



Curtin's Pathway to **NET ZERO**

PROGRESS REPORT 2024 - 2026

Making our community
healthier, fairer and more
liveable as we address
climate change.





A MESSAGE FROM KATE

In February 2024, we published Curtin's Pathway to Net Zero, a positive vision of climate action in our community, laying out in simple terms the steps needed to get us to net zero. We looked at emissions from Electricity, Buildings, Transport, Urban Greening and Waste, and highlighted the co-benefits of climate solutions, showing how we can make our community healthier, fairer and more liveable at the same time. We identified actions for all three levels of government as well as individual citizens. We all have a part to play.

Almost 50 volunteers from the community contributed to making the report, and its accompanying community projects, and hundreds more have engaged with Curtin's Pathway to Net Zero since its publication. My office has distributed 1800 hard copies, spanning multiple print runs, and 600 downloads. The interest hasn't just been here in Curtin – we have been approached by communities across the country inspired to develop their own pathway.

So, what has happened since then?

It often seems like we are making little headway on climate action, as climate impacts worsen each year and parts of politics continue to double-down on fossil fuels. It can be difficult to see progress being made in different sectors, industries and communities, especially when small wins don't make media headlines.

The good news is that the clean energy transition is well underway and there is no turning back. The groundwork is being laid in many sectors to transition away from fossil fuels. The bad news is that we must move faster. Australia must double its rate of emissions reduction to reach our 2030 target and triple it by 2035.¹

In most areas in Curtin, we have seen an improvement of approximately 4% over the last 2 years, with the exception of commercial and industrial gas use, which has increased significantly.

After two years of advocating for change with Federal, State and Local Governments, there have been some wins and some frustrations. This Progress Report provides brief updates on all of the Federal, State and Local government policy asks from Curtin's Pathway to Net Zero. For more information on each of the original policy asks, consult the original report which is still available from my electorate office, or at www.katechaney.com.au/curtin-net-zero.

I would like to thank the volunteers, local councils and Australian Parliamentary Library for their feedback and assistance with this Progress Report.

I hope this update helps you understand where we're progressing and not progressing, and guides your own political engagement to where action and pressure are needed most.

Kate Chaney MP
Independent Federal Member for Curtin

We acknowledge the Whadjuk Noongar people as the Traditional Custodians of this land and we pay our respects to their Elders past and present.



SNAPSHOT OF PROGRESS

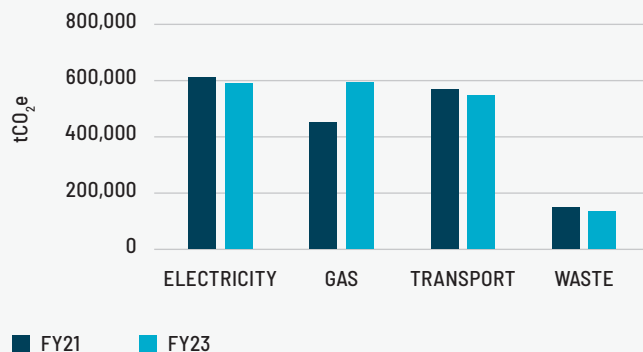
Curtin's total emissions

↑6% from FY21 to FY23

Decreases in most areas have been offset by a large increase in industrial gas use. As for residential gas use, electrification is a major solution.

Emissions data comes from the Snapshot Community Climate Tool (snapshotclimate.com.au).² FY23 is the most recent year available. This does not capture the impact of policy progress from February 2024-2026.

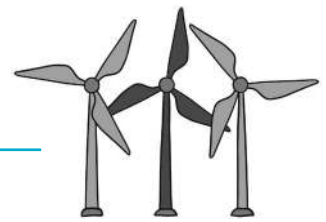
CURTIN'S EMISSIONS FY21 - FY23



	EMISSIONS PROGRESS FY21 - FY23	POLICY PROGRESS FEB 2024-2026	WHAT YOU CAN DO						
ELECTRICITY	<p>↓ 4% ✓</p> <p><i>At this pace, we get to 45% by 2050.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Federal</td><td>B</td></tr> <tr><td>State</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr><td>Local</td><td>A</td></tr> </table>	Federal	B	State	C	Local	A	Join the 38% of Curtin households that have installed rooftop solar panels and save on your electricity bills. Extend your savings with a government-subsidised home battery.
Federal	B								
State	C								
Local	A								
BUILDINGS (GAS)	<p>↑ 31% ✗</p> <p><i>Most of this increase is from industrial gas use.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Federal</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr><td>State</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr><td>Local</td><td>C</td></tr> </table>	Federal	C	State	C	Local	C	Get quotes for a hot water heat pump. You'll be ready to go electric when your gas system needs replacing. Only 15% of Curtin households have gas-free hot water.
Federal	C								
State	C								
Local	C								
TRANSPORT	<p>↓ 3% ✓</p> <p><i>At this pace, we get to 50% by 2050.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Federal</td><td>B</td></tr> <tr><td>State</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr><td>Local</td><td>C</td></tr> </table>	Federal	B	State	D	Local	C	Make your next car an electric vehicle (EV). Curtin has the most EVs of any electorate in WA.
Federal	B								
State	D								
Local	C								
GREENING	<p>?</p> <p><i>Data on changes to Curtin's tree canopy is unavailable, as it has not yet been released by the WA Government.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Federal</td><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td>State</td><td>B</td></tr> <tr><td>Local</td><td>B</td></tr> </table>	Federal	A	State	B	Local	B	Plant a native verge and inspire your neighbours to do the same. Curtin has hundreds of native verges, and together they link up to form nature corridors for wildlife.
Federal	A								
State	B								
Local	B								
WASTE	<p>↓ 4% ✓</p> <p><i>At this pace, we get to 49% by 2050.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Federal</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr><td>State</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr><td>Local</td><td>A</td></tr> </table>	Federal	C	State	C	Local	A	Six out of nine Curtin councils now have green FOGO bins. Make sure you're sorting your food waste properly to avoid landfill emissions.
Federal	C								
State	C								
Local	A								

MAKING NET ZERO POSSIBLE	FEDERAL	STATE	WHAT YOU CAN DO
Phase out fossil fuels	D	D	Support politicians and policies that are pushing for faster and fairer climate action.
Engage the community	C	D	
Support a just transition	C	C	
Secure the supply chain	C	C	
Foster innovation and creativity	A	C	

ELECTRICITY



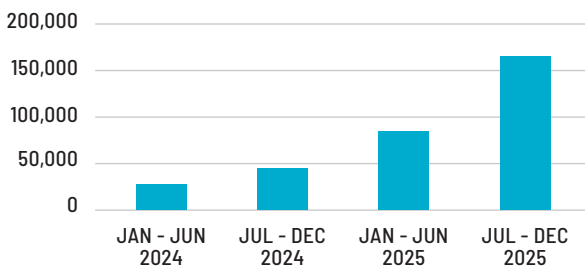
Steps to net zero electricity

- 1 Achieve closer to 100% renewable energy generation
- 2 Increase storage capacity
- 3 Upgrade the network
- 4 Manage demand with a smart, flexible grid

Household battery boom 😊

The Cheaper Home Batteries Program, which started in July 2025, doubled the number of battery installations in its first six months³, with 200,000 households, small businesses and community organisations installing batteries in Australia.⁴

AUSTRALIAN HOME BATTERY INSTALLATIONS⁵



WA renewables transition falls behind 😞

WA has the smallest share of renewable energy generation of any state, at 27%, and has less generation capacity in the pipeline.⁶ The WA Government still does not have an emissions reduction target for 2035, a renewable energy target, or a comprehensive long-term plan to transition our electricity grid, the South West Interconnected System (SWIS) to close to 100% renewables.

The WA Climate Change Bill, which was introduced in Nov 2023 and would have legislated emissions reductions for the state, lapsed at the March 2025 state election and has not been reintroduced.⁷

Local progress

There were 1,200 batteries installed in Curtin in the first six months of the rebate.⁸

At December 2025, Curtin had approximately 23,700 rooftop solar installations (residential and commercial), with 2,700 systems installed since February 2024.⁹

ROOFTOP SOLAR IN CURTIN¹⁰

POSTCODE (*PARTIAL)	HOUSEHOLD UPTAKE (DEC 25)
6015	50.5%
6014	46.5%
6029*	45.8%
6010	44.1%
6009	40.9%
6018*	40.6%
6012	40.2%
6011	37.7%
6008	37.1%
6016*	35.8%
6007*	31.0%
6019	27.9%
6017*	20.5%
Curtin	38.5%

"We've had solar panels since 2012 and a battery since 2021. Since getting solar, we generate more electricity than we use across the year, although in winter we pull from the grid. Our electricity bill was \$169 for the last 2 years, including connection fees and government rebates."

Adrian, Floreat

Federal Government progress

GRADE

B

10 actions identified
2 years ago

2 achieved
/ on track











7 partially
delivered

1 not
started

 ACTION
TAKEN

 SOME
ACTION

 NO KNOWN
ACTION

ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS
<p>1. Increase the Capacity Investment Scheme to boost renewable energy investment. In July 2025, the Capacity Investment Scheme (CIS) was expanded by 25%, to underwrite a total of 40GW of renewable energy by 2030, and support \$73 billion in clean energy investment.¹¹ It has not yet been extended past 2027, despite the Climate Change Authority's recommendation.¹²</p>	
<p>2. Ensure WA gets a fair share of Federal renewables funding. WA will receive CIS underwriting for a minimum of 2 gigawatts (GW) of renewable generation and 1.1GW of storage (out of the 40GW total).¹³ WA will also receive up to \$3 billion of the \$20 billion fund for improving electricity networks (the poles and wires).¹⁴ As of August 2025, none of the \$3 billion had been spent yet.¹⁵</p>	
<p>3. Support offshore wind. The approvals process for offshore wind is a work in progress. Licences for some stages of offshore wind are now available.¹⁶ No new significant funding commitments have been made.</p>	
<p>4. 100% renewable electricity by 2030 for Federal Government operations. The Federal Government has committed to net zero emissions and 100% renewable electricity by 2030 for its own operations.¹⁷</p>	
<p>5. Extend renewables support past 2030. Certifications and some support for large-scale renewables will continue indefinitely past the 2030 Large-scale Renewable Energy Target end-date. The scheme that provides rebates for residential rooftop solar has not been extended past 2030.¹⁸</p>	
<p>6. Support and fund batteries and storage. Since July 2025, the Cheaper Home Batteries Program provides 30% discounts on home batteries and has seen 200,000 installations in the first six months.¹⁹ An extra \$4.9 billion of funding has been added, with forecasts of 2 million home batteries by 2030.²⁰ There is no federal target for energy storage or rebates for bidirectional EV charging yet.</p>	
<p>7. Increase funding for community batteries. No new funding for community batteries has been introduced since 2022. As of March 2025, only 21 of the 400 promised batteries were in operation.²¹</p>	
<p>8. Standardise rules for distributed energy generation and demand management. Adopted in 2024, the National Consumer Energy Resources (CER) Roadmap will guide reform and coordination to improve the uptake and integration of household renewables and virtual power plants (VPPs) as we transition to a smart, flexible grid.²²</p>	
<p>9. Fund and support the adoption of demand management technology. The Government's \$30 million Grid Enhancing Technologies program provides funding for demand management and other technologies that improve electricity networks. The first round of grant funding commenced in 2025.²³</p>	
<p>10. Support the national rollout of bidirectional EV charging. In February 2025, a National Roadmap for Bidirectional EV Charging in Australia was introduced. Progress to date includes reviewing technical and regulatory frameworks, revising national standards, and starting public consultation.²⁴</p>	

State Government progress

GRADE

C

8

actions identified
2 years ago

1

achieved
/ on track

4

partially
delivered

3

not
started











ACTION
TAKEN



SOME
ACTION



NO KNOWN
ACTION

ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS
<p>1. Establish a 2030 renewable electricity target and emissions reduction target for WA. The WA Government has not established a state-wide renewable electricity target or a 2030 emissions reduction target. WA is the only state without either.²⁵</p>	
<p>2. Help the SWIS transition to close to 100% renewable energy. In 2025, the WA Government announced its SWIS Transmission Plan and \$584 million for new transmission lines.²⁶ Current planning is to support the closure of coal power by 2030 and maintain grid stability. There is no long-term renewables transition plan for the SWIS and WA has fallen behind other states.²⁷</p>	
<p>3. Commit to 100% renewable electricity by 2030 for Government operations. The WA Government has not committed to 100% renewable electricity by 2030 for its own operations.</p>	
<p>4. Require large daytime power users to install or invest in renewable energy. Large daytime power users in WA are not required to install or invest in renewable energy.</p>	
<p>5. Increase installation of community batteries. In August 2025, five new community batteries were installed around Perth. Together, they will support around 350 households (0.04% of Perth households).²⁸</p>	
<p>6. Introduce a home battery rebate scheme or interest-free loans. In July 2025, the WA Government introduced the WA Residential Battery Scheme, providing rebates and no-interest loans to eligible households. Uptake of the Scheme has been low due to restrictive conditions.²⁹</p>	
<p>7. Enable bidirectional EV charging in WA. Vehicle to Grid EV charging is being trialled as part of Project Jupiter (the SWIS's Virtual Power Plant (VPP) pilot).³⁰</p>	
<p>8. Implement network-wide demand management solutions. Project Jupiter is a \$108 million, three-year project to scale up VPPs and household renewables on the SWIS. By 2028, all new solar and battery systems should be able to participate in VPPs.³¹</p>	

Local Government progress



5 actions identified 2 years ago

7 actions newly achieved

5 actions newly commenced

5 actions not started

Local policy asks

- 1** Implement a net zero plan and emissions reduction target for council operations that sees significant reductions by 2030 and net zero by 2050.
- 2** Set a target for 100% renewable electricity supply by 2030 for all council operations.
- 3** Install renewable energy infrastructure on available council properties.
- 4** Introduce a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for 100% renewable electricity supply for major (contestable) sites, such as the WA Local Government Association (WALGA) has negotiated.
- 5** Provide public education within Council communities about renewable energy.

What is your council doing?

new action taken

action taken previously

some new action taken

some action taken previously

no known action

	1. Net zero plan and emissions reduction target	2. 100% renewable energy target	3. Solar panels	4. WALGA PPA	5. Public education
CAMBRIDGE					
CLAREMONT					
COTTESLOE					
MOSMAN PARK					
NEDLANDS					
PEPPERMINT GROVE					
PERTH					
STIRLING					
SUBIACO					

BUILDINGS



Steps to net zero buildings

Using buildings

- 1 Make buildings renewables-ready
- 2 Reduce demand through energy efficiency
- 3 Electrify everything

Constructing buildings

- 1 Use existing buildings better
- 2 Work towards zero carbon construction
- 3 Density done right

Efficient electric homes are a win-win-win! 😊

Federal government has released its own modelling showing that home electrification could save households up to \$4,300 each year,³² with additional savings from efficiency retrofits. Policies recognise the triple benefit to energy costs, health and emissions.

All electric, net zero new builds have been delayed until 2030 😞

Pausing all non-essential updates to the National Construction Code (NCC) until mid-2029 means that improvements to efficiency standards, renewables-readiness and electrification will not even be considered until 2030. By not improving standards for all the new homes being built to address the housing crisis, Australia is increasing the enormous retrofit challenge for the next decade. **Australia needs more housing fast but building houses that will be more expensive to live in is a short-term fix with long-term consequences.**

The policies that matter most, such as requiring new homes to be all electric, or mandating disclosure of energy efficiency ratings, are state responsibility. WA has not banned gas connections in new homes, introduced mandatory efficiency disclosure or set minimum efficiency standards for rentals.

Local progress

Curtin has more than 70,000 dwellings, but only 8,800 solar hot water and electric hot water heat pumps installed. 63% of Curtin households with solar panels still have gas hot water.³³

9.4% of Curtin's gas-free hot water systems have been installed since we launched our original report!

SOLAR HOT WATER IN CURTIN^{34*}

POSTCODE (**PARTIAL)	HOUSEHOLD UPTAKE (DEC 25)
6029**	22.2%
6009	18.1%
6011	17.4%
6015	17.4%
6012	17.1%
6010	17.1%
6014	16.6%
6018**	14.0%
6008	13.0%
6019	11.9%
6016**	9.9%
6017**	9.1%
6007**	8.5%
Curtin	14.5%

**Includes solar hot water and electric hot water heat pumps.*

“Our recent renovation gave us the opportunity to install an induction cooktop and electric hot water heat pump to ensure our home was completely ‘electrified’. We also prioritised energy efficiency by choosing double glazing in the new areas and plugging any gaps or holes in the old areas which has made a huge difference in temperature control. Our energy bills are met with joy now, rather than dread.”

Gemma, Shenton Park

Federal Government progress

GRADE

C

10 actions identified
2 years ago

1 achieved
/ on track





6 partially
delivered

3 not
started

 **ACTION
TAKEN**

 **SOME
ACTION**

 **NO KNOWN
ACTION**

ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS
USING BUILDINGS	
<p>1. Net zero energy use in government buildings by 2030. The Net Zero by 2030 target for the Australian Public Service does not explicitly include net zero buildings but does include minimum efficiency ratings for buildings.³⁵</p>	
<p>2. Update the National Construction Code (NCC) so that new buildings are renewables-ready, efficient and fully electric. The final 2025 update to the NCC committed to higher energy efficiency and mandatory on-site solar panels for commercial buildings.³⁶ All future updates to the NCC not essential for safety and quality have been paused from 2025 until mid-2029 to speed up housing construction.³⁷ Residential building efficiency was increased to 7 stars in 2022, but new homes are not required to be electric or renewables-ready.</p>	
<p>3. Develop a strategy to retrofit existing buildings to be electric and energy efficient. The Built Environment Sector Decarbonisation Plan (BESDP) (Sept 2025) emphasises electrification, efficiency retrofits and support for low income and rental households, but does not include any targets to measure progress.³⁸</p>	
<p>4. Develop and implement an energy efficiency ratings system for existing buildings. The Government is working on expanding the residential and commercial energy efficiency rating systems to cover existing buildings.³⁹</p>	
<p>5. Encourage states and territories to introduce mandatory disclosure of energy efficiency and minimum efficiency standards for rental properties. In December 2024, the National Home Energy Ratings Disclosure Framework Version 2 was released.⁴⁰ A similar framework for minimum efficiency standards for rental homes was expected by 2022 but is still under development.⁴¹</p>	
<p>6. Raise Minimum Energy Performance Standards for all new electrical appliances. During 2024 and 2025, new Minimum Energy Performance Standards were introduced for incandescent lights, clothes dryers, washing machines and dishwashers.⁴²</p>	
<p>7. Ban the sale and installation of new gas appliances and equipment from 2030. The Government does not support a national ban on gas connections to new homes,⁴³ and has taken no action to phase out new gas appliances.</p>	
CONSTRUCTING BUILDINGS	
<p>1. Ensure new affordable housing is net zero in energy use and has low embodied carbon. The Government's promised 55,000 new social and affordable homes⁴⁴ does not include any requirement beyond the NCC's existing energy efficiency standard.⁴⁵</p>	
<p>2. Incentivise retention, repurpose and refurbishment of existing buildings. Multiple Government policies recognise the importance of retaining and refurbishing existing buildings.⁴⁶ However, there is no comprehensive policy, action plan, or funding, beyond what was previously available for electrification and energy efficiency retrofits.</p>	
<p>3. Develop a tool for Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of new builds. An embodied carbon tool rating has been developed for commercial buildings,⁴⁷ but will not be incorporated into the NCC.⁴⁸</p>	

State Government progress

GRADE

C

10 actions identified
2 years ago

0 achieved
/ on track

5 partially
delivered

5 not
started

 **ACTION
TAKEN**

 **SOME
ACTION**

 **NO KNOWN
ACTION**

ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS
USING BUILDINGS	
<p>1. Establish a target for State Government owned or occupied buildings to be net zero in energy use by 2035.</p> <p>The WA Government's existing target to reduce Government emissions by 80% by 2030 will prompt actions such as energy efficiency upgrades, electrification and onsite renewables.⁴⁹ There is no specific target for net zero buildings.</p>	
<p>2. Protect solar access rights on future buildings.</p> <p>WA's residential design codes have solar access rights that restrict overall shading from adjoining properties, dependent on zoning.⁵⁰ There is no specific mention of preserving solar access for solar panels.</p>	
<p>3. From 2025, require all new buildings to be renewables ready, fully electric, and best practice energy efficiency.</p> <p>In 2025, WA adopted the 2022 NCC's minimum 7 star efficiency rating for new homes, and provision for EV charging-capability in commercial buildings.⁵¹ Premier Cook has ruled out banning gas connections for new homes.⁵²</p>	
<p>4. Mandate disclosure of a building's energy efficiency and 12 months of energy use data at sale or lease of all building types.</p> <p>The WA Government has no plans to introduce mandatory disclosure of residential energy efficiency or energy use data.</p>	
<p>5. Set minimum energy efficiency standards for rental properties.</p> <p>The WA Government has no plans to introduce minimum energy efficiency standards for rental homes.</p>	
<p>6. Develop a strategy to electrify existing buildings.</p> <p>The WA Government has no comprehensive strategy to electrify existing homes. Gas disconnection and abolishment fees still exist.⁵³</p>	
CONSTRUCTING BUILDINGS	
<p>1. Encourage retention, repurpose and refurbishment of existing buildings.</p> <p>The only policy support in WA for building retention and refurbishment appears to be for heritage-listed buildings. Single residential homes do not require approval to be demolished, unlike several other states.</p>	
<p>2. Prioritise mid-density development near public transport routes and amenities.</p> <p>In November 2025, the WA Government announced expanded high-density zones around 10 train stations, of which 4 are in Curtin.⁵⁴ An 800m radius around these stations is now without height and density limits, overrides local council planning policies, and is beyond easy walking distance to stations.</p>	
<p>3. Update planning laws and R-codes to improve the sustainability and liveability of low, mid, and high-density residential buildings.</p> <p>The R-Codes were updated in 2024 with minor improvements to mid-density sustainability, but significant proposed improvements were abandoned.⁵⁵ Lack of progress in electrification of strata titled residential buildings continues to impact liveability and affordability.</p>	
<p>4. Strengthen rights and processes for community and local council involvement in planning decisions to help maintain local character and liveability.</p> <p>State planning controls are being applied to further override community and council influence in planning decisions. Curtin councils and constituents have expressed deep concern that existing planning and consultation are being abandoned, exposing most of some Curtin suburbs to unlimited high-density infill.</p>	

Local Government progress

GRADE
C

7 actions identified 2 years ago

4 actions newly achieved

9 actions newly commenced

20 actions not started

Local policy asks

Using buildings


- 1 Electrify and improve the energy efficiency of all council owned and operated buildings by 2035.
- 2 Upgrade any council-owned street lighting to efficient LED lights by 2030.
- 3 Where possible, require all new buildings to achieve net zero in energy use from 2025.
- 4 Explore ways to encourage light-coloured roofs.


Constructing buildings


- 1 Encourage use of existing dwellings as primary residences. Explore limiting short stay rentals.
- 2 Work with the State Government to increase sustainable and liveable mid-density development.
- 3 Provide free and accessible public education about net zero buildings, including energy efficiency, electrification and retrofitting existing homes.


What is your council doing?
































































 new action taken

 action taken previously

 some new action taken

 some action taken previously

 no known action

	1. Upgrade council buildings	2. LED street lighting	3. Net zero new builds	4. Light roofs	5. Short stay	6. Mid-density	7. Public education
CAMBRIDGE							
CLAREMONT							
COTTESLOE							
MOSMAN PARK							
NEDLANDS							
PEPPERMINT GROVE							
PERTH							
STIRLING							
SUBIACO							

TRANSPORT



Steps to net zero transport

Reducing car dependency

- 1 Reduce the need to travel
- 2 Stop expanding roads in congested urban areas
- 3 Increase walking and cycling
- 4 Increase public transport

Switching our vehicles

- 1 100% zero emissions light vehicle sales by 2035
- 2 Decarbonise freight and public transport
- 3 Establish an integrated EV charging network

EV sales continue to rise 😊

While hybrid vehicles continue to outpace battery electric vehicles, overall electrified vehicle sales are increasing. In 2025, battery EVs accounted for 8.3% of nationwide sales, up from 7.5% in 2023. In the same period, combined EV and hybrid sales increased from 17% to 29%.⁵⁶

Neither the Federal nor WA Governments have committed to 100% EV sales by 2035 😞

Given vehicle lifespans, this target is required to fully electrify the national fleet by 2050.

The ACT has committed to close to 100% EV sales by 2035 and is exploring options to prevent the sale of fossil fuel cars past this date.⁵⁷

Baby steps on active transport 😊

In 2024 the Federal Government introduced a new National Active Transport Fund to help fund walking and cycling infrastructure. **Cottesloe's Marine Parade Shared Path, and Subiaco's Salvado Rd Shared Path have received \$4.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.**⁵⁸ Ninety-six percent of the Fund's \$100 million was allocated in the first year, and no additional funding has yet been announced.⁵⁹

Local progress

As of January 2025, Curtin had more than double the WA average of registered battery EVs. 6009 (Crawley, Dalkeith and Nedlands) is the top postcode for percentage of EV ownership in WA.⁶⁰

Curtin has over 3,500 electric vehicles, the most of any electorate in WA and is in the Top 10 of all electorates in Australia.⁶¹

BATTERY EVS IN CURTIN⁶²

POSTCODE (*PARTIAL)	EV REGISTRATION (JAN 25)
6009	4.4%
6017*	4.0%
6015	3.7%
6011	3.7%
6010	3.5%
6008	3.4%
6007*	3.3%
6014	3.0%
6012	2.9%
6016*	2.8%
6029*	2.5%
6018*	2.5%
6019	2.1%
Curtin	3.1%
WA	1.4%

"We have driven our Tesla model Y from Perth to Sydney 3 times since 2023. Charging along the route has improved significantly and we now do it in 5 days – the limit being how far I can drive, not the car! We take my wife's BYD Dolphin camping. Its Vehicle-to-Load function means we run lights and an induction cooktop off the car battery."

Chris, West Leederville

Federal Government progress

GRADE
B

9 actions identified
2 years ago

1 achieved
/ on track







7 partially
delivered

1 not
started

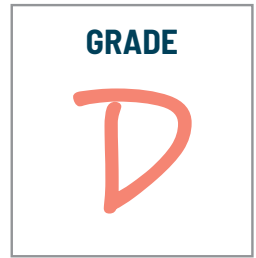
 ACTION
TAKEN

 SOME
ACTION

 NO KNOWN
ACTION

ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS
REDUCE CAR DEPENDENCY	
<p>1. Deliver a national transport decarbonisation strategy which prioritises active and public transport in urban areas, including targets and funding.</p> <p>In September 2025, the Government released the Transport and Infrastructure Net Zero Roadmap and Action Plan.⁶³ The Plan focuses on reducing travel needs and shifting transport modes, as well as switching vehicles and fuels. It does not include targets for active or public transport. Minor additional funding for active transport was announced in 2024.⁶⁴</p>	
TRANSITION TO 100% ZERO EMISSION VEHICLES (ZEV)	
<p>1. Legislate a target of 100% ZEV new light vehicles sales by 2035.</p> <p>Australia does not have any target or timeline for 100% ZEV new light vehicle sales.</p>	
<p>2. Legislate a national Fuel Efficiency Standard for light vehicles that meets international best practice.</p> <p>On 1 January 2025, Australia's New Vehicle Efficiency Standard (NVES) came into effect on all new light vehicle sales.⁶⁵ Despite starting from behind, Australia's standards should be roughly consistent with the EU before the end of the decade.⁶⁶</p>	
<p>3. Develop a nationally consistent road user charge scheme to address decreasing revenue from petrol tax excise.</p> <p>In 2025, the Federal Government said a road user charge scheme is a priority tax reform and is working with states and territories on policy options.⁶⁷</p>	
<p>4. Remove taxes and tariffs on EVs until EVs reach price parity with fossil fuel vehicles.</p> <p>In 2022, the Federal Electric Car Discount waived import tariffs and fringe benefits tax on EVs under the luxury car tax threshold.⁶⁸ No changes have been made since.</p>	
<p>5. Bring forward the upgrade of noxious vehicle emissions standards to Euro 6 by 2025 and work towards Euro 7 by 2030.</p> <p>Euro 6d noxious emissions standards came into effect for new light vehicle models in December 2025. Existing lines will need to comply with Euro 6 by 1 July 2028.⁶⁹ No commitment to Euro 7 appears to have yet been made.</p>	
<p>6. Commit to 80% ZEV government fleet purchases by 2025, and 100% by 2030.</p> <p>In 2023, the Government set a target of 75% low emissions vehicles by 2025 for its own fleet. There is no 2030 target.⁷⁰ In 2025, the Government achieved 76% low emissions vehicles.⁷¹</p>	
<p>7. Develop a strategy to decarbonise freight with targets and timelines.</p> <p>The Transport Net Zero Roadmap also includes freight, rail and heavy vehicle decarbonisation, focusing on electrification and low carbon liquid fuels. No specific targets or timelines are included.⁷²</p>	
<p>8. Increase the truck width limit in Australia from 2.5m to 2.6m to allow cheaper import of zero-emissions heavy vehicles used overseas.</p> <p>In October 2023, the Government increased the truck width limit from 2.5m to 2.55m,⁷³ but has not extended this to 2.6m, which would allow additional low emissions refrigerated trucks to be imported.</p>	

State Government progress



9 actions identified
2 years ago

0 achieved
/ on track

3 partially
delivered

6 not
started

**ACTION
TAKEN**

**SOME
ACTION**

**NO KNOWN
ACTION**

ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS
REDUCE CAR DEPENDENCY	
<p>1. Deliver a state transport decarbonisation strategy which prioritises active and public transport, with targets and funding, and integrates urban planning.</p> <p>WA's Sectoral Emissions Reduction Strategy (SERS), released December 2023, devotes 3 pages to transport.⁷⁴ Whilst active and public transport are mentioned, they are not prioritised or covered by any of the new initiatives. No targets or timelines are included. There is no mention of integration with urban planning.</p>	
<p>2. Develop a mid-tier transport network (e.g. trackless trams) for Perth.</p> <p>The WA Government has no plans for a mid-tier transport network in Perth. METRONET has abandoned and archived online mentions of light rail planning.⁷⁵ Stirling's proposed trackless tram for Scarborough Beach Rd does not have State Government support.⁷⁶</p>	
TRANSITION TO 100% ZERO EMISSION VEHICLES (ZEV)	
<p>1. Set a state target of 100% ZEV light vehicle sales by 2035.</p> <p>WA does not have any target for 100% ZEV light vehicle sales. WA's Transport SERS only models nearing 100% ZEV light vehicle sales by 2050.⁷⁷</p>	
<p>2. Develop a plan to reduce urban air pollution in WA.</p> <p>The Perth Air Quality Management Plan was released in 2000 and has not been updated since.⁷⁸ There is no plan to reduce urban air pollution across WA.</p>	
<p>3. Reform all vehicle pricing to support EV uptake, including a shift to emissions-based vehicle registration fees, and stamp duty exemptions for EVs.</p> <p>WA's vehicle registration fees are based on vehicle mass and there are currently no discounts for EVs.⁷⁹ The State's ZEV rebate of \$3,500 ended in May 2025.⁸⁰</p>	
<p>4. Introduce a regular, mandatory smog test to identify vehicles that produce excessive emissions and need repair.</p> <p>WA has no plans to introduce a mandatory smog test.</p>	
<p>5. Commit to 80% ZEV for all government fleet purchases by 2025, and 100% of purchases by 2030.</p> <p>The Transport SERS saw an increase of the WA Government's EV fleet target from 25% to 50% by 2025.⁸¹ There is no 2030 target.</p>	
<p>6. Electrify all public transport in urban areas by 2035 and rural public transport (e.g. school bus services) by 2040.</p> <p>From mid-2025, the WA Government will purchase only electric buses and progressively electrify the public bus fleet, although no timeline has been declared. \$435 million in state funding has been provided, along with a commitment to locally manufacture 130 electric buses.⁸² As of 2024-25, 2% of Transperth's buses were electric.⁸³ There are also plans for an electric ferry network.⁸⁴</p>	
<p>7. Coordinate the establishment of a state-wide EV charging network and ensure that buildings and the electricity grid are EV-ready. Plan for future rollout of V2G charging.</p> <p>The WA Government has spent \$22.9 million building the state's EV charging network - 110 charging stations at 49 locations, from Kununurra to the Nullabor.⁸⁵ The Transport SERS commits to developing a strategy for future EV charging infrastructure.⁸⁶ V2G appears to still be at the trial stage in WA.⁸⁷</p>	

Local Government progress

GRADE






C









































































- 8** actions identified 2 years ago
- 3** actions newly achieved
- 7** actions newly commenced
- 27** actions not started

Local policy asks

- 1** Transition council fleet to 100% ZEVs, including waste trucks.
- 2** Increase active and public transport trips through connected, dense planning approaches and infrastructure that makes walking and cycling safer and easier.
- 3** Support development of a mid-tier transit network.
- 4** Review parking management to prioritise active and public transport use and reduce car dependency.
- 5** Provide or trial public hire of micro mobility, such as e-bikes and e-scooters.
- 6** Develop a plan to reduce local air pollution.
- 7** Install EV charging on council land (including street parking and car parks). Work with State government and businesses to rollout a local charging network.
- 8** Provide public education to support active and public transport use.

What is your council doing?

-  new action taken
-  action taken previously
-  some new action taken
-  some action taken previously
-  no known action

	1. 100% ZEV fleet	2. Active & public transport plan	3. Mid-tier transit	4. Parking management	5. E-micro mobility hire	6. Air pollution plan	7. EV charging	8. Public education
CAMBRIDGE								
CLAREMONT								
COTTESLOE								
MOSMAN PARK								
NEDLANDS								
PEPPERMINT GROVE								
PERTH								
STIRLING								
SUBIACO								

GREENING



Steps to urban greening

- 1 Protect existing vegetation
- 2 Plant more plants
- 3 Plant different plants
- 4 Plant in the right place

National nature law reform 😊

After much delay, the Federal Government passed reforms to Australia's nature laws in November 2025. The laws are not perfect, but they are a significant step forward for environmental protection. The reforms include better provision for conserving urban biodiversity through bioregional planning.

State reluctantly grants private tree protections 🙄

In Curtin's Pathway to Net Zero, we spotlighted the City of Nedlands' attempt to change its local planning law to require development approval to remove large trees on private land. The required Ministerial approval was not given, leaving local governments to find alternative options, such as the Model Tree Retention Policy developed by WA's Local Government Association (WALGA).⁸⁸

In July 2025, a State Administrative Tribunal decision tested Cambridge's adoption of WALGA's policy and confirmed that removal of mature trees counts as development, so may be subject to development approval.⁸⁹ This decision by the courts opens the way for more local councils to adopt WALGA's policy and implement private tree protections, despite the WA Government's attempt to prevent this.

In January 2026, the State Government released Perth's first Urban Greening Strategy. Whilst it has several good features, including a 30% canopy cover target by 2040 and a commitment to plant one million trees by 2035, tree protections on private land are still conspicuously absent, showing the State Government still has no desire to help councils in this area.

Local progress

Cambridge, Nedlands and Peppermint Grove have adopted WALGA's Tree Retention Policy. Subiaco has adopted a different policy to encourage tree retention.

CURTIN'S TREE CANOPY*

COUNCIL (**PARTIAL)	CANOPY COVER 2024
Cambridge	21%
Claremont	21%
Cottesloe	15%
Mosman Park	17%
Nedlands	21%
Peppermint Grove	22%
Perth**	18%
Stirling**	13%
Subiaco	23%
Perth Metro	22%

**Changes to the State's data collection methods mean that 2024's figures cannot be compared to 2020's (as shown in Curtin's Pathway to Net Zero Report).⁹⁰*

"I've extended our garden through the fence and onto our verge to create a bigger area for diverse native planting, mostly local or WA species, which give us lovely colour and cooling and attract honey eaters, wattle birds, Carnabys, bobtails, bees and butterflies. It makes sitting outside such a pleasure!"

Fiona, Mt Claremont

Federal Government progress

GRADE
A

8 actions identified
2 years ago

5 achieved
/ on track








1 partially
delivered

2 not
started

 **ACTION
TAKEN**

 **SOME
ACTION**

 **NO KNOWN
ACTION**

ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS
1. Reform the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act to:	
<p>a) Use a regional ecosystem approach to address cumulative effects of small actions. EPBC reforms finally passed in November 2025.⁹¹ Bioregional planning will be implemented as part of the reform, and will specify development zones, conservation zones, and bioregional restoration measures.⁹² Fossil fuel projects have been excluded from fast-track approval pathways.⁹³ Bioregional plans will be possible for urban development areas.⁹⁴</p>	
<p>b) Implement a legally binding 'nature positive' approach to development. The final reforms do not mention 'nature positive' but there are more stringent requirements for project approvals than previously. The Minister may only approve projects that a) comply with forthcoming National Environmental Standards; b) avoid 'unacceptable impacts'; and c) only use offsets for 'residual significant impacts' if these can be shown to achieve a 'net gain'.⁹⁵</p>	
<p>c) Make all Government data about environmental conservation easily publicly accessible. The reforms include provision for a new body, Environment Information Australia, to collate and provide environmental data, including threatened species data, to the public.⁹⁶ The Environment Information Australia Portal is currently available online and includes access to a range of databases.⁹⁷</p>	
<p>d) Facilitate payments to private landholders for protecting threatened species and ecosystems on their land. The Nature Repair Act 2023 set up the legislative framework for a voluntary national market in biodiversity certificates (the nature equivalent of a carbon credit).⁹⁸ The EPBC reforms allow biodiversity certificates to be used for environmental offsetting in certain cases.⁹⁹ To date, only one project has been registered with the market.¹⁰⁰</p>	
<p>2. Undertake a national review of the interaction of national and state biodiversity conservation laws, including their impact on urban biodiversity. No such national review has been announced. The EPBC reforms will require new bilateral agreements to meet certain requirements, such as compliance with NES.</p>	
<p>3. Develop a national urban greening strategy that:</p>	
<p>a) Defines how urban areas will contribute (including financially) to the national nature protection target of 30% of lands and waters by 2030. There is no national policy that defines how urban areas will contribute to the national nature protection target of 30% by 2030.</p>	
<p>b) Aims to improve all co-benefits of urban greening and coordinate nationally-consistent urban greening policies. There is no national urban greening strategy, nor other policy that aims to coordinate nationally consistent urban greening policies. 2024's National Urban Policy prioritises sustainability and mentions green corridors and social access to nature. It does not include any targets, standards or coordination for private tree protections, canopy cover or diversity.¹⁰¹</p>	
<p>c) Recognises the health benefits of urban vegetation, and is integrated with public health, active transport and urban planning policies. The new National Urban Policy recognises the social, health and wellbeing impacts of urban greening, and its intersection with active transport and denser development.¹⁰² It encourages integrated urban planning and commits the Federal Government to work cooperatively with states and territories, and across its own departments, to implement the policy.¹⁰³</p>	

State Government progress

GRADE
B

9 actions identified
2 years ago

2 achieved
/ on track

5 partially
delivered

2 not
started

 **ACTION
TAKEN**

 **SOME
ACTION**

 **NO KNOWN
ACTION**

ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS
<p>1. Strengthen requirements to increase urban and private green space and preserve existing canopy.</p> <p>In January 2026, the WA Government released the first Perth and Peel Urban Greening Strategy (PPUGS) which includes commitments to increase tree canopy, tree planting and associated grant funding, but does not mention stronger protections for public or private green space.¹⁰⁴</p>	
<p>2. Permit councils to introduce blanket tree protections to protect tree canopy on private land.</p> <p>In February 2024, the WA Government rejected the proposal by the City of Nedlands to require development approval to remove large trees on private land.¹⁰⁵ In July 2025, a separate decision by the State courts ruled that removal of mature trees on private property may be classed as development, thus opening the door for local governments to require development approval.¹⁰⁶</p>	
<p>3. Work with local governments to create local planning strategies that avoid development of significant conservation areas. Provide existing conservation data to the public.</p> <p>Limited data about threatened species and ecosystems is available to the public,¹⁰⁷ but access to the full data requires application to the Department.¹⁰⁸</p>	
<p>4. Require WA's urban development planning to meet national conservation targets.</p> <p>There is no requirement for WA's urban development to meet national conservation targets.</p>	
<p>5. Support local governments to create urban forest strategies which include private land.</p> <p>PPUGS includes a commitment to 'Support local governments to develop and implement local urban greening and biodiversity strategies' (p26). The inclusion of private land is not specified, although the accompanying Action Plan is yet to be released.¹⁰⁹</p>	
<p>6. Incentivise local councils to set an urban canopy target, including covering private land, requiring increases up to 30% and no net loss thereafter as a minimum.</p> <p>PPUGS does not specifically call for local councils to set urban canopy targets or require 'no net loss'.¹¹⁰ The Urban Greening Grant Program provides state funding to Perth and Peel LGAs to support planting.¹¹¹</p>	
<p>7. Set canopy targets for State-owned land in urban areas, and for the whole Perth Metropolitan region.</p> <p>The Perth and Peel Urban Greening Strategy sets an urban canopy cover target of 30% by 2040. There is also a target for 10% by 2040 low-level vegetation cover.¹¹² There is no target for state-owned land, but increasing planting on public land is a focus of the policy.</p>	
<p>8. Strengthen requirements in the R-codes and Liveable Neighbourhoods to preserve and create more green space in low, medium and high-density urban planning.</p> <p>In 2024, amendments to the R-Codes introduced minor improvements for mid-density green space, but abandoned significant improvements at the last minute.¹¹³ Liveable Neighbourhoods is currently under review.</p>	
<p>9. Create a landscape-scale green corridors plan across all urban areas to support biodiversity and active travel.</p> <p>No green corridors plan presently exists. PPUGS mentions green corridors as examples of urban greening, but no commitment to a specific green corridors plan.¹¹⁴</p>	

Local Government progress

GRADE
B

8 actions identified 2 years ago **9** actions newly achieved **9** actions newly commenced **17** actions not started

Local policy asks

- 1 Protect existing trees and increase tree planting on Council land.
- 2 Develop and implement an urban forest strategy to increase urban greening on public and private land and all associated co-benefits.
- 3 Implement blanket tree protections for existing trees on private land (pending State approval).
- 4 Set a canopy cover target in line with 30% by 2040, and work towards achieving and maintaining this.
- 5 Disclose current understory cover and set targets to increase shrubs (0.5 – 3m).
- 6 Maximise planting of diverse, endemic (local) native trees and shrubs on council land.
- 7 Plan and implement green corridors for biodiversity and active travel. Corridors should have a canopy cover target of >50% and dense understory planting.
- 8 Implement a native verge policy that encourages replacement of lawn verges by waiving applications and fees and subsidising plants for residents.

What is your council doing?

new action taken action taken previously some new action taken some action taken previously no known action

	1. Council trees	2. Urban forest strategy	3. Private tree protections	4. Canopy cover target	5. Understory target	6. Native plant diversity	7. Green corridors	8. Native verges
CAMBRIDGE								
CLAREMONT								
COTTESLOE								
MOSMAN PARK								
NEDLANDS								
PEPPERMINT GROVE								
PERTH								
STIRLING								
SUBIACO								

WASTE



Steps to net zero waste

- 1 Reduce waste production
- 2 Recover and recycle the rest

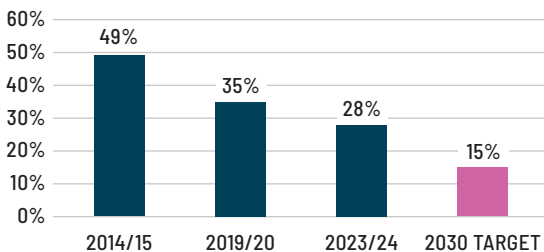
Most Councils in Curtin have FOGO 😊

Most Curtin councils now provide Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) collection for houses. Some also provide FOGO to apartments and businesses. FOGO is expected in Claremont during 2026.

Across Perth, councils with FOGO bins have increased recovery rates (diversion from landfill) to an average of 69%.¹¹⁵

In general, less of metropolitan Perth's waste is being sent to landfill, although the biggest decreases are due to demolition waste being used for road construction.¹¹⁶ We are on track to meet the 2030 target of 15% waste to landfill.¹¹⁷

PERTH & PEEL WASTE TO LANDFILL¹¹⁸



Still waiting on National Packaging Reform 😞

In June 2023, Australia's Environment Ministers agreed to implement mandatory packaging rules for the first time.¹¹⁹ The options released for consultation in late 2024 included mandatory requirements for packaging and an Extended Producer Responsibility Scheme (EPRS). If fully implemented, this would be a significant improvement to packaging sustainability, although commitments to reduce overall packaging volumes, and virgin fossil fuel plastic packaging were absent.

No update on packaging reform has been announced since the 2025 election, beyond the Minister's comment that it is underway.

Local progress

Curtin Net Zero's Waste Working Group ran a petition to reduce plastic use in packaging reform. The 13,700 signatures were included in Curtin's submission to the Federal Government's consultation on the proposed reforms.

Curtin councils with FOGO collection:

FEB 2024 44%

FEB 2026 67%

DOES YOUR COUNCIL HAVE FOGO?

COUNCIL (*PARTIAL)	STATUS (FEB 2026)
Cambridge	✓
Claremont	✗
Cottesloe	✓
Mosman Park	✓
Nedlands	✓
Peppermint Grove	✓
Perth	✗
Stirling	✗
Subiaco	✓

“Our family was very excited when FOGO collections started in May 2023. Our home compost bin wasn't sufficient for our needs, and the new weekly collection of the FOGO bin solved that problem. With less ending up in our red bin, we switched to a smaller red bin. That one is collected every fortnight and is usually less than half full – for a household of four.”

Eveline, Subiaco

Federal Government progress

GRADE

C

10 actions identified
2 years ago

0 achieved
/ on track

5 partially
delivered

5 not
started

**ACTION
TAKEN**

**SOME
ACTION**

**NO KNOWN
ACTION**

ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS
<p>1. Sign the Global Plastics Treaty in 2024 and strengthen treaty commitments to reduce plastic production.</p> <p>In 2024 and 2025, international negotiations on the Global Plastics Treaty failed to reach an agreement. Some nations disagree over reducing plastic production.¹²⁰ Australia has supported a reduction in plastic production in negotiations.¹²¹</p>	
<p>2. Develop and implement a national strategy to reduce Australia's use of virgin fossil fuel plastic.</p> <p>Australia does not have a national strategy focused on reducing virgin fossil fuel plastic use. The Circular Economy Framework (CEF), released December 2024, does include an overarching goal to double circularity (reuse, repair and recycle) by 2035, but makes no clear commitments to achieve this.¹²²</p>	
<p>3. Implement mandatory national packaging regulations. Extend the current 2025 targets to 2030.</p> <p>Reforms to national packaging regulation are still in progress.¹²³ Three of the 2025 packaging targets have been extended to 2030 and the fourth to 2035.¹²⁴</p>	
<p>4. Commit to reducing overall volumes of plastic packaging. Identify additional unnecessary uses of plastic packaging that can be banned.</p> <p>Proposed packaging reforms do not commit to reducing plastic packaging use. A National Roadmap has been announced to harmonise and coordinate single use plastic bans across jurisdictions.¹²⁵</p>	
<p>5. Introduce policy and regulation to reduce food waste all along the supply chain.</p> <p>Several separate federal policies aim to reduce food and agri-waste, but none of our recommendations have been fully implemented.¹²⁶ National rollout of metropolitan FOGO is underway, but not federally-led.¹²⁷</p>	
<p>6. Introduce mandatory product stewardship schemes for consumer goods.</p> <p>The only mandatory product stewardship scheme is for used motor oil recycling (established in 2001).¹²⁸</p>	
<p>7. Introduce 'right to repair' legislation in line with international best practice.</p> <p>The only 'right to repair' legislation in Australia was introduced in 2021 for motor vehicles.¹²⁹</p>	
<p>8. Legislate the existing national waste recovery targets.</p> <p>The waste targets have not been legislated.</p>	
<p>9. Support states to mandate recovery obligations for commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition waste.</p> <p>Federal funding is provided to improve recycling facilities.¹³⁰ No push for mandatory recovery obligations for non-residential waste has been identified, although policy supports increased recovery rates.</p>	
<p>10. Set nationally consistent standards for recycling collection and labelling.</p> <p>The National Kerbside Collections Roadmap (2024) intends to harmonise kerbside recycling across Australia.¹³¹ Mandatory recycling labelling is being considered as part of the packaging reforms.¹³²</p>	

State Government progress

GRADE

C

10 actions identified
2 years ago

0 achieved
/ on track

6 partially
delivered

4 not
started

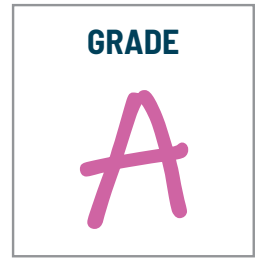
 ACTION
TAKEN

 SOME
ACTION

 NO KNOWN
ACTION

ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS
<p>1. Develop a strategy and targets to reduce waste from State Government operations and support local governments to do the same.</p> <p>WA is currently reviewing its Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030, which includes statewide waste reduction targets.¹³³ The proposed draft restates an intention for Government to ‘lead by example’ in reducing waste, although no targets for Government operations could be identified.¹³⁴ Since 2019, the WA Government has required Perth’s councils to develop local waste strategies.¹³⁵</p>	
<p>2. Legislate current state waste reduction and recovery targets.</p> <p>WA’s waste reduction and recovery targets have not been legislated.</p>	
<p>3. Develop and implement a long-term strategy to reduce virgin fossil fuel plastic use.</p> <p>Neither the existing nor draft Waste Strategy mentions reducing virgin plastics.¹³⁶ WA’s Plan for Plastics (2021) covers only single use plastics, not virgin fossil fuel plastic use overall.¹³⁷</p>	
<p>4. Work with the Federal Government to implement robust mandatory packaging rules that decrease the overall amount of packaging used in Australia.</p> <p>WA is supporting work on national packaging reform to reduce harmful chemicals, such as PFAS.¹³⁸ No support to reduce overall amounts of packaging has been identified.</p>	
<p>5. Extend current plastics bans by identifying additional unnecessary plastics. Advocate for these bans to be adopted nationally.</p> <p>WA’s last legislated single use plastic ban came into effect in July 2025. In December 2024, WA agreed to the National Roadmap to harmonise existing plastic bans.¹³⁹ To date, WA has not announced any plans to restrict additional unnecessary plastics.</p>	
<p>6. Implement a state food waste strategy which includes policies to reduce food waste generation in households and businesses.</p> <p>Food waste is addressed under WA’s Waste Strategy;¹⁴⁰ the current draft prioritises improving FOGO recovery.¹⁴¹ Clear policies to reduce food waste generation were not identified.</p>	
<p>7. Extend the rollout of FOGO bins statewide by 2030.</p> <p>Failure to meet the 2025 target for FOGO in Perth and Peel has resulted in its extension to 2030.¹⁴² There is no statewide target for FOGO rollout.</p>	
<p>8. Mandate waste recovery responsibilities for commercial and industrial (C+I) and construction and demolition (C+D) waste.</p> <p>Waste recovery is not mandatory for C+I or C+D waste.</p>	
<p>9. Fund local recycling facilities to process different materials that currently cannot be recycled, including soft plastics.</p> <p>In 2023-24, WA provided funding for recovery facilities for e-waste, food, textiles and C+D waste, but not soft plastics.¹⁴³</p>	
<p>10. Fund and support the installation of biodigesters (anaerobic digesters) to process organic waste and produce biogas for energy.</p> <p>WA does not have dedicated funding for biodigesters. In 2025, the State committed \$1.2 million to develop a Biofuels strategy, which is expected to include organic waste.¹⁴⁴</p>	

Local Government progress



6 actions identified 2 years ago

12 actions newly achieved

6 actions newly commenced

6 actions not started

Local policy asks

- 1 Develop a strategy to reduce waste from council operations, including procurement processes.
All metropolitan councils have some form of waste management plan as required by the State Government. These were not identified in the previous report, so this update rectifies this.
- 2 Rollout FOGO to all houses by 2025.
- 3 Rollout FOGO to all apartments by 2030.
- 4 Rollout FOGO to businesses by 2030, if commercial waste recovery is provided.
- 5 Provide recovery and recycling facilities for materials not handled by kerbside collection.
- 6 Provide public education to reduce waste production and recycle correctly.

Most Western Suburbs councils are members of the Western Metropolitan Regional Council (WMRC). Its West Metro Recycling Centre is a drop off centre for household waste and unusual items that cannot be put in kerbside bins. WMRC also runs community education programs.

What is your council doing?

new action taken
 action taken previously
 some new action taken
 some action taken previously
 no known action

	WMRC member	1. Council waste strategy	2. FOGO houses	3. FOGO apartments	4. FOGO businesses	5. Recovery for unusual materials	6. Public education
CAMBRIDGE							
CLAREMONT							
COTTESLOE							
MOSMAN PARK							
NEDLANDS							
PEPPERMINT GROVE							
PERTH							
STIRLING							
SUBIACO							

MAKING NET ZERO POSSIBLE



ACTION TAKEN



SOME ACTION



NO KNOWN ACTION

Phase out fossil fuels

GRADE

Federal	State
D	D





ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS	
<p>1. Stop approving new fossil fuel projects, extensions and exploration permits.</p> <p>The Albanese Government approved twenty-seven new or expanded fossil fuel projects in its first term.¹⁴⁵ This term, another seven have been approved. The biggest was Woodside's North West Shelf (NWS) extension in WA and the most recent was a coal mine expansion in January 2026.¹⁴⁶</p> <p>The WA Government also continues to approve new and expanded fossil fuel projects, including extending Woodside's NWS gas project until 2070.¹⁴⁷ Over its lifetime, the NWS will produce more than 4 billion tonnes of CO₂.¹⁴⁸ In January 2026, Black Mountain's Kimberley fracking project was approved by WA's Environment Protection Agency.¹⁴⁹</p>		
<p>2. Set timelines for transitioning away from fossil fuel technologies.</p> <p>The Federal Government has a target of 82% renewable electricity by 2030.¹⁵⁰ Australia's Net Zero Plan includes modelling for sector decarbonisation.¹⁵¹ Timelines for phasing out specific fossil fuel technologies have not been introduced.</p> <p>The WA Government plans to close state-owned coal power plants by 2030¹⁵², but has no timeline to phase out gas turbines or privately-owned coal from electricity generation. There are no timelines for transitioning away from fossil fuels in other sectors.</p>		
<p>3. Redirect fossil fuel funding towards climate solutions.</p> <p>The Federal Government is estimated to provide over \$12 billion in tax breaks for fossil fuels each year.¹⁵³ The largest of these is the diesel Fuel Tax Credits Scheme, which costs about \$11 billion annually, and subsidises diesel used off-road, predominantly in the mining industry.¹⁵⁴ Subsidies for renewable energy are increasing but do not appear to be diverted from fossil fuels.</p> <p>An exact figure for the WA Government's total fossil fuel assistance measures is not publicly available. Since 2022, the Government has committed more than \$308 million to Griffin Coal – the insolvent Indian-owned coal miner that supplies Collie's privately-owned Bluewaters Power Station. In January 2026, support was extended for five more years, raising concerns about the pace of renewables rollout.¹⁵⁵</p>		

Engage the community

GRADE

Federal	State
C	D

ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS	
<p>1. Engage in fair, transparent and inclusive decision-making processes.</p> <p>In 2024, the Federal Government released National Guidelines for Community Engagement and Benefits for Electricity Transmission Projects to improve developers' community engagement processes and increase local benefits.¹⁵⁶ A Developer Rating Scheme to assist landholders and communities is also in progress.¹⁵⁷</p> <p>The WA Government has faced significant community backlash over a range of planning and development decisions recently. Within Curtin, the expanded high-density zones around train stations and the Matilda Bay ferry terminal are examples of State decisions made with limited consultation, in the face of strong community opposition.¹⁵⁸ In September 2025, it introduced the State Development Bill, which will fast-track approvals for major projects by granting the Premier additional powers to bypass environmental and community concerns.¹⁵⁹</p>		







Ensure a just transition	GRADE	Federal	State
		C	C
ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS		
<p>1. Commit to a just transition as a principle of all climate-related policies.</p> <p>In 2024, the Federal Government established the Net Zero Economy Authority (NZEa) to support First Nations people, workers, industries and regional communities benefit from the transition.¹⁶⁰</p> <p>The WA Government is supporting a Just Transition in Collie as the town exits coal by 2030. A \$547.4 million Transition Package will help the local economy diversify and workers retrain and find new employment.¹⁶¹ SERS makes no commitments to transition other fossil fuel workers or industries, despite stating support for a Just Transition.¹⁶²</p>			
<p>2. Address relevant social and economic inequalities through climate solutions.</p> <p>The Federal Government has several policies which assist vulnerable groups, including the First Nations Clean Energy Strategy,¹⁶³ and the Social Housing Energy Performance Initiative.¹⁶⁴ The National Health and Climate Strategy (NHACS) recognises that those with underlying health concerns are much more vulnerable to extreme weather impacts of climate change.¹⁶⁵ The vulnerabilities identified in the National Climate Risk Assessment (2025)¹⁶⁶ and National Adaptation Plan (2025)¹⁶⁷ are inadequately addressed by current policies.</p> <p>The WA Government's Climate Adaptation Strategy (2023) prioritises supporting Indigenous people, although makes minimal recognition of other inequalities of climate impacts.¹⁶⁸ No promised sector adaptation plans have yet been delivered.¹⁶⁹ The only commitments identified to address inequalities in the SERS are improvements to social housing, and providing renewable energy to regional and remote communities, which are mostly Indigenous.¹⁷⁰</p>			

Secure the supply chain	GRADE	Federal	State
		C	C
ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS		
<p>1. Develop plans to secure the investment, materials and skills needed to reach net zero.</p> <p>The Federal Government's \$22.7 billion Future Made in Australia (FMIA) plan (2024) is the flagship policy to boost Australia's clean industry and manufacturing capabilities, increase critical minerals and hydrogen, and secure private investment.¹⁷¹ A National Energy Workforce Strategy is being developed,¹⁷² along with a range of other supporting policies. It is unlikely that these policies are enough to reach net zero, given the current rates of progress.</p> <p>The WA Government's Made in WA strategy is investing in a range of domestic manufacturing areas, including clean energy components.¹⁷³ The New Energies Industries Funding Stream (NEIFS) is allocating \$120 million for critical minerals, green iron, green hydrogen and carbon capture.¹⁷⁴ Given WA's emissions continue to rise,¹⁷⁵ it is unlikely these policies are enough to reach net zero.</p>			
<p>2. Develop a framework for transitioning to clean energy exports.</p> <p>The Federal Government's FMIA Plan is its biggest commitment to growing Australia's clean energy exports. But the Government's continued support for expanding fossil fuel exports (e.g. ongoing approvals) conflicts with this stated commitment to transition.</p> <p>The WA Government's \$120 million NEIFS allocation is designed to bring in new investment for potential clean energy export industries,¹⁷⁶ but it is continuing to approve fossil gas exports (until 2070), which are likely to be slowing decarbonisation in Asia,¹⁷⁷ and increasing WA's own emissions.¹⁷⁸</p>			

Foster innovation and creativity

GRADE

Federal	State
A	C

ACTION ITEM	PROGRESS	
<p>1. Increase support for research, development and deployment of climate solutions.</p> <p>The Federal Government has a range of policies to support climate innovation including FMIA's \$1.5 billion Innovation Fund.¹⁷⁹ The 2025-26 national budget for R&D is \$15.1 billion, of which the net zero transition is one of five research priorities.¹⁸⁰</p> <p>The WA Government has a range of policies to support clean energy innovation including \$9 million from the CEFF.¹⁸¹ WA's new 10-Year Science and Technology Plan (2024) prioritises clean energy and decarbonisation and aims to rectify past poor investment in R&D. It does not commit any new funding.¹⁸²</p>		
<p>2. Support social innovation and trial creative policy solutions.</p> <p>The Federal Government's Adaptation Plan includes a commitment to co-design policy solutions with First Nations people, and to support local and community led decision-making and adaptation responses.¹⁸³ The Climate Change Act 2022 requires an annual statement to Parliament, regular independent advice and built-in policy review cycles to assist with policy evaluation.¹⁸⁴ Some Federal climate policies, such as NHACS, prioritise collaboration between sectors and stakeholders.¹⁸⁵</p> <p>The WA Government's Innovation Strategy (2022) priorities include 'skills, people and culture', 'networks, precincts and shared facilities', and 'diversity and inclusion', which can all contribute to social innovation.¹⁸⁶</p>		
<p>3. Recognise the importance of education, the arts and mental wellbeing in helping the public respond to climate change.</p> <p>Multiple Federal Government policies recognise the impact of climate change on mental health, but clear actions to support mental wellbeing in relation to climate change have not been identified.¹⁸⁷ Climate change is part of the national secondary school curriculum.¹⁸⁸ No policies explicitly connecting arts and cultural responses to climate change could be identified.</p> <p>The WA Government has included sustainability as a cross-curriculum priority for years K-10 in WA.¹⁸⁹ Mental health and climate change risks are both included in the State's Public Health Plan, but separately.¹⁹⁰ The WA Government does advise Local Governments to consider the overlap in their mandated Local Public Health Plans.¹⁹¹ No policies supporting arts and cultural responses to climate change could be identified.</p>		

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