

Appendix 2 – Council and Borough Emissions Monitoring

Council Emissions

1. Since declaring a climate emergency in 2019 the council has set a baseline emissions of the financial year 2018-2019 and has tracked the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of the councils operated buildings for each of the following financial years.
2. The baseline emissions for FY 2018-19 were 672,323 kg CO₂e.
3. The emissions resulting from council operated buildings in FY 2022-23 were 338,298 kg CO₂e, this represents a reduction in emissions from the FY2018-19 baseline of 50.3%.
4. The main proportion of this reduction was the councils decision in 2020 to procure electricity from renewable energy sources only.
5. The graph below shows the trend of the reductions, along with the linear route to net zero for each measure as well as a projection to 2030 based on current rates of reductions. Whilst we have made a big step in reducing our electricity emissions due to the renewable energy purchase, the projection clearly shows that we need to continue with our efforts to reduce our overall emissions to 2030.

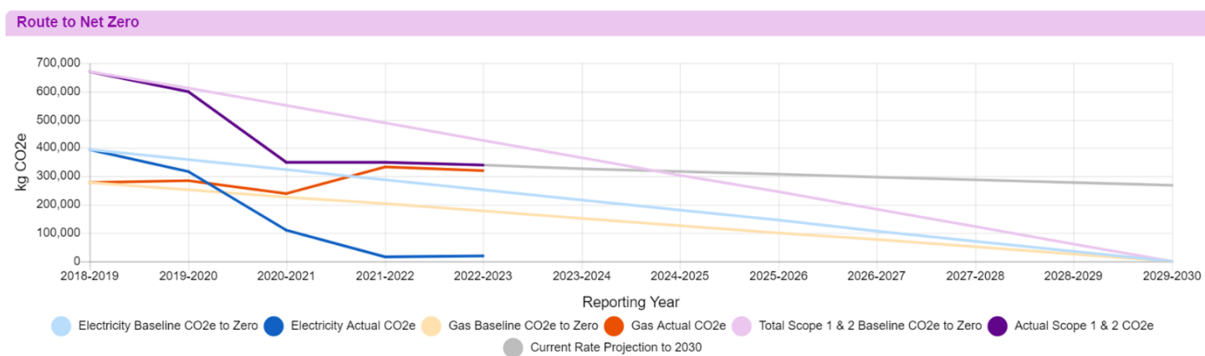


Figure 1. Corporate emissions from baseline year of 2018-19 and projections to 2030.

Borough Wide Emissions

6. The UK annual greenhouse gas emissions statistics are published by BEIS and records go back to 2005. These are on a 18 month delay and published for the calendar year, the latest figures are up to 2021.
7. BEIS regularly update the data calculation methodology and the types of emissions recorded, some of these are backdated to 2005.
8. The most recent updates has separated out the emissions of the public sector from the main industrial and commercial sectors.
9. The data includes sector and fuel type, and so we can investigate not only sectors (domestic housing, commercial, transport and public sector) but also fuel type (gas, electric, transport and other).
10. The latest figures for calendar year 2021 show a total emissions of 250.7 kT CO₂e (2005 base was 454.35 kT CO₂e), this is a drop of 44.8% since 2005.
11. The main factors in the reduction has been the decarbonisation of the electricity grid.
12. The emissions from 2021 are higher than the previous year, (an increase of 6%), but that was expected due to lockdowns in 2020.

13. The graphs below show the trend lines for total emissions, sector emissions and fuel type. As well as projections to 2030 for the Tyndall carbon budget (information on this can be found at <https://carbonbudget.manchester.ac.uk/reports/E07000062/>), our target route to Net Zero by 2030 and projection to 2030 based on current reductions.

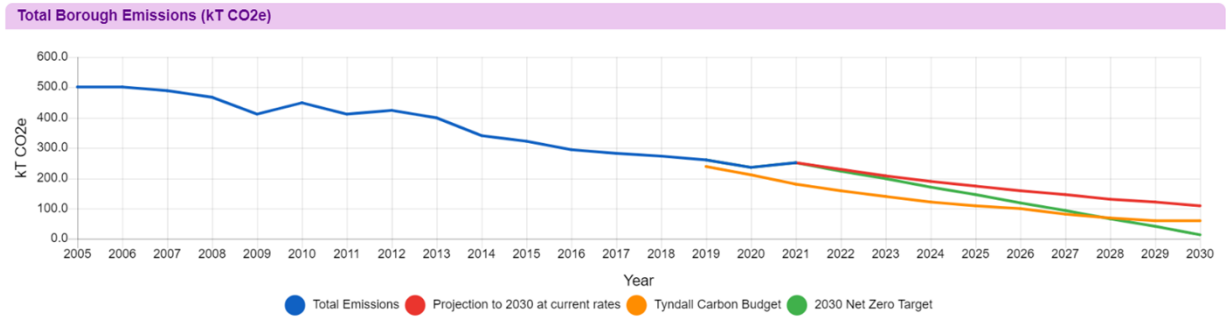


Figure 2. graph showing Borough wide emissions from 2005 with projections to 2030.

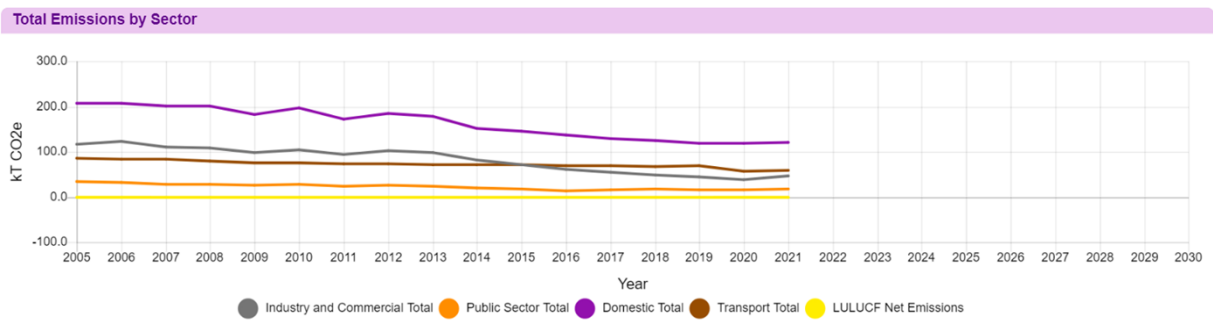


Figure 3. graph showing emissions since 2005 split by sector type.

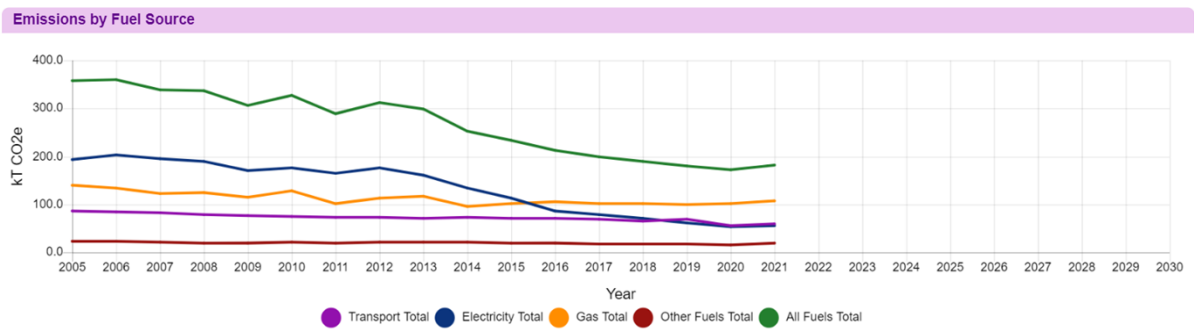


Figure 4. graph showing emissions since 2005 split by fuel type.