

Inner West Community emissions

In the baseline year 2016-17, greenhouse gas emissions from the Inner West community's use of electricity, gas, waste and transport were calculated to be 1134 kilotonnes (kt) CO₂-e (Figure 5 and 6). Electricity and transportation account for more than 85% of emissions.

Figure 5: Emissions in the Inner West by resource type.

Units: '000 (Thousand) tonnes CO₂-e per year

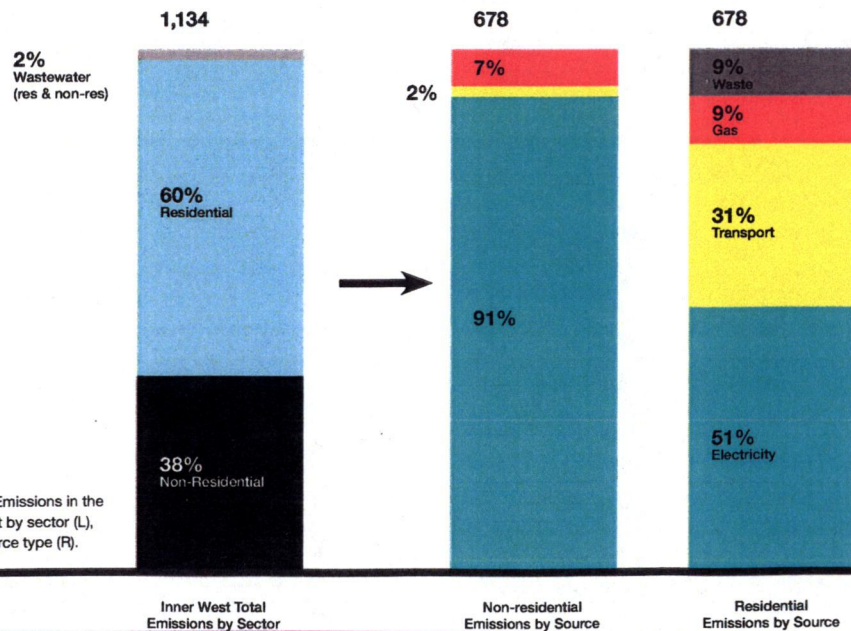


Figure 6: Emissions in the Inner West by sector (L), and resource type (R).

Unsustainable consumption – a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions

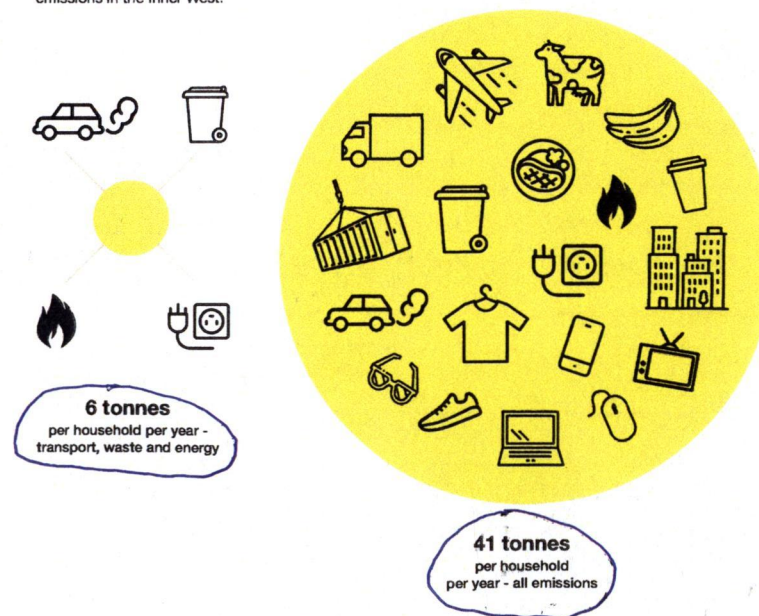
Inner West Council recognises that the community not only influences local emissions, it influences global greenhouse gas emissions through the supply chains of goods and services they purchase. (Figure 7)

Developed cities such as Sydney, Paris, London and New York no longer have large industrial sectors, so can appear to be lowering their emissions as their manufacturing sector emissions are produced outside the city, especially overseas in developing countries. However, if the emissions of goods and services are included in emissions calculations, those cities emissions are far higher (around 60%), and among the highest in the world on a per person basis². Meanwhile, "producer" cities such as in India, Pakistan, or Bangladesh are credited with generating lots of carbon emissions in the manufacture of these products.

Sydney University assessed carbon emissions resulting from Inner West residential household consumption

It found consumption emissions are 76% of an Inner West household's carbon emissions.³

Figure 7: Residential consumption-based carbon emissions in the Inner West.



² C40, UNSW, University of Leeds (2018) "Consumption-based GHG Emissions of C40 Cities".

³ Household Consumption Emissions in the Inner West Local Government Area (2018) University of Sydney.