

## **Factsheet – Jersey's greenhouse gas emissions reporting**

### **What is a greenhouse gas inventory?**

A greenhouse gas inventory is a dataset that estimates the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a wide range of activities in a country. Only Scope 1 or in Jersey's case on-Island emissions are included. All greenhouse gas inventories are reported to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides guidelines on international reporting. As an overseas territory, Jersey's emissions get included in the UK greenhouse gas inventory. A UK company called Aether calculate Jersey's emissions in line with IPCC guidance.

### **How often are emissions reported?**

Greenhouse gas inventories are reported annually. Inventories include data from 1990 onwards. Reporting is always two years behind i.e. emissions up to 2018 are included in the 2020 inventory. This delay is due to the time required for official statistics to be available and the time needed to compile the data.

Jersey's most recent greenhouse gas inventory covers 1990 to 2018.

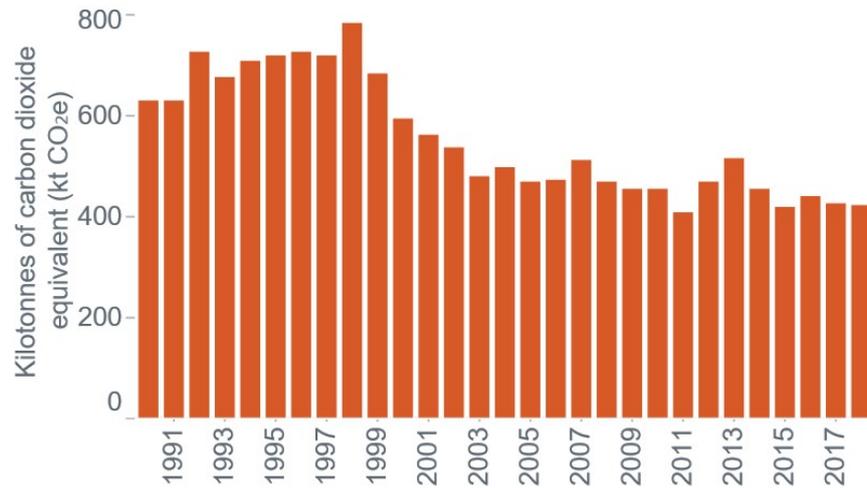
Every year the whole time series is updated and revised (from 1990) as methods of estimating emissions improve. The latest inventory is therefore the most up to date.

### **Jersey's greenhouse gas inventory**

Jersey's on-Island emissions have fallen by over a third since we signed up to the Kyoto protocol in 1990. This decrease is largely due to the installation of Jersey Electricity's Normandie 2 cable, which allowed greater volumes of electricity to be imported from France. Emissions associated with the electricity used in Jersey but generated in France are accounted for in the French greenhouse gas inventory. It should be noted that the electricity imported from France is very low carbon as it comes predominantly from nuclear and hydro-electric sources.

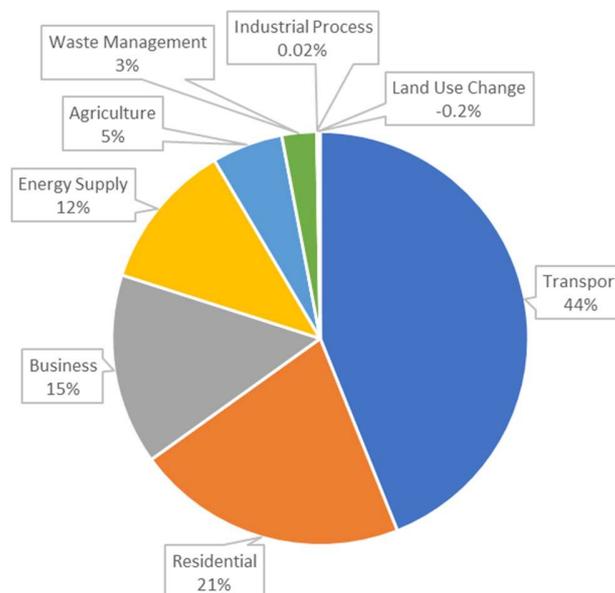
In such inventories greenhouse gas emissions are reported as tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e). This provides a way of measuring the total impact of all the different greenhouse gases in one common unit.

In 2018 Jersey was responsible for a total of 422,448 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. This represented 0.09% of the UK's GHG inventory. UK greenhouse gas emissions are estimated to account for around 1% of the global total<sup>1</sup>.



### Estimates of Jersey emissions by sector

Jersey's greenhouse gas emissions are reported across 8 sectors:



<sup>1</sup>

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/957887/2019\\_Final\\_greenhouse\\_gas\\_emissions\\_statistical\\_release.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957887/2019_Final_greenhouse_gas_emissions_statistical_release.pdf)

*Transport – 44%*

- This sector includes emissions from road transport, domestic aviation and domestic shipping.
- The largest source in this sector is passenger cars.
- This sector was Jersey's largest emissions source in 2018 at 44% of total greenhouse gas emissions.
- Fuel use data is sourced from the *Jersey Energy Trends* report published by Statistics Jersey.
- Vehicle data is provided by DVS.
- Aviation data is sourced from the UK Civil Aviation Authority and the Digest of UK Energy Statistics.
- Shipping data, including vessels and vessel movements, is sourced from the UK.

*Residential – 21%*

- This sector includes emissions from combustion of fuels in homes, for heating and cooking, as well as some smaller sources such as aerosols used at home for example metered dose inhalers or deodorant sprays.
- In 2018 this sector made up 21% of Jersey's greenhouse gas emissions.
- Data is sourced from the *Jersey Energy Trends* report published by Statistics Jersey.

*Business – 15%*

- This includes emissions from fuel use in the commercial and industrial sector as well as some specific industrial processes relating to the use of aerosols in air conditioning and refrigeration.
- In 2018, this sector contributed 15% to total greenhouse gas emissions in Jersey.
- Data is sourced from the *Jersey Energy Trends* report published by Statistics Jersey.
- Emissions from solvents are based on UK emissions scaled to Jersey.

*Energy supply – 12%*

- This sector includes emissions from fuel combustion for the generation of energy, predominantly the production of public electricity.
- For Jersey, this includes emissions from the Energy Recovery Facility where energy is generated from burning solid, non-biogenic waste and on-Island energy generation.
- In 2018, this sector contributed 12% to total greenhouse gas emissions in Jersey.
- Data on heavy oil use is sourced from the *Jersey Energy Trends* report published by Statistics Jersey and the volume of municipal solid waste burned at the Energy Recovery Facility is taken from *Jersey in Figures*.

*Agriculture – 6%*

- This includes emissions from livestock, crop production and fertiliser application.
- In 2018 this sector contributed 6% to total greenhouse gas emissions in Jersey.

- Data is sourced from *Agricultural Statistics* published by Government of Jersey.
- The number of livestock, areas of grassland and cereal, crop and vegetable exports as well as numbers of dairy cattle, non-dairy cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, goats and horses are included in the inventory.

#### *Waste management – 3%*

- This sector includes emissions from the treatment of domestic wastewater.
- In 2018, this sector contributed 3% to total greenhouse gas emissions in Jersey.
- Emissions from the fermentation associated with domestic wastewater treatment are estimated using UK data, scaled by population.
- Jersey's population data is sourced from various Government of Jersey publications, including *Jersey Resident Population 2018 Estimate* report.

#### *Industrial processes – 0.02%*

- Industrial processes use or lead to the production of greenhouse gases.
- Although industrial processes are very limited in Jersey there are certain specific categories that apply to Jersey and are scaled from UK data.

#### *Land use change – -0.2%*

- This sector consists of emissions or removals from the conversion of land from one use to another, for example the conversion of cropland to settlements.
- In 2018 this sector was -0.2% of Jersey's total greenhouse gas emissions.
- The negative value means that overall, this sector was a sink for emissions rather than a source.
- Data is sourced from various Government of Jersey publications including *FAO (2010) Global Forest Resources Assessment: Jersey and Jersey in Figures*. As no new surveys have been conducted, data for the most recent years has been extrapolated from the last available data.

### **What's not included in Jersey's GHG inventory**

Only Scope 1 or on-island emissions are accounted for within Jersey's greenhouse gas inventory. As per IPCC guidelines, emissions from burning biofuels are not included. Emissions from International aviation and shipping are also not included, instead they are added as a 'Memo Item' for the UK inventory.

Jersey's Scope 2 and 3 emissions that are the result of the electricity we import from France, and the manufacture and transport of products, goods and services we consume, are not included in our inventory.

Jersey's Scope 2 and 3 emissions are other countries Scope 1 emissions and will be included in their inventories. Definitions and further information on Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are provided in a separate factsheet.

**Read more about Jersey's greenhouse gas inventory:**

- **Jersey greenhouse gas emissions infographic** (emissions data displayed visually) - <https://www.aether-uk.com/Resources/Jersey-Infographic>
- **A guide to Jersey's greenhouse gas inventory** - <https://www.gov.je/Government/Pages/StatesReports.aspx?ReportID=5291>
- **Jersey Energy Trends** - <https://www.gov.je/government/jerseyinfigures/environment/pages/energy.aspx>