Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

Climate Disclosure and Sustainability Report 2025–26



Acknowledgement of Country



The Bureau of Meteorology acknowledges the Traditional Owners and Custodians of Country throughout Australia and acknowledges their continuing connection to land, water, sky, and community.

We pay respects to Elders past and present, acknowledge and celebrate the unique living cultural knowledge and practices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as essential to connection, protection and caring of Country.

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Introduction

The Bureau of Meteorology (the bureau) is Australia's weather, water, climate, ocean and space weather information agency. The bureau operates under the authority of the *Meteorology Act 1955* and *Water Act 2007* and fulfils Australia's international obligations under international meteorological treaties and agreements.

The bureau is responsive to the threat of climate change and is engaged with organisational and whole-of-government initiatives to manage climate risks and opportunities.

Commonwealth Climate Disclosure is the Government's policy for Commonwealth entities to publicly disclose their exposure to climate risks and opportunities, as well as their actions to manage them, delivering transparent and consistent climate disclosures to the Australian public.

Under this policy, the bureau is required to complete climate disclosures. This Climate Disclosure and Sustainability Report has been prepared in accordance with the Commonwealth Climate Disclosure Year 2 Reporting Provisions.



Dr Stuart Minchin

CEO and Director of Meteorology

1 October 2026

Governance and risk management

Effective governance enables our CEO and Director of Meteorology, as our accountable authority, to oversee the bureau's management of climate-related risks and opportunities. The bureau's Executive management structure and committees are detailed in the Corporate Governance section of the Annual Report 2025–26.

The bureau manages all risks, including those relating to environmental sustainability and climate change, in accordance with its Risk Management Policy and Framework. The bureau's Risk Management Policy and Framework defines:

- specific roles, responsibilities and competencies for the management of risk
- how risks are identified, assessed and managed
- how risk information, including environmental sustainability and climate change risk, is reported to the bureau's corporate committees and the accountable authority.

Risk management roles, accountabilities and responsibilities are detailed the table below.

Role	Responsibilities and accountabilities
CEO and Director of Meteorology	As the accountable authority, is responsible for ensuring the bureau establishes and maintains an appropriate system of risk oversight and management. Approves the Risk Management Policy and Framework.
Executive Team	Identifies and assesses Enterprise Risks, reviews the management of risks across the bureau, reviews the application and management of controls and mitigation plans, and assesses the effectiveness of the risk framework. Sets and reviews risk appetite and tolerance.
Security Risk & Business Continuity Committee (SRBCC)	Supports the Executive Team in ensuring that the bureau has implemented an effective risk management framework. Supports the Executive Team in the management of risks through oversight of the risks, their controls and treatment plans.
The Bureau of Meteorology Audit Committee (BMAC)	Provides independent advice to the Director of Meteorology on the appropriateness of the bureau's system of risk oversight and management, and system of internal control.
Chief Risk Officer	Advises the accountable authority on the management of risk. Ensures risk management is appropriately implemented and embedded across the bureau, including ensuring risk is part of corporate planning and reporting processes.

Group Executives	Own and manage extreme risks within their Group, ensuring risks are being effectively identified, assessed, and managed.
General Managers	Own and manage high risks within their Program, ensuring risks are being effectively identified, assessed, and managed, and their staff comply with all policies and procedures.
Section Heads	Own and manage medium and lower-level risks within their section, ensuring risks are being effectively identified, assessed, and managed within their team, and their staff comply with all policies and procedures.
Risk, Resilience, Integrity and Audit Team	Leads the design and review of the bureau's risk management policy and framework. Provides a specialist risk capability, delivering advice on risk management and uplifting risk maturity across the bureau. Manages risk reporting to bureau's committees and senior decision-makers.
Health, Safety and Environment Team	Leads the design, implementation and review of the bureau's environmental management system.

Climate risk assessment

The bureau's assessment of climate risk is undertaken according to the established processes in its Risk Management Framework, based on the Commonwealth Risk Management Policy and the International Standard ISO31000 Risk Management. The Australian Government's Climate Risk and Opportunity Management Program also informs this process.

The bureau's Risk Management Framework sets out the criteria for how the bureau assesses, evaluates and priorities its risks, including those related to environmental sustainability and climate change.

The climate risk assessment is informed by:

- the bureau's Risk Management Framework
- risk and incident registers
- insurance claims
- subject matter expert consultation.

The bureau used *Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment* to understand how climate hazards drive climate change and climate-related risks and impacts.

The assessment considered short-term (to 2030), medium-term (2030–2050) and long-term horizons (beyond 2050).

Climate-related risks and opportunities

As Australia's weather, water, climate, ocean and space weather information agency, climate change poses a significant risk to the bureau's activities, operations and customer needs. Our products and services are impacted by a changing climate and inform our customers' responses to climate change. The bureau has an extensive network of assets and staff throughout Australia and the region which are at risk of impacts from climate change.

Material climate risks and opportunities are detailed below.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Risk 1 – Damage or destruction of infrastructure and assets</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Increasing frequency and severity of weather events, anticipated changes to riverine and coastal flooding zones, and increased environmental susceptibility to fire raises the likelihood of destruction or damage to bureau's assets.</td></tr>
<tr><th>Time horizons</th><th>Type of risk</th></tr>
<tr><td>Short to long term</td><td>Physical</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Impact areas</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">• Frequency of damage to bureau assets increased
• Higher infrastructure upgrade and repair costs
• Disruption or incomplete access to data for weather monitoring, forecasting and warning systems
• Disruption of bureau service delivery, including information relied on by government, emergency management and the wider Australian public
• Increased insurance premiums</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Likely impact based on scenarios</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.5 °C increase in temperature:
• Minor–moderate service delivery impact
• Moderate financial impact</td><td>3.0 °C increase in temperature:
• Moderate–major service delivery impact
• Major financial impact</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Risk mitigations</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">• Observational infrastructure site selection process
• Enterprise Asset Management Framework
• Insurance arrangements
• Business continuity planning
• Incident and crisis management response processes
• Operational response teams</td></tr>
</table>

Risk 2 – Impact of prolonged heightened operational response	
Operational response to more frequent and severe weather events are likely to impact routine operations and activities as staff are deployed to respond.	
Time horizons	**Type of risk**
Short to long term	Physical
Impact areas	
• Frequency of damage to bureau assets increased • Higher infrastructure upgrade and repair costs • Disruption or incomplete access to data for weather monitoring, forecasting and warning systems • Disruption of bureau service delivery, including information relied on by government, emergency management and the wider Australian public • Increased insurance premiums	
Likely impact based on scenarios	
1.5 °C increase in temperature: • Minor–moderate workforce impact • Minor–moderate service delivery impact	**3.0 °C increase in temperature:** • Moderate–major workforce impact • Moderate–major service delivery impact
Risk mitigations	
• Operational response teams • Incident management processes • Crisis management processes • Business continuity planning • Operational processes and procedures	

Risk 3 – Work health and safety of bureau staff	
Changing climate conditions increase health and safety risks to employees, particularly those operating in outdoor environments and in rural and remote locations.	
Time horizons	**Type of risk**
Short to long term	Physical
Impact areas	
• Increased work health and safety incidents • Increased compliance and duty-of-care obligations • Reduced workforce availability resulting in increased workload pressures	
Likely impact based on scenarios	
1.5 °C increase in temperature: • Minor–moderate health and safety impact • Minor–moderate service delivery impact	**3.0 °C increase in temperature:** • Moderate–major health and safety impact • Moderate–major workforce impact
Risk mitigations	
• Work health and safety risk management procedure • High-risk work procedure • Work environment procedure • Working remotely or in isolation procedure • Fatigue management	

Risk 4 – Renewable energy infrastructure impacts network performance	
The location of new windfarms may affect the performance of the radar network.	
Time horizons	**Type of risk**
Short to medium term	Transitional
Impact areas	
• Delivery or radar products to customers • Accuracy of data • Delivery of forecasting or warning services	
Likely impact based on scenarios	
1.5 °C increase in temperature: • Minor–moderate service delivery impact • Moderate financial impact	**3.0 °C increase in temperature:** • Moderate service delivery impact • Major financial impact
Risk mitigations	
• Engagement with industry and government on new windfarm location • Examination of technical solutions, including modified radar scanning and data processing • Implementation of technical solutions • Product management lifecycle • Customer engagement policy and processes	

Opportunity 1 – Changes in the type, frequency and severity of weather events impact customer requirements and appetite for products and services	
Changes in climate, including the frequency and severity of weather events, are likely to drive changes in customer requirements and increase the use of weather, climate, water, and ocean products and services.	
Time horizons	**Type of risk**
Short to medium term	Transitional
Impact areas	
• Product and service delivery • ICT systems capability and capacity	
Likely impact based on scenarios	
1.5 °C increase in temperature: • Minor–moderate service delivery impact	**3.0 °C increase in temperature:** • Moderate–major service delivery impact
Opportunity mitigations	
• Product management lifecycle • Customer engagement policy and processes	

Opportunity 2 – Development of new products and services to meet future energy sector needs	
The increasing use of renewable energy sources creates the opportunity to develop new climate and weather products and services to respond to future energy sector needs.	
Time horizons	**Type of risk**
Short to medium term	Transitional
Impact areas	
• Product and service delivery • ICT systems capability and capacity	
Likely impact based on scenarios	
1.5 °C increase in temperature: • Minor–moderate service delivery impact	**3.0 °C increase in temperature:** • Moderate–major service delivery impact
Opportunity mitigations	
• Product management lifecycle • Customer engagement policy and processes • Engagement with industry	

Metrics and targets

Environmental sustainability

The bureau is committed to leadership in environmentally sustainable practices and managing potentially adverse impact from operations, with the pursuit of a high level of environmental sustainability a success measure of the bureau's 2022–2027 Strategy. The bureau's environmental management system aligns with international standard ISO 14001:2026 and provides the framework for managing environmental risks and optimising opportunities to improve environmental performance.

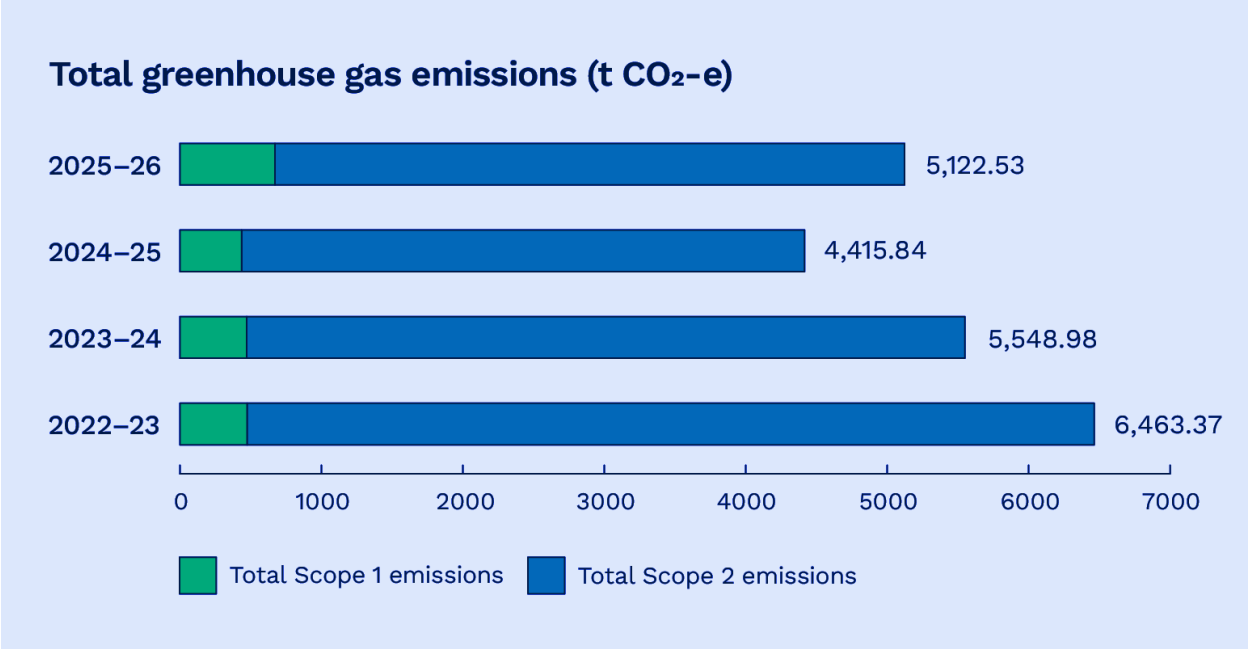
The bureau also supports the principles of ecologically sustainable development as outlined in the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*. The broad range of bureau products, services and advice empowers stakeholders to make informed decisions on matters of ecosystem and biodiversity conservation, both now and for the future.

Emissions reporting

As part of the Net Zero in Government Operations (NZGO) Strategy, and the reporting requirements under section 516A of the *EPBC Act*, non-corporate Commonwealth entities, corporate Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies are required to report on their operational greenhouse gas emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions tables present greenhouse gas emissions over the 2025–26 financial year. The greenhouse gas emissions reported are calculated based on carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2-e) and in line with the Emissions Reporting Framework. This is consistent with a whole of Australian Government approach, outlined in the NZGO Strategy, and Commonwealth Climate Disclosure requirements.

The bureau's baseline emissions were established using data from the 2022–23 financial year and remain the reference point for measuring progress against emissions reduction actions.



Total greenhouse gas emissions increased from 4,415.84 t CO_2-e in 2024–25 to 5,122.53 t CO_2-e in 2025–26, representing a 16.0% year-on-year increase. The increase largely reflects improvements in emissions reporting methodologies, changes in data availability, and the application estimation approaches to support more complete emissions accounting.

Despite this increase, total emissions remain 20.75% below the 2022–23 baseline, demonstrating that the emissions reductions achieved since the baseline year have largely been maintained.

A key challenge for this reporting cycle has been the availability of data. The transition to a new Property Services Provider precluded access to some historic electricity usage records and electricity consumption data for 2025–26 was only available for a select number of bureau sites, compared to approximately 200 sites in previous reporting years. Consequently, electricity consumption has been estimated (using equipment inventories and established/historic electricity consumption rates for meteorological assets) for the majority of bureau metered sites where electricity consumption data was not provided. The bureau also relies on the use of estimations for meteorological assets located on third-party premises where electricity consumption is not separately metered.

A combination of actual activity data, validated assumptions and estimate methodologies has been applied across non-fleet fuel use, and aircraft and vessel operations. While these estimates have been developed using the best available information and reasonable assumptions, they remain estimates rather than directly measured consumption. The bureau is working to refine energy consumption data and improve equipment-level consumption estimates across its operational network.

As data capture processes continue to mature and the completeness of underlying datasets improves, year-on-year variations in reported emissions may continue to occur. These variations should be interpreted in the context of improved data access, availability and quality that increase accuracy of reporting. Variations do not necessarily reflect changes in operational performance or emissions reduction outcomes. It is anticipated that over time, the improvements will support a more comprehensive and reliable emissions inventory, providing a stronger evidence base for reporting, decision-making and emissions reduction planning.

2025–26 Greenhouse gas emission inventory – location-based method				
Emission source	**Scope 1 t CO_2-e**	**Scope 2 t CO_2-e**	**Scope 3 t CO_2-e**	**Total t CO_2-e**
Electricity (location-based approach)	N/A	4,008.53	470.43	4,478.96
Natural gas	0.01	N/A	0.01	0.02
Solid waste	0.00	N/A	33.81	33.81
Refrigerants*	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00
Fleet and other vehicles	389.46	N/A	96.22	485.68
Domestic commercial flights	N/A	N/A	604.86	604.86
Domestic hire car	N/A	N/A	23.34	23.34
Domestic travel accommodation	N/A	N/A	248.13	248.13
Other energy	282.14	N/A	69.53	351.67
Total t CO_2-e	**671.61**	**4,008.53**	**1,546.33**	**6,226.47**

Note: the table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using the location-based accounting method. CO2-e = carbon dioxide equivalent.

* Reporting on refrigerants is being phased in over time as emissions reporting matures and may be an optional source in 2025–26 emissions reporting. Refer to the Emissions Reporting Framework for more details.

2025–26 Electricity greenhouse gas emissions				
Emissions source	**Scope 2 t CO_2-e**	**Scope 3 t CO_2-e**	**Total t CO_2-e**	**Electricity kWh**
Location-based electricity emissions	4,008.53	470.43	4,478.95	6,704,981.40
Market-based electricity emissions	4,450.92	604.45	5,055.37	5,494,958.14
Total renewable electricity[1]	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**1,210,023.26**
Renewable power percentage[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,159,291.29
Jurisdictional renewable power percentage[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	35,214.41
GreenPower	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,517.57
Large-scale generation certificates	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00

Note: the table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using both the location-based and the market-based accounting methods. CO_2 -e = carbon dioxide equivalent. Electricity usage is measured in kilowatt hours (kWh).

1 Excludes behind-the-meter solar other than generation used to create large-scale generation certificates (LGCs).

2 The renewable power percentage (RPP) accounts for the portion of electricity used, from the grid, that falls within the Renewable Energy Target (RET).

3 The Australian Capital Territory is currently the only state with a jurisdictional renewable power percentage (JRPP).

Other caveats

Emissions from other agencies that operate from bureau premises are included in the emissions reporting of the bureau as part of sub-lease arrangements. Emissions from the bureau are included in the emissions reporting of partner agencies where the bureau provides onsite services.

Due to the billing cycles not aligning with the end of the financial year, some natural gas and electricity data was not available during the initial collection process in July–August 2026. Electricity data was estimated for sites where invoicing was unavailable based on the known energy requirements to run equipment over a calendar year.

Due to a change of property services provider some data that was previously reported was unavailable. Estimates have been calculated for these sites. Adjustments to the data may be required in future reports.

Emissions from electricity consumed by electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles does not include electricity consumption from public charging stations.

Emissions from hire cars for 2025–26 has been sourced from third party providers and may be incomplete. Emissions from other vehicles for 2025–26 may be underestimated or incomplete due to limitations in the robustness of data. Commercial domestic flight emissions reported may contain some flights that were cancelled or not flown.

Electricity data was estimated for sites where invoicing was unavailable based on the known energy requirements to run equipment over a calendar year. As emissions reporting processes continue to mature, the quality and completeness of this data is expected to improve over time.

Amendments to prior year emissions

Amendments have been made to the bureau's 2022–23, 2023–24 and 2024–25 emissions data.

The revised data is included below.

APS Net Zero 2030 target emission sources	2022–23 t CO_2-e baseline	2023–24 t CO_2-e	2024–25 t CO_2-e	2025–26 t CO_2-e	Percentage change since baseline	Percentage change since 2024–25
Total Scope 1	**473.96**	**471.80**	**435.54**	**671.61**	**41.70**	**54.20**
Natural gas	0.25	0.37	0.31	0.01	-96.00	-96.77
Fleet and other vehicles	278.61	276.33	240.13	389.46	39.79	62.19
Refrigerants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Other energy	195.1	195.10	195.10	282.14	44.61	44.61
Total Scope 2	**5,989.41**	**5,077.18**	**3,980.30**	**4,450.92**	**-25.69**	**11.82**
Electricity (market based)	5,989.41	5,077.18	3,980.30	4,450.92	-25.69	11.82
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2	**6,463.37**	**5,548.98**	**4,415.84**	**5,122.53**	**-20.75**	**16.00**

Emissions Reduction Plan

The bureau is committed to achieving net zero emissions from its operations by 2030 through a comprehensive program of emissions reduction initiatives and by embedding sustainability into everyday decision-making. This commitment is supported by the bureau's Emissions Reduction Plan, which identifies key actions and priorities to reduce operational emissions and track progress towards net zero. The commitment supports the bureau's environmental responsibilities while strengthening operational efficiency, climate resilience and alignment with the Australian Government's Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy.

The bureau aims to reduce its combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by a further 15% by 30 June 2027 relative to the baseline year (bringing the total reduction from the baseline year to over 35%). This interim target is designed to drive measurable emissions reductions while establishing the systems, processes and governance required to achieve the bureau's long-term objective.

During the 2025–26 financial year, the bureau continued to implement priority actions identified in its Emissions Reduction Plan, with a particular focus on electricity consumption, which remains the bureau's largest source of operational emissions. Significant progress was made in increasing access to renewable electricity through whole of Australian Government (WoAG) purchasing arrangements and transitioning several bureau sites to equivalent renewable energy products where WoAG arrangements were not yet available, increasing the proportion of renewable energy used across the organisation and contributing to lower operational emissions.

The bureau also continued to improve energy performance across its property portfolio through energy efficiency initiatives, enhanced building management practices and ongoing improvements in National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) performance and green lease schedules. Additional actions included expanding on-site renewable energy generation opportunities and progressing the transition of passenger vehicle fleets towards low- and zero-emissions alternatives where operationally feasible.

Recognising that achieving net zero requires organisation-wide action, the bureau updated guidance and decision-making frameworks to support staff in considering emissions impacts when implementing projects, purchasing goods and services or undertaking business travel. The bureau also continued to reduce corporate travel where practical by promoting alternative ways of working and virtual collaboration.

To continue reducing emissions, the bureau improved how it collects and reports emissions data, strengthened reporting processes, and updated governance arrangements. These improvements will help the bureau make better decisions and identify further opportunities to reduce emissions across its operations.

Together, these initiatives provide a structured and coordinated pathway towards achieving the bureau's interim emissions reduction target and its broader objective of net zero emissions by 2030.