

Becoming Carbon Neutral by 2030

The Australian red meat and livestock industry has set the ambitious target to be **Carbon Neutral by 2030 (CN30)**.

CN30

What does CN30 mean?

By 2030, Australian beef, lamb and goat production, including lot feeding and meat processing, will make no net release of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions into the atmosphere.

The red meat and livestock industry is on the front foot, proactively taking action and aims to maintain or improve long-term productivity and herd numbers while striving to deliver zero net emissions.

Why is it important?

The provenance and environmental impact of food production is important to consumers.

Imagine that by 2030 we saw consumers make the decision to buy red meat because they knew it was a good choice for the environment.

The global population continues to rise, as does demand for red meat. Australia exports 70% of its red meat and has an opportunity to be a world leader in producing an environmentally friendly, sustainable and high-quality source of protein.

What has been achieved?

The red meat and livestock industry currently contribute 10% of all of Australia's GHG emissions – this figure has halved since 2005.

Greenhouse gas emissions from the red meat and livestock industry **have fallen by 57.6%** since 2005.

In addition to emissions, it now takes **65% less water to produce a kilo of beef**.

What is being done?

Meat & Livestock Australia, in collaboration with industry, government and research partners, is investing in research, development and adoption projects to enable

industry to move toward the CN30 target. Examples of research activities include:

1. Continual improvement in **animal genetics and husbandry practices** to reduce methane emissions per kg of production.
2. Developing technology to **reduce methane emissions** from livestock.
3. Developing **viable grazing supplement delivery technologies** that maintain livestock productivity and lower methane emissions.
4. Advancing **soil carbon sequestration methods** and measurement technology.
5. Improving **integration of trees and shrubs for improved carbon storage**, animal health and biodiversity.
6. Assessing new **pastures, shrubs and legumes** that lower methane emissions and build carbon stocks.
7. Developing technology to **avoid methane emissions from waste management** at processing facilities.
8. Investigation of carbon storage increases from **dung beetle** activity in grazing lands.
9. Developing **renewable energy technology** to reduce CO2 emissions from use of fossil fuels.

With a commitment from all of industry, the right policy settings and ongoing research investment, the Australian red meat industry can be at the forefront of carbon neutrality.

Australian red meat producers are among the most innovative and resilient in the world. They know how to overcome adversity and adapt to change. Coupled with the fact that graziers are custodians of around 355 million hectares of Australia's land, an enormous and unique opportunity exists to be a significant part of Australia's climate change solution.

For more information, email:

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