The Australia Institute
Research that matters.

Fossil-fuelled universities

Scholarships, grants and other links between Australian universities and fossil fuel industries

Most Australian universities have close links with coal, oil and gas companies, through scholarships, 24 fossil fuel-funded research centres, and millions in grant funding. Universities should cut ties with fossil fuel companies to protect their independence, as they have ended relationships with tobacco companies.

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August 2025

The Australia Institute – Research that matters

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Contents

Summary

This report examines the extent to which fossil fuel companies are involved in Australian universities. The involvement of fossil fuel companies in Australia's universities both compromises the integrity of those universities' research and undermines their independence, impartiality, and credibility.

The tip of the iceberg is the Woodside-Monash Energy Partnership, which has not only seen Monash accept millions in funding and name a building after Australia's largest fossil fuel company, but the university appears to have been involved in politics and policy on Woodside's behalf. It hosted a secretive conference with Woodside at Monash's campus in Tuscany, Italy, featuring speakers from the gas industry, the university and at least one politician.

The problem of fossil fuel influence over Australian universities goes far wider than Monash. At least 26 of Australia's 43 universities have links to fossil fuel companies through scholarships and grants; funded graduate programs, internships, and academic positions. Fossil fuel company names appear on university buildings, schools, and research centres around the country.

Examples of these relationships include:

- Fossil fuel-sponsored scholarships: between 2023 and 2025, the value of scholarships available to prospective students was at least $423,000 per year;
- Australian Research Council Linkage grants: between 2020 and 2025, $12.2 million in these grants were awarded to university researchers partnered with fossil fuel companies; and
- Research projects funded by industry research programs: for example, as of 2023, the Australian Coal Association Research Program—funded entirely by fossil fuel money—had awarded nearly $45m worth of grants to 141 new, ongoing and completed university projects.
- Research centres that are either completely or partly funded by fossil fuel companies. As of July 2025, 24 such centres exist, with 19 universities either hosting or co-hosting at least one.

A potential solution to the involvement of fossil fuel companies in Australian universities can be found in the way that universities and funding bodies reduced the influence of tobacco companies. Tobacco companies once exerted similar levels of influence on Australian academia, but their influence was reduced by policies prohibiting the acceptance of tobacco funding and health organisation funders that refuse to fund academics with links to tobacco.

Introduction

Almost 20 years ago, The Australia Institute raised concerns about the links between fossil fuel companies and Australian universities. With governments pushing universities to procure private funding, we asked:

> While it is evident that the fossil fuel industries are involved in Australian universities, it is not clear whether Australian universities are being 'captured'. Are fossil fuel companies gaining an inappropriate level of influence over the teaching and research priorities of universities? Is academic freedom jeopardised? Are the relationships with the industry threatening to bring universities into disrepute?[1]

These questions remain relevant today, and in some cases the answer is clearly 'yes'.

Recent reporting on the Woodside-Monash Energy Partnership has exposed the extent to which Monash University has worked to further Woodside's interests. Not only has Monash named a building after Woodside and sought to obscure the extent of the partnership, but it hosted an exclusive conference with Woodside at Monash's campus in Tuscany, Italy. The conference featured gas industry executives, at least one politician and Monash staff, discussing how environmental activism "interfaces with the pace and scale of investment and regulatory approval needed" for gas and other energy projects.[2] This kind of collaboration is clearly bringing Monash and wider university sector into disrepute.

The Woodside-Monash Energy Partnership shows the depth of some university-fossil fuel company relationships. This report, however, assesses the breadth of these relationships across Australia's university sector, compiling data on scholarships, grants and sponsored research centres at Australian universities.

We find that of Australia's 37 public universities,[3] 26 have these links to coal, oil and gas companies.

These links should end. The science of climate change is clear. Universities teach this science. There is a clear conflict of interest for institutions engaged in scientific research in taking money from companies with an interest in avoiding science-based policy.

Scholarships

Across Australia's 42 universities, fossil fuel companies offer at least 20 scholarships that cover costs such as tuition fees and living expenses for students. These offers may also come with additional benefits such as professional development and mentorship programs or guaranteed employment after graduation. The value of these scholarships is summarised in Table Assuming that each scholarship is awarded a single time each year, their combined value amounts to almost half a million dollars per year.

Table 1. University scholarships provided by fossil fuel companies

University	Scholarship	Value
The University of Queensland[4]	Santos Earth Sciences Scholarship	$10,000
Monash University[5]	Woodside Monash Energy Partnership Research Scholarship	$99,000
	Woodside Monash Energy Partnership Excellence Top-up scholarship	$22,500
The University of Western Australia[6]	INPEX Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Scholarship	$30,000
Curtin University[7]	BHP Metallurgy Scholarship	$30,000
	Western Power Women in STEM Scholarship	$18,000
	Aloca Bev Corless Women in Engineering Scholarship	$20,000
	Merredin Energy Regional Women's Undergraduate Scholarship	$32,000
Queensland University of Technology[8]	Senex Energy Learning Potential Fund Scholarships	$5,000
	Shell Energy Scholarship for Women in IT	$20,000
RMIT University[9]	ExxonMobil Engineering Scholarship for Excellence	$5,000
The University of Wollongong[10]	South32 David Crawford Scholarship	$10,000
	Glencore Corporate Scholarship	$40,000
	Yancoal Mining Engineering Scholarship	$10,000
Federation University[11]	AGL Jungarra Wannik Scholarship	$4,000
University of Tasmania[12]	South32 TEMCO Community Foundation Honours Bursary	$20,000
	South32 TEMCO Community Foundation Scholarship in Engineering	$20,000
James Cook University[13]	Arrow Energy-JCU Go Further Indigenous Tertiary Scholarships	$10,000
	QCoal Foundation Scholarship	$30,000
Central Queensland University[14]	CQUniCares Idemitsu Scholarship	$10,000
TOTAL (assuming one of each scholarship is awarded)		$423,000

Where possible, the values listed in Table 1 are the stated total value of the scholarship (if this is provided by the relevant university). Where only a per-annum of per-semester value is provided, that figure has been used to calculate a cumulative value for the scholarship. In this case, a standard three-year degree has been assumed unless the scholarship material specifies a different period. The table includes only scholarships offered in 2023 or later.

While these scholarships provide significant financial support to individual students, their value pales in comparison to the profits of fossil fuel companies. For instance, the most generous scholarship, the $99,000 Woodside Monash Energy Partnership Research Scholarship, represents just 0.00002% of Woodside's annual 2024 profit of $5.6 billion,[15] and just 0.0003% of Monash University Group's $308 million consolidated net result in 2024.[16,17]

Grants

AUSTRALIAN COAL ASSOCIATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Australian Coal Association Research Program (ACARP) is funded by the coal industry through a 5c-per-tonne levy on saleable coal.[18] That levy is partly deductable from coal royalties, meaning taxpayers also contribute to the program. In 2024, ACARP awarded 18 new project grants worth AU$4.9 million to academics for industry-aligned research,[19] bringing the total funding for new, ongoing, and completed ACARP-funded university projects to nearly $45 million. In 2024, the greatest beneficiaries of ACARP grants were researchers from the University of Newcastle ($16.8m), University of Queensland ($13.4m) and the University of New South Wales ($7.0m) (Table 2).

Table 2. New, ongoing and completed ACARP-funded university projects, 2024[20]

University	Number of grants	Total ACARP funding
Newcastle	46	$16,763,330
University of Queensland	44	$13,440,180
University of New South Wales	26	$7,045,707
University of Adelaide	4	$1,199,055
Monash University	4	$963,436
University of Wollongong	4	$1,035,350
RMIT	3	$472,800
University of Tasmania	2	$716,137
University of Southern Queensland	2	$296,008
Edith Cowan University	2	$1,786,516
Qld. University of Technology	1	$230,964
Macquarie University	1	$476,099
University of Technology Sydney	1	$231,645
Central Queensland University	1	$277,017
Total	**141**	**$44,934,244**

Australian Research Council Linkage Grants

The fossil fuel industry also provides funding via the ARC Linkage Program. The ARC Linkage Program offers grants designed to promote "national and international research partnerships between researchers and business, industry, community organisations and other publicly funded research agencies".[21] Between 2020 and 2025, $12.2 million in ARC Linkage grants were awarded to university researchers who partnered with fossil fuel companies including Santos, BHP, Arrow Energy, ExxonMobil, Woodside, Chevron, Shell and

Beach Energy (Table 3).[22] Some of Australia's most prestigious institutions received these grants, including Monash University, the University of Adelaide ("UoA" in the table below), the University of New South Wales ("UNSW"), the University of Queensland ("UQ"), and the University of Western Australia ("UWA").

Table 3. ARC Linkage grants with fossil fuel companies (2020–25)

University	Grant ID	Fossil fuel partner(s)	Total $
Curtin University	LP240100108	Woodside Energy	$618,610
Monash University	LP210301332	Woodside Energy	$448,551
Murdoch University	LP230100371	BHP	$664,370
UoA	LP220100022	Beach Energy, Santos	$563,698
UoA	LP200301457	Santos, Empire Energy, BHP	$578,399
UNSW	LP190100122	ACARP, Illawarra Coal, Springvale Coal, Anglo American	$711,365
UNSW	LP200301404	Anglo American, ACARP, China Coal Technology & Engineering	$323,584
UNSW	LP190100176	Lundin Norway, Santos	$468,789
UNSW	LP200100106	ACARP	$565,690
Newcastle University	LP210301068	BHP	$525,483
UQ	LP220100090	Arrow Energy, Santos, Australia Pacific LNG,	$428,257
UQ	LP190100106	Arrow Energy, Santos, Australia Pacific LNG	$373,747
UQ	LP220200963	SINOPEC Research Institute of Petroleum Processing	$447,400
UQ	LP190100191	Oilfield Piping Systems	$511,249
UQ	LP220200572	BHP	$536,008
UQ	LP200100175	BHP	$741,659
University of Southern Qld.	LP200100420	Sichuan Zhengcheng Petroleum Technology (SZPT)	$437,172
University of Technology Sydney	LP190100439	Glencore Coal Assets	$600,091
UWA	LP190100146	BHP, Anglo American	$1,118,598
UWA	LP220100185	Woodside Energy	$1,053,197
UWA	LP200201020	ExxonMobil	$474,634
Total			$12,190,551

Sponsored research centres

Perhaps the most pervasive form of influence that fossil fuel companies employ is the sponsorship of research centres or programs designed to solve industry-specific problems. This drives research efforts into areas of specific benefit to the fossil fuels industry and allows fossil fuel interests to directly leverage the skill and labour of expert researchers.

As of July 2025, our research found 24 such institutions, hosted or co-hosted across a total of 19 universities. BHP contributes funding to 11 such institutions, followed by Woodside (eight institutions) and Chevron (six).

This section provides an overview of some of the most prominent of these centres; the Appendix provides a more comprehensive listing of all the centres that our research found.

Gas & Energy Transition Research Centre (University of Queensland)

When it was founded in 2011,[23] the institution known today as the Gas & Energy Transition Research Centre was called simply the Centre for Coal Seam Gas. This original name, along with its successor (the Centre for Natural Gas), provide a better indication of the Centre's purpose: to find reasons for the continued use of gas in Australia.

The Centre receives funding via a membership model, whereby funders sign up for a five-year term. Of the four current members of this group, three are fossil fuel companies: Arrow Energy, Australia Pacific LNG (APLNG) and Santos. (The fourth is the University of Queenland, where the Centre is hosted.) The model also allows for "other stakeholders to provide direct support for an area of research that they believe should be undertaken at the Centre". [24]

The Centre's website boasts that the funding provided by members goes toward "independent research" into the "complexities and challenges of the energy transition",[25] along with "help[ing] develop unique industry-specific experience" for undergraduate students.[26] Given the nature of its benefactors, it feels inevitable that whatever solutions the Centre's researchers propose for the "complexities and challenges of the energy transition" will rely heavily on one three-letter word.

Menzies School of Health and Research

Fossil fuel companies can sponsor programs that may not deliver direct benefits to the fossil fuel industry, but appear aimed at growing indirect benefits such as cultivating goodwill in

communities to improve their social license. For example, Japanese gas company INPEX sponsors Charles Darwin University's Menzies School of Health and Research.[27] While the benefit to INPEX might not be immediately obvious, Darwin is home to several major gas fields and infrastructure projects including the proposed Middle Arm gas precinct and the INPEX Ichthys gas processing centre. As local communities will bear the brunt of the negative health impacts of Middle Arm,[28] funding a research centre that investigates these health impacts may be a tactic by INPEX to improve its public image.

Australian Research Council Centres of Excellence

The ARC Centres of Excellence program[29] supports research beneficial to the fossil fuels industry. In 2024 a $35 million grant was awarded to the University of New South Wales to establish the ARC Centre of Excellence for Carbon Science and Innovation.[30] The stated goal of this centre is to develop technologies aimed at reducing emissions, including carbon capture and storage and "green chemistry". In reality, these technologies are highly controversial and are routinely used by fossil fuel companies to greenwash their continued existence.

Government and industry research funding bodies

University researchers are often commissioned by, or otherwise involved in, research funding bodies that are either set up by the fossil fuel industry, or are public agencies established with the purpose of assisting fossil fuel industries.

GAS INDUSTRY SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH ALLIANCE (GISERA)

The Gas Industry Social and Environmental Research Alliance (GISERA) was established in 2011 as a collaboration between the CSIRO—Australia's flagship federally-funded research institute—and several gas companies. The current Alliance Agreement governing GISERA was executed in 2021; apart from the CSIRO itself, all signatories are fossil fuel companies (Santos, Origin, Australian Pacific LNG and QGC).

While GISERA's website maintains that its governance model is "specifically designed to ensure the delivery of independent, peer-reviewed science", The Australia Institute has repeatedly demonstrated that this is not the case. We published a discussion paper on GISERA's governance in 2016[31] and another in 2018;[32] both examined the way in which GISERA's governance structure undermines the effective management of potential conflicts of interest.

GISERA's work has also extended to collaborations with other researchers from other Australian universities. Its ongoing project on the alleged social benefits of fracking in the Beetaloo Basin, which focuses on how "economic opportunities from shale gas and other projects (agriculture, renewables, etc) can support the aspirations, values, and priorities of Aboriginal communities", features contributions from two researchers at the University of Queensland.[33] Notably, those researchers are based at UQ's Sustainable Minerals Institute[34] and its Centre for Natural Gas,[35] respectively.

Similarly, a paper published recently in the Journal of Rural Studies, which made the case that "regions with onshore gas activity [see] greater mitigation of rural decline", lists three authors: lead author Simone Felton is based at the CSIRO, while co-authors David Fleming-Muñoz and Tom Measham are based at LaTrobe University and the University of Queensland's CRC for Transformations in Mining Economies, respectively.[36]

Coal Innovation NSW

As per its website, this NSW government body "was set up to advance low emissions coal technologies research and development across the state".[37] Perhaps its most important role is to advise the Minister for Natural Resources on the distribution of the Coal Innovation NSW Fund, which was established with an initial total of $100 million for the purpose of "support[ing] research, development and the demonstration of low emissions coal technologies for future commercial application".[38]

The Australia Institute's research into the body concluded that its output serves mostly to "greenwash the coal industry", and our annual review of Australian fossil fuel subsidies has been calling for its abolition for several years.

The Fund's governance group includes academics from the University of Sydney and the University of Newcastle. Both these universities have played host to multiple experiments and research whose costs were met wholly or partly by the Fund—as have the CSIRO, the University of Melbourne, University Technology Sydney and the University of New South Wales. Unsurprisingly, given the Fund's stated *raison d'être*—the development of ways to continue coal consumption, rather than abolish it—much of this research has focused on subjects like emissions reduction for coal burning or carbon capture and storage.

Low Emissions Technology Australia (LETA)

Another fund that exists primarily to perpetuate the consumption of fossil fuels, LETA was established in 2006 as "COAL21" for the purpose of "demonstrat[ing] the technical and economic viability of low-emissions coal technology, leading to demonstration at industrial-scale from 2015, and commercial deployment availability from 2020".[39]

With 2020 having come and gone, and coal remaining as emissions-intensive as ever, LETA has pivoted to "technology to reduce emissions from hard-to-abate industries that are critical to [Australia's] economy". It also publishes an annual—and increasingly forlorn—report about the global status of carbon capture and storage, a technology that has been promised for decades and remains as far from reality as ever.

The fund's money comes from a voluntary levy on Australia's coal exports that is partly deductable from coal royalties, providing a degree of public subsidy. This source has proven so lucrative—and LETA's outgoings so meagre--that in 2024 LETA requested that members stop contributing to it: "Given the current high levels of cash against lower project cash commitments, the raising of future payment notice invoices is to be suspended."[40]

LETA nevertheless manages to maintain links with academic institutions. As of July 2025, its website listed three active projects. Of these, two appear to involve Australian universities:

- KC8 Capture, a carbon capture and storage process, claims an “integrated multidisciplinary team comprising researchers, senior engineers and economists located at the University of Melbourne and the University of New South Wales in Australia”;[41]
- The FEnEx CRC LP LT Technology R&D Project, a research and development endeavour on “liquefied CO_2 shipping solutions”, lists the University of Western Australia and Curtin University as being “involved”, along with several fossil fuel companies and LETA itself.[42]

Conclusion

The links between fossil fuel industries and Australian universities are not limited to those discussed above. Other connections include:

- Fossil fuel companies sponsor academic positions, typically providing financial support directly to a university to establish and maintain a specific academic role or funding the salary and research expenses of an academic within a university department or research centre. This arrangement ensures job security, recognition, and prestige for academics at more advanced stages of their careers while granting fossil fuel companies access to university resources.
- Current and former executives from the fossil fuel industry are well represented within the governance of Australia's universities. As members of university governance councils have power and influence over policy positions and other major decisions, this provides another opportunity for fossil fuel companies to influence Australia's public universities.

The level of influence that fossil fuel interests have on universities raises the following significant concerns around the integrity of research outputs:

- Sponsorship bias: privately funded research often yields results favourable to the interests of the funders,[43] and research sponsored by fossil fuel companies is no exception;[44]
- Associations with respected scientists and institutions could lend credibility to industry claims that there is insufficient evidence of the impact of fossil fuels on climate change;
- Accepting money from a source with a vested interest may lead to biased research programs, results, and their reporting; and
- Funding recipients may feel constrained about what they say publicly about the impact of fossil fuels on climate and environment.

The current situation recalls the similarly problematic relationship that used to exist between universities and tobacco companies. As recently as 1994, the tobacco industry remained deeply involved in Australian university funding: a study from that year found that "30% of institutions accepted tobacco industry research funds".[45]

Barely a decade later, however, tobacco had been banished from Australia's academic landscape. By 2002, most of Australia's universities had adopted policies that banned the acceptance of funding from the tobacco industry.[46] In fact, some funding opportunities are contingent on researchers *not* also accepting funding from the tobacco industry. Advocacy bodies such as the National Heart Foundation of Australia and the cancer councils of

Australia will not fund researchers who receive support from the tobacco industry.[47] This successful anti-tobacco strategy could be used as the basis of a policy to end the connection between researchers and the fossil fuel industry.

Whatever approach is taken, the involvement of fossil fuel companies and Australian universities needs to end, because the current situation is undermining both the reputation and the integrity of this country's public universities.

Appendix

Table 5. University centres with fossil fuel partnerships

University	Centres and projects	Fossil fuel partners	Research aims
Charles Darwin University	Energy and Resources Institute[48]	INPEX	Carbon abatement, net-zero and sustainable solutions for the energy and resource sector.
	Menzies School of Health and Research[49]	INPEX	Public health, Indigenous health and global and tropical health research through partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities across northern Australia.
Curtin University	Curtin Corrosion Centre[50]	Chevron, Woodside	Corrosion and materials research for application in the petroleum, mining, defence, and chemical processing industries.
	Curtin Institute for Energy Transition (formerly Centre for Oil and Gas Innovation)[51]	Woodside, BHP, Wesfarmers	Oil and gas transition: Promoting the role of gas in the energy transition; carbon capture and storage; the decommissioning of oil and gas facilities; underground hydrogen storage. Renewable energy: Reducing the cost and increasing the reliability of renewable energy for "low energy decarbonisation solutions", including a focus on fuel cells, batteries, and other energy storage methods.
Deakin University	Blue Carbon Lab[52]	Beach, BHP, Chevron	Mitigation of climate change through coastal wetland carbon sequestration, valuing of wetland ecosystem services for investment, environmentally optimal methods for decommissioning offshore oil and gas rigs
Edith Cowan University	School of Engineering[53]	South32	The School of Engineering has a range of key research areas that support mining and minerals-related research: • Centre for Sustainable Energy and Resources • Centre for Green and Smart Energy Systems (CGES) • Centre for Advanced Materials and Manufacturing (CAMM) • Mineral Recovery Research Centre (MRRC) • Thermofluids Research Group • Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering Research Group

			• Water Resources and Environmental Engineering Research Group
Monash University	FutureLab[54]	Woodside	Materials research for a "hydrogen economy", designing technology for Woodside Monash Energy Partnership programs, additive manufacturing and data science.
	Monash Energy Institute[55]	Woodside, United Energy, GE, AGL	Carbon neutral energy generation, storage and export methods (including hydrogen), carbon capture and storage, and energy security policy and governance.
Murdoch University	Harry Butler Institute[56]	Chevron	Enabling the sustainable development that delivers "maximum economic value" but still protects biodiversity.
RMIT University	Future Fuels CRC[57]	Jemena, Australian Gas Infrastructre Group, Australian Gas Networks	Supporting the energy sector to transition to "low carbon fuels" and "future fuels", such as hydrogen, biogas, and synthetic natural gas.
The University of Adelaide	Australian Critical Minerals Research Centre[58]	BHP, Glencore	Discovering and developing critical mineral resources for use in renewable energy infrastructure.
The University of Adelaide	National Exploration Undercover School (NExUS)[59]	BHP	A student pathway program aimed at developing skills in mineral exploration for early career geoscientists.
The University of Melbourne	The Peter Cook Centre For Carbon Capture and Storage[60]	BHP	Improving carbon capture storage technology for the long-term storage of carbon dioxide in rock reservoirs (a partnership between Cambridge, Stanford and Melbourne Universities, and BHP).
The University of New South Wales	Digital Grid Futures Institute[61]	Alinta Energy	Enabling the transition to renewables and support the electrification of Australia's energy system.
The University of New South Wales; The University of Sydney; The University of Newcastle; Monash University; The University of Queensland; Curtin University	ARC Training Centre for the Global Hydrogen Economy (GlobH2E)[62]	Origin Energy	Supporting the development of the hydrogen industry, and positioning Australia "as a leading hydrogen powerhouse" through research on hydrogen production and storage, safety in transport, commercialisation and public acceptance.
The University of Newcastle	Newcastle Institute for Energy and Resources[63]	BHP	Finding solutions to the challenges faced by the mining, minerals, gas and water resource sectors, and researching low emissions energy technologies and renewable energy systems.

The University of Queensland	Gas & Energy Transition Research Centre [64]	Arrow Energy, Australia Pacific LNG (APLNG), Santos, Armour Energy, Bridgeport Energy, Shell-QGC, Shaanxi Yanchang Petroleum	Ensuring an equitable and responsible renewable energy development, and specialising in the role of gas in the energy transition
	Centre for Online Health[65]	Shell QGC	Telehealth research, education, and clinical service provision.
	Sustainable Minerals Institute[66]	Anglo American, BHP, Mitsubishi, Peabody, Whitehaven Coal	Supporting global sustainability through minerals development.
The University of South Australia	Future Industries Institute[67]	Santos	Addressing challenges facing the mineral resources sector, reducing energy costs, cutting carbon emissions and increasing the reliability of renewables.
The University of Western Australia	Centre for Energy[68]	Chevron, Woodside Energy, BHP, ENN China, Synfuels China, Wesfarmers, Fuel Technology Pty Ltd	Developing advanced technology relating to fuels and energy in the resource sector, and address Australia's reliance on imported oil.
	Centre for Exploration Targeting[69]	Anglo American, BHP, South32, Teck Resources Limited	Increasing the rate of discoveries in mineral resource exploration and encouraging uptake of "cutting edge" geoscience technologies.
	Perth USAsia Centre[70]	Inpex, Chevron, Wesfarmers, Woodside	Strengthening connections and supporting strategic thinking and dialogue between Australia, the Indo-Pacific, and the United States.
	School of Engineering[71]	BHP, Woodside (Santos and Chevron have people on advisory committees)	Offering courses relating to oil and gas extraction, mineral processing, major infrastructure construction and sustainable energy, among others.
The University of Western Australia; Curtin University; Queensland University of Technology; University of South Australia; Swinburne University; Charles Darwin University; The University of Melbourne	Future Energy Exports Cooperative Research Centre (FEnEx CRC)[72]	Chevron, BP, Beach, Inpex, Woodside, Horizon Power, Origin Energy,	Leading the development and testing of new LNG and hydrogen technologies.
The University of Wollongong	Mining Research Centre (MRC)[73]	BHP Billiton, Glencore	Providing research outcomes for the minerals industry and supporting the mining sector with expertise on mine safety and design.

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