



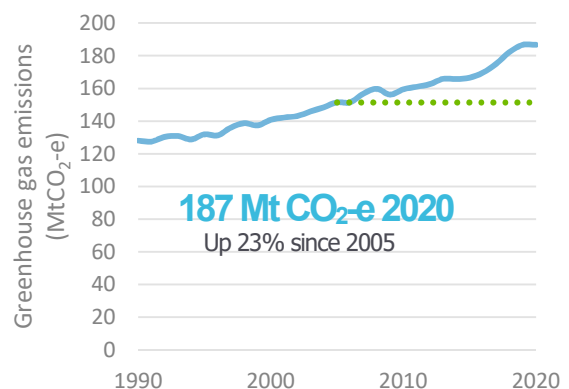
# Industry sector

Emissions from Australia’s industrial sector arise mainly from manufacturing and mining (including oil and gas).<sup>1</sup>

Industry sector emissions come from:

- burning gas, coal or oil when making or mining a product
- releasing methane from coal, oil and gas deposits during mining
- gases released through chemical conversions (such as aluminium smelting or cement production).

## Australia’s industry emissions



In 2020, industrial emissions made up 36% of Australia’s total emissions.

## We can reduce industrial emissions by:

- Energy efficiency and process improvements or switching to alternative fuels.
- Creating industrial products from recycled and/or renewable material.
- Improving the sustainability of buildings.

In some industries, such as cement manufacturing, further research into low-emissions alternatives is needed.

## Government policies

The first Low Emissions Technology Statement lists a number of technologies that have the potential to significantly reduce industrial emissions as ‘priority technologies’: hydrogen, low emissions steel and aluminium and carbon capture and storage.

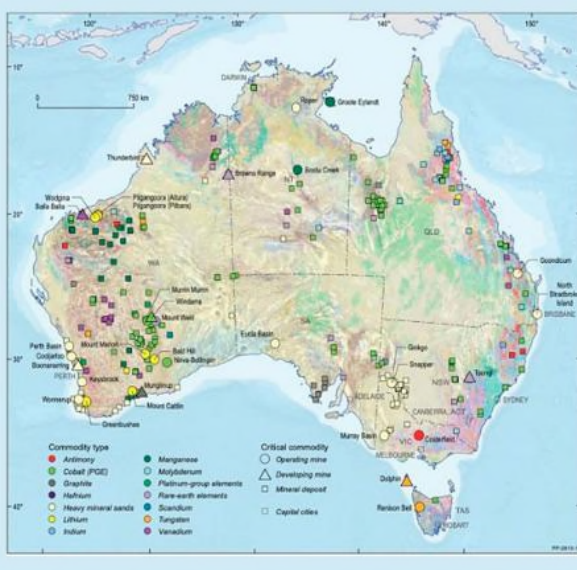
The Clean Energy Finance Corporation supports the deployment of energy efficiency and low-emissions technologies.

See our report [Prospering in a low-emissions world](#).

### Australian minerals for electric vehicles

Did you know Australia has 18% of world lithium resources, as well as big deposits of copper, cobalt and other minerals that are critical for batteries and electric motors? This means that Australian minerals could help power electric vehicles, which would also create new jobs and opportunities in regional Australia.

Critical mineral deposits (Geoscience Australia)



<sup>1</sup> Industrial emissions described in this fact sheet consist of emissions from stationary energy, fugitive emissions and industrial processes, excluding electricity production. This definition includes emissions from residential and commercial use.