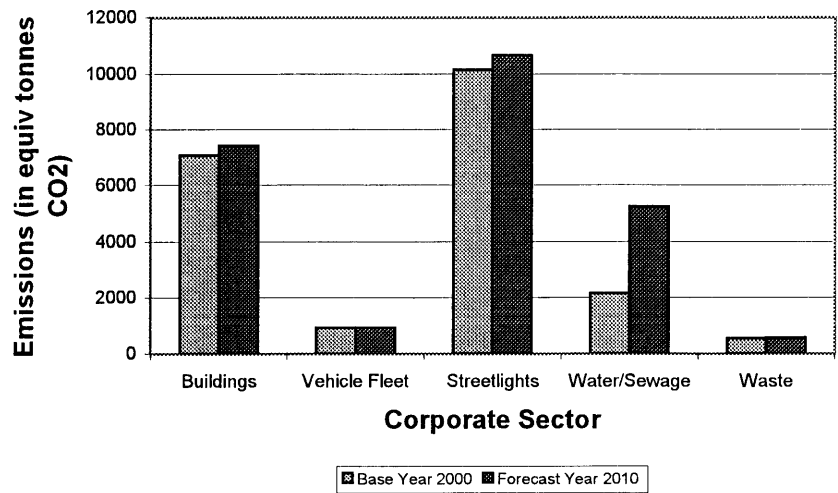
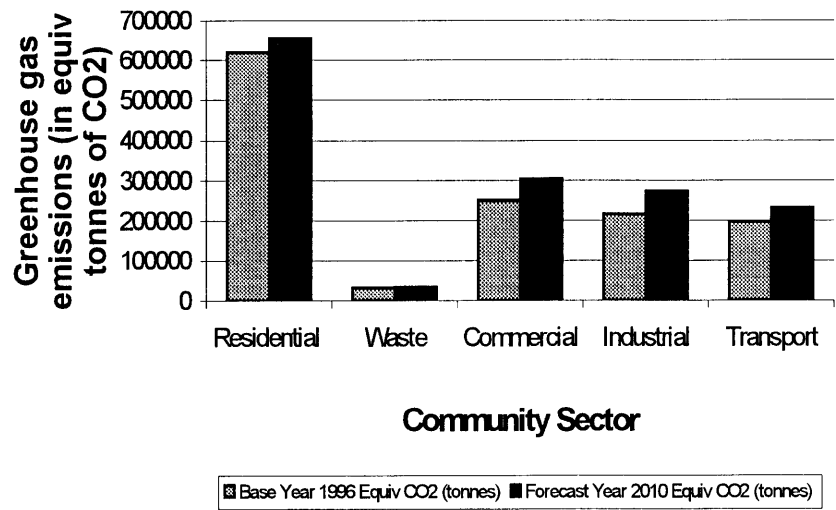


Attachment 1
Corporate and Community Greenhouse Gas emissions and forecast

Forecast of Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emissions
from the City of Joondalup from 2000 - 2010



Forecast of Greenhouse gas emissions growth (in
equiv tonnes CO2) from the Base Year 1996 to the
Forecast Year 2010 for the City of Joondalup
Community



ATTACHMENT 2
Reduction Goals set by CCP™ Australia Participants

City	Classn	Community Reduction	Corporate Reduction	Base Year	Target Year
ACT	UCC	20	20	1990	2018
Adelaide, SA	UCC	10	20	1994	2010
Armadale, WA	UFM	15	20	1998/9	2010
Bankstown, NSW	UDL	Stabilisation	20	1995	2010
Baulkham Hills, NSW	UFL	2.1 increase	20	1997	2010
Boroondara, Vic	UDV	20	20	1996	2010
Brisbane, Qld	UCC	Stabilise at 2000 levels by 2010	45	1990	2003
Burnside, SA	UDM	20	20	1998	2010
Calliope, Qld	RS	Regional goal as per Gladstone	19	1997	2010
Charles Sturt	UDL	-	20	1997/8	2010
Cockburn, WA	UFM	20	20	1996	2010
Concord, NSW	UDS	20	20	1994/5	2010
Darebin, Vic	UDV	20	20	1995	2010
East Fremantle, WA	UDS	20	20	1998	2010
Frankston, Vic	UDL	20	20	1995	2010
Fremantle, WA	UDS	20	20	1996	2010
Gladstone, Qld	URM	20% reduction in the non-industrial sector and a limit of a 50% increase in the industrial sector	23	1997	2010
Gold Coast, Qld	URL	10	20	1997	2010
Gosnells, WA	UFL	15	20	1998/9	2010
Greater Dandenong	UDV	Stabilise	20	1997	2010
Greater Geelong	URL	20	30	1996	2010
Hobart, Tas	UCC	20	70	1996	2010
Hornsby, NSW	UFV	20	20	1996	2010
Kwinana, WA	UFS	20 with stretch goal of 45	20	1996	2010
Leichhardt, NSW	UDM	20	20	1996	2010
Maroondah, Vic	UDL	20	20	1995	2010
Macedon Ranges, Vic	URM	20	20	1995	2010
Mandurah, WA	URM	20	20	1996	2010
Manly, NSW	UDM	25	25	1996	2010
Marion, SA	UDL	20	20	1994	2010
Maroochy, Qld	URL	-	20	1994	2010
Melbourne, Vic	UCC	20	30	1996	2010
Melville, WA	UDL	20	25	1996/7	2010

City	Classn	Community Reduction	Corporate Reduction	Base Year	Target Year
Miriam Vale, Qld		Regional goal as per Gladstone	15% per capita	1997	2010
Mitcham, SA	UDM	20	20	1994	2010
Moreland, Vic	UDV	20	40	1994	2010
Mosman, NSW	UDS	20	20	1995	2010
Nedlands, WA	UDS	20	20	1996	2010
Nillumbik, Vic	UFM	20	20	1997	2010
Onkaparinga, SA	URS	20	20	1997/8	2010
Playford, SA	UFM	-	20	1997/8	2010
Port Adelaide Enfield, SA	UDL	-	20	1997/8	2010
Port Phillip, Vic	UDL	20	20	1996	2010
Port Stephens, NSW	URM	20	20	1996	2010
Rockdale, NSW	UDL	20	20	1995	2010
Rockingham, WA	UDM	15	20	1996	2010
Salisbury, SA	UDL	-	20	1997/8	2010
Serpentine-Jarrahdale, WA	RS	15	30	1998/9	2010
Subiaco, WA	UDS	20	20	1997	2010
Swan, WA	UFL	-	20	1998	2010
Tea Tree Gully, SA	UDL	-	20	1997/8	2010
Unley, SA	UDM	20	20	1994	2010
Vincent, WA	UDS	-	30	1996	2010
Warnambool	URS	20	20	1996	2010
Willoughby, NSW	UDM	30 from 1995 levels	50 from 1999 levels	1995/9	2010

Classification

UCC	Urban	Capital City	
UDS	Urban	Metropolitan Developed (D)	Small (S) <30 000
UDM	Urban	Part of an urban centre of more than 1 000 000 or population density more than 600/sq km	Medium (M) 30 001-70 000
UDL	Urban		Large (L) 70 001-120 000
UDV	Urban		Very Large (V) > 120 000
URS	Urban	Regional Towns/City (R)	Small (S) <30 000
URM	Urban	Part of an urban centre with population less than 1 000 000	Medium (M) 30 001-70 000
URL	Urban		Large (L) 70 001-120 000
URV	Urban	and predominantly urban in Nature	Very Large (V) > 120 000
UFS	Urban	Fringe (F)	Small (S) <30 000
UFM	Urban	a developing LGA on the margin of a developed or regional urban centre	Medium (M) 30 001-70 000
UFL	Urban		Large (L) 70 001-120 000
UFV	Urban		Very Large (V) >120 000

Classified as urban if:

- population > 20 000 OR
- population density > 30 persons / sq km OR
- 90% or more of the LGA population is urban

The classification system is taken from the Local Government National Report 1998-99 by the National Office of Local Government as shown below:

ATTACHMENT 3

Municipal Leaders' Communiqué to The Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Berlin Communiqué)

Second Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change Berlin, 27-29 March 1995

PREAMBLE

WE, the participants at ICLEI's Second Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change in Berlin, 27-29 March 1995, being representatives from approximately 150 Local Authorities and Municipal Organisations from more than 50 countries worldwide and representing more than 250 million inhabitants;

RECOGNISING that the threat of climate change to all life on Earth is of such an overwhelming dimension and that there is sufficient scientific basis to justify the application of the Precautionary Principle as called for by the United Nations Climate Convention;

AWARE that many communities are extremely vulnerable to the lethal effects of climate change, including more frequent and intense tropical storms, flooding, food and water shortages, urban smog, and settlement of environmental refugees;

APPRECIATING the opportunity to convene in Berlin provided by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), the German Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, and the Berlin Minister for Urban Development and Environmental Protection;

NOTING that for the first time in history half of the world's population will live in urban areas by the year 2000 and that such areas are major sources of greenhouse gas and related emissions;

RECOGNISING that local authorities are the level of government closest to the people, and that the success of local, national, and global action on climate change will depend on the concerted support of our people at the community level;

RECOGNISING that in many countries it is local authorities which exercise the key powers over many of the activities which create sources and sinks of greenhouse-gas emissions, (e.g. decisions governing urban form; transportation; energy use, production, and distribution; waste and waste-water management, forest protection; and other decisions which contribute to the significant variations in energy use per capita from one city to the next as well as one country to the next), making it imperative for local authorities to be full partners in climate-protection efforts;

NOTING the relationship between climate-protection goals and sustainable development, and that sustainable development requires local authorities to provide a context for local action plans by exercising powers at the strategic planning level;

RECOGNISING that urban areas in wealthy countries account for the largest percentage of greenhouse-gas emissions, and that they therefore bear a special responsibility to reduce their own emissions and share energy efficiency technologies and know-how with local authorities in developing countries;

RECOGNISING that as urban population rises, local communities in developing countries have a crucial role to play in the effort to protect global climate. Local communities in developing countries need economic growth to achieve higher standards of living for their populations. Such economic growth would greatly benefit from innovative policies and technologies that achieve better energy efficiencies and moderate the resulting greenhouse-gas emissions;

RECOGNISING that in order to fully accomplish these goals, governments at both the national and local levels will require the co-operation and socially responsible action of the business sector;

ACKNOWLEDGING that poverty contributes to unsanitary conditions, pollution, deforestation and contributes to climate change in regions where kerosene, wood and high carbon coal are the only available and affordable energy alternatives;

AGREEING that local, national, and international climate protection measures must ensure a just distribution of energy resources among all people of the world to attain a fair and equitable standard of living for all.

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article I - Local Authorities' Commitments to Climate Protection –

1.1 We, the participants at the Second Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change, urge local authorities, especially those in industrialised nations, who have not yet undertaken climate protection activities, to:

- endeavour to reduce CO₂ emissions by at least 20% from 1990 levels by 2005;
- develop a local action plan to reduce urban level emissions of greenhouse gases and protect carbon sinks, which could include protecting and establishing municipal forests, managing urban growth, establishing sustainable transportation modes, reducing the procurement of tropical wood etc.,
- set a target for emissions reduction appropriate to local municipal capacity and circumstances;
- undertake to reduce energy use and greenhouse-gas emissions in the municipality's own operations, including building, facilities, vehicle fleets, and employee travel;
- undertake initiatives to change public attitudes and behaviour to reduce energy consumption energy use;

- promote the advancement of renewable energy sources: hydro-energy, solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, biogas, biomass, as the only sustainable alternative forms of energy, noting that existing nuclear technology is not an appropriate alternative to fossil fuels.

Specific target dates for the above activities will be established by ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign.

- 1.2 We urge local authorities in non-industrialised countries and countries in transition to strive to break the link between economic growth and energy consumption and, instead of imitating the path taken by industrialised nations, to take the wiser course and actively promote and give priority to renewable energy sources such as solar power and to newly emerging energy-efficient technologies. Energy efficiency will also enable the freeing up of financial resources for the economic and social development of these communities in a more sustainable manner.

Article II - Communication to national governments -

- 2.1 We urge national governments and their utilities to accord local authorities greater powers, responsibilities, and resources to enhance their capacity to reduce local energy use and thus reduce net greenhouse-gas emissions.
- 2.2 We urge national governments to include local participation in the formulation of their national climate action plans and to enable local authorities by providing adequate financial resources, for example, by creating a dedicated fund to finance national and municipal climate-protection efforts.
- 2.3 We urge national governments to give priority in their public infrastructure investments to local projects that reduce energy use, save money, improve air quality, create jobs, mitigate poverty, stimulate the local economy, and make communities more liveable.
- 2.4 We urge national governments to be innovative in their application of regulatory, tax, and other economic instruments to help adjust public and private sector behaviour in order to reduce fossil-fuel consumption, protect and restore forests, and encourage the use of renewable energy sources.

Article III - COMMUNICATION TO THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES -

A) Recognition Of Local Authorities As A Distinct Sector

- 3.1 For the critical purposes of implementing the Framework Convention on Climate Change, we urge the Conference of the Parties (COP) to recognise that local authorities around the world are strategic partners with national governments in climate protection by recognising that the municipal sector is distinct from other sectors.

B) Local Authorities Input Into The Subsidiary Bodies

- 3.2 We urge the COP to establish consultative processes within the Subsidiary Bodies, pursuant to Articles 9 and 10 of the Framework Convention, which permit and encourage local authorities as a sector to advise the Subsidiary Bodies with respect to scientific and technical matters, as well as to implementation of the Convention.
- 3.3 We urge the COP to endorse the establishment of a Local Authority Climate Assembly to facilitate municipal advice to the COP on scientific, technical, and implementation matters subject to Articles 9 and 10.
- 3.4 We urge the COP to include local authority representation on all general advisory committees established to advise the Subsidiary Bodies.

C) Greenhouse Gas Reductions In Annex 1 Parties

- 3.5 We urge the COP to endorse and implement the "Draft Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction," proposed by Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). Key provisions of the draft protocol propose that Annex 1 Parties shall:
- Reduce their 1990 level of anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide by at least 20% by the year 2005; and
 - Adopt specific targets and timetables to limit or reduce other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including targets and timetables for methane, nitrous oxides, and fluorocarbons.
 - Stimulate the use of green, renewable sources of energy.
- 3.6 We urge the COP to give due recognition to local authorities that undertake to reduce their emissions by 20% or more, by endorsing the goals of the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign, which is urging cities to adopt a 20% reduction target as a minimum, and by facilitating appropriate UN-sponsored recognition events and activities.

D) Greenhouse Gas Reductions In Non-Annex 1 Parties

- 3.7 We urge the COP and other UN agencies to recognise the important role that local authorities in both Annex 1 and non-Annex I Parties can play in contributing to greenhouse-gas reduction through municipal policy exchanges, technology transfer, and promotion of new technologies.
- 3.8 We urge the COP and other UN agencies to facilitate this crucial partnership and help build local capacity for reducing greenhouse-gas emissions by ensuring that local authorities in developing countries and countries in transition have access to scientific findings, technology, programmes and funding that will be available for the implementation of the goals set out in the Framework Convention on Climate Change - through their respective national governments where appropriate - with the aim of building local capacity in the area of methodologies and policies to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions.

Second Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change
Berlin, Germany, 29 March 1995