

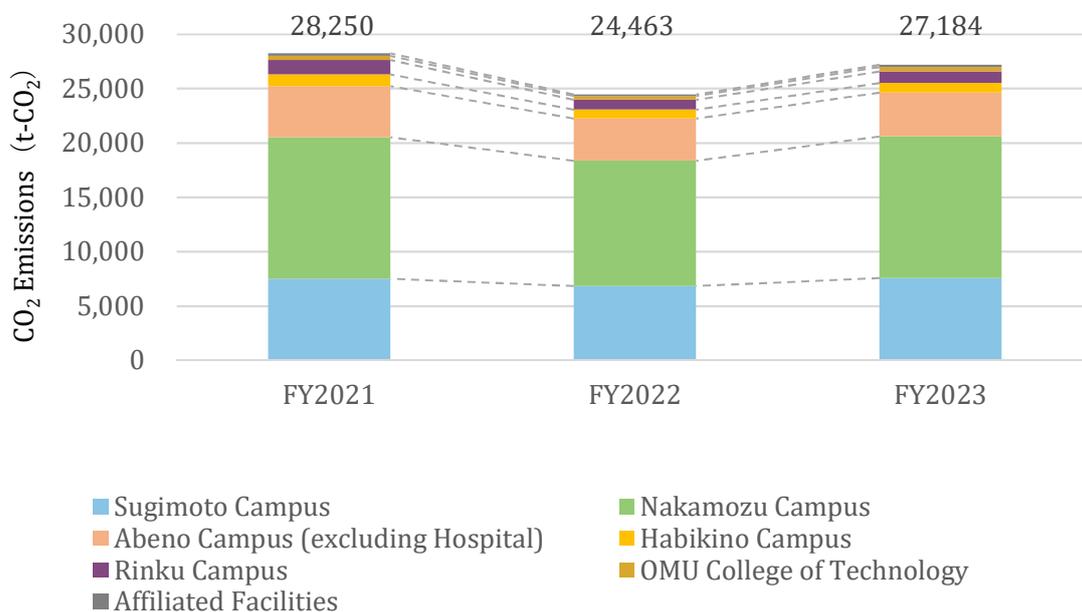
Environmental Report 2024 (Summary Version)

What is an Environmental Report?

An environmental report is a document in which universities, companies, and other business entities disclose the environmental impact of their business activities to all stakeholders to achieve a sustainable society. National universities and independent administrative institutions are required to create these reports. By compiling these reports, businesses can periodically review their environmental efforts and raise awareness within their organizations.

At Osaka Prefecture University, students have been leading the creation of environmental reports since the FY2012 edition, and at Osaka City University since the FY2018 edition. This culture has continued even after the establishment of Osaka Metropolitan University in 2022.

CO₂ Emissions

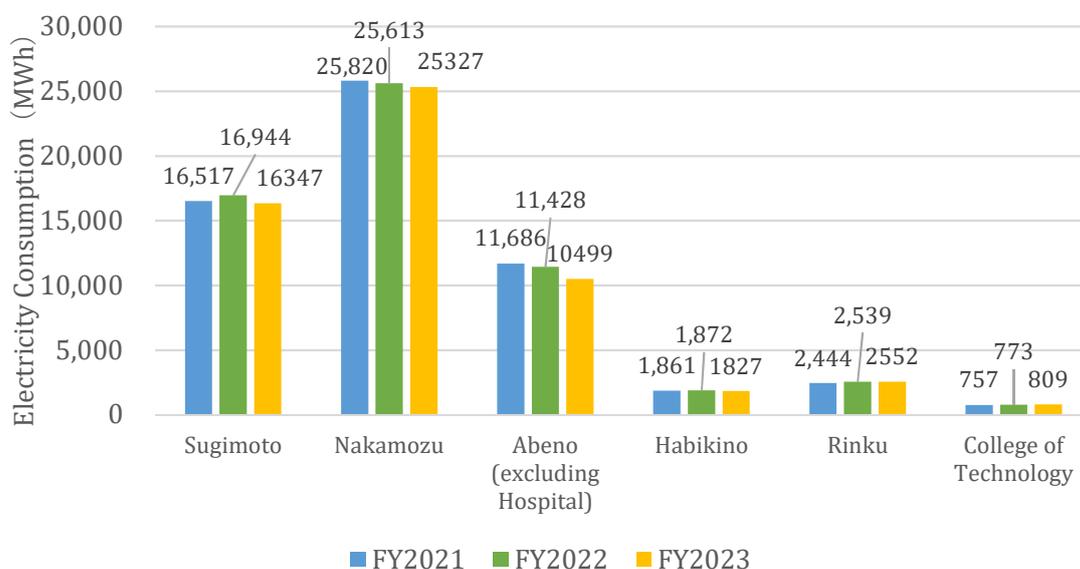


The above chart shows the transition of CO₂ emissions over three years at each campus and facilities (excluding the OMU Hospital). The total annual CO₂ emissions for FY2023 were 27,184 t-CO₂, an increase of approximately 12.4% compared to FY2022.

The majority of emissions come from electricity consumption, and the university's emissions fluctuate significantly based on the CO₂ emission coefficient of its primary electricity supplier, Kansai Electric Power. The electricity emission coefficient for FY2023 was 0.360 t-CO₂/MWh, higher than the 0.299 t-CO₂/MWh in FY2022, which had a strong impact on emissions.

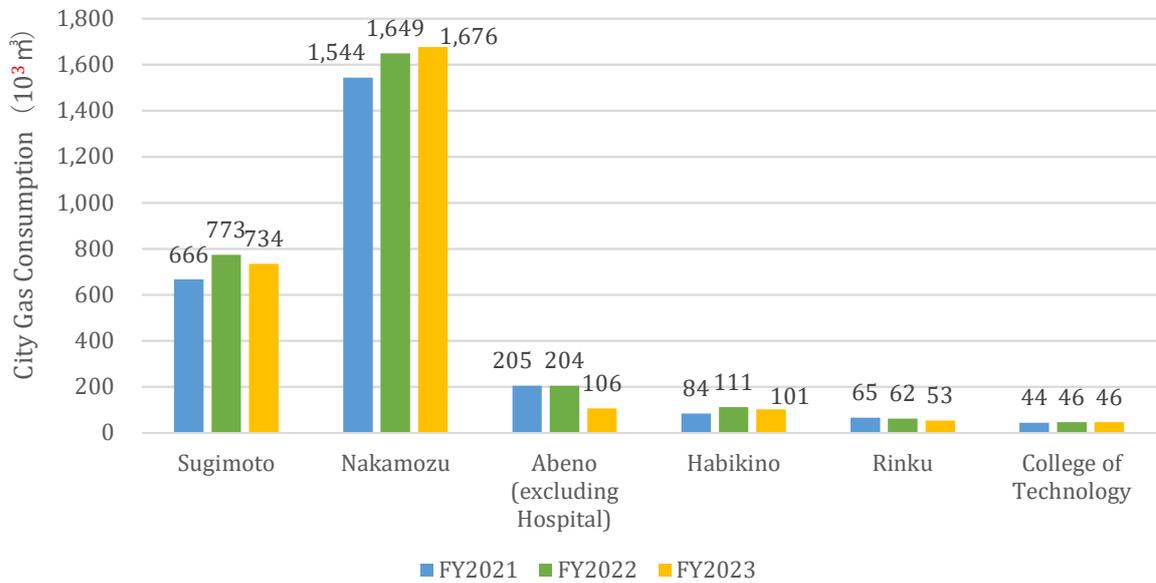
The university aims to achieve carbon neutrality (CN). Because of rising electricity costs, prioritizing electricity from renewable sources with lower emission coefficients is currently challenging, but increasing its share is still important. In FY2023, efforts included LED lighting installations and reducing the closing time of the Sugimoto Campus Library by one hour, and it is hoped that these efforts will be further strengthened in the future. The university has yet to evaluate the carbon sequestration capacity of its forests, such as those in the affiliated botanical garden, but is considering various approaches to achieve its goals.

Electricity Consumption



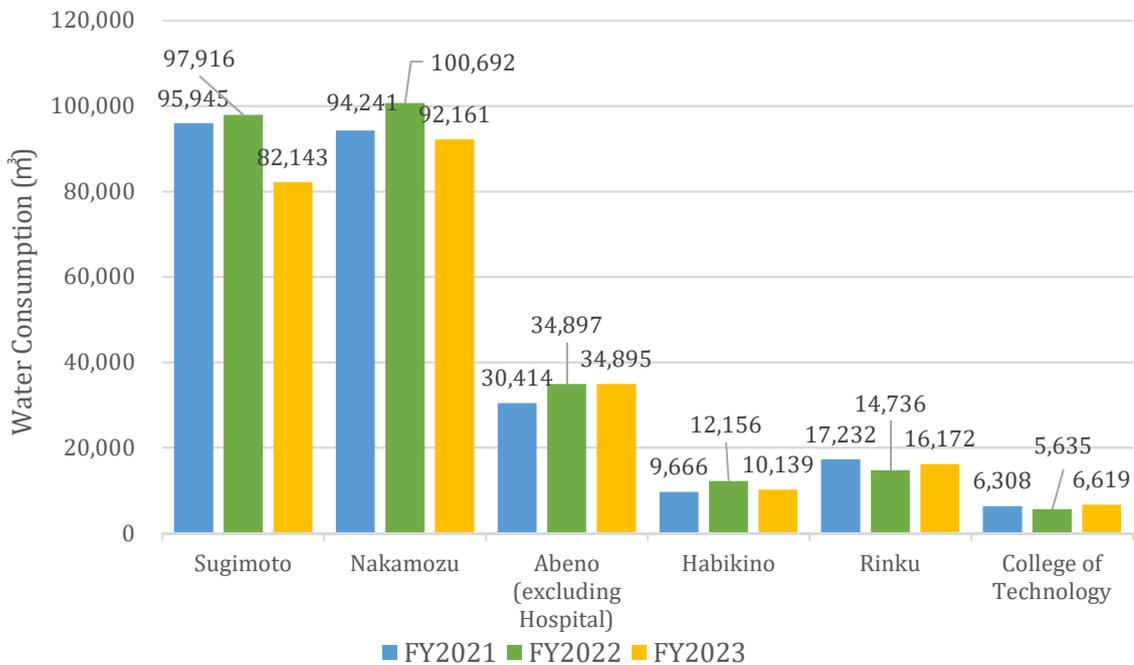
Seventy-six percent of the university's CO₂ emissions come from electricity consumption. Total annual electricity consumption for FY2023 was 57,749 MWh, about a 3.1% decrease from FY2022.

City Gas Consumption



Twenty-three percent of the university's CO₂ emissions come from city gas. Total city gas consumption for FY2023 was 2,736,000 m³, about a 4.5% decrease from FY2022.

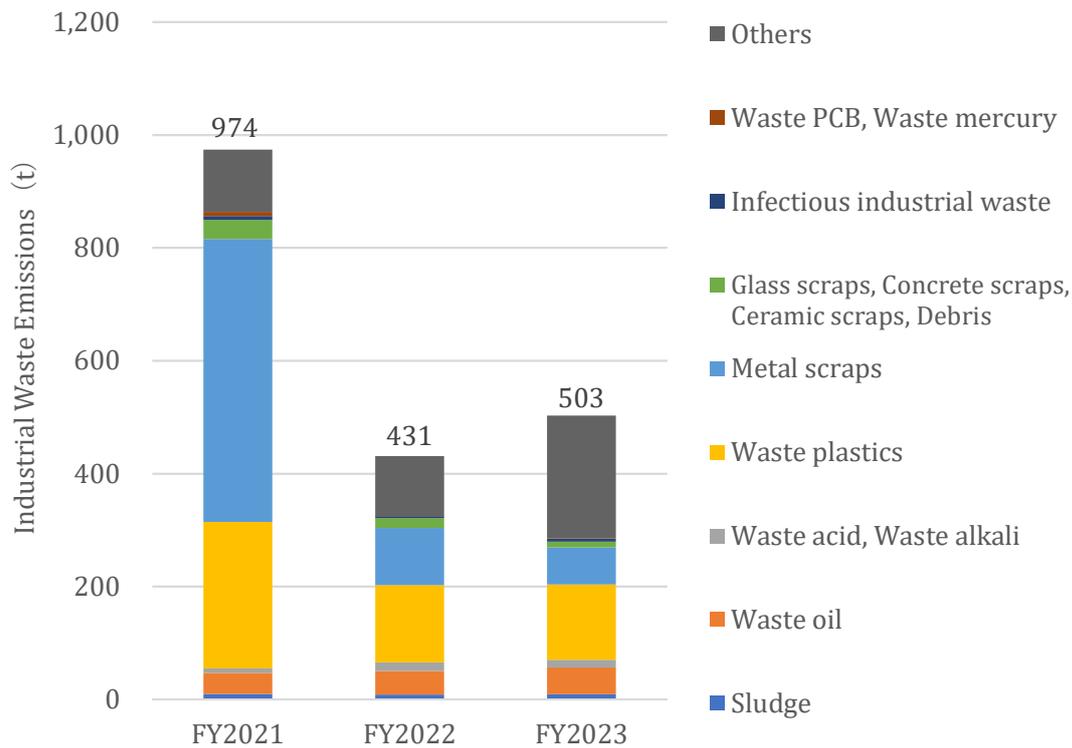
Water Consumption



Total water consumption (excluding the OMU Hospital) for FY2023 was 246,024 m³, about an 8.5% decrease from FY2022.

In particular, at the Sugimoto Campus, a significant 16.1% decrease was achieved because of a water leakage issue discovered in FY2022, which led to a halt in facility usage.

Industrial Waste Emissions



The above chart shows the transition of industrial waste emissions over three years at five campuses (Sugimoto, Nakamozu, Abeno, Habikino, and Rinku, excluding the OMU Hospital). The total industrial waste emissions for FY2023 were 503 metric tons, about a 16.7% increase from FY2022. The main reason for this increase was the relocation of academic departments, which generated an additional 56 metric tons of industrial waste.

Between FY2021 and FY2022, industrial waste emissions halved, mainly due to a significant reduction in metal scrap at Nakamozu Campus. However, between FY2022 and FY2023, most campuses saw an increase in total industrial waste emissions. In particular, mixed waste that was not properly sorted increased. By properly classifying mixed waste and improving data transparency, it will be easier to identify causes and conduct further analyses.