NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

EAUC Energy Event

The Dark Art: Setting Carbon Targets

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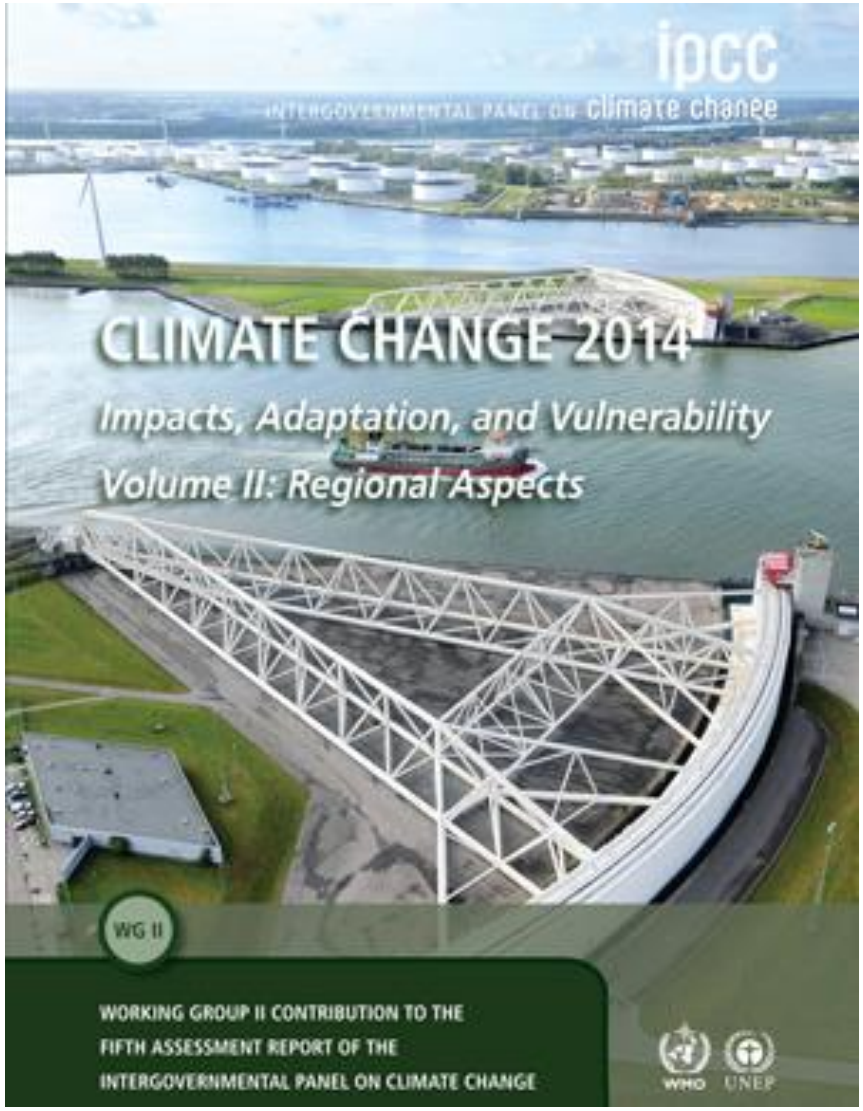
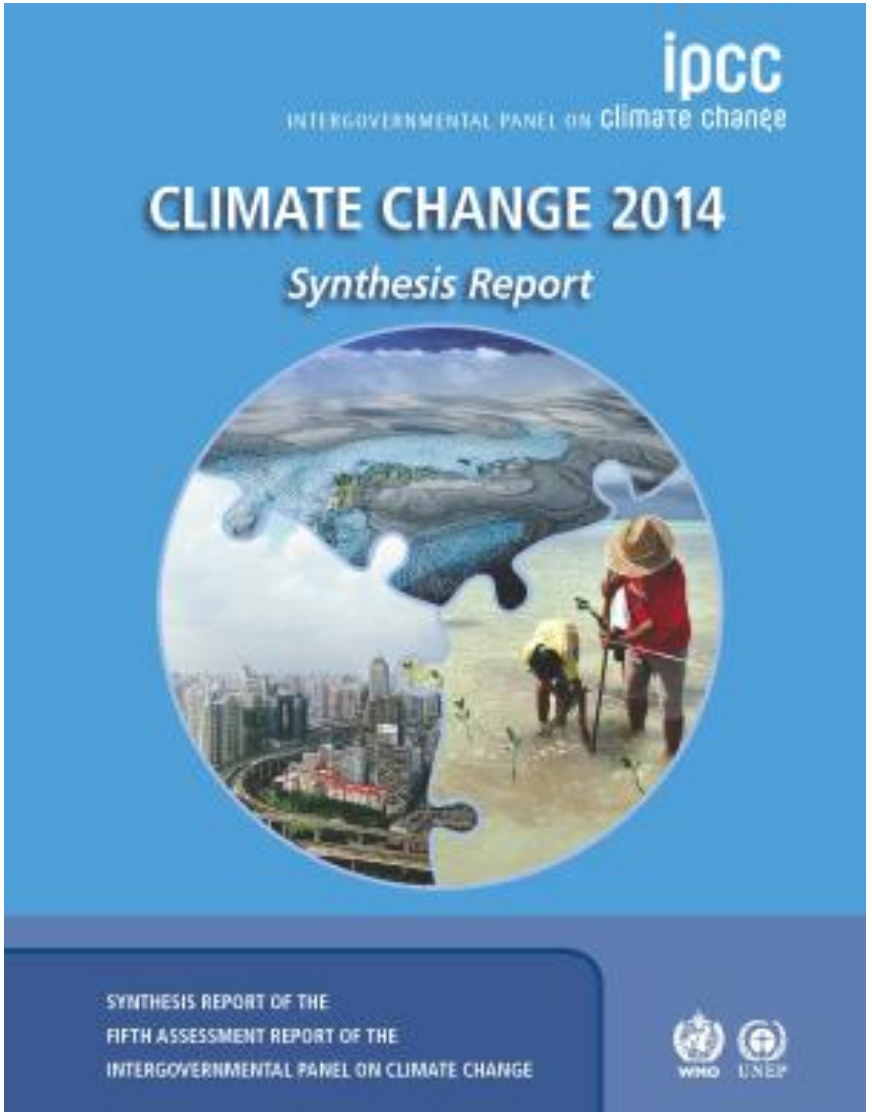

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change
CLIMATE CHANGE 2014
Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability
Volume II: Regional Aspects
WG II
WORKING GROUP II CONTRIBUTION TO THE
FIFTH ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
WMO UNEP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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change
CLIMATE CHANGE 2014
Synthesis Report
SYNTHESIS REPORT OF THE
FIFTH ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
WMO UNEP


FORTHEPLANET

January 2010/**01**

January 2010/01
Policy development
Statement of policy

This report is for information

A carbon reduction target and strategy for higher education in England.

Carbon reduction target and strategy for higher education in England

Universities UK

GuildHE

HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND hefce

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January 2010/**02**

January 2010/02
Good practice
Guidance

This report is for information

This document offers guidance for institutions on producing individual carbon reduction strategies, targets and associated carbon management plans.

Carbon management strategies and plans

A guide to good practice

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Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

RICARDO-AEA carbon smart

Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factor Repository

Government conversion factors for company reporting

Welcome to the Government conversion factors for greenhouse gas reporting. These factors are suitable for use by UK based organisations of all sizes, and for international organisations reporting on UK operations.

What are greenhouse gas conversion factors?

In order to report the greenhouse gas emissions associated with an organisation's activities, users must convert 'activity data' such as distance travelled, litres of fuel used or tonnes of waste disposed into carbon emissions. This online tool provides the values that should be used for such conversions, provides step by step guidance on how to use the factors and allows users to tailor the volume and types of greenhouse gas (GHG) values they use during their reporting process.

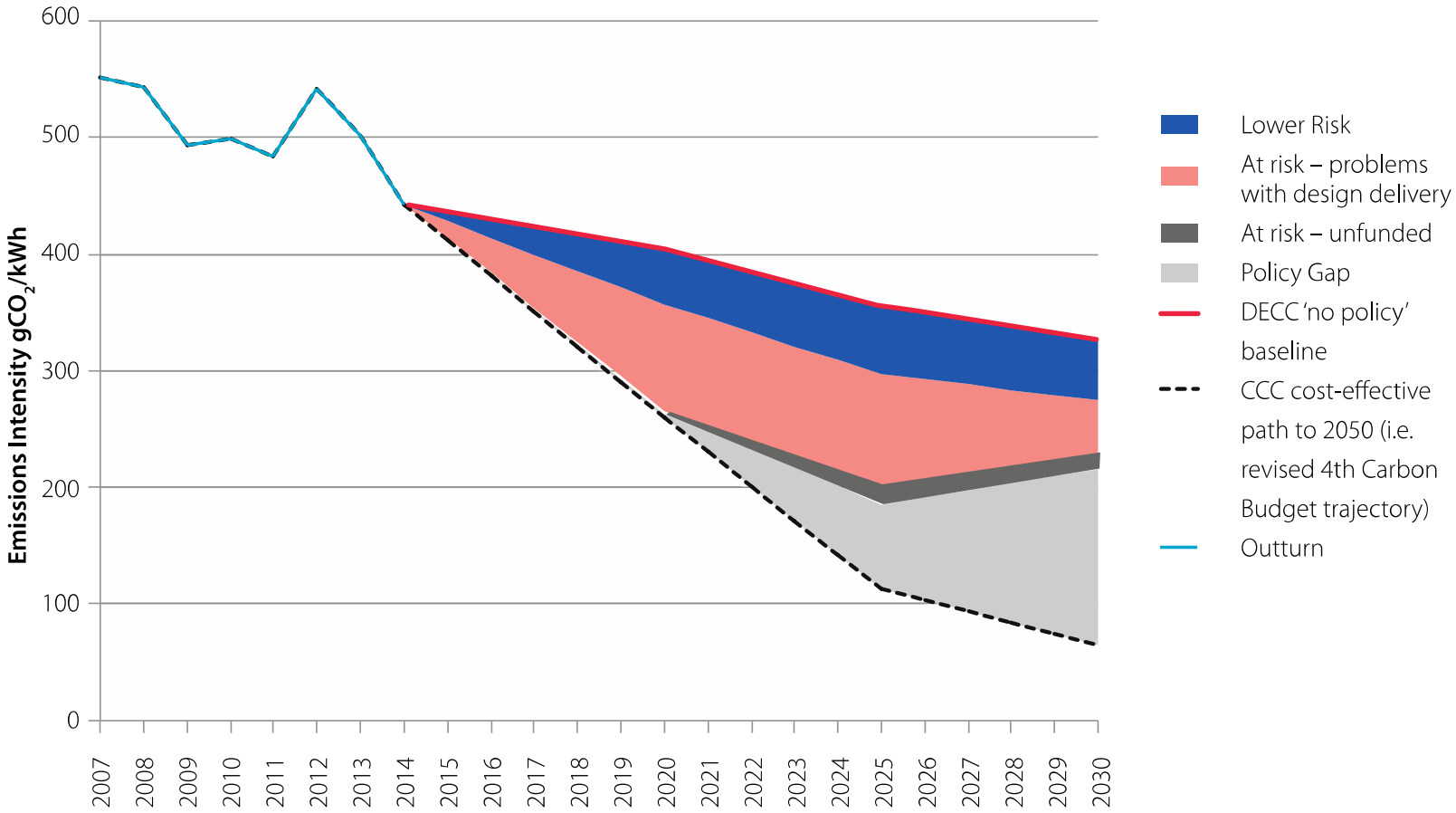
What support is available with these factors?

For new users of the conversion factors, ensure that you have first read Defra's 'Environmental reporting guidelines', then follow the informative text at the top of each conversion factor tab in the output files.

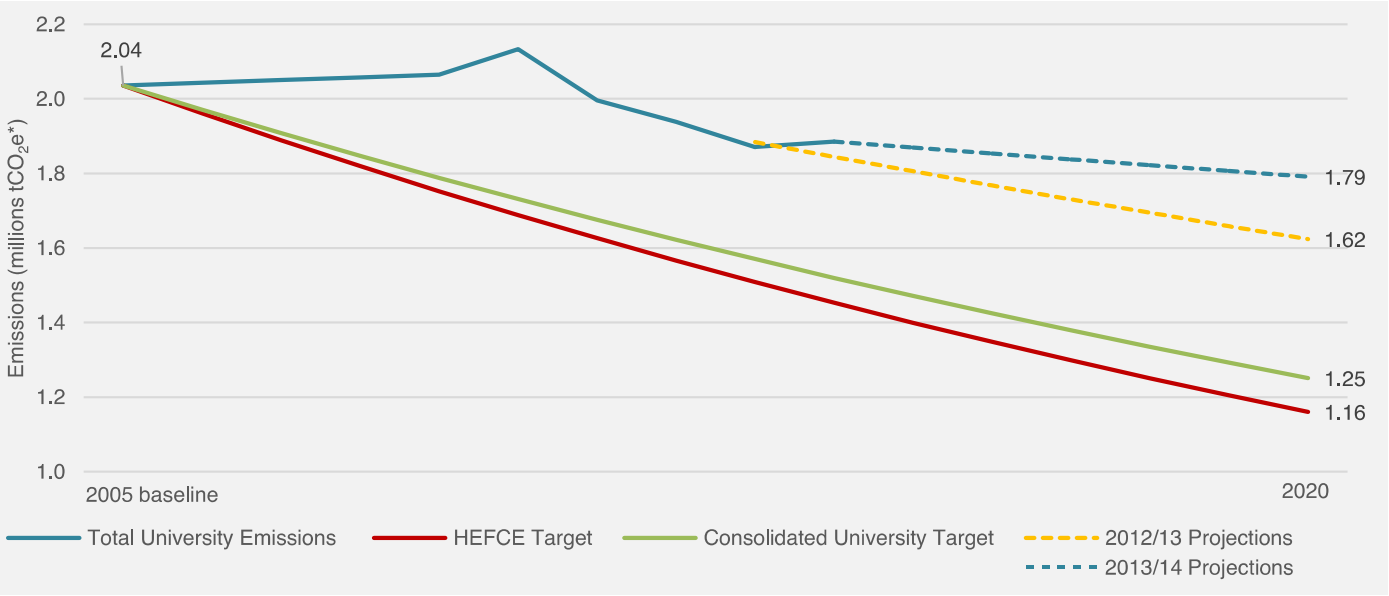
For repeat users of the conversion factors we suggest that the 'what's new' tab should be read before using the conversion factors. This tab highlights the most significant changes to the conversion factors made in this update. Following the 'what's new' guidance will ensure that reporting is

NTU

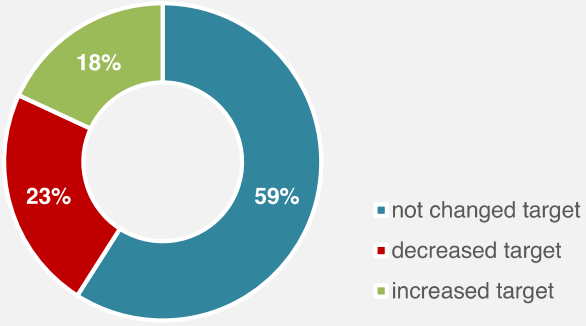
Figure 1.6. Assessment of current and planned policies: power sector



Source: DECC (2014) *Updated Emissions Projections*; CCC analysis.

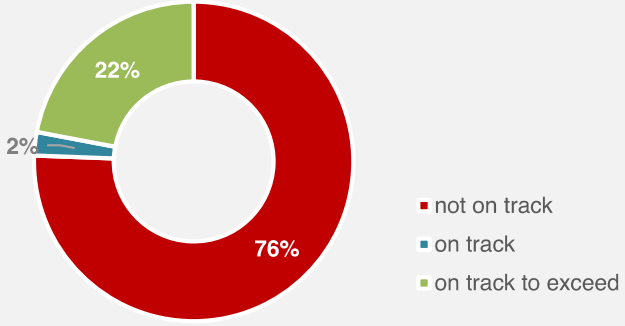


Almost a quarter of institutions have reduced their emissions targets



Of the 127 English universities analysed, 23% (29) have reduced their carbon reduction targets and 18% (23) have increased their targets.

76% of universities are not projected to meet their 2020 emissions target

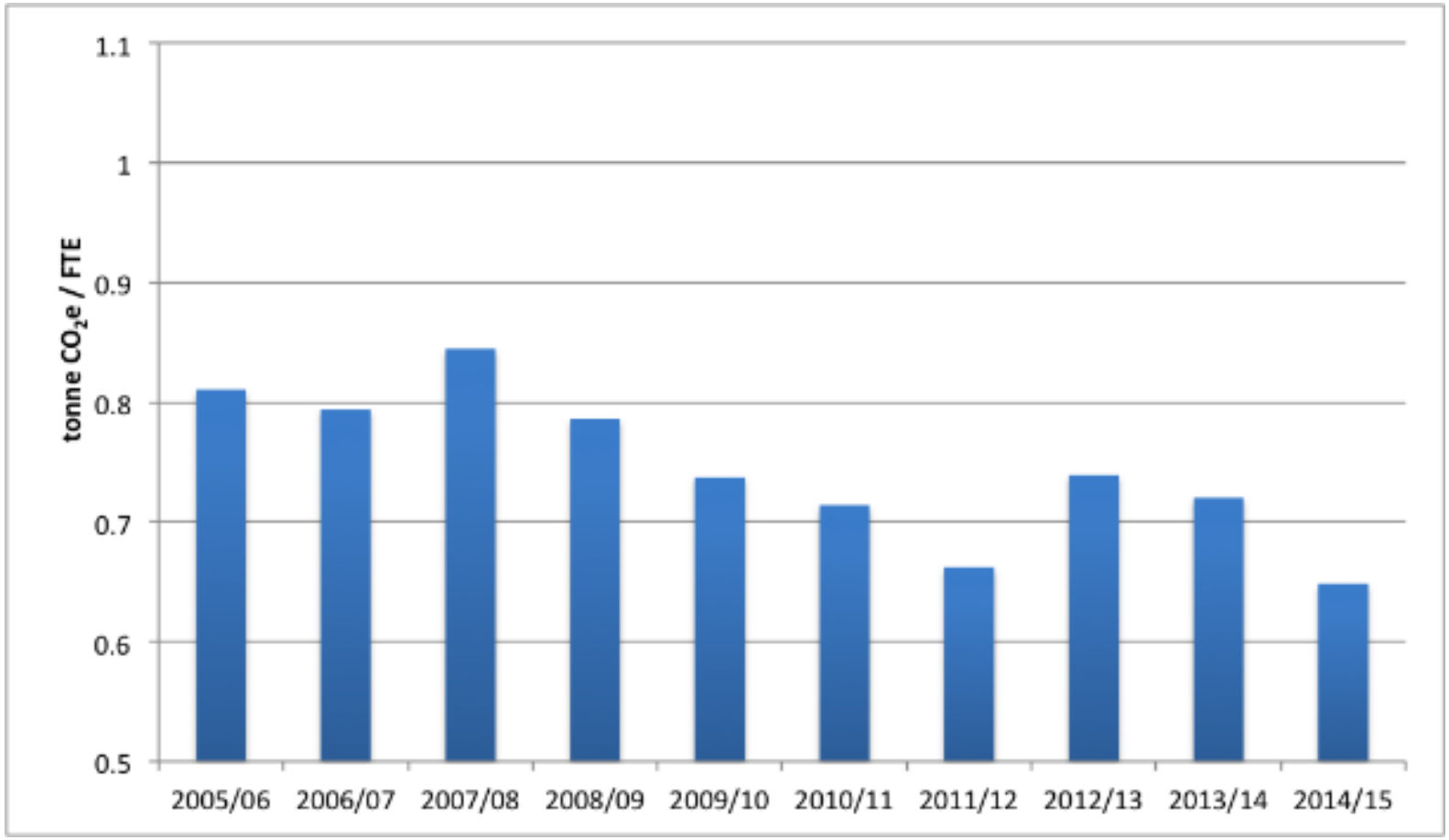


Only 3 universities out of 127 are projected to be on track to meet their 2020 carbon reduction targets, whilst 28 universites could exceed their targets.


CARBON ELEPHANT
This is what 1 tonne of CO_2 looks like
How many do you emit?
www.ntu.ac.uk/ecoweb
Nottingham Trent University


CARBON
ELEPHANT
Making strides to cut
consumption, costs and carbon.

NTU Staff & Students emissions intensity



- 05/06 sector FTE emissions intensity = 1.1 tCO_2e/FTE
- 43% reduction = 0.63 tCO_2e/FTE
- 29% lower than NTU baseline intensity