BATANGAS STATE UNIVERSITY
The National Engineering University

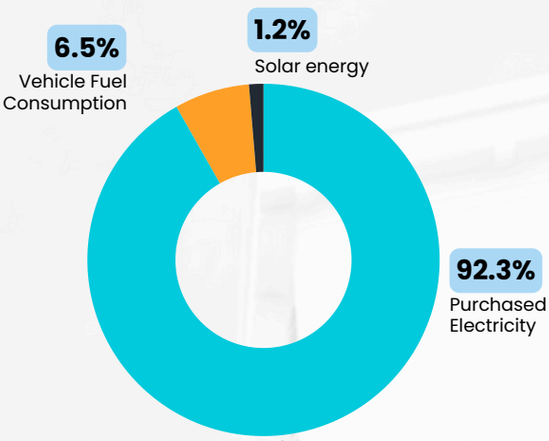
ENERGY CONSUMPTION REPORT
FY 2023

20,442.71 GJ

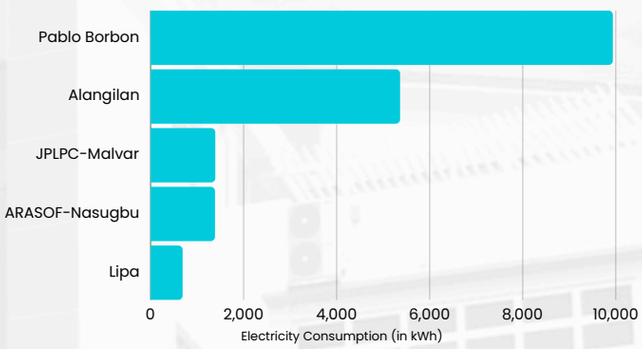
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

269.38 GJ

LOW CARBON ENERGY CONSUMPTION

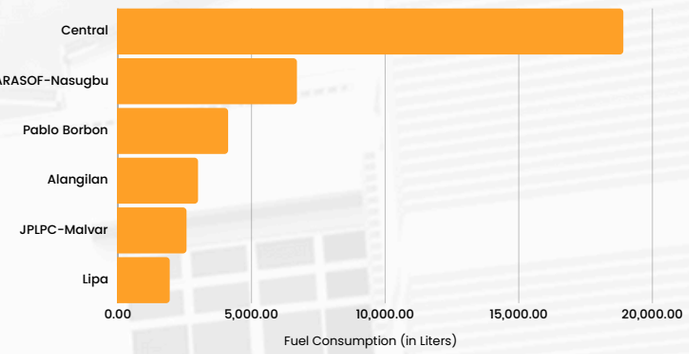


The significant portion of the university's energy consumption relies on purchased electricity, primarily sourced from third-party electricity providers. This procurement accounts for the majority of the energy sources powering the university's operations.



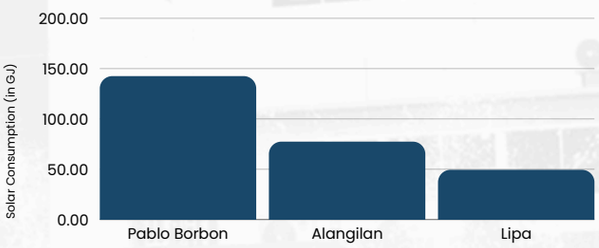
Electricity Consumption per BatStateU Campus

The graph shows the distribution of electricity consumption across various campuses of the University. Pablo Borbon campus has the highest consumption, accounting for a substantial 52.96% of the overall electricity consumption reflecting its significant size and extensive operations. This was followed by the Alangilan (28.58%), JPLPC-Malvar (7.41%), ARASOF-Nasugbu (7.38%) and Lipa (3.67%).



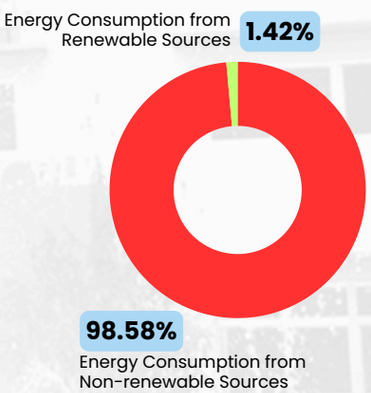
Proportion of Fuel Consumption in BatStateU Campuses

The graph shows the proportion of fuel consumption across the University. Notably, the Central Administration dominates the chart, reflecting a substantial proportion of 50.77% of the overall consumption. This can be attributed to the official travels undertaken by the University's senior officials. ARASOF-Nasugbu closely trails behind, comprising 17.99% of the total, owing to its distance from the main campus, making it the farthest among the University's campuses. This was followed by Pablo Borbon with 11.08%, Alangilan 8.05%, JPLPC-Malvar 6.9% and Lipa with only 5.21%.



Solar Energy Generation and Consumption

Pablo Borbon campus led the solar energy consumption with a significant utilization of 142.54 gigajoules (GJ). Following closely, the Alangilan campus accounted for a consumption of 77.42 GJ, while the Lipa campus utilized 49.43 GJ of solar energy. Notably, the university's generation of solar energy corresponds directly to the amount consumed, indicating a self-sustaining energy model across these campuses.



Proportion of Energy Consumption from Energy Sources

The graph represents the breakdown of the University's energy consumption, highlighting the proportion sourced from renewable and non-renewable sources. Notably, the data for the current year reveals that a significant majority of the University's energy, approximately 98.58%, is derived from non-renewable sources. However, there has been a promising shift, with 1.42% of the energy consumption originating from renewable sources.

Source: General Service Office, Environmental Management Office, Project Managements Office, ACTION Center

Leading Innovations, Transforming Lives
Building the Nation