



Carbon Emissions Report

2023

Introduction

New Vision University recognizes the urgency of climate action, joins global effort to decrease the negative impact of our activities on the environment and fight the global warming. NVU is committed to continuous improvement of the sustainable practices and aims to minimize its environmental footprint. The report provides a comprehensive assessment of carbon emissions of scope 1 and scope 2, providing the understanding of university's impact on environment and grounds for planning the actions and areas of improvement.

With the university's goals for sustainability, and the goal for achieving net zero carbon for Scopes 1 & 2 by 2030, quantifying the carbon emissions and implementing evidence-based approach is a crucial step in establishing informed decisions for emissions reduction strategies and alignment with the global climate goals.

The baseline report was prepared based on the evaluation of GHG emissions for the calendar year 2023 and represents university's effort in establishing annual reporting process, allowing to monitor the progress to our NZC target and adjust accordingly. The report covers scope 1 and scope 2 emissions.

The report is prepared based on the methodology and respective tools of GHG protocol. The territorial scope of the report includes University Campuses, including New Vision Health Hub and a new campus in Tbilisi (total of 3 buildings) and New Vision University Hospital.

Scope 1 emissions

Based on university's activities, NVU's scope 1 emissions cover:

- Natural Liquid Gas
- Fuel use (Gasoline/Petrol and Diesel Fuel) for the university vehicles
- Fugitive emissions
- The refrigerant leakage (currently out of scope).

Table 1. – Scope 1 Emissions Comparison 2022 vs 2023

Source	Emissions (tCO2) 2022	Contribution to total tCO2	Emissions (tCO2) 2023	Contribution to total tCO2
Gasoline/Petrol	33.319	11%	31	14%
Diesel Fuel	5.005	1.75%	5	2.3%
Total University Vehicle Fuels	38.324	12.75%	36	16.5
Gas (NLG)	247	87.25%	181	83%
	Total 285.32		Total 217	

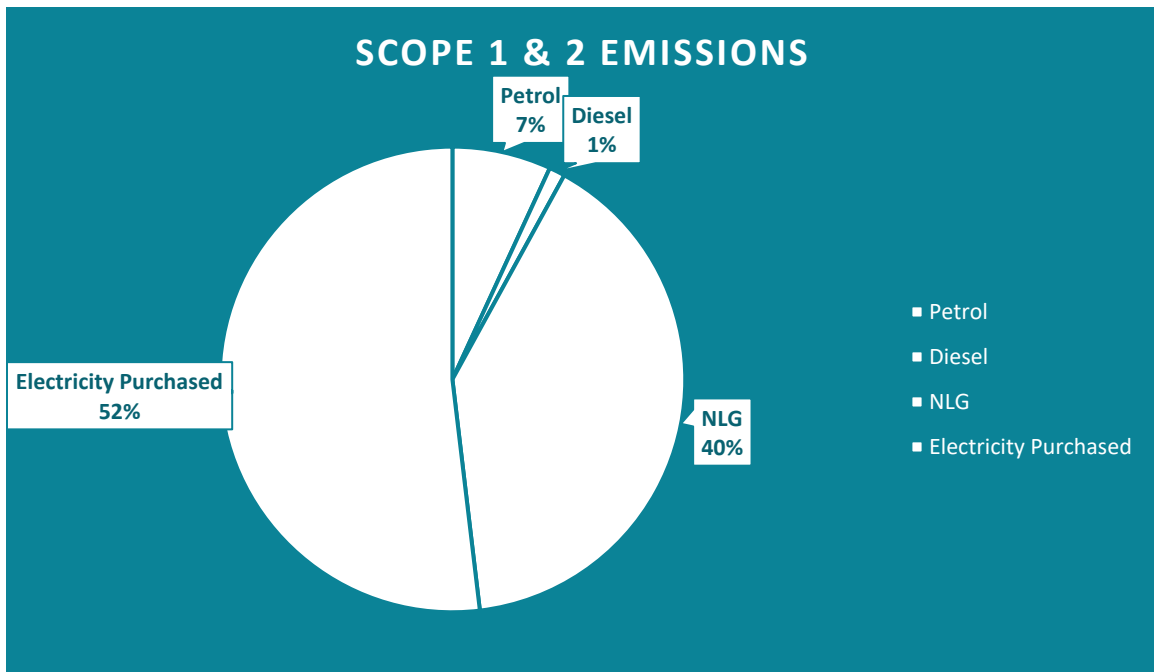
Scope 2 emissions

The university does not purchase heat, and the scope 2 emissions include only Electricity purchased. Total amount of emissions from the electricity purchased by the university, which equals to the total of **234 tCO₂s**.

The decrease in the scope 2 emissions from 2022 is 66 tCO₂.

The total carbon footprint of NVU (Scope 1 & Scope 2) is equal to 451 tCO₂. The distribution of the breakdown of the emissions is provided on the figure below. The biggest emission source is electricity.

Figure 1. Breakdown of Scope 1 and 2 Emissions by Source



Conclusions and Recommendations

- The progress in decreasing NVU footprint in one year is positive and substantial. Both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions decreased. Even though the percentage of the shares of the different centers of emissions have changed through the year, the distribution of the most to the least contributors stays the same, with electricity being the biggest contributor to the emissions, followed by NLG. The strategies for decreasing emissions from electricity consumption, as well as NLG consumption have proven effective. Therefore, it is essential to continue and increase the effort for decreasing emissions through decreased consumption of electricity and NLG.
- To calculate the total carbon footprint of the university, it is essential to include scope 3 emissions in the report. Therefore, the calculation of scope 3 emissions is recommended to improve the transparency and reporting process, as well as reducing the impact of university actions on the environment. Reporting on Scope 3 should cover all indirect emissions generated by the university, including waste, water, wastewater, business travel, commuting, canteen food, etc. Based on the baseline assessment of the Scope 3 emissions, the target for reduction will be developed. Simultaneously, the accuracy of reporting scope 1 and scope 2 should be monitored.