable database
- Vegetation, landfill, agriculture, energy efficiency, facilities etc

Source: Clean Energy Regulator, Australian Government

The map is from a searchable Australian database showing offset suppliers: one of the highlighted SA suppliers is a piggery that captures and uses methane generated at the piggery.

## On-ground projects

The following slides will go through examples of real action and on-ground progress to reduce our emissions across following themes.

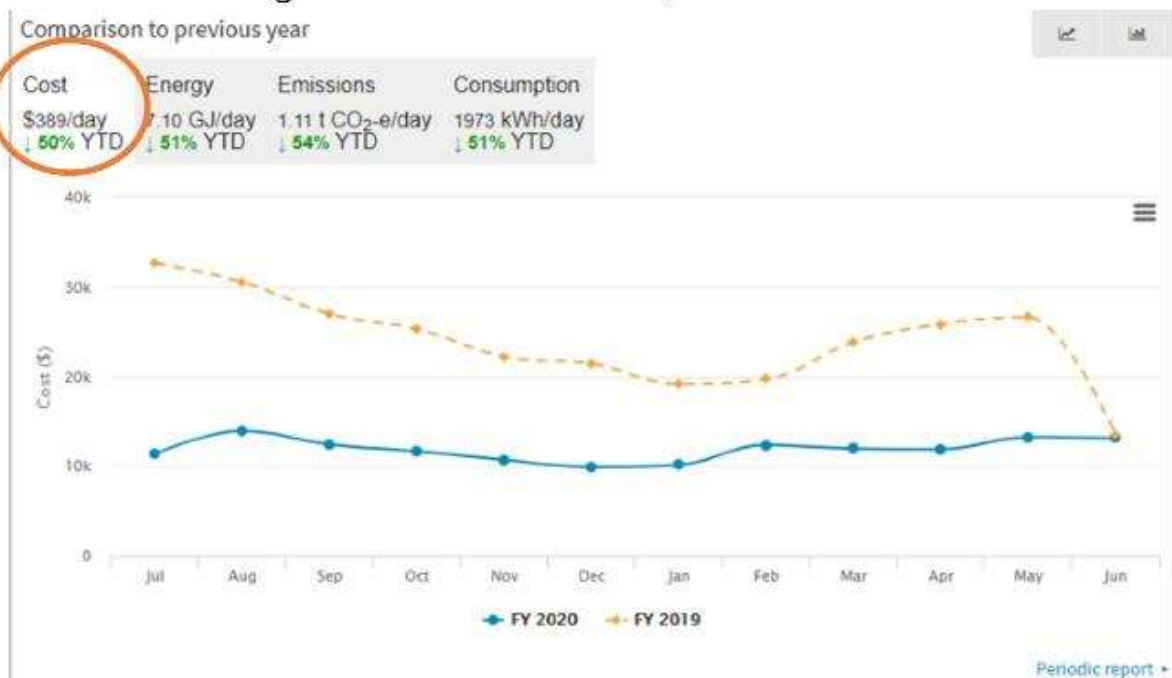
- Energy
- Materials
- Waste
- Fleet
- Walking & Cycling

The following projects form part of Unley's actions on climate change. Despite the common misunderstanding that such projects are an unreasonable expense, these have all been funded while reducing rates (4% below CPI) and reducing debt. Often these improvements make economic sense as well as for emissions reductions.

### Mitigation – Energy

- Installed 105kW of solar panels
- Supported 5 of our leased buildings to Not For Profit groups to have subsidy for energy efficiency improvements up to \$7,500 each
- Replaced 3000 streetlights with more efficient - and brighter! - LED lights

### LED streetlights: lower emissions, lower costs



### Mitigation – materials & services

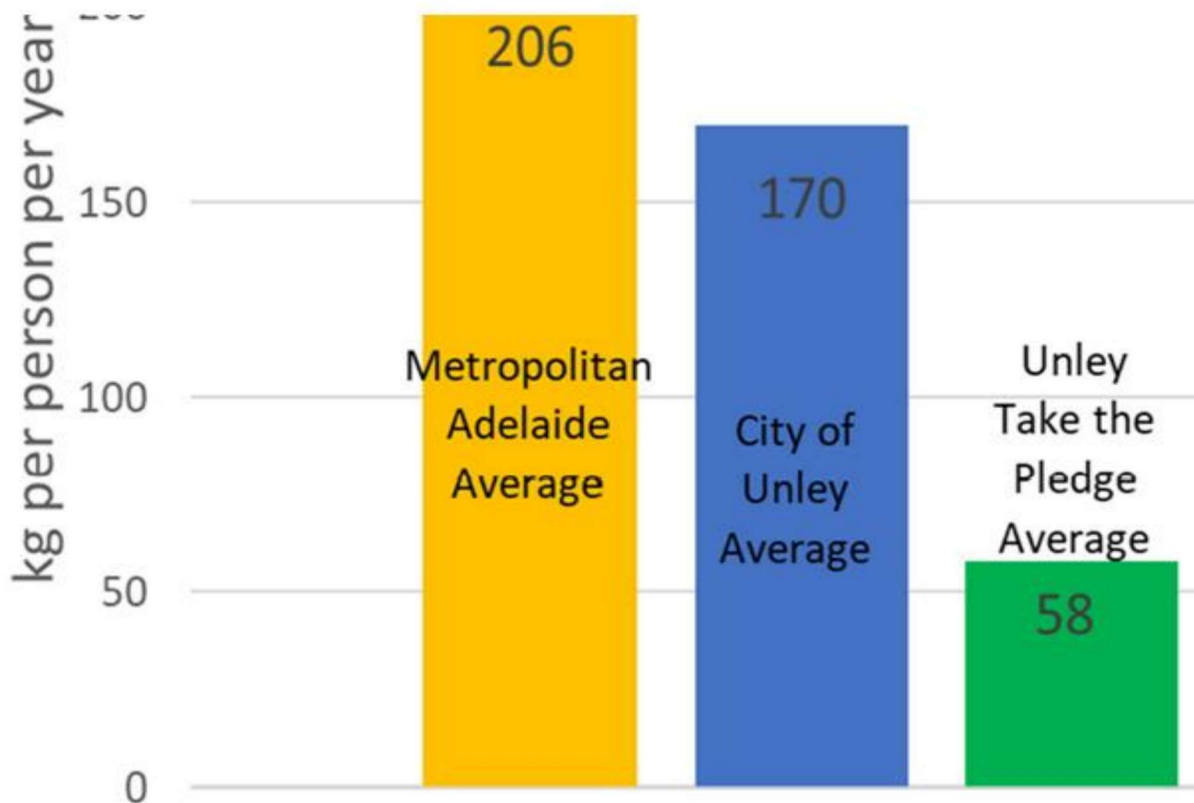
- Recycled content in roads
- Design standards and phasing out gas

- Reusing stormwater rather than seeing it as a waste product
- Purchasing power and decisions

City of Unley typically uses Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP). E.g. Raldon Gve, Myrtle Bank which used recycled crumb rubber for its reseal instead of virgin materials. Also looking at our purchasing processing and the positive impact that can have. Considering 100% Renewable bulk electricity contract with LGA in 2023.

Mitigation – waste

## Waste generation comparison



- Kitchen caddy roll out
- Zero Waste Events
- Weekly Organics trial
- Drinking Fountains
- Plastics Free SA
- East Waste

Waste and resource recovery is clearly a big element for local government, but it truly is a partnership with our residents on how the service is used. Overall Unley residents are above average at diverting waste from landfill, but there is still lots of room for improvement.

East Waste: as of August, Unley is one of seven councils that have become co-owners of East Waste in order to have more say in how waste is handled.

### Mitigation – fleet

- 5 Hybrid passenger vehicles
- Staff E-bikes with over 1,000km to date
- First electric vehicle coming soon for parking inspectors

### Mitigation – walking/cycling

Council is working hard to improve walking and cycling infrastructure across the City of Unley. These actions don't reduce our corporate carbon footprint but are a vital piece of puzzle to help reduce community emissions. The results are quantifiable: at one school, 100 students are now rising bikes to school each day compared to virtually none four years ago.

### Adaptation

Action to prepare and respond to the impacts of climate change already locked in.

**It's about treating the symptoms we can't reverse.**

We will continue to actively reduce our footprint, but we are also actively adapting to the changes locked in.

### Loss of canopy



One great tool to tackle climate change is greening, but this is an uphill battle. Trees and greenery continue to be lost around our suburbs. Subdivisions cause losses on private land and often street trees due to additional crossover. Other homes are losing from shed extensions and landscaping trend changes.

Unley is using technology such as aerial photography to map the tree canopy and detect both losses and gains in canopy cover.

## Corporate vs Community Emissions

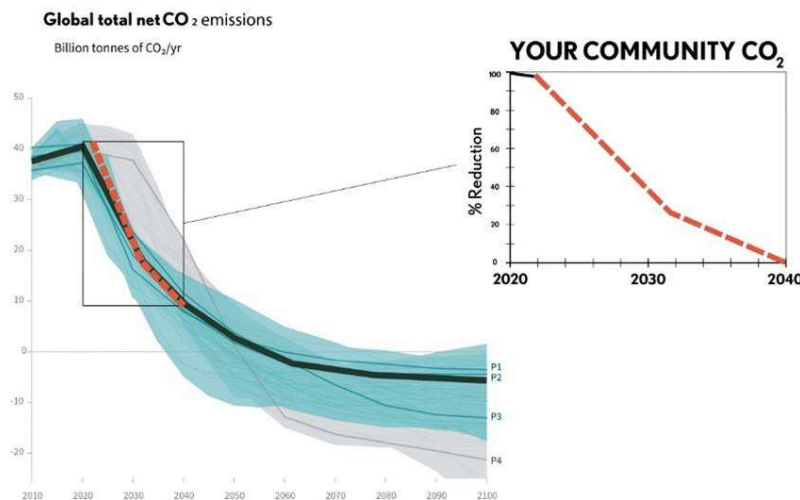
Climate & Energy Plan is for the things we can directly control (corporate emissions).

- Corporate 3,616 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e
- Community ~315,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e



We have seen a range of activities Unley Council has initiated to become carbon neutral by the end of 2023, and to continue to drive its emissions down after that milestone is reached. The above graphic shows the approximate ratio between Council and community (individual and business) emissions in Unley. The community figure is an approximation but a realistic one. Council's efforts alone will not make Unley carbon neutral.

## Our Part in Global Emissions



Source:  
Saul  
Griffith,  
Rewiring  
Australia

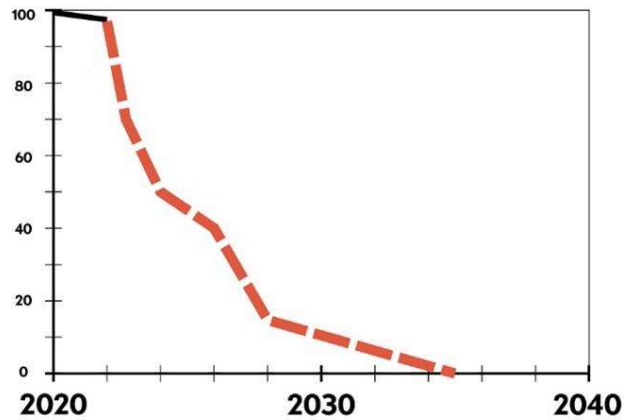


# Your Household CO2

"A year ago, my family pledged net-zero 2025. We made a plan.

- Get solar now, financed to reduce up-front burden.
- Electrify the stove, the water, the heating in the next two years.
- Get a battery in 2024 when the prices have dropped.
- Get a car in 2025 when the choices are higher and there is more supply and more second hand.

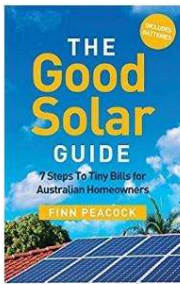
After that our banking and composting and eating well and consuming responsibly."



Source: Saul Griffith, Rewiring Australia



# How to reduce energy & manage heat



Library Event on Electric Vehicles, solar and batteries



Home energy tool kits for loan



Heating/Cooling guides in community centres and libraries



These resources are available at the library.



## How to reduce waste

- Reduce in first place
- Take the pledge
- Kitchen caddy & food waste
- Tricky items options at depot



Take up the challenge to put your blue bin out less often.

## How you can reduce petrol use



- Discover walking & cycling trails
- Public transport
- E-scooters



This page on the Council's website is a great resource:

<https://www.unley.sa.gov.au/Environmental-Sustainability/Climate-Change>

- Links to personal emissions calculators
- Regardless of if you track your carbon footprint, lots of simple and effective actions you can take.

# Summary of discussion/questions

**In the UK, landlords are compelled to install infrastructure (e.g. solar panels, modern efficient heating) on rental properties consistent with achieving the Paris commitments. What is Unley Council doing to encourage landlords to do this?**

Council is well aware of this issue because one third of its residents are rental tenants. Just as it is moving towards giving rate rebates based on tree cover, Council is making representations to the SA Government to work out the planning regulations to address these problems.

A comment from the audience was that part of the solution for these issues is to improve the function of the existing HIA.

**Approaches have been made to Council to facilitate solar virtual power plants for groups such as churches, but with no response. Why not?**

Unley is in discussions with Mitcham Council to consider ways in which this sort of group generation could be facilitated.

**Council's presentation indicated that it is considering low emission options for heating the community pool. Is this the best option for heating cf geothermal heating. But what is being done to mitigate heat loss?**

The solutions for both heating and mitigating heat loss (at the scale of commercial pools) will be kept under review as technology moves forward, which it is doing very quickly.

**How do EVs compare to internal combustion vehicles when the whole-of-life footprint is considered? Does this become a problem e.g. in the disposal of batteries when EV usage increases?**

Clearly the cost-effectiveness of EVs will improve (as it has done with solar generation) and it appears (without having sources to hand) that the footprint of EVs is acceptable.

A comment from the floor (based on the speaker's work for the RAA concerning EV charging facilities) was that EVs take two years at 15,000km/year to become carbon-neutral and research continues into recycling batteries, either through reuse or by reclaiming their component materials. Either way this compares very well with the single use of petrol.

*Editor: the life-cycle comparison seems to be confirmed by the following report:*

<https://www.reuters.com/business/autos-transportation/lifetime-carbon-emissions-electric-vehicles-vs-gasoline-cars-2021-06-29/>

**Notwithstanding our love affair with the car (and its undeniable usefulness), Council's presentation highlighted the increase in walking/cycling paths, but their increased use relies on improvements in safety (particularly because of closeness to cars). Is Council considering separating cars and bikes/pedestrians to increase the use of the latter?**

It has proved to be very difficult to implement separate cycle/walkways but Council has unanimously adopted a plan for 2022-2027 to continue to improve the cycle network. Also, the Eastern Council Alliance is attempting to promote similar improvements across all its member councils. This also interacts with discussions of suburban traffic speed limits.

**What is the benefit of putting the blue bin out less often?**

The direct benefit to Council, now that it is in partnership with East Waste is because Council is charged 'per flick' (ie per discrete bin collection) rather than per tonne of waste. The indirect benefit is in focussing attention on separating rubbish into the different bins.

# Appendix: list of carbon-neutral companies

The following list is the names of around 280 mostly Australian public and private enterprises that are carbon neutral *in their operations*. The list includes the year in which the organisation first achieved carbon-neutral standing. It was compiled in the first half of 2022 so can be assumed to be incomplete. Many of the organisations acknowledge that being carbon neutral is only the first step as they continue to drive down their emissions. Of those supplying products, some also have certification that their products are carbon neutral and some have yet to reach that goal.

23Degrees 2022	Capital Brewing Co 2022	Education Services Australia 2011
Adelaide Festival 2020	Carbon Market Institute 2020	Energa 2021
4A Centre for Contemp. Asian Art 2019	Carbon Neutral Offset Supplier 2013	Energetics 2017
Active Green Services 2022	CareSuper 2018	Energy Action 2022
Active Tree Services 2022	Carthona Capital 2021	Energy Buster 2021
Active Super 2020	CBRE 2011	EnergyLink Services 2021
Adamantem Capital 2020	Cbus Super 2019	Enviro Plant Hire 2021
Aesop 2018	Challenger Limited 2021	Essence Project Management 2021
Albert Park Preschool 2019	Chamber of Comm. & Industry Qld 2021	Ethical Partners Fund Mgt 2021
Allens Linklaters Lawyers 2014	Charles Sturt University 2016	Fender Katsalidis Design 2021
ANZ 2010	China Construction Bank, Sydney 2021	Finity Consulting 2021
Apple 2021	CHOICE 2017	FMI Works 2021
APN Industria REIT 2021	City Centre Motor Inn 2017	Fortitude Investment 2021
Applied Environment and Safety 2021	City of Darebin 2021	Frasers Property 2015
Arinex 2022	City of Fremantle 2009	Freight People 2021
Ark Resources 2021	City of Melbourne 2012	Fuller Brand Communication 2020
Ashgrove West Preschool 2021	City of Moonee Valley 2021	Future Recycling 2019
atiyah Food Culture 2020	City of Sydney 2011	Future Super 2021
Austral Fisheries 2022	Five Founders 2019	Gaia Construction 2022
Australia Post (parcel-delivery) 2019	City of Subiaco 2021	Gateway Bank 2021
Australian Essential Services Group 2020	City of Yarra 2012	Geelong Port 2021
Australian Mines 2020	Clarke Hopkins Clarke 2018	Genie Solutions 2021
Australian Museum 2020	Clean Energy Finance Corp. 2017	Gilbert + Tobin 2018
Australian Mutual Bank 2021	ClearView Wealth 2021	Goodman Group 2021
Bank Australia 2011	Climate Friendly 2020	Goodtel 2021
Barangaroo Urban Renewal Project 2019	CO2 Australia Offsets 2019	Google 2007
Bare Pantry 2022	Commonwealth Bank 2021	GPT Group Australia 2020
Bassike 2021	Conscious Investment Mgt 2021	Great Barrier Reef Foundation 2022
Bates Smart Architects 2021	Conversio Consulting 2020	Great Southern Bank 2021
Bateup Consulting 2020	Cooper Energy 2021	Green Moves Australia 2020
Bayside City Council 2020	Copia Investment 2021	Greenbox Architecture 2019
Beans Knees Coffee 2021	Corinda High School 2021	GreenCollar 2021
Bendigo Adelaide Bank 2019	Corporate Carbon Advisory 2020	Greenfleet 2020
Bianca Spender Fashion 2022	Corrs Chambers Westgarth 2020	Greenstar Group 2021
Big Springs 2022	Cromwell Property 2020	GURNER™ 2021
BioPak 2010	Cundall Consulting 2019	Guymer Bailey Architects 2019
Blue Mountains Explorer Bus 2016	Daryl Jackson Alastair Swayn 2019	Health Insurance Fund 2008
Bonnie Coffee 2021	Development Victoria 2021	HESTA 2019
Bower Architecture 2021	Dexus Property 2011	Hill Thalix Architecture 2020
Brand Architects 2021	DHL Australia NSW w/house 2022	HIP V.HYPE 2020
Bridge42 Property 2021	Dick Johnson Racing 2020	Hither & Yon 2021
Brimbank Vet Clinic 2022	dsquared consulting 2017	Hub Australia 2020
Brindabella Christian College 2021	E-Smart Solar 2021	Hydroflux 2021
Brisbane City Council 2016	Eclipx Group 2021	In Hearts Wake 2021
BVN Architecture 2021	Eco-Green Garden Care 2021	Indigenous Design Env. Mgt 2022
Canva Software 2020	Eidentify 2021	International Lubricant Distributors 2017

Intrepid Group 2018	Nomad Coffee 2022	Steel Blue 2021
ISPT 2021	Northrop 2021	Stone & Chalk 2021
Jackson Clement Burrows Arch. 2021	Oculus Landscape 2021	Sussex Taps 2021
Jardan 2013	Odyssey Private Equity 2021	Sustainable Business Cons. 2021
JCDecaux 2015	Olinda Spring Water 2021	Sustainable Living Fabrics 2021
Jensen PLUS 2021	O'Meara Dental 2022	Sustainable Savings 2020
Josh's IGA Murray Bridge West 2018	Pablo & Rusty's Coffee 2020	Swisse Wellness 2011
j u e m . 2022 (in Australia)	Pacific Equity 2021	Swyftx 2021
Kalamazoo 2021	Packwise 2021	Sydney Environmental 2021
Keith Tulloch Wine 2019	Pangolin Associates 2018	Sydney Opera House 2018
Kiewa Valley Spring Water 2021	Payapps 2021	Tahbilk 2022
Kinglake Distillery 2022	Pendal 2022	Talent Nation 2021
Koskela 2020	peony 2021	Tandem Energy 2021
KPMG 2021	People's Choice 2021	Taronga Conservation Society 2018
Landcom 2021	Philips 2020	Tasman Environmental Mkts 2021
Lark Distilling Co. 2021	Phyto-Therapy 2021	Taylor Cullity Lethlean 2020
Lion Pty Ltd 2020	Pinetrees Lodge 2020	Technology One 2020
Logitech 2021	Plenary Group 2021	Telstra 2020
London School of Economics 2021	Plenary Investment 2020	Telstra Super 2021
M.J.Bale 2021	Planet Ark 2018	Terroir 2021
m3architecture 2021	PolyNovo 2022	Tetris Capital 2020
MAKO Architecture 2020	Potenum Partners 2020	Thankyou Group 2020
Maleny Dairies 2021	Protect Group 2017	The Balcony Garden 2021
Maribyrnong City Council 2015	Providence Wealth 2021	The Knight 2021
Marlin Communications 2020	PwC 2008	Today Strategic Design 2021
Maroondah City Council 2021	QBE Insurance 2020	Tokyo Gas Australia 2021
Mawson Infrastructure group 2020	QMiner 2022	Tonkin Zulaikha Greer 2022
MaxCap Group 2021	Quintessential Equity 2020	Transdev Sydney Ferries 2019
Maze 2020	Radian Energy 2021	Tribeca Investment 2021
MCMPR 2021	Raisely 2020	TSA Group 2020
Medibank Private 2019	Randwick City Council 2018	UniSuper 2021
Melbourne Travel Project 2021	REA Group 2021	University of Tasmania 2017
Melior Investment 2019	ReAmped Energy 2021	van de kamp academy 2021
Members Equity Bank 2021	Red Rock Drilling 2020	Verdecon 2022
Meta / Facebook 2020	Ross Hill Wine Group 2016	Verve Projects 2021
Microsoft 2012	Sam Crawford Architects 2020	Vulcan Energy Resources 2021
Molonglo 2021	Schramm Group 2020	Walker Wayland NSW 2020
Moreland City Council 2012	SEEK 2022	Warakirri Asset Management 2021
Mornington Peninsula Shire 2021	Seisma 2021	Westpac 2015
Morrison & Breytenbach Arch. 2020	Sense Creative Agency 2021	Wide Open Agriculture 2020
National Australia Bank 2010	SG Fleet 2022	Wild Duck Creek Estate 2021
Ndevr Environmental 2017	Shoal 2021	Wilson Asset Management 2020
Nespresso 2017	Sky City Entertainment NZ 2021	WINconnect 2021
Netflix 2021	Smartways Logistics 2021	Xero Software 2020
NeuRizer 2022	Snowflake Laundry 2021	Yarra City Council 2012
NEXTDC 2018	SolarBuddy 2021	Zoos Victoria 2012
NGS Super 2020	South Pole Australia 2017	Zukaz 2021

Most of the above were found via:

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