



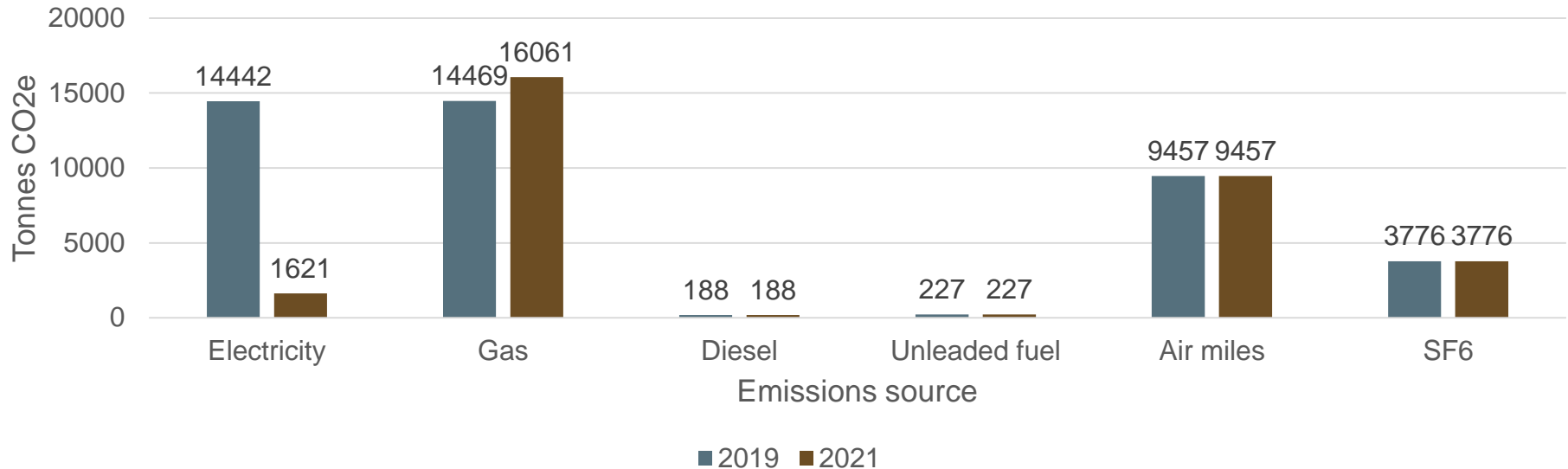
Australian
National
University

An overview of ANU greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

June 2020

ANU GHG emissions by source

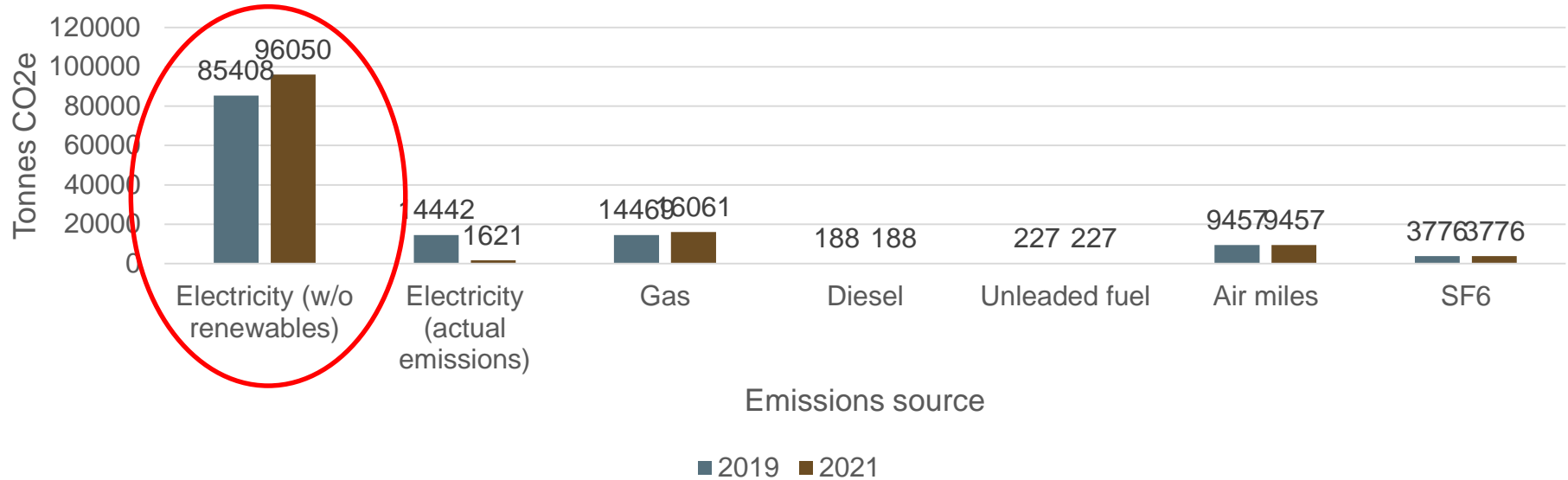
2019 vs estimated 2021 emissions under BAU



Total estimated 2021 emissions: 31,329 tonnes CO₂e.
 Gas projected to be largest source, followed by business air travel.
 Acton campus accounted for 96% of emissions in 2019.

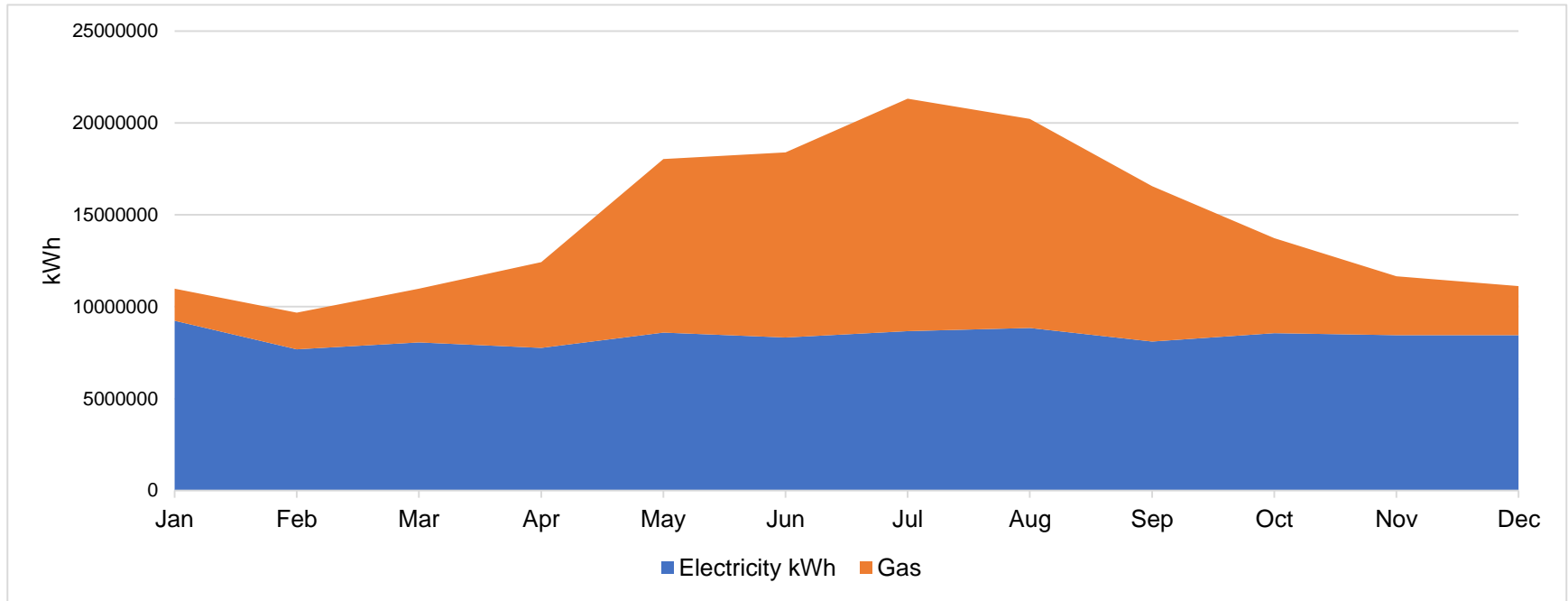
ANU GHG emissions by source

2019 vs estimated 2021 emissions under BAU



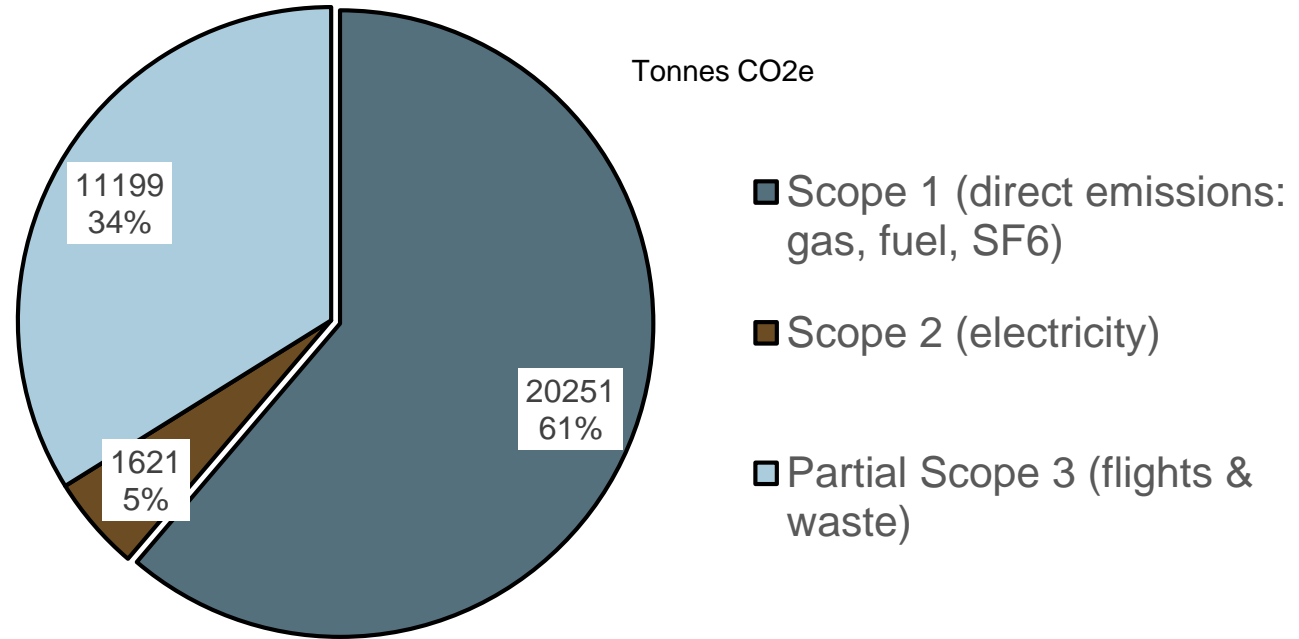
Without ACT's 100% renewable electricity, electricity related GHG emissions would dwarf all other ANU emissions

Use of electricity and gas on Acton campus



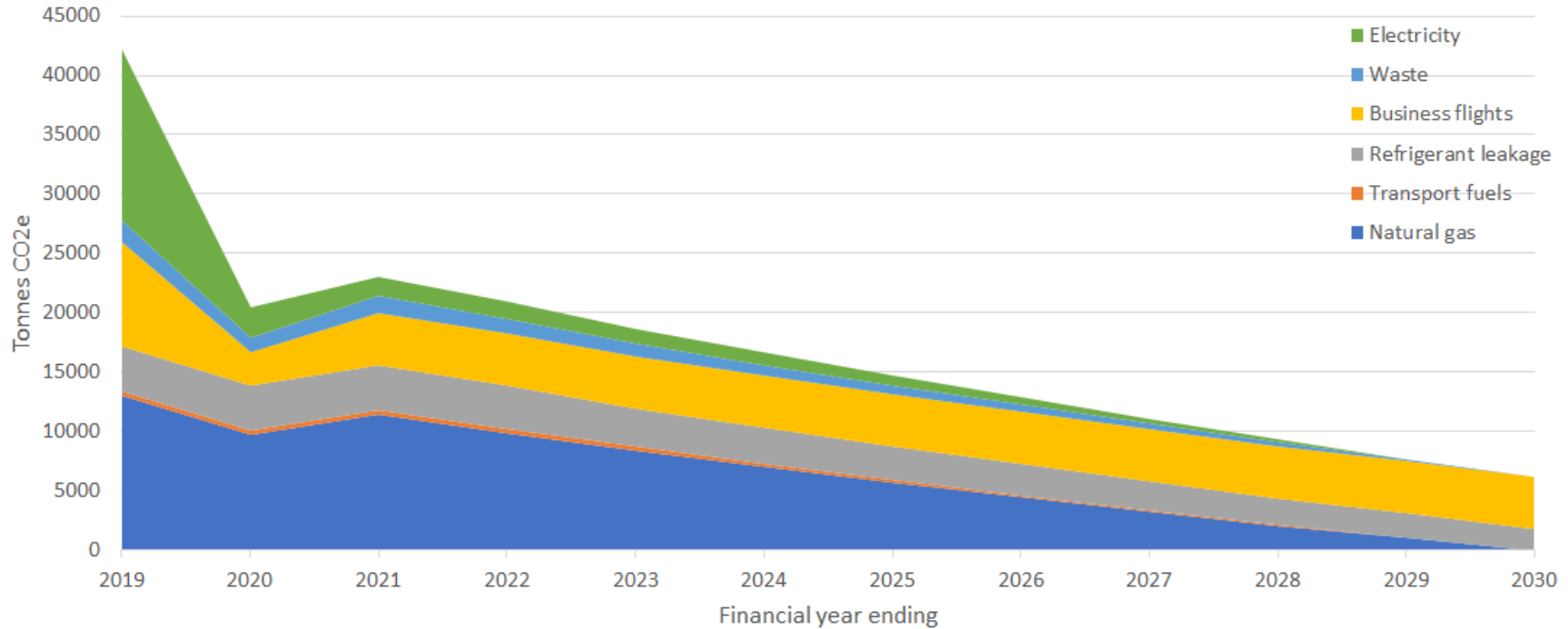
ANU is currently heavily dependent on gas as a heating source, with gas comprising 59% of the total campus load in June 2019.

Projected 2021 ANU GHG emissions by scope



Biggest short-term opportunities to reduce emissions: transitioning from natural gas, energy efficiency, onsite solar PV, reducing air travel, electric vehicles

An emissions reductions pathway to 2030



This pathway is based on implementing the following opportunities by 2030: 25% increase in energy efficiency, 100% campus electrification (ie no gas heating or cooling), 50% increase in onsite renewables, 50% reduction in business flights emissions, zero waste to landfill, electrification of transport fleet. In the short-term, carbon offsets could be applied to reach net zero emissions as fast as possible. To reach below zero emissions, carbon sequestration, including the development of negative emissions technologies, will be required.