

Addendum Sustainability Report

EMISSIONS REPUBLICATION

This publication offers a short addendum to, and should be read in conjunction with, the 2022 Annual Report and Accounts' Sustainability Report.

As part of our sustainability work, we have been reviewing the way that we collate figures on our energy consumption, emissions and spend and official air travel. For this reason, our usual emissions data for the year was not available at the time the 2022 Annual Report and Accounts was published.

As part of this report, 2021 and 2020 data has been restated as corrections were identified during the preparation of the 2022 report.

Reporting Categories

The Government of Jersey and non-ministerial departments' emissions comprise two broad reporting categories:

- 'Core organisational emissions': property, vehicle, plant and equipment emissions over which government and non-ministerial departments have direct operational control
- 'All organisational emissions': core organisational emissions plus waste processing
 - Waste processing emissions are contingent on waste arising from the whole of island, not just from government and non-ministerial departments
 - Policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap work towards addressing these emissions

Additional consumption, emissions and spend in the form of commercial air travel, has also been published.

An emissions baseline is required to measure progress towards our 2030 (68% drop), 2035 (78% drop), and 2050 (net zero) emissions targets. A three-year average has been used to account for uneven impacts of Covid, seasonality and rolling year end around bulk-purchasing of heating oil.

In line with the Jersey Financial Reporting Manual (JFReM) accounting boundary, three minor entities are not included in the Annual Reports and Accounts and therefore the Sustainability Report:

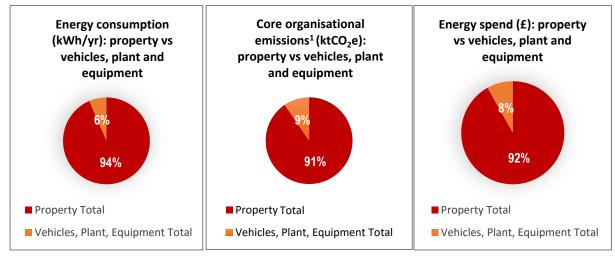
- Government of Jersey London Office
- Bureau des Iles Anglo-Normandes
- Channel Islands Brussels Office

A further detailed breakdown of consumption, emissions and spend can be found in the data tables at the end of this document.

Core Organisational Emissions in 2022

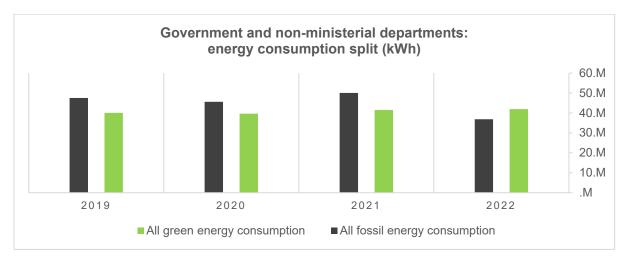
Overall, Government and non-ministerial departments' 2022 energy consumption (property, vehicles, plant and equipment) dropped by 14%, and associated core organisational emissions were down 22% on 2021. Against the 2019-2021 baseline, this represents a drop of 19% in core organisational emissions (target 8%).





Charts showing 2022 breakdown in consumption, emissions and spend by asset type.

This 2022 energy consumption drop can be attributed, in part, to internal decarbonisation work to reduce consumption and emissions. The Sustainability Report in the Annual Report and Accounts details the strategy and approach to decarbonising the Government of Jersey. As a result of beginning this work, in 2022 green energy consumption (electricity and biofuels) overtook that of fossil consumption for the first time, and we hope to build on this progress going forward.



In particular, Government of Jersey and non-ministerial departments saw a 42% drop in their vehicles, plant and equipment emissions compared to their 2021 totals, due to strong biofuel uptake in the fleet during 2022, as documented on page.112 of the Annual Report and Accounts 2022.

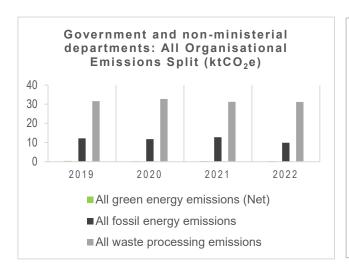
Another major factor would have been the mild winter and cautious energy usage by departments in light of price rises.

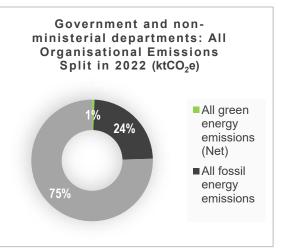
All Organisational Emissions in 2022

The Government of Jersey is a waste processor, not just a waste producer.

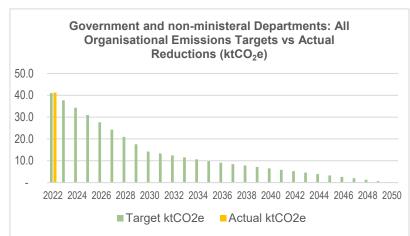
With several incinerators in its portfolio, all organisational emissions are 31.2ktCO₂e over and above the 10.2ktCO₂e of core organisational emissions.

In 2022 this comprised 75% of all organisational emissions.









For the full table breakdown of consumption and emissions, please see Appendix: Data Tables and Data Sources.

Air Travel Emissions

2022 saw an increase in air travel emissions from 2021 as the volume of travel continued to increase following Covid-19, albeit still below 2019's pre-pandemic levels.





54%

Lower than 2019's pre-pandemic air travel emissions

Appendix: Data Tables and Data Sources

Data Tables

Organisational Emissions

Consumption and emissions are realised where government and non-ministerial departments are the occupant or user of an asset, and therefore the billpayer. For example, emissions from third parties tenanted in Estate property, where they are the billpayer, are not included in these figures.

In this context, green energy comprises electricity and biofuels.

	The Government of Jersey and non-ministerial Departments									
		Unit	2020	2021	2022	Latest year as %	Latest YoY change			
Consumption	All green energy consumption	kWh/year	40.6M	42.5M	42.4M	54%	1%			
	All fossil energy consumption	kWh/year Total	45.6M 86.2M	50.M 92.5M	36.8M 79.3M	46% 100%	-26% -14%			
Emissions	All green energy emissions (Net)	ktCO ₂ e	0.2	0.3	0.3	1%	-15%			
	All fossil energy emissions	ktCO ₂ e	11.7	12.7	9.9	24%	-22%			
		Core Emissions Subtotal	12.0	13.1	10.2	25%	-22%			
	All waste processing emissions	ktCO ₂ e	32.7	31.2	31.2	75%	0%			
		All Emissions Total	44.7	44.3	41.3	100%	-7%			
Spend	All green energy spend	£	£5.2M	£5.6M	£5.9M	63%	7%			
	All fossil energy spend	£	£2.3M	£3.0M	£3.5M	37%	16%			
_		Total	£7.5M	£8.6M	£9.4M	100%	10%			

Due to current operational limitations, electricity consumption by electric vehicles charging is currently combined under property consumption values, as it is not separately metered.

Lastly, whilst organisational consumption and emissions data has recently undergone significant improvements, a number of areas below are yet to be included:

- solar panels derived energy consumption
- fuel bought from public pumping stations using employee purchase cards (as opposed to fuelling at Government pumping stations)
- consumption by employees' personal vehicles, where used for work purposes
- LPG canisters for specialist equipment, 50:1 2-Stroke and 25:1 2-Stroke mix

In light of this, it should be noted that baseline, consumption, emissions and spend numbers may be updated retrospectively as new information becomes available, however it is not expected that these will present material changes.

In addition, emissions factors (by which consumption is multiplied) are updated annually by external bodies. The Government of Jersey will update calculations accordingly as these are released.

Air Travel Emissions

		2020	2021	2022
Air Travel: Distance	Corporate Procurement	2.1	1.4	4.2
(km million)	Hospital	2.0	2.3	3.0
		4.1	3.7	7.2
Air Travel: Emissions	Corporate Procurement	0.5	0.3	1.0
(ktCO₂e)	Hospital	0.5	0.6	0.7
	Total Government of Jersey emissions	1.0	0.9	1.7

Data Sources

The Sustainability Report above, which has not been audited, uses consumption, units (kWh, litres), and spend, as sourced from our suppliers, along with waste tonnage sourced from the Department of Infrastructure and Environment. These unit amounts have been converted into emissions values using standard conversion factors in line with Jersey's Building Bye Laws.

As an island, Jersey uses a bespoke carbon conversion factor for its grid electricity, covering the blend of French electricity and electricity derived from the Energy Recovery facility. However, the Government of Jersey reports emissions arising from the Energy Recovery Facility under its waste processing emissions. Therefore, a net grid electricity emissions factor has been used in emissions calculations to avoid double counting for this energy source.

Air travel figures are based on information provided by the States corporate travel management provider. Jersey Hospital specific travel data is provided directly by Health and Community Services. Emission factors for official air miles are based on UK Government emission reporting factors.