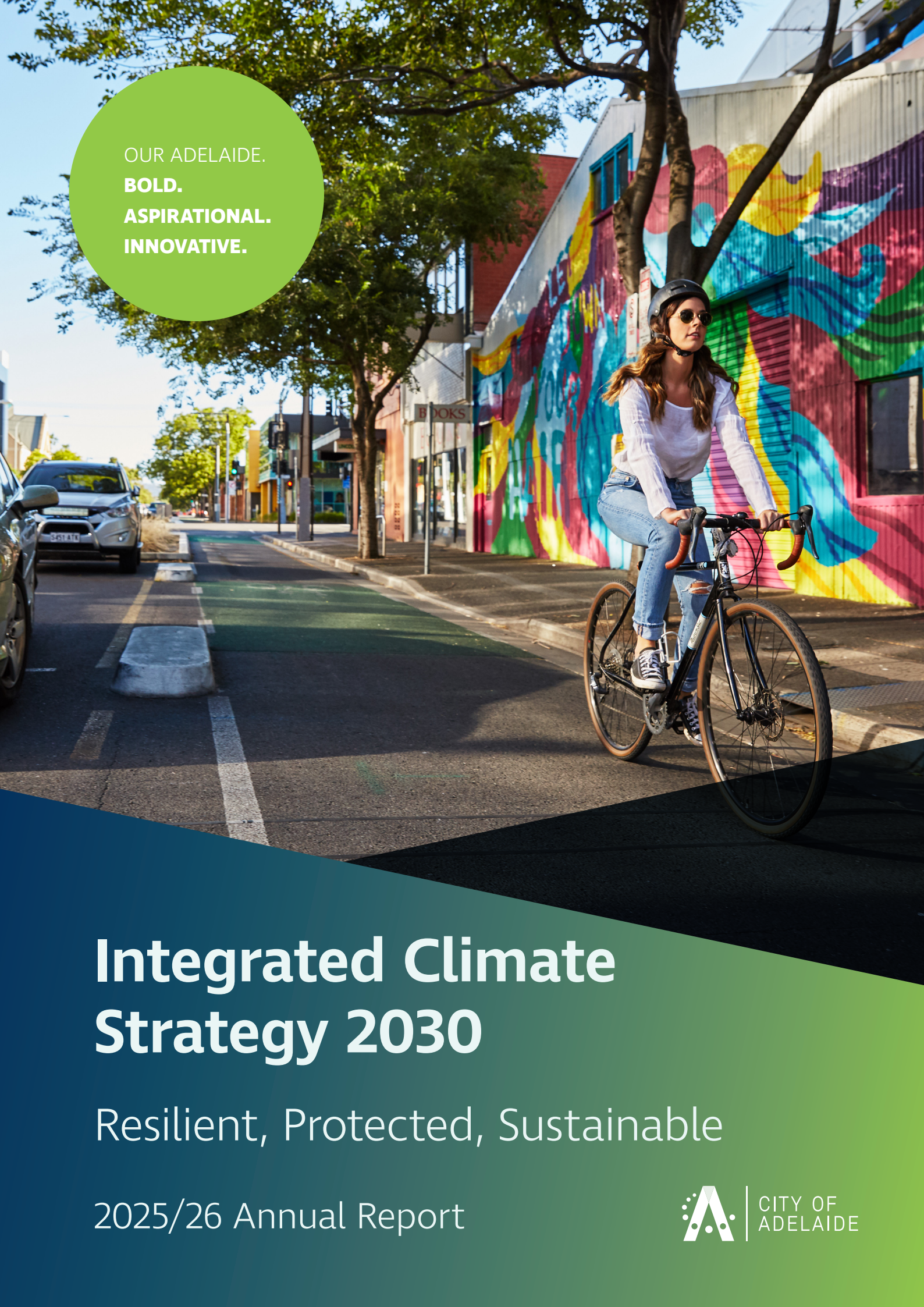


A woman with long brown hair, wearing a white long-sleeved shirt, blue jeans, a black helmet, and sunglasses, is riding a black road bike on a city street. She is positioned in the foreground, slightly to the right. The street has a green-painted section. In the background, there is a colorful mural on a building wall, featuring abstract shapes in yellow, red, blue, and green. A tree is visible behind the mural. To the left, a silver car is parked on the street. The sky is clear and blue.

OUR ADELAIDE.
BOLD.
ASPIRATIONAL.
INNOVATIVE.

Integrated Climate Strategy 2030

Resilient, Protected, Sustainable

2025/26 Annual Report

Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Adelaide acknowledges the Kurna People of the Adelaide Plains as the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we live, work and gather. We acknowledge and honour their spiritual and cultural stewardship of this Country and recognise their deep and enduring relationship with its lands, waters, the sky, and all living things. We pay our respects to Kurna Elders past and present and recognise the important role of emerging leaders in sustaining and strengthening culture.



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1 Executive Summary

1.1 About this report

The City of Adelaide (CoA) is amongst a group of leading Australian local governments undertaking voluntary climate-related reporting and financial disclosures in accordance with the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS).

The ASRS establishes a benchmark for promoting transparency and accountability in managing climate-related risks and opportunities. Mandatory reporting commenced 1 January 2025 for larger corporate entities.

The CoA is proactively undertaking voluntary reporting to increase transparency for residents, businesses and partners on how it is acting and mitigating current and future climate change risks.

Local governments in Australia are not mandated to report according to the ASRS, however the CoA meets two of the criteria shown in the table below, which would qualify it in the first group of reporting entities.

This is the CoA's second voluntary report under the ASRS framework. It is structured around the four core content pillars of AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets – applied on a voluntary and proportionate basis.

The CoA acts according to the strategies set out in its *Integrated Climate Strategy 2030 – Resilient, Protected, Sustainable (ICS)*.

The purpose of the ICS is to set a vision for a resilient, protected and sustainable city where people can live, work, study and play and adapt to changes in the climate that bring social and economic opportunity and disruption.

The CoA manages climate-related risk aligned with its enterprise-wide risk management framework and the ICS.

This report is structured to describe progress against the ICS and management of climate-related risk for the 2025/26 financial year.

Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards: Group 1 Reporting Thresholds	
Criteria	Council
Has over 500 employees	The CoA has over 1000 employees
Value of total assets at the end of the financial year is \$1 billion or more	The CoA has total assets in excess of \$1 billion
Annual expense for the financial year is \$500 million or more	Not met - the CoA's budgeted expenditure of \$295 million in 2025/26 across operating and capital budgets focused on the prioritisation of community and civic services, activities that support the city's cultural and economic development, and projects that maintain and upgrade infrastructure within the city, North Adelaide and the Adelaide Park Lands

1.2 Commitment to climate action and mitigating risk

The ICS sets a target to: Halve our climate impact by 2030 and make it nil by 2035.

In doing so, the CoA is acting across five goals:

1. A climate resilient city – we adapt to our climate by understanding risks, preparing our infrastructure and assets to withstand change, and ensuring our community is prepared.
2. A net zero ready city – we play our part in global efforts to halt climate change.
3. A city where nature thrives – our natural ecosystems are protected and enhanced in a changing climate.
4. Transition to a decarbonised city – the economy transitions to become low carbon and circular.
5. A climate leading capital city – we accept the challenge as one of the world's leading cities in addressing climate change.

In 2025/26, the CoA invested in four targets and 15 commitments aligned with the ICS through its Annual Business Plan and Budget. Of these, 11 have been delivered with the remainder due for completion in 2026/27. This report focuses on achievement against the funded priorities.

1.3 Commitment to transparency and accountability

Climate change has far-reaching risks for the environment, economy, communities and our lifestyles.

Our policy includes access to data, public reporting and disclosure of emissions for the community and the CoA's own operations.

This report is structured to address the four core content pillars of AASB S2 (as adopted through the ASRS) as described below. A disclosure index identifying where each pillar is addressed in this report is provided in the Basis of Preparation in section 1.4.

AASB S2 pillar (ASRS core content)	CoA's approach to meeting the requirements
Governance – processes for monitoring and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	The CoA operates an Audit and Risk Committee in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 1999</i> (SA) and a Strategic Risk and Internal Audit Group with accountabilities for climate-related risk and opportunities. Following the adoption of the ICS, the CoA has implemented a governance structure to drive accountability for overseeing climate-related strategies.
Strategy – our approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities	The ICS and other strategic documents across CoA provide a high-level indication of how climate-related risks and opportunities will impact CoA's prosperity. Climate-related risks and opportunities have been mapped against the ICS with specific time horizons to be set as a later stage.
Risk management – processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities	At an enterprise level, the CoA has Risk Management Operating Guidelines which are used to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor risks. In 2025/26 the CoA completed a second-pass climate risk and opportunity assessment aligned with AASB S2 climate disclosure requirements which will be used to inform a revision to the enterprise-wide risk management framework in 2026/27.
Metrics and targets – our performance related to climate risks and opportunities, including progress on targets	For metrics within the ICS, there is a clear articulation of the metric used to set the target and monitor progress towards reaching the target linked to a strategic priority and ICS goal.

1.4 Basis of preparation and disclosure index

This section summarises the basis on which this report has been prepared. It is intended to help readers understand the scope, purpose and limitations of the disclosures. Further information is provided in Appendix 1 - Metrics basis of preparation.

Element	Basis of preparation
Emissions reporting boundary	Disclosures cover the CoA's own operations (corporate emissions, assets and services) for the 2025/26 financial year. Community-scale emissions for the city, North Adelaide and the Adelaide Park Lands are reported separately consistent with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol - A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition) and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. CoA continues to align with the Australian Government's Climate Active Standard, under which it was certified from FY2020 to FY2024. Emissions are reported by scope in accordance with the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories and are updated on a two-yearly cycle.
Intended users	Residents, businesses, community partners, Council and its committees, and other levels of government. The report supports transparency and accountability rather than investment decision-making.
Materiality lens	Content is included where climate-related risks and opportunities could reasonably be expected to affect the CoA's service delivery, assets, finances, environment or reputation, informed by the climate-related risk and opportunity register and the ICS goals and priorities.
Data limitations	Some metrics are not measured every year (such as community emissions, waste diversion, canopy cover and electrification counts). Scope 3 estimates rely on third-party and spend-based data. Community emissions lag by up to two years. In 2025/26 the CoA completed a second-pass climate risk and opportunity assessment aligned with AASB S2 climate disclosure requirements which will be used to inform a revision to the enterprise-wide risk management framework in 2026/27. Quantified financial impacts are not yet incorporated into the Long Term Financial Plan.
Voluntary context	Local governments are not mandated to report under the ASRS. The CoA reports voluntarily and proportionately; disclosures aim to align with the intent of AASB S2 but do not constitute a statement of compliance, and no external assurance has been obtained.

The table below indexes where each AASB S2 pillar is addressed in this report.

AASB S2 pillar	Where addressed in this report
Governance	Section 2 – Governance (governance structure, roles and responsibilities); Section 6 – Monitoring, Reporting, and Review.
Strategy	Section 3 – Strategy (context, goals, priorities and supporting policies); Section 1 – Executive Summary (commitments and future direction).
Risk management	Section 4 – Risk management (framework, climate-related risk and opportunity register, time horizons and scenarios, financial implications).
Metrics and targets	Section 5 – Metrics and targets (emissions profile and progress against ICS targets); Appendix 2 – ICS commitments 2025/26.

1.5 Key achievements and highlights

The ICS was established under a strategic planning framework where the Strategic Plan 2024-2028 sets the first-order priorities.

The following table summarises the 2025/26 targets from the Strategic Plan 2024-2028 and provides a statement of achievement.

Target		Achievement
CoA's target is to halve our climate impact by 2030 and make it nil by 2035.		Total emissions for City of Adelaide operations are down 63% since our baseline of FY2020.
Support a 50% reduction in the city's community greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 from the 2020 baseline, with an ambition to be net zero by 2035	✓	Our community emissions are calculated every two years for the proceeding two years due to the time it takes to gather the data. In 2026/27 CoA will be preparing FY2024/25 and FY2025/26 profiles.
Establish a baseline to measure circularity in the City of Adelaide and initiate targets to increase circular economy outcomes	✓	A total of 155 circular businesses were identified, or 1.2% of businesses across the city. Together, their activities generated an estimated \$254.6 million in Sales/Output, contributed \$156 million in value added, and supported approximately 1,080 full-time equivalent jobs in 2023-24.
Support a net increase in street trees annually aligned to heat island data within Council's Climate Strategy	✓	The City Public Realm Greening Program commenced in 2024/25 and was continued in 2025/26. A total of 205 new trees were planted in 2025/26.
All asset investment (design, construct and maintenance) considers and embeds appropriate climate resilient measures	✓	A review of the City of Adelaide's Technical Standard Details investigated material substitution opportunities for asphalt, paving, road base and concrete. Substitution with low-carbon concrete, recycled asphalt product, and recycled crushed concrete as crushed rock placement products was tested with existing suppliers and confirmed to be readily available materials. The City of Adelaide is using the material substitutions for projects in design from 1 June 2026 and intends to include them in all capital projects for construction from 2027/28, noting that the overall cost difference across three test projects was negligible.

1.6 Key highlights for 2025/26

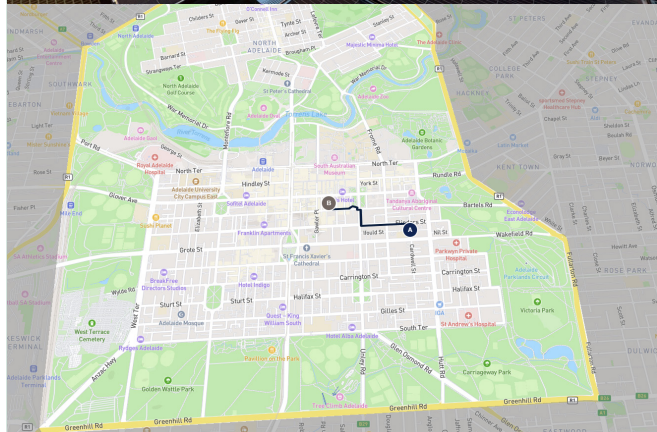
In addition to the Strategic Plan 2024-2028 targets, 15 commitments from the ICS were identified for delivery in 2025/26. A statement of achievement is provided in Appendix 2.



The decommissioning of gas across three CoA buildings (Victoria Park Grandstand, North Adelaide Community Centre and the Bus Station) and partial electrification of London Road Operations Centre was undertaken in 2025/26. As part of the project, the maintenance workshop at London Road Operations Centre is trialling new electric heaters and heated 'wearables' with an assessment planned in 2026/27 to determine the path to finalise the electrification of the site.



Delivery of a successful year of the Sustainability Incentives Scheme, with funding fully expended. The program delivered 156 projects, resulting in an estimated emissions reduction of 246 tCO₂e.



The CoA's online Cool Wayfinding Tool was launched to assist people in finding the most comfortable walking routes in the city on hot summer days. A dashboard shows data from 50 microclimate sensors installed in the CBD, North Adelaide and the Adelaide Park Lands. The Cool Wayfinding Tool uses this data, along with other datasets, to create a thermal comfort model of the city. The tool then allows users to select the 'quickest' route and the 'coolest' route in the city or North Adelaide.



A comprehensive update to Adelaide Park Lands biodiversity management plans was completed through the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) Management Plan 2026–2031. The update revises the six KBA Management Plans developed in 2018 and extends coverage to a seventh KBA, the Education Hub at G S Kingston / Wirrarninthe (Park 23), designated following the 2024 Biodiversity Survey.

1.7 Future direction and strategic goals

The CoA's ICS priorities for 2026/27 as determined through the Annual Business Plan and Budget process are:

Urban heat	Deliver projects to narrow roads, reduce through traffic and implement traffic calming measures that contribute to greening and cooling in line with the City of Adelaide Community Wellbeing Strategy Deliver the City Public Realm Greening Program Establish a Sustainability Innovation Design Competition to focus on greening, encouraging sustainability, innovation and efficiencies
Urban responses	Deliver the Adaptive Reuse City Housing Initiative (ARCHI) Deliver the Sustainability Incentive Scheme, which supports the community to implement changes to reduce carbon emissions Undertake upgrades to SA Power Networks (SAPN) Luminaries
Biodiversity	Collaborate with the Department for Environment and Water and Green Adelaide to manage the seasonal migration of Tree Martins Design an Aboriginal Rangers Program for the Adelaide Park Lands to support traditional land management practices Undertake a climate impact assessment for the Adelaide Park Lands
Flooding	Support the water course rehabilitation of the Botanic Catchment while undertaking resilient flood planning
Movement and transport	Deliver system improvements for fuel and fleet management Deliver the EV Transition Roadmap including on-street EV chargers in select locations to support the transition to Eva while minimising impacts on the public realm Improve lighting on the Market Link access footpath to the Adelaide Central Market Support city users to utilise public transport around the City of North Adelaide Support city users travelling into and through the city using active transport, cycle routes and separated bike lanes
Waste management	Undertake a kerbside waste audit to measure diversion of waste from landfill Undertake a pilot in high-rise buildings to increase diversion of food organics from landfill Undertake an assessment of the City of Adelaide Nursery and Green Waste Recycling and Mulch Centre to improve efficient green waste recycling and improve business services

2 Governance

2.1 ICS governance structure and roles

The CoA has an established governance structure comprising strategic, tactical and operational management of the ICS and management of climate-related risks and opportunities.

Strategic	Oversight, Strategic Direction and Decision Making Audit and Risk Committee, Executive, Strategic Risk and Internal Audit Group
Tactical	ICS and Climate Risk Register Ownership and Governance Integrated Climate Strategy Steering Group (ICS Steering Group)
Operational	ICS Delivery and Operations ICS collaborators across CoA

To support the delivery and reporting of the ICS and management of climate-related risks and opportunities, roles and responsibilities have been defined to drive accountability. In summary, these roles and responsibilities are outlined as follows and shown in the figure overleaf:

Council	Demonstrates and communicates commitment to climate change by setting policy reflective of the community and endorsement of the ICS Annual Report.
Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)	Provides independent assurance and advice to the Council on accounting, financial management, internal controls, risk management, and governance matters related to climate.
Executive	The Executive Team is responsible for the oversight, strategic direction, and decision-making of the ICS. The Executive is supported by the ICS Steering Group and provides updates to the Council on the progress of the ICS.
Strategic Risk and Internal Audit Group (SRIA)	The Strategic Risk and Internal Audit Group (SRIA) is responsible for the management of climate-related risks and opportunities. SRIA is supported by the Executive Team and informs the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) on items that require escalation to Council.
Integrated Climate Strategy Steering Group (ICS Steering Group)	The Integrated Climate Strategy Steering Group (ICS Steering Group) is responsible for progress and day to day resolution of operational items to do with implementation of the ICS and the identification, assessment and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities.
ICS Working Group	The ICS Working Group coordinate with the key responsible teams across the CoA that have a role in delivery the ICS and managing risk. The ICS Working Group meetings quarterly escalating matters to the ICS Steering Group as required.

Reporting Structure for the ICS and Climate-related risks and opportunities

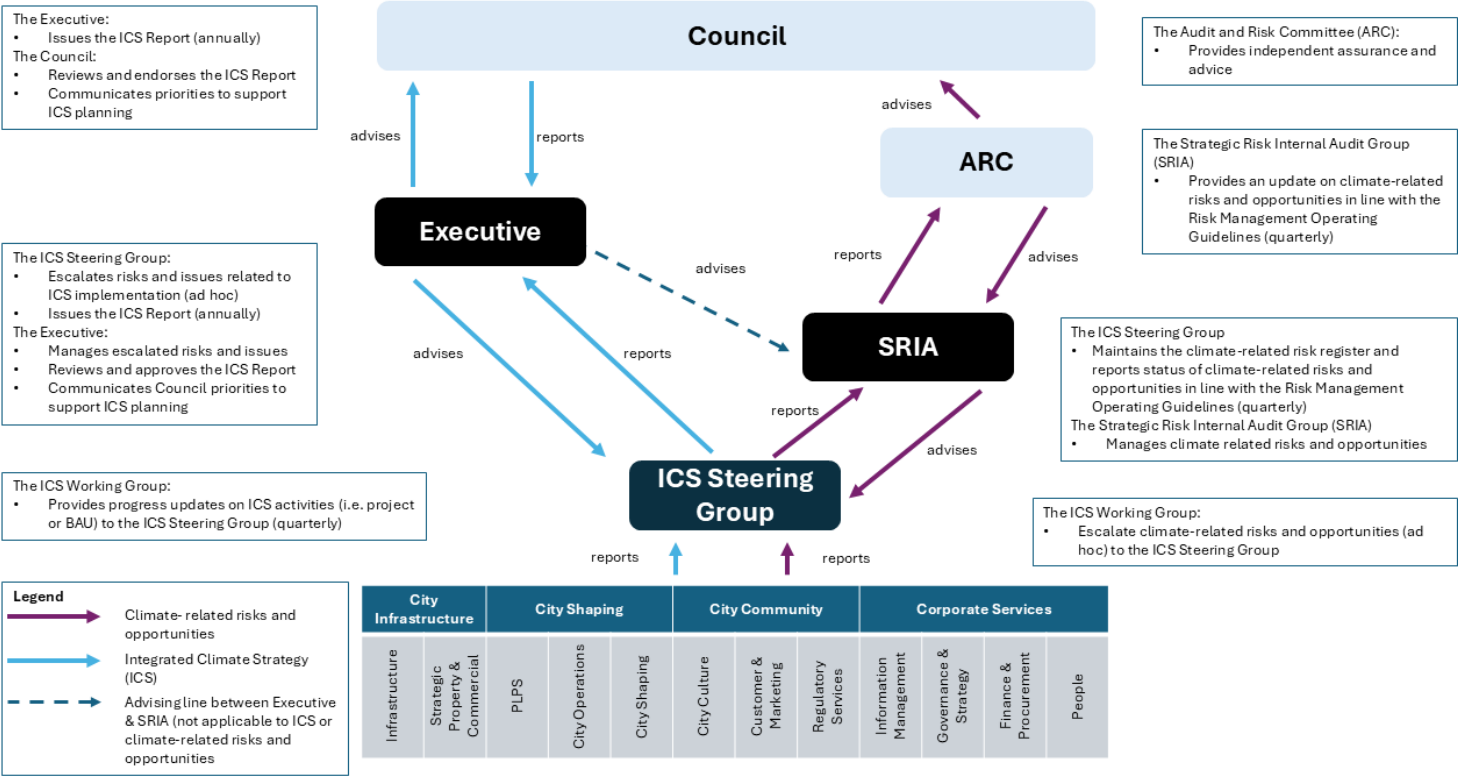


Figure 1 Reporting structure for the ICS and climate-related risks and opportunities



2.2 ICS governance capability statement

The City of Adelaide draws on internal expertise for strategic planning, climate adaptation, low carbon and circular economy, sustainability reporting, risk management, asset management and financial planning.

External advice is procured as needed. The City of Adelaide participates in a broad range of local, national and international climate networks such as the Global Covenant of Mayors, Capital City Committee of Lord Mayors (CCCLM), International Council of Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), the Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance and Resilient East.

Council Members and Executive receive briefings on climate risk and disclosure through the Audit and Risk Committee. Reporting cadence is shown in the table overleaf.

Executive performance measures are linked to the Strategic Plan, which includes objectives for climate resilience and climate action.



Reporting Cadence

Recipient	Information received	Frequency	Decision Purpose
Council	ICS Annual Report (progress against 36 targets, risk and opportunity summary, AASB S2-aligned disclosures)	Annually	Endorse disclosures; confirm priorities and targets
Annual Business Plan and Budget	ICS-informed budget priorities in the quarterly budget reviews	Annually; quarterly	Resourcing of climate actions and treatments
Audit and Risk Committee	Strategic Risk Register review	Quarterly	Independent assurance; escalation of rating changes
Audit and Risk Committee	ICS Reporting Framework, internal audit reports and Administration responses	As required	Assurance over governance design
Strategic Risk and Internal Audit Group / Audit and Risk Committee	Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Operating Guidelines review	Every two years	Confirm climate remains integrated in ERM
Strategic Risk and Internal Audit Group	Strategic Risk Register review, including causes, consequences, controls and treatment progress	Six-monthly	Confirm risk rating, control adequacy and treatment progress
Executive Team	ICS Steering Group progress and policy recommendations; ICS Annual Report for approval; items for SRIA	Annually; quarterly; as required	Strategic direction; approve disclosures
ICS Steering Group	ICS Implementation Plan progress from ICS Contributors; risk treatment and control status from owners	Quarterly	Track delivery; escalate issues, report to Executive and SRIA
ICS Steering Group	Annual prioritisation and budget-bid scoping for the Annual Business Plan and Budget	Annually (pre-budget)	Align funding to climate risks and targets

3 Strategy

3.1 Context and importance

Climate change is impacting all aspects of life in Australia, from the way our community functions, through to our economy and environment. Without a coordinated global response, conditions will become more challenging as greenhouse gases continue to increase in the atmosphere over the coming century.

The outlook for Adelaide is a hotter, drier climate with increasing frequency and intensity of extreme events such as heatwaves and floods. To remain a liveable and prosperous community we need to adapt, prepare and develop resilience to a changing climate.

Increasing temperatures, reduced rainfall and flooding account for 76% of the CoA's operational climate risks.

3.2 Climate-related goals and priorities

Addressing climate change is a key priority in CoA's plans and strategies, which are part of an integrated strategic approach.

At the organisational level the Strategic Plan 2024 – 2028 sets a vision for the future and is guided for our long-term aspirations. The CoA's aspiration under the Environment pillar is that:

In ten years, Adelaide will be a nation leading Green City in a Park showcasing our advanced green infrastructure, increased biodiversity and sustainability and a community that is more resilient to climate change.

The ICS is the primary document for guiding climate related delivery and focuses CoA's efforts on the priorities and scale of action required by the community and through its own operations across five goals, each with three priorities as outlined in Figure 2.

Goal 1. A climate resilient city	Goal 2. A net zero ready city	Goal 3. A city where nature thrives	Goal 4. Transition to a decarbonised economy	Goal 5. A climate leading capital city council
Priority: A cool city with no urban heat island effect	Priority: All homes and businesses will be electrified and powered by renewables	Priority: Caring for Country in partnership with Kurna Miyurna	Priority: Growth in circular economy industries in the city	Priority: Reduce City of Adelaide's operational carbon emissions by 75% from 2020 to 2030 and achieve absolute zero emission by 2035
Priority: Greening supported by sustainable water resources	Priority: Public EV charging infrastructure is available for all users, including micro-mobility, catalysing the uptake of EVs in Adelaide	Priority: Biodiversity, native grasslands and woodlands are protected and enhanced	Priority: Procurement decisions that localise supply, prioritise reuse and drive green industries	Priority: Transitioning our corporate fleet to zero emissions
Priority: Homes and businesses are protected from climate hazards	Priority: Triple the number of city workers who cycle to work, and double the number of local residents who walk to work	Priority: Karrawirra Pari, waterways, Adelaide Park Lands, streets and squares act as arteries connecting our native species	Priority: Zero avoidable kerbside waste to landfill ('zero waste') by 2030	Priority: Climate change and sustainability are integrated into how we do business

Figure 2 ICS Goals and Priorities



A summary of climate-related policies and strategies follows:

Strategic Plan 2024-2028	<i>Resilient, protected and sustainable.</i> The CoA seeks to embed climate resilience in all that we do.
Integrated Climate Strategy (ICS)	The ICS sets out a comprehensive suite of priorities grouped into goals. It sets a vision for a resilient, protected, and sustainable city where people can live, work and play and adapt to changes in the climate that bring social and economic opportunity and disruption.
Economic Development Strategy	Climate risk is inherently an economic risk to a capital city. A green economy improves our capacity to adapt to climate change, develop systems built on circular economy principles, and reduce waste and consumption, leading to more effective resource use.
City Plan - Adelaide 2036	City Plan is an urban design framework and digital spatial tool that allows for modelling growth that includes climate considerations.
Housing Strategy	The Housing Strategy seeks innovation and sustainability in new housing to create climate ready housing solutions.
Annual Business Plan and Budget	ICS priorities are used to inform annual business plan and budget processes and deliberations.

4 Risk Management

4.1 Managing risk

The CoA's approach to managing risk includes:

Risk management framework	Climate-related risks and opportunities are included within the Enterprise Risk Management Framework and the identification, assessment, monitoring, and management of climate-related risk and opportunities are integrated across the organisation so that the CoA can adhere to its sustainability and climate related goals (as outlined in the ICS). The Enterprise Risk Management Operating Guidelines are reviewed every two years by the Strategic Risk and Internal Audit Group and the Audit and Risk Committee.
Strategic risk register	CoA maintains a strategic risk register to manage risk that may impact on the ability to obtain strategic objectives. The Strategic Risk and Internal Audit Group and the Audit and Risk Committee have identified 10 strategic risks for the CoA. One of those risks is: Risk 5 – Climate change adaptation and vulnerability - Impact of changing climate conditions and an increase in extreme weather events presents a risk to Council, community, infrastructure and natural environment.
Climate-related risk and opportunity register	The climate-related risk and opportunity register is a tool used to identify, assess and monitor risks and opportunities associated with climate change. It helps track both physical and transitions risks. The register allows the Administration to better integrate climate-related risks into enterprise risk management processes as it relates to immediate and longer-term impacts. Climate risks may be complex, interconnected, and are often longer-term, requiring scenario planning due to uncertainty. They have broader, potentially compounding impacts on areas like infrastructure, health and the economy. In 2025/26 the City of Adelaide completed a second-pass Climate Risk and Opportunity Assessment. This assessment will inform a review of the enterprise risk management framework in 2026/27.
Internal audit program	CoA conducts an internal audit program to ensure operations and relevant processes are evaluated and performing effectively.

4.2 Climate risk method

The City of Adelaide’s climate risks were identified in 2020 using ISO 31000 methodology, informed by research, previous assessments and plans, surveys, interviews and desktop analysis. The assessment had regard to Australian Standard AS/NZS 4360: Risk Management Process, and published advice of the Australian Greenhouse Office and the then

Department of Climate Change.

The Risk Assessment identified 283 individual climate risks. An internal review of the register was completed in 2024/25 and updated to 20 risks to be managed as part of the ICS implementation.

4.3 Climate-related risk and opportunity register

The climate-related risk and opportunity register allows the CoA to identify potential risks and opportunities, assess their potential impacts and monitor their evolution over time. The register is reviewed annually to reflect the evolving nature of climate-related risks and opportunities.

The register identifies 20 risks including those associated with decreased annual rainfall, but with increased rainfall intensity and increased urban heat. Risk have been evaluated based on their potential consequences, the likelihood of occurrence, and the effectiveness of existing controls.

Out of these, one was rated as ‘moderate’, 12 were rated as ‘high’ and seven were rated as ‘extreme’ in the current period, where no additional controls were applied.

The following table is a summary of CoA’s 2025/26 climate-related risks and their priority.

Risk	Impact Category	ICS Priority Alignment	Risk Area	Risk Priority (1: high 2: medium 3: low)
Extreme heat, heat stress, duration of heatwaves, frequency of very hot days, and increased average temperatures	Service Delivery	Priority 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 5.15	Physical	1
Heat stress, biodiversity loss, increased water demand, loss of green space/cover, frequency and severe droughts	Environment	Priority 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 5.15	Physical	2
Storm, urban flooding, heavy precipitation, hail and extreme winds	Service Delivery	Priority 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 5.15	Physical	1
Asset damage or failure	Service Delivery	Priority 4.11, 5.13 and 5.15	Physical	1
Information/communication, financial and insurance	Service Delivery	Priority 5.15	Physical	1
Bushfire smoke	Service Delivery	Priority 5.15	Physical	-

Risk	Impact Category	ICS Priority Alignment	Risk Area	Risk Priority (1: high 2: medium 3: low)
Cost implications associated with lack of position/policies supporting climate action	Service Delivery	Priority 4.11, 5.13 and 5.15	Financial	2
Long term financial plan cost implications	Service Delivery	Priority 4.11, 5.13 and 5.15	Financial	2
Cost implications for not considering climate change in asset management	Service Delivery	Priority 4.11, 5.13 and 5.15	Financial	2
Increased low carbon travel (e.g. public transport, cycling, walking and shared mobility schemes)	Financial	Priority 4.11; 5.14 and 5.15	Transitional	2
Revenue model	Financial	Priority 4.11; 5.14 and 5.15	Transitional	2
Building Code	Reputation/ Political	Priority 4.11; 5.14 and 5.15	Transitional	1
Climate change adaptation not integrated into corporate governance	Financial	Priority 5.15	Governance	2
Climate change adaptation not integrated into corporate operations, governance	Financial	Priority 5.15	Governance	2
Climate change adaptation policy development	Reputation / Political	Priority 5.15	Governance	3
Utilities and solar energy	Environment	Priority 2.4, 5.13, 5.15	Opportunity	3
Resilient property portfolio	Financial	Priority 2.4, 5.15, 5.13	Opportunity	1
	Environment	Priority 2.4, 5.15, 5.13	Opportunity	3
Climate leadership	Environment	All priorities	Opportunity	2

4.4 Actionable risks across the short, medium and long term

The CoA will review its climate-related risks and opportunities annually and consider the classes of transitional and physical risks and their likelihood of impact on operations over their short term (0-5 years), medium term (10-15 years) and long term (20+ years).

The updated register includes chronic and acute physical risks, transition and liability transitional risks, as well as opportunities. The focus is on strategic risks, not risks specific to a single site, program, project or policy.

The following table indicates short, medium and long-term impact horizons and timeframe for action.

Risk type	Risk class	Impact	Timeframe
Physical risk	Acute	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather (eg, heatwaves, floods, and bushfires,) may adversely affect council infrastructure and services.	●●●
	Chronic	The medium to long-term changes to the frequency and severity of the weather patterns (eg, increasing average temperatures, and draughts) may impact the ecosystems, living and working conditions, and infrastructure.	●●
Transitional risk	Policy and Legal Risks	Non-compliance may lead to legal penalties, increased operational costs, and the need for rapid policy adjustments, potentially straining resources.	●●
	Technological Risks	Local governments may need to allocate budget resources for technology upgrades or face inefficiencies and higher operational costs from outdated infrastructure.	●●
	Market and Reputational Risks	Local governments may need to adjust procurement policies, invest in green technologies, or face public pressure to demonstrate sustainability leadership in their operations.	●●

Short term (0 to 5 years) ● Medium term (10 to 15 years) ● Long term (20+ years) ●

The CoA manages a broad range of services and assets with different decision lifetimes. For example, a stormwater system being designed today needs to withstand long-term climate conditions (2090), road surfaces need to consider medium-term climate conditions (2050), while a light vehicle purchase or new garden bed design need only consider short term conditions (2030).

Aligned with the SA Government Sustainability Report 2024 and the South Australian Climate Change Risk Assessment, the 2025/26 climate related risks and opportunity assessment considered the following scenarios:

- Short-term: 2030 RCP 4.5 (medium emissions)
- Mid-term: 2050 RCP 4.5 (medium emissions)
- Long-term: 2090 RCP 4.5 (medium emissions).

4.5 Linking priority risks and opportunities to assets, actions, metrics and owners

The table below links the highest-priority climate-related risks and opportunities from the climate related risks and opportunities register to the assets and services they affect, the ICS actions responding to them, the metrics used to track progress, and the

accountable owner within the ICS governance structure. Owners operate under the oversight of the ICS Steering Group, with escalation through the Strategic Risk and Internal Audit Group (SRIA) and the Audit and Risk Committee.

Priority risk / opportunity	Affected assets and services	ICS actions	Metrics	Responsible
Extreme heat and heatwaves (Physical – Priority 1)	Public realm, streets and Adelaide Park Lands; community facilities; outdoor events and workforce	City Public Realm Greening Program; Cool Wayfinding Tool; 5-Year Green Infrastructure Plan	40% canopy cover by 2035; net +485 street trees per year (205 planted in 2025/26)	Park Lands, Policy and Sustainability and city operations and infrastructure teams
Storm, urban flooding and intense rainfall (Physical – Priority 1)	Stormwater network; roads; watercourses and low-lying areas of the Adelaide Park Lands and city	Stormwater Management Plan; Botanic Catchment rehabilitation; Resilient flood planning	20% of stormwater catchment directed to WSUD green assets (159 ha)	Infrastructure and asset planning teams
Asset damage or failure (Physical – Priority 1)	Buildings, roads and civil infrastructure; continuity of Council services	Climate-resilient technical standards; low-carbon and recycled material substitution; embodied carbon procurement template	Embodied carbon measured across asset renewals and capital works	Asset management and capital works teams. Embodied carbon reported via Low Carbon and Circular Economy team
Financial, insurance and information implications (Physical – Priority 1)	Long Term Financial Plan; insurance and asset renewal budgets	Review of the climate-related risk register; integration of climate risk into the Long Term Financial Plan (identified next step)	Annual ICS reporting complete; updated risk registers by 2026/27	Finance, supported by SRIA
Building and policy transition (Transitional – Priority 1)	Council property portfolio; planning and development services	Electrification of CoA buildings; ARCHI adaptive reuse; advocacy on the Planning and Design Code	Buildings using natural gas (7, down from 12); 50 dwellings per year via ARCHI	Low Carbon and Circular Economy Team with property teams

Priority risk / opportunity	Affected assets and services	ICS actions	Metrics	Responsible
Resilient property portfolio (Opportunity – Priority 1)	CoA buildings and community facilities; energy costs and supply security	Gas decommissioning and depot electrification; solar, storage and efficiency via the Sustainability Incentives Scheme	246 tCO ₂ e saved across 156 SIS rebates; progress to no buildings using natural gas	Low Carbon and Circular Economy Team with property teams
Increased low-carbon travel (Transitional opportunity – Priority 2)	Street network and separated bike lanes; public EV charging; fleet	Peacock Road Cycle Route; EV Transition Roadmap and on-street charging trial; fuel and fleet system improvements	10% of city workers cycling; +25 public EV charging bays by 2030 (8 negotiated); 100% zero-emission light fleet (70%)	Transport teams with Low Carbon and Circular Economy team

Owner assignments will be confirmed through the 2026/27 update of the climate-related risk and opportunity register and reflected in the enterprise risk management framework.



4.6 Financial implications of climate-related risk

Priorities in the ICS are funded annually through the CoA's Annual Business Plan and Budget process.

Council is required to adopt a Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) for a period of at least 10 years and review it annually. It is a tool to guide long-term sustainable financial decision-making. The LTFP is one of Council's central strategic management plans.

Unforeseen economic, political, environmental and market changes can impact the long-term financial sustainability of Council. Council monitors identified risks and/or opportunities including:

- Revenues growth (rates, fees/charges)
- State Government legislation impacting Council ability to raise revenues
- Unexpected interest rates increases
- Uncertainty securing State and Federal Government grant funding
- Market conditions impacting sale of identified Council assets
- Inflationary pressures on materials and wages
- Changing value of assets
- Council decisions.

The future incorporation of climate risk into the LTFP is an identified next step. Broadly, the risks for the CoA in not addressing climate-related risk include:

Environmental Degradation: Without strategic action, the CoA could face exacerbated environmental issues, such as worsening air and water quality, heat island effects and loss of biodiversity.

Increased Vulnerability to Climate Events: By not preparing for extreme weather events and changes in climate patterns (such as heatwaves, flooding, or droughts), the CoA's infrastructure, ecosystems and

population could become more susceptible to damage and disruption.

Economic Costs: Failure to implement the ICS can result in increased operational costs for CoA in terms of energy, water management and disaster response. Economic losses could also occur from damaged infrastructure and reduced attractiveness for investments and tourism.

Health Risks: Increased heat and pollution levels can lead to health problems for residents, including respiratory issues and heat-related illnesses, impacting the community's well-being and putting additional strain on healthcare services.

Missed Opportunities: By not pursuing a decarbonised and sustainable growth model, the CoA may miss out on the economic benefits associated with green industries, such as job creation in renewable energy sectors, knowledge exports and advancements in waste management.

Social Inequities: Lack of action toward climate resilience could disproportionately affect vulnerable populations in the city, exacerbating social inequities, as these communities often have fewer resources to adapt to environmental stresses.

Legal and Regulatory Risks: There may be future legal and regulatory implications for not taking proactive measures to manage risks associated with climate change, including potential non-compliance with State, Federal, or international environmental obligations. Alignment to ASRS which is a more stringent and comprehensive framework will position CoA well to mitigate this risk.

Reputational damage: Residents and businesses may expect local government to lead on climate issues. By not implementing the ICS, the CoA risks losing public trust and support.



Culshaw's
restaurant

5 Metrics and Targets

5.1 Understanding the emissions profile

The CoA measures and reports greenhouse gas emissions for corporate emissions and community emissions.

Corporate emissions – direct and indirect emissions are tracked annually and published to the CoA public website.

Target	Achievement
CoA’s target is to halve our climate impact by 2030 and make it nil by 2035	In 2023/24 CoA reduced emissions 54% on base year 2020 and 8% from 2022/23. In 2024/25 CoA reduced emissions by 63% from our base year 2020.

The CoA will continue to work on reducing operational carbon emissions through a variety of mechanisms, including sustainable procurement practices, waste diversion and resource recovery, and fleet management.

Measurements are taken from base year FY2020, with an interim target for a 75% reduction by FY2030. In FY2024/25, emissions have reduced by 63% from the FY2020 base year.

Community emissions

Community emissions are calculated in an inventory prepared in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol for Community Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventories (GPC) and published to the CoA public website.

Community emissions are calculated every two years for the proceeding two years due to the time it takes to gather the data. In 2026/27 CoA will be preparing FY2024/25 and FY2025/26 profiles.

The City of Adelaide community greenhouse gas emissions inventory is prepared in accordance with the Global Protocol for Community Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories.

The protocol measures the emissions within the City of Adelaide boundary, using “scopes” which allows international comparisons (see definitions). This methodology is used to report internationally to the CDP platform (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project) on climate data and action.

The City of Adelaide scored A- rating for 2024/25, the same as 2023/24.

Total emissions are down 63% since the baseline of FY2020, driven largely by the closure and replacement of the Adelaide Aquatic Centre in 2024/25. The closure of the Aquatic Centre is primarily responsible for the following reductions:

- Total emissions down 20%
- Scope 1 emissions down 55%
- Natural gas emissions are down 75%.

In 2024/25 fleet emissions were down 2%, and refrigerant emissions were negligible and continually improving due to industry improvements.

In 2024/25 Scope 3 emissions remained stable with a 1% increase. These are comprised of 21 categories of indirect emissions as per the pie chart below.

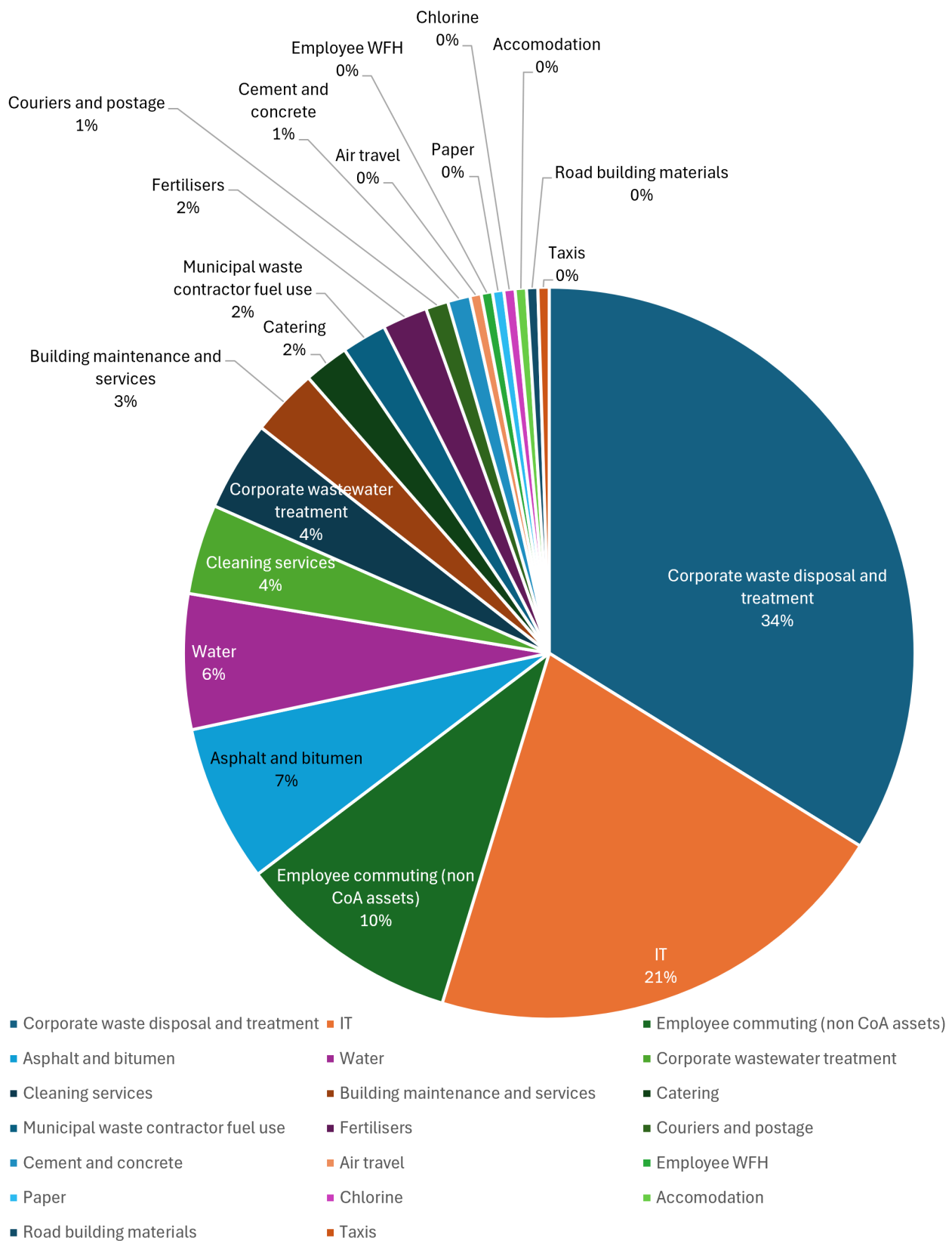


Figure 3 CoA Scope 3 Emissions FY 2025

5.2 Targets

The ICS contains metrics and targets to monitor progress, measure and manage climate-related risks and opportunities aligned with Goals and Priorities. Most of these targets are quantitative and aim to increase the CoA's climate resilience. Not all metrics are measured each year.

The table below includes targets relevant to commitments in 2025/26.

A metrics basis of preparation is provided in Appendix 1.

Progress toward key targets in 2025/26

Icon Key: ↑ Positive progress | ↓ Indication of decline | ↔ Not measured in 2025/26

Target	Metric		Progress toward target in 2025/26
Target: Reduce the temperature of road, footpath and pavement surfaces by more than 9°C compared to existing bitumen surfaces in full sun	Surface temperature, measured in degrees Celsius	↔	Baseline not yet established.
Target: 40% canopy cover by 2035 Target: Net increase of 485 street trees every year until 2035	Streets, roads and park land (public realm) area covered by tree canopy, measured in m2 Number of street trees	↑	205 new street trees planted in 2025/2026. A 5-Year Green Infrastructure Plan was approved by Council that documents a notional 5-year street tree planting program that is subject to future design investigations.
Target: 20% of city stormwater drainage catchment is directed to WSUD green assets (159 ha) Target: Upgrade existing stormwater infrastructure to meet future climate scenarios for rainfall intensity	Percentage of city stormwater drainage catchment directed to green assets (159 ha)	↑	A Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) is in progress - targeting 1 in 20 ARI (5%AEP) or 1 in 10 ARI (10% AEP) minor drainage service level.
Target: Incentives provided for retrofitting to create climate resilient homes	Number or percentage uptake of incentives by community to retrofit homes	↑	For the 2025/26 financial year, the CoA supported the community through the Sustainability Incentives Scheme. \$227,347 was invested across 156 rebates, resulting in 246 tCO2e in cumulative annual emissions savings.
Target: 500 homes and businesses electrified each year, and all-electric new buildings	Number of homes electrified per year Number of all electric new buildings	↑	Number of homes and all electric new builds not measured in 2025/26. The Sustainability Incentives Scheme provided 92 Smart and Green Energy incentives to support electrification (appliance electrification, energy storage and solar, switchboard upgrades, climate smart buildings).
Target: Install an additional 25 public EV public charging bays by 2030 in collaboration with partners	Number of EV charging bays installed	↑	Eight additional charging bays were negotiated with the State Government as part of the redevelopment of the Adelaide Aquatic Centre. Administration is in the final stages of negotiating with its preferred provider for the delivery of additional public charging stations. A strategic project for 2026/27 is funded to design and trial on-street charging in residential areas with limited private off-street charging and constrained charging options.

Target	Metric		Progress toward target in 2025/26
Target: 10% of city workers choose to cycle to work, at least 10,000 extra people per day	Percentage of city workers who choose to cycle to work	↓	Across the 21 city sites counted in both 2025 and 2026, total cycling was 8% lower in 2026 — compared with a 6% decline recorded across the broader Adelaide area. Based on Super Tuesday counts, the main inbound routes, which total 1,940 cyclists across the eight busiest corridors (Porter Street 320, Anzac / Greenhill Road underpass 300, Mike Turtur / King William Road Bikeway 300, River Torrens / Karrawirra Pari Trail east 280, Rundle Street Kent Town 230, Grant Avenue 170, River Torrens / Karrawirra Pari Trail west 170, Outer Harbor Greenway 170).
Target: Greater diversity of aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna in the River Torrens and urban water courses	Diversity rating of aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna in the River Torrens and urban water courses	↑	A comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) was developed in 2025/26, that enables flood mitigation, healthy waterways, liveability and biodiversity outcomes via integrated water management and water sensitive urban design. Key objectives include reducing pollution impacts of stormwater runoff on downstream environments in line with current and future State WSUD policy, providing erosion mitigation measures at new outfalls to Parkland creeks, and increasing permeable area across built areas and roads,
Target: There is a net increase in biodiversity, habitats, and ecosystem health within the City of Adelaide by 2030	Total number of distinct species within a local community; Area of available habitat per species; Ecosystem health rating	↑	A comprehensive update to the Adelaide Park Lands biodiversity management plans was completed through the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) Management Plan 2026–2031. The update revises the six KBA Management Plans developed in 2018 and extends coverage to a seventh KBA, the Education Hub at G S Kingston / Wirrarninithi (Park 23), designated following the 2024 Biodiversity Survey.
Target: Increase in sustainable supply chains commonly used by City of Adelaide	Number of sustainable suppliers	↑	A total of 155 circular businesses were identified, or 1.2% of businesses across the city.
Target: Divert 80% of residential kerbside collected material from landfill	Percentage of residential kerbside collected waste diverted from landfill	↔	A review of Council's waste service commenced in 2024/25 and is due for completion in 2026/27. A waste audit is funded to be undertaken in 2026/27.
Target: No buildings use natural gas	Number of buildings using natural gas	↑	Presently, 7 CoA buildings use natural gas, down from 12 in 2024/25.
Target: Embodied carbon is measured and minimised across all asset renewals and capital works	Emissions measured in a formal corporate inventory	↑	As part of an embodied carbon investigation undertaken in 2024/25, a procurement template has been implemented to facilitate accurate measurement of embodied carbon. CoA technical standards have been updated after a costing case study was conducted in 2025/26.
Target: 100% of light passenger vehicles are zero emission	Percentage of zero emission light passenger vehicles	↔	70% of CoA light passenger vehicles are zero emission.
Target: Climate resilience and risk are effectively measured and mitigated	Annual reporting complete	↔	Council completed its first annual report for the Integrated Climate Strategy 2030. A second-pass climate risk assessment was completed in 2025/26 to inform a review of the enterprise-wide strategic risk register in 2026/27.

6 Monitoring, Reporting and Review

6.1 Reporting Framework

To enable the implementation and reporting of the ICS and the identification, monitoring and management of climate-related risks and opportunities, reporting is established across the governance structure (refer to Section 2).

6.2 Climate programs and projects in 2025/26

Priorities in the ICS are funded annually through the Annual Business Plan and Budget process. The ICS Steering Committee supports the budget priorities through its review of budget proposals. In 2025/26, 15 projects were commenced in alignment with the ICS as outlined in the table below:

Goal	Projects Completed	Projects Progressing
Goal 1: A Climate Resilient City	2	1
Goal 2: A Net Zero Ready City	2	1
Goal 3: A City Where Nature Thrives	4	2
Goal 4: Transition to a decarbonised economy	2	-
Goal 5: A Climate-Leading Capital City Council	1	-



Appendix 1 – Metrics basis of preparation

Table 1: Basis of preparation

Element	Basis
Reporting entity and boundary	Corporation of the City of Adelaide, using an organisation and service boundary: emissions from Council-controlled operations, facilities, fleet and the services it delivers directly, including operational control over Adelaide Park Lands and civic assets. Community (city-wide) emissions are reported biannually separately using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol for Community Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories method and are outside the corporate target.
Reporting period and base year	Corporate inventory prepared for each financial year (1 July – 30 June). Base year FY2019/20 for the operational emissions target.
Measurement approach	Inventory prepared in accordance with the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations, which is consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, using Australian National Greenhouse Accounts emission factors and the Climate Active Scope 3 guidance. Following the end of Climate Active certification in 2024, CoA continues to apply the same method to preserve comparability.
Scope 1	Direct emissions from Council-owned fleet and plant fuel, natural gas in Council buildings, and refrigerants. Reported as gross tCO ₂ -e.
Scope 2	Purchased electricity. Market-based figure is the headline measure (Climate Active basis), reflecting renewable electricity procurement [confirm: GreenPower / Large Scale Generation Certificates / Power Purchase Agreement share]. Location-based figure to be disclosed alongside from FY2025/26, using the SA grid emission factor.
Scope 3 – categories included	Categories 1 (purchased goods and services), 2 (capital goods), 3 (fuel- and energy-related), 4 (upstream transport), 5 (waste generated in operations), 6 (business travel), 7 (employee commuting), 8 (upstream leased assets), 9 (downstream transport) and 13 (downstream leased assets), per the internal inventory. Activity data are drawn from procurement spend, utility and waste contractor data, travel systems and surveys; spend-based factors are used where activity data are unavailable.
Scope 3 – material exclusions	Residential and business kerbside waste to landfill (collected by Council but not treated as operational waste), and embodied carbon in capital works and asset renewals beyond the spend-based estimate in Category 2. These are tracked under ICS targets T24–T27 and T30 respectively and will be brought into the inventory as data quality allows.
Data quality and assumptions	Metered utility data and fuel records: high quality. Waste, travel and commuting: contractor reports and survey-based estimates. Purchased goods and services: spend-based, moderate quality. Inventory is reviewed internally by the Low Carbon and Circular Economy team.

Element	Basis
Changes in the period	From FY2024/25 CoA no longer purchases carbon credits and reinvests offset funding into emissions reduction; the target is therefore a gross target with no planned reliance on carbon credits. No change to boundary or emission factor sources have been made.
Community emissions	City-wide emissions are calculated using the Global Protocol for Community-Scale GHG Emissions (GPC), BASIC level, using State and utility datasets. They inform ICS goals but are not part of the corporate target.
Non-GHG metrics	ICS metrics are defined in the ICS Reporting Framework with a metric, target value, baseline and data source for each of the 36 targets. Not all metrics are measured annually.

Table 2: Scope 3 category coverage (corporate inventory)

Cat.	Category	Status	Method	Data quality
1	Purchased goods and services	Included	Spend-based (procurement data × Environmentally Extended Input-Output factors)	Moderate
2	Capital goods	Included (spend-based)	Spend-based	Low–moderate
3	Fuel- and energy-related activities	Included	Activity data × National Greenhouse Accounts factors	High
4	Upstream transportation	Included	Contractor and courier data	Moderate
5	Waste generated in operations	Included	Contractor tonnage × National Greenhouse Accounts factors	Moderate
6	Business travel	Included	Travel bookings and expense data	High
7	Employee commuting	Included	Staff survey estimate	Low
8	Upstream leased assets	Included	Utility data	High
9	Downstream transportation	Included	Estimate	Low
10–12, 14, 15	Processing/use/end-of-life of sold products; franchises; investments	Not material / not applicable	–	–
13	Downstream leased assets	Included	Tenant utility data where available	Moderate
–	Kerbside residential and business waste; embodied carbon in capital works	Excluded – material	Not yet quantified in inventory	–

Appendices

Appendix 2 – ICS commitments 2025/26

Icon Key: ✓ Complete | ● In progress (on track) | ● In progress (behind schedule)

No.	2025/26 Commitments		ICS Alignment	Annual Statement of Achievement
1	Collaborate with the Department for Environment and Water and Green Adelaide to develop a Tree Martin Management Plan.	●	Goal 3.2	The 2025/26 Tree Martin roosting season, expected to end by late May 2026, continued past 30 June 2026. A Tree Martin End of Season report and a Tree Martin Management Plan are being progressed concurrently in preparation for next season.
2	Design an Aboriginal Rangers Program for the Adelaide Park Lands to support traditional land management practices.	●	Goal 3.1	Work focused on engaging with the new Kurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation (KYAC) Board to understand their objectives for the KYAC Aboriginal Ranger Program and the development of the KYAC Healthy Country Plan. The outcomes of this engagement will help inform and refine the CoA's Aboriginal Ranger Program.
3	Identify urban biodiversity corridors and connection mapping.	✓	Goal 3.3	Preliminary water course corridor mapping is complete with Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) linkages in development through expansion of the KBA network and tree and understorey planting.
4	Partner with Green Adelaide to update tree canopy mapping	✓	Goal 3.3	Green Adelaide with the support of partner councils including the CoA completed the tree canopy mapping project, with the outcomes of light detection and ranging (LiDAR) and multispectral imagery capture due to be published and shared with participating councils in 2026/27.
5	Strengthen land management practices by embedding cultural burn practices into City of Adelaide practices and undertake a cultural burn in the Adelaide Park Lands	✓	Goal 3.1	This commitment was completed on 2 October 2025 with a Cultural Burn taking place in Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16) Conservation Area.
6	Deliver the Adaptive Reuse City Housing Initiative (ARCHI). Target: Deliver 50 dwellings annually through adaptive reuse of underutilised buildings.	✓	Goal 1.3	The ARCHI program has 5 active funding agreements, supporting delivery of 3 dwellings (9 beds) with \$79,374 in funding allocated in 2025/26. ARCHI received a Commendation for Planning Research at the Planning Institute of Australia (PIA) National Awards for Planning Excellence, convened an industry roundtable on seismic upgrade implications for adaptive reuse, and was presented at the Planning Institute of Australia Emerging Planners Forum and the Adelaide Developer Symposium.
7	Deliver the city public realm greening program	✓	Goal 3.3	A total of 205 trees were planted in 2025/26.
8	Deliver a cool wayfinding tool	✓	Goal 1.1	The Cool Wayfinding Tool was completed in Quarter 3, with enhancements made in Quarter 4, including the addition of building and tree canopy shade data, and the inclusion of time and seasonal timescale variables.
9	Deliver the London Road Works Depot electrification project	✓	Goal 5.1	Practical completion was achieved for the electrification project on 30 June 2026. Work was completed across multiple sites: London Road Depot, North Adelaide Community Centre, Flinders Street Bus Station and Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi racecourse building. Completion of heritage repair works at the North Adelaide Community Centre is planned for Quarter 1 of 2026/27 dependent on gas network distributor meter removal.
10	Deliver the Peacock Road Cycle Route and separated bike lanes	✓	Goal 2.3	Community notification is complete. Department for Infrastructure and Transport design comment process was completed, with traffic control approvals in progress. Procurement is underway in Quarter 4, with Contract Award expected in late July 2026.

No.	2025/26 Commitments	ICS Alignment	Annual Statement of Achievement
11	Deliver the Sustainability Incentive Scheme, which supports the community to implement changes to reduce carbon emissions	✓ Goal 2.1	For the 2025/26 financial year, the SIS delivered: • \$227,347 invested across 156 rebates. • \$6.10 in community investment for every \$1 spent by Council. • 246 tonnes of CO2e in cumulative annual emissions savings • The scheme funded: - o 41 battery storage systems - o 25 appliance electrifications - o 23 e-bikes, cargo bikes & bike racks - o 14 solar installations - o 14 shading devices - o 14 thermal efficient windows and doors - o 11 switchboard upgrades - o 8 EV charging stations - o 4 insulation upgrades - o 1 Climate smart building assessment - o 1 Trees and native plants project.
12	Develop a baseline of circular industries in the City of Adelaide	✓ Goal 4.1	A report has been prepared which sets out baseline measurements of: 1. Local Circular Industry Activity - a measure of how much of the City of Adelaide's economic activity is generated by businesses offering circular products and services. 2. Circularity of Other Industries - an examination of the level of adoption of circular business practices across six priority industry sectors present in the City of Adelaide.
13	Develop a Stormwater Management Plan for the City of Adelaide. Undertake resilient flood planning.	● Goal 1.3	The draft Stormwater Management Plan progressed, with the third and final workshop held on 24 March 2026, focused on short-listing priority locations for stormwater interventions.
14	Enable on-street EV chargers in select locations which support the transition to EVs and minimise impacts on the public realm	● Goal 2.2	Negotiations with the preferred provider for destination EV chargers progressed. Design development of sites has progressed with sites grouped into four tranches for staged installation.
15	Work with the State Government to build the case for a Planning and Design Code Amendment that improves waste management systems for multi-unit dwellings	✓ Goal 4.3	The Minister for Planning advised the City of Adelaide that its proposed Council-led Code Amendment will not progress and that work to improve waste management policies in the Planning and Design Code will be undertaken by the State Government in 2027/28. The City of Adelaide worked with Green Industries SA to recommend improvements to policy guidance outside of the Planning and Design Code, for multi-unit dwellings.







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