

The Scottish Greenhouse Gas Emissions Annual Target Report for 2017

**incorporating report on impact on emissions
of exercise of electricity generation related
functions**

**Laid before the Scottish Parliament by the Scottish Ministers under Sections
33 and 38 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009**

**October 2019
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Summary

This is the eighth report on the Scottish greenhouse gas emissions annual target required under section 33 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 ('the Act'), and relates to the 2017 target year. It also fulfils the requirement under section 38 of the Act to report on the impact on emissions resulting from the exercise of electricity generation related functions (see Part 4).

The new Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Bill will amend these sections of the Act, as well as Scotland's emissions reduction targets, when it becomes law. Reporting on target years from 2018 onwards will occur under the requirements of the amended Climate Change (Scotland) Act.

For the purposes of this report, reporting requirements under section 33 of the Act have been separated into four parts as follows:

Part 1: Annual and Domestic Effort Targets

Part 1 of this report shows that the annual target for 2017 was missed. The domestic effort target for 2017 was met by virtue of the fact that no international carbon units were purchased to offset domestic emissions.

Part 2: Net Scottish Emissions

Part 2 of this report contains information on net Scottish emissions. "Net Scottish emissions" are defined in the Act as the amount of "Scottish emissions", reduced by the amount of "Scottish removals" of a greenhouse gas.

"Scottish emissions" covers all emissions from sources territorially located within Scotland, plus Scotland's share of mobile transport emissions, including domestic and international aviation and shipping.

"Scottish removals" refer to the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by carbon sinks. Carbon sinks are defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as "any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere" – for instance woodlands.

In 2017, net Scottish emissions are estimated to have been 40,521,593 tCO_{2e}. This was 3.3 per cent lower than the 2016 figure of 41,896,650 tCO_{2e}, or a 1,375,057 tCO_{2e} decrease. Between 1990 and 2017, there was a 46.8 per cent reduction in net Scottish emissions.

Part 3: The Net Scottish Emissions Account (NSEA)

Achievement of Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions targets is measured against the level of the net Scottish emissions account (NSEA). The NSEA is defined in the Act as the aggregate amount of "net Scottish emissions" of greenhouse gases, reduced/increased by the amount of carbon units credited to/debited from it in accordance with the Carbon Accounting Scheme Regulations made under the Act.

There are two mechanisms by which carbon units can be credited to/debited from the NSEA.

- i. As the result of the operation of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) in Scotland. The details of this mechanism are set out in the Annex to this report.
- ii. Ministers may credit to the NSEA any international carbon units purchased by them, thereby offsetting domestic emissions.

In 2017, 5,888,794 units were debited from the NSEA as a result of the operation of the EU ETS. No units were credited to the NSEA as a result of the purchase by Ministers of international carbon units. The NSEA figure was 46,410,387 tCO_{2e}. The fixed annual target for 2017, as set by the Climate Change (Annual Targets) (Scotland) Order 2010, is to reduce emissions to 43,946,000 tCO_{2e}. This means that the fixed annual target for 2017 was missed by 2,464,387 tCO_{2e}.

Based on the NSEA, Scotland's emissions increased by 3.7 per cent in 2017 on the previous year. The longer term trend to date shows a reduction of 39.1 per cent from the 1990/1995 baseline period¹.

Part 4: Scottish electricity consumption and generation

Part 4 of this report shows that in 2017, gross electricity consumption was 30,590 GWh. In 2017, Scottish electricity generation was 48,678 GWh. In 2017, the average greenhouse gas emissions per megawatt hour of electricity generated was 24gCO_{2e}/kWh.

Section 38 of the Act is also reported on in this section. This requires a report in respect of each year in the period 2010-2050 that, in so far as reasonably practicable, sets out the impact on net Scottish emissions during that year resulting from the exercise by the Scottish Ministers of the functions conferred on them by virtue of any enactment relating to electricity generation.

In 2017, nine projects in Scotland were consented after consideration under section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989. They all related to onshore wind projects (totalling 621 MW). There were a further three projects licensed by Marine Scotland (in addition to those licensed under section 36 of the Electricity Act), one of which was an offshore wind project (50 MW), and two of which were tidal projects (3.4 MW).

Results of modelling suggest that these consented projects, should they become operational, could reduce GB system wide carbon emissions by an estimated 0.71 MtCO₂ in the year 2023.

¹ A 1990 base-year is used for carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions. A 1995 base-year is used for fluorinated gases (F-gases): hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

Introduction

This report fulfils reporting requirements under sections 33 and 38 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009². The new Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Bill will amend these sections of the Act, as well as Scotland's emissions reduction targets, when it becomes law. Reporting on target years from 2018 onwards will occur under the requirements of the amended Climate Change (Scotland) Act.

Current Requirements

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 (“the Act”) set targets to reduce Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions by 80 per cent below the baseline period in 2050, with an interim target to reduce emissions by at least 42 per cent by 2020.

The Act also requires Scottish Ministers to set, by order, annual targets for Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions, consistent with achieving the long-term (2050 and interim 2020) targets, at least 12 years in advance. In October 2010 the Scottish Parliament passed legislation introducing the first batch of annual targets, for the years 2010 to 2022³. The second batch, for 2023-2027, was set in October 2011⁴. The third batch, for 2028-2032, was set in October 2016⁵.

Reports on annual targets

Section 33 of the Act requires that Scottish Ministers lay before the Scottish Parliament a report in respect of each year in the period 2010-2050 for which an annual target has been set – a “target year”. Reports must be laid before the Parliament no later than 31 October in the second year after the target year.

The report must state:

- Whether the annual target for the target year has been met. If the annual target has not been met, the report must explain why.
- Whether the domestic effort target has been met in the target year to which the report relates. If the domestic effort target has not been met, the report must explain why.
- The report must contain information mentioned in section 34 of the Act, including the amount of net Scottish emissions and the net Scottish emissions account (NSEA).

Content

This report relates to the 2017 target year.

Further Information

Scottish emissions data are available in *Scottish Greenhouse Gas Emissions, 2017*⁶, which is based on data published in the devolved administration inventory⁷.

² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2009/12/contents>

³ The Climate Change (Annual Targets) (Scotland) Order 2010, SSI 2010 no. 359: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/359/contents/made>

⁴ The Climate Change (Annual Targets) (Scotland) Order 2011, SSI 2011 no. 353: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/353/contents/made>

⁵ The Climate Change (Annual Targets) (Scotland) Order 2016, SSI 2016 No. 328 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2016/328/contents/made>

⁶ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-greenhouse-gas-emissions-2017/>

⁷ http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/reports/cat09/1906110855_DA_GHGI_1990-2017_Issue1.1.xlsb

Part 1 – Annual and Domestic Effort Targets

Requirements of the Act

Section 33 of the Act requires that:

- The Scottish Ministers must lay before the Scottish Parliament a report in respect of each year in the period 2010-2050 for which an annual target has been set (a “target year”) (subsection (1)). The report under this section must be laid before the Parliament no later than 31 October in the second year after the target year (subsection (7)).
- The report must state whether the annual target for the target year has been met (subsection (2)).
- If the annual target has not been met, the report must explain why (subsection (3)).
- The report must also state whether the domestic effort target has been met in the target year to which the report relates (subsection (4)).
- If the domestic effort target has not been met, the report must explain why (subsection (5)).
- The report must contain information mentioned in section 34 of the Act (subsection (6)). This is covered in parts 2, 3 and 4 of this report.

Annual target

The annual target for 2017 was missed

Achievement of Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions annual targets is measured against the level of the net Scottish emissions account (NSEA). The NSEA accounts for the greenhouse gas emissions from sources in Scotland, Scotland's share of emissions from international aviation and international shipping, the effect of any relevant emissions sequestration (e.g. "carbon sinks" such as woodland) and the effect of the sale and purchase of relevant carbon units (tradable emissions allowances). Part 3 of this report contains information on the NSEA, including the total amount of carbon units that have been credited to or debited from the NSEA.

In 2017, the NSEA figure was 46,410,387 tCO₂e. The fixed annual target for 2017, as set by the Climate Change (Annual Targets) (Scotland) Order 2010⁸, is to reduce emissions to 43,946,000 tCO₂e. This means that the fixed annual target for 2017 was missed by 2,464,387 tCO₂e.

Table 1: Margin between the annual emissions target and the net Scottish Emissions Account (NSEA) in 2017 (tCO₂e)

Annual target (A)	43,946,000
Net Scottish Emissions Account (B)	46,410,387
Margin by which target is met (+) or missed (-) (A – B)	-2,464,387

⁸ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/359/contents/made>

The fixed annual target for 2017 was missed because of a combination of factors:

- technical revisions to the greenhouse gas inventory (see revisions for the 1990-2017 inventory at Part 2), Successive revisions mean that baseline emissions in the 1990-2017 inventory are 6.1 MtCO₂e (8.6 per cent) higher than the 1990-2008 inventory which was used to set the statutory fixed annual targets for 2010-2027. Reductions required to meet each of the fixed annual targets are now significantly greater than was envisaged when the targets were set (see table 11).
- the adjustment for trading in the EU ETS (see Annex). Rather than reporting actual emissions from Scottish participants in the scheme, the EUETS adjustment is based on the assumption that Scottish industry uses a fair share of the permits available through the scheme. In recent years the number of permits made available across the EU has increased and, consequently, the assumed amount being used in Scotland has increased. On this adjusted reporting basis, Scotland's emissions increased by 3.7 per cent between 2016 and 2017, while actual emissions fell by 3.3 per cent.
- small increases in actual emissions from transport, business and industry, and waste management between 2016 and 2017.

Domestic Effort Target

The domestic effort target for 2017 was met

Section 8 of the Act places a duty on the Scottish Ministers to ensure that reductions in net Scottish emissions of greenhouse gases, account for at least 80 per cent of the reduction in the net Scottish emissions account in any target year – the “domestic effort target”. For the specific purpose of ascertaining whether this target has been met, the Act stipulates that the use of carbon units through the operation of the EU ETS is treated as though it is a reduction in “net Scottish emissions”.

Table 5 in Part 3 of this report shows the change in net Scottish emissions (including the operation of the EU ETS) between 2016 and 2017 as a proportion of the change in the NSEA between 2016 and 2017. It shows that 100 per cent of the change in the NSEA is accounted for by changes in net Scottish emissions and for the purposes of this report, the domestic effort target was met.

Part 2 – Net Scottish emissions

Requirements of the Act

Section 34 of the Act requires that, in respect of each greenhouse gas, the report must:

- state the amount of net Scottish emissions for the baseline year (subsection (1)(a)).
- state the amount of net Scottish emissions for the target year (subsection (1)(b)).
- state whether the amount of net Scottish emissions represents an increase or decrease compared to the equivalent amount for the previous target year (subsection (1)(c)).
- identify the methods used to measure or calculate the amount of net Scottish emissions (including in particular any change to those methods) (subsection (1)(d)).

The report must also set out the aggregate amount for the target year of net Scottish emissions (subsection (2)).

If the method of measuring or calculating net Scottish emissions changes and that change is such as to require adjustment of an amount for an earlier target year, the report must specify the adjustment required and state the adjusted amount (subsection (6)). An adjustment must, in so far as reasonably practicable, be made in accordance with international carbon reporting practice (subsection (7)).

Net Scottish emissions of each greenhouse gas

Table 2 provides data for each of the seven greenhouse gases covered by the Act. This includes details of:

- The amount of net Scottish emissions for the baseline year, and for 2017 (the target year);
- Whether any of those amounts represent an increase or decrease compared to the equivalent amount for the previous year; and
- The aggregate amount for 2017 of net Scottish emissions.

Table 2: Net Scottish emissions for each greenhouse gas (tCO₂e)⁹					
Greenhouse gas	Base year	Net base year emissions	Net Scottish emissions 2016	Net Scottish emissions 2017	Change in net Scottish emissions 2016 - 2017
Carbon dioxide CO ₂	1990	58,183,631	30,874,638	29,579,034	-1,295,604
Methane CH ₄		13,383,452	6,395,469	6,396,263	+794
Nitrous oxide N ₂ O		4,416,078	3,231,428	3,219,798	-11,629
Hydrofluorocarbons HFCs	1995	126,416	1,227,518	1,146,951	-80,567
Perfluorocarbons PFCs		115,777	132,211	143,524	+11,313
Sulphur hexafluoride SF ₆		37,096	35,048	35,651	+603
Nitrogen trifluoride NF ₃ ¹⁰		501	338	371	+34
Aggregate net greenhouse gas emissions		76,262,950	41,896,650	40,521,593	-1,375,057

⁹ Figures may not sum due to rounding. Figures sourced from the official statistics publication Scottish Greenhouse Gas Emissions, 2017.

¹⁰ The Climate Change (Additional Greenhouse Gas) (Scotland) Order 2015 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2015/197/pdfs/ssi_20150197_en.pdf) adds nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) to the basket of greenhouse gases covered by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.

Methods used to measure or calculate the amount of net Scottish emissions

The basket of greenhouse gases consists of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and nitrogen trifluoride. Greenhouse gases are weighted by Global Warming Potential (GWP) and presented in carbon dioxide equivalent units. The GWP for each gas is defined as its warming influence relative to that of carbon dioxide, as specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Greenhouse gas emissions estimates are provided by Ricardo Energy and Environment under contract to the UK Government and the devolved administrations. Reports are published on the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) website¹¹ and the latest figures for Scotland are published in the official statistics publication *Scottish Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, which is based on data published at the same time in *Greenhouse Gas Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland*.

The greenhouse gas inventory covers anthropogenic sources of greenhouse gas emissions from a wide variety of emissions sources, which require different approaches to their estimation. There are a large number of data sources used in its compilation, obtained from Government statistics, regulatory agencies, trade associations, individual companies, surveys and censuses. The methods used to compile the greenhouse gas inventory are consistent with international guidance on national inventory reporting from the IPCC.

Most emission estimates are compiled by combining activity data (such as fuel use) with a suitable emission factor (such as amount of CO₂ emitted per unit of fuel used). Estimates of emissions from the industrial sector are often compiled based on plant-specific emissions data. Emissions from some sectors are based on more complicated models - such as the model used to estimate emissions from landfill, and the model used to estimate the carbon dynamics in soils when trees are planted. Much of the data on net emissions from agriculture and related land use, land use change and forestry emissions are based on modelled data for Scotland, which are consistent with, but not constrained to, the UK totals and thus are known as "bottom up" estimates.

Many of the remaining emissions sources within the inventory have been collated on a "top down" approach where estimates of emissions have been apportioned to Scotland using proportions of energy use in the UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy publication *Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES)*¹². This approach is prompted by data availability on emissions being more limited at the sub-UK level.

¹¹ <http://naei.beis.gov.uk/>

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes>

Changes to methods used to measure or calculate the amount of net Scottish emissions

Scottish greenhouse gas emissions are reviewed every year, and the whole historical data series is revised to incorporate methodological improvements and new data. As a result, both net Scottish emissions and the net Scottish emissions account for each target year are revised every year. The latest published Scottish greenhouse gas inventory (1990-2017) represents the best available data and supersede any previous data, which should be disregarded.

The Scottish greenhouse gas inventory is a subset of the UK inventory, which is assembled using international guidelines that require countries to keep it under review and take account of amongst other things:

- new data and revisions to data;
- international developments in inventory methods;
- the need for the inventory to take account of policy needs as they evolve;
- results of research.

All of the revisions to the 1990-2017 Scottish and UK inventories were for one of the reasons above.

Revisions for the 1990-2017 inventory

Due to methodological improvements and new data, as described above, there has been a cumulative upwards revision to emissions across the entire time series between the 1990-2008 and 1990-2017 inventories. Baseline emissions in the 1990-2017 inventory are 6.1 MtCO₂e (8.6 per cent) higher than the 1990-2008 inventory which was used to set the statutory fixed annual targets for 2010-2027.

Detailed information on revisions for the 1990-2017 inventory are published in the official statistics release *Scottish Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2017* (Section D)¹³. The most notable revisions are:

1. Forestry

Technical revisions were made to historic forestry data across the UK, including improvements in models of carbon stock in trees and soils. The Scottish inventory was disproportionately affected by these changes given its relatively large forestry sink. These revisions acted to increase estimates of net emissions across the time series, making statutory targets relatively harder to meet.

2. Energy Supply

Some relatively modest revisions were made to the energy supply sector due to updated assumptions around the carbon content of waste materials subsequently used for energy production.

¹³ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-greenhouse-gas-emissions-2017/>

3. Transport

A revision to trends provided in the UK Sea Annual Fisheries publication meant that there were recalculations to emissions from fishing vessels throughout the UK. These recalculations were driven by changes to the UK national inventory.

4. Agriculture and Related Land Use

The UK inventory estimates for dairy and non-dairy cattle emissions were revised following a recalculation to correct an error in breed breakdown.

Adjustment of an amount for earlier target years

Revisions to estimates of net Scottish emissions for earlier target years are detailed in Table 3. These represent revisions to 1990-2016 inventory estimates published in the Annual Target Report for 2016. Revisions arising from previous inventory reports are available in previous annual target reports¹⁴.

Table 3: Revisions to net Scottish emissions for earlier target years			
Target year	Net Scottish emissions reported in the 2016 Annual Target Report (tCO_{2e})	Revision (tCO_{2e})	Revised amount (tCO_{2e})
FOR THE 1990-2017 INVENTORY			
2010	55,823,196	3,009,060	58,832,256
2011	49,162,922	3,054,931	52,217,853
2012	51,456,868	1,354,761	52,811,629
2013	48,394,279	2,506,470	50,900,749
2014	44,359,477	2,890,439	47,249,916
2015	43,005,816	3,179,593	46,185,409
2016	38,574,259	3,322,391	41,896,650
REASONS FOR REVISIONS. These are described above and in more detail in the official statistics release <i>Scottish Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2017</i>			

¹⁴ Previous annual target reports are available on the Scottish Government website at: www.gov.scot/

Part 3 – Net Scottish Emissions Account (NSEA) for 2017

Requirements of the Act

Section 34 of the Act requires that the report:

- state the amount of the net Scottish emissions account for the target year (subsection (3)(a)¹⁵).
- state the proportion of the reduction in the net Scottish emissions account which is accounted for by reductions in net Scottish emissions (subsection (3)(b)).
- state the total amount of carbon units:
 - that have been credited to or debited from the net Scottish emissions account for the target year (subsection (3)(c)(i));
 - that have been purchased in the target year (subsection (3)(c)(ii));
 - that have been held and not surrendered in the target year (subsection (3)(c)(iii)).
- give details of the number and type of those carbon units (subsection (3)(d)).
- for each year in the period 2011-2050¹⁶:
 - state the amount of the NSEA for each preceding target year (subsection (5)(a));
 - state the cumulative amount of the net Scottish emissions account for the target year and all preceding target years (subsection (5)(b)).

Amount of the Net Scottish Emissions Account for 2017

Achievement of Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions targets is measured against the level of the net Scottish emissions account (NSEA). The NSEA is defined in the Act as the aggregate amount of “net Scottish emissions” of greenhouse gases, reduced/increased by the amount of carbon units¹⁷ credited to/debited from it in accordance with the Carbon Accounting Scheme Regulations made under the Act¹⁸.

Table 4 provides the amount of the net Scottish emissions account in 2017, including the total amount of carbon units that have been credited to or debited from the NSEA as the result of the operation of the EU ETS in Scotland.

Table 4: Net Scottish Emissions Account for 2017 (tCO_{2e})		
Greenhouse Gas Inventory	Net Scottish emissions (C) – see table 2	40,521,593
Carbon Units	Number of units to be credited to or debited from the NSEA (D) - see table 6	5,888,794 debited to NSEA
NSEA	C + D	46,410,387

¹⁵ If an amount mentioned in subsection 3(a) or subsection (5)(a) or (b) for an earlier period requires to be adjusted, the report must explain why the adjustment is required; specify the adjustment required; and state the adjusted amount (section (34)(8) of Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009).

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Carbon units are emissions allowances that represent 1 tCO_{2e} each. The types of units specified are internationally recognised and are monitored and tracked under United Nations and European Union rules. The units are subject to significant scrutiny and are accepted as representing genuine and verifiable emissions reductions.

¹⁸ The Regulations were made in 2010, and subsequently amended in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Based on the NSEA, Scotland's emissions increased by 3.7 per cent in 2017 on the previous year. The longer term trend to date shows a reduction of 39.1 per cent from the 1990/1995 baseline period.

Proportion of the reduction in the net Scottish emissions account which is accounted for by reductions in net Scottish emissions

Section 8 of the Act places a duty on the Scottish Ministers to ensure that reductions in net Scottish emissions of greenhouse gases account for at least 80 per cent of the reduction in the net Scottish emissions account in any target year – the “domestic effort target”. In effect, this ensures that the majority of the action to meet emission reduction targets is taken domestically, rather than by offsetting domestic emissions through the purchase of international credits.

There are two mechanisms by which carbon units can be credited to/debited from the NSEA.

- i As the result of the operation of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) in Scotland. The details of this mechanism are set out in the Annex to this report.
- ii. Ministers may credit to the NSEA any international carbon units purchased by them, thereby offsetting domestic emissions. The Climate Change (Limit on Carbon Units) (Scotland) Order 2011¹⁹ sets limits for the period 2013-2017 which allows Ministers the option to purchase (credit) up to 197,400 carbon units in 2017 in addition to credits or debits to the Scottish account through the operation of the EU ETS.

For the specific purpose of ascertaining whether the domestic effort target has been met, the Act stipulates that the use of carbon units through the operation of the EU ETS is treated as though it is a reduction in “net Scottish emissions”.

For the purposes of the domestic effort target, net Scottish emissions and the net Scottish emissions account in 2016 and 2017 are the same. This is because no units were credited to the NSEA in either of the years as a result of the purchase of international carbon units. This means that the change in net Scottish emissions of greenhouse gases accounts for 100 per cent of the change in the net Scottish emissions account in the 2017 target year (see Table 5).

¹⁹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/440/contents/made>

Table 5: Change in net Scottish emissions (including the operation of the EU ETS) between 2016 and 2017 as a proportion of the change in the Net Scottish Emissions Account between 2016 and 2017

Target Year	Net Scottish Emissions ²⁰	Net Scottish Emissions Account	Proportion of the change in the NSEA which is accounted for by changes in Net Scottish emissions
2016	44,773,244	44,773,244	100%
2017	46,410,387	46,410,387	
Change between 2016 and 2017	1,637,142	1,637,142	

Carbon Units credited or debited to the NSEA

Table 6 sets out the effect of the EU ETS on the NSEA in 2017. Further details on this mechanism are set out in the Annex to this report.

Table 6: The effect of the EU ETS on the Net Scottish Emissions Account in 2017 (tCO_{2e})

Total amount of units surrendered from fixed installations ²¹	9,089,259
Estimate of surrendered CO ₂ emissions from domestic aviation	506,022
Estimate of surrendered CO ₂ emissions from international aviation	1,523,543
Total estimate of surrendered emissions (E)	11,118,824
Fixed installations cap	15,642,605
Domestic aviation cap	443,255
International aviation cap	921,758
Total 2017 EU ETS cap ("Specified Amount") for Scotland (F)	17,007,618
Number of units to be credited or debited from the Net Scottish Emissions Account (E - F)^{22 23}	-5,888,794 (debited to NSEA)

²⁰ For the purpose of calculating the domestic effort target, Section 8(3) of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 stipulates that the use of carbon units through the operation of the EU ETS is treated as though it is a reduction in "net Scottish emissions".

²¹ Sourced from SEPA analysis.

²² If (E - F) is positive, carbon units are credited to the NSEA, thus reducing its level.

²³ If (E - F) is negative, carbon units are debited from the NSEA, thus increasing its level.

Table 7 sets out carbon units which have been purchased, and carbon units which have been held and not surrendered.

Table 7: Total amount of carbon units which have been purchased, and those that are held and not surrendered, 2017		
	Number of Units	Type of Units
Number of carbon units purchased	0	Not applicable
Number of carbon units held and not surrendered	0	Not applicable
Amount of carbon units credited to the Net Scottish Emissions Account	0	Not applicable

Amount of the NSEA for each preceding target year and cumulative amount of the net Scottish emissions account for the target year

Table 8 sets out the amount of the net Scottish emissions account for the target year and each preceding target year based on the 1990-2017 greenhouse gas inventory. Table 8 also states the cumulative amount of the net Scottish emissions account for the target year.

Table 8: Amount of the Net Scottish Emissions Account for each target year and the cumulative amount of the Net Scottish Emissions Account for the 2017 target year (tCO_{2e})²⁴	
Target Year 2010	57,730,677
Target Year 2011	55,100,556
Target Year 2012	55,581,564
Target Year 2013	47,588,379
Target Year 2014	42,387,941
Target Year 2015	43,591,174
Target Year 2016	44,773,244
Target Year 2017	46,410,387
Cumulative 2010-2017	393,163,922

²⁴ Figures sourced from table C1 of the official statistics release: Scottish Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2017.

Adjustments to net Scottish emissions account for earlier target years and cumulative amount of the net Scottish emissions account for all preceding target years

Table 9 contains data on revisions to previously reported estimates of the NSEA for earlier target years, together with the revised amount and reason for any revision. These represent revisions to 1990-2016 inventory estimates published in the Annual Target Report for 2016. Revisions arising from previous inventory reports are available in previous annual target reports²⁵.

Table 9: Revisions to Net Scottish Emissions Account for earlier target years (tCO₂e)²⁶			
Target year	Net Scottish Emissions Account estimate reported in the 2016 Annual Target Report	Revision	Revised Net Scottish Emissions Account estimate
FOR THE 1990-2017 INVENTORY			
2010	54,721,617	3,009,060	57,730,677
2011	52,045,625	3,054,931	55,100,556
2012	54,226,803	1,354,761	55,581,564
2013	45,157,876	2,430,503	47,588,379
2014	39,541,084	2,846,857	42,387,941
2015	40,459,167	3,132,008	43,591,174
2016	41,481,022	3,292,223	44,773,244
REASON FOR REVISION. This follows similar revisions to the net Scottish emissions as described in Part 2 of this report, and described in more detail in the official statistics release <i>Scottish Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2017</i> .			

²⁵ Previous annual target reports are available on the Scottish Government website at: www.gov.scot/

²⁶ Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Table 10 shows the revisions to the cumulative amounts of greenhouse gas emissions for preceding target years.

Table 10. Revisions to Cumulative Amounts in Preceding Target Years.					
All Values in tCO_{2e}²⁷					
TARGET YEAR	Cumulative Amount previously reported	Revision	Revised Cumulative Amount (G)	Net Scottish Emissions Account for the Target Year (H)	New Cumulative Amount (G + H)
2010	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	54,713,907	54,713,907
2011	54,713,907	+1,178,969	55,892,876	54,251,910	110,144,787
2012	110,144,787	+2,441,212	112,585,998	55,665,180	168,251,178
2013	168,251,178	+7,845,364	176,096,542	49,724,807	225,821,349
2014	225,821,349	-9,171,741	216,649,608	41,885,736	258,535,344
2015	258,535,344	+15,035,663	273,571,007	45,504,443	319,075,450
2016	319,075,450	-32,923,279	286,152,171	41,481,022	327,633,193
2017	327,633,193	+19,120,343	346,753,536	46,410,387	393,163,922

Impact of inventory revisions on reductions required to meet annual emissions reduction targets

Statutory fixed annual targets for 2010-2027 were set on the basis of the 1990-2008 inventory, which was the latest inventory available at the time. This estimated baseline emissions to have been 70.201 MtCO_{2e} and the 2020 target was set at 40.717 MtCO_{2e}, which equated to a 42 per cent reduction in line with the level of the 2020 interim target set by the Act. Successive revisions mean that reductions required to meet each of the fixed annual targets are now significantly greater than was envisaged when the targets were set. For example, to reach the 2020 annual target now equates to a 46.6 per cent reduction in emissions (Table 11).

²⁷ Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Table 11. Annual Targets for the period 2010-2027

Year	Targets (in tCO₂e)	Percentage reduction against 1990 baseline when targets were set - using the 1990-2008 inventory	Percentage reduction against 1990 baseline – based on latest (1990-2017) inventory
2010	53,652,000	-23.6%	-29.6%
2011	53,404,000	-23.9%	-30.0%
2012	53,226,000	-24.2%	-30.2%
2013	47,976,000	-31.7%	-37.1%
2014	46,958,000	-33.1%	-38.4%
2015	45,928,000	-34.6%	-39.8%
2016	44,933,000	-36.0%	-41.1%
2017	43,946,000	-37.4%	-42.4%
2018	42,966,000	-38.8%	-43.7%
2019	41,976,000	-40.2%	-45.0%
2020 (year of interim target)	40,717,000	-42.0%	-46.6%
2021	39,495,000	-43.7%	-48.2%
2022	38,310,000	-45.4%	-49.8%
2023	37,161,000	-47.1%	-51.3%
2024	35,787,000	-49.0%	-53.1%
2025	34,117,000	-51.4%	-55.3%
2026	32,446,000	-53.8%	-57.5%
2027	30,777,000	-56.2%	-59.6%

Part 4 – Scottish electricity consumption and generation

Requirements of the Act

Section 34 of the Act requires that the report must:

- state the amount of Scottish gross electricity consumption for the target year (subsection (4)(a)).
- state the amount of Scottish electricity generation for the target year (subsection (4)(b)).
- state the average greenhouse gas emissions per megawatt hour of electricity generated in Scotland in the target year (subsection (4)(c)).
- state the average greenhouse gas emissions per megawatt hour, and the estimated lifetime cumulative emissions, of any new electricity generation capacity greater than 50 megawatts approved in Scotland in the target year (subsection (4)(d)).

This part of the report also fulfills the requirements of Section 38 of the Act. This requires a report in respect of each year in the period 2010-2050 that, in so far as reasonably practicable, sets out the impact on net Scottish emissions during that year resulting from the exercise by the Scottish Ministers of the functions conferred on them by virtue of any enactment relating to electricity generation.

The amount of Scottish gross electricity consumption

In 2017, gross electricity consumption in Scotland was 30,590 GWh²⁸.

The amount of Scottish electricity generation

In 2017, Scottish electricity generation was 48,678 GWh²⁹

The average greenhouse gas emissions per megawatt hour of electricity generated in Scotland

In 2017, the average greenhouse gas emissions per megawatt hour of electricity generated is 24gCO_{2e} / kWh.

Note: There are various ways of estimating the average greenhouse gas emissions per megawatt hour of electricity generated in Scotland. In reports prior to the 2014 annual target report (published in October 2016), this calculation used data from the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI) which is collated by SEPA. From the 2014 annual target report onwards, the Scottish greenhouse gas inventory is used for this calculation as it is the basis upon which Scotland's headline greenhouse gas statistics are estimated, and as such is consistent with other emissions data contained within this report. The methods used to compile the greenhouse gas inventory are consistent with international guidance on national inventory reporting from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

²⁸ Published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The data are available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-trends-december-2018-special-feature-articles>

²⁹ Ibid.

The average greenhouse gas emissions per kilowatt hour of electricity generated in Scotland is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Emissions Intensity from Electricity} = \frac{\text{Total emissions from Electricity Generation}}{\text{Total Output}}$$

Total emissions from Electricity Generation are obtained from the Energy Supply Sector (“Public Electricity & Heat Production” subsector) of the Scottish Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2017. The total output figure is taken from the amount of Scottish electricity generation for the target year.

Table 12 shows the emissions intensity of electricity generated in Scotland using data from the Scottish greenhouse gas inventory for the years 2010 to 2017.

Table 12. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity of Electricity Generated in Scotland (gCO₂e/kWh), 2010 to 2017			
Year	Total Emissions (MtCO₂e)	Total Output (GWh)³⁰	Emissions Intensity (gCO₂e/kWh)
2010	15.85	49,532	320
2011	12.13	50,870	238
2012	12.83	50,333	255
2013	11.45	53,024	216
2014	9.82	50,042	196
2015	7.75	51,336	151
2016	2.51	45,771	55
2017	1.17	48,678	24

³⁰ Electricity generation figures for Scotland are sourced from *Electricity generation and supply figures for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2004 to 2017* available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-december-2018-special-feature-article-electricity-generation-and-supply-figures-for-scotland-wales-northern-ireland-and-england-2>

Estimated lifetime cumulative emissions of new electricity generation capacity greater than 50MW approved in 2017

Due to longer-term uncertainties in the electricity market it is not possible to estimate lifetime cumulative emissions of new electricity generation capacity.

Emissions impacts are assessed at a GB level, reflecting the fact that the system is operated as a GB wide wholesale electricity market. Our approach is therefore to set out what the impact from any new electricity generation capacity consented by Scottish Ministers under section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 in the “target year” has on overall GB system wide carbon emissions. The approach includes the impact of all new electricity generation capacity irrespective of scale, which may include extensions to existing installations that take the cumulative capacity over 50MW, and assumes that all consented plants become operational prior to 2023³¹. The results specify the estimated impact on emissions in that year.

In 2017, nine projects in Scotland were consented by Scottish Ministers after consideration under section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989. All of these related to onshore wind projects (totalling 621 MW). Results of modelling suggest that these consented projects, should they become operational, could reduce GB system wide carbon emissions by an estimated 0.62 MtCO₂ in the year 2023.

Emissions impacts of these projects are measurable at a GB level, as this is the level at which decisions from the model are made. It should be noted that Scottish Ministers decision to consent does not mean that the projects will become operational. This is subject to commercial and market forces at the individual company level.

Impact on net Scottish emissions resulting from exercise of electricity generation related functions

Section 38 of the Act requires a report on the impact on emissions resulting from the exercise of electricity generation related functions. The report must, in so far as reasonably practicable, set out the impact on net Scottish emissions during that year resulting from the exercise by Scottish Ministers of the functions conferred on them by virtue of any enactment relating to electricity generation.

In 2017, nine projects in Scotland were consented after consideration under section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989, with a further three projects licensed by Marine Scotland (in addition to those licensed under section 36). Of these additional projects one was offshore wind (50 MW) and two were tidal (3.4 MW).

The modelling results suggest that the consented projects, should they become operational, could reduce GB system wide carbon emissions by an estimated 0.71 MtCO₂ in the year 2023.

³¹ 2023 is chosen as it is considered plausible for generation consented in 2017 to become operational by this date. The results assume that all projects are operating for the full calendar year.

Other information

Under Section 34(9) of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, this report may contain such other information as the Scottish Ministers consider appropriate and, in particular, may state the amount of Scottish electricity generation from each source for the target year.

Table 13 below shows Scottish electricity generation by fuel for 2017 from both major power producers and other generators.

Table 13. Generation of electricity by fuel in Scotland (GWh)³²	
Coal	0
Oil	663
Gas	4,333
Nuclear	17,827
Thermal renewables	2,453
Other thermal	79
Hydro natural flow	5,356
Hydro Pumped Storage	573
Non thermal renewables	17,357
Non-biodegradable wastes	37
Total	48,678

³² Published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The data are available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-trends-december-2018-special-feature-articles>

Annex

Accounting For The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)

Introduction

This annex outlines the calculation of adjusted emissions to take account of trading in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS).

What is the EU ETS?

The EU ETS is a 'cap and trade' system. A limit (cap) is placed on the overall volume of emissions from participants in the system. Within the cap, organisations receive or buy emissions allowances which they can trade (1 emissions allowance equals 1 tCO₂e). Each year, an organisation must surrender enough allowances to cover its emissions. The cap is reduced over time so that by 2020, the volume of emissions permitted within the system will be 21 per cent lower than in 2005. The reducing cap, alongside the financial considerations of trading emissions allowances, incentivises organisations within the system to find the most cost effective way of reducing their emissions. The EU ETS operates as a number of Phases. Phase III began on 1 January 2013 and will operate until 31 December 2020.

In the greenhouse gas inventory, source emissions can be categorised into traded and non-traded. Traded emissions capture those that come from installations covered by the EU ETS, whereas non-traded emissions are those which do not fall within the scope of the EU ETS. The emissions from some sectors, such as the residential sector, are completely non-traded whereas emissions from other sectors, such as energy supply, business and industrial process emissions are a combination of traded and non-traded. For the years 2012 to 2017, CO₂ emissions from domestic and international aviation are classified as being within the traded sector.

What does this mean for the NSEA?

The figure for source emissions is comprised of emissions from both the non-traded and traded sectors. The figure for NSEA is comprised of emissions from the non-traded sector and a value for Scotland's share of the notional EU ETS cap. The amount of emissions from the non-traded sector remains the same for both the source emissions and the NSEA.

The EU ETS element of the NSEA is calculated by replacing the number of emissions allowances surrendered from Scottish installations in a given year with Scotland's notional share of the overall EU ETS cap. This involves taking the difference between Scotland's notional share of the overall EU ETS cap and the number of emissions allowances surrendered from Scottish installations in a given year. This difference is then added to net Scottish emissions to get the NSEA.

The NSEA is referred to as "adjusted emissions", as they are adjusted to take into account trading within the EU ETS and the purchase of other credits. As no units were credited to the NSEA in 2017 as a result of the purchase by Ministers of international carbon units, this adjustment takes the form of a 4-step process.

Calculation of adjusted emissions for 2017

STEP 1

Take the Scottish greenhouse gas emissions from Scottish greenhouse gas inventory (for 2017, it is 40.522 MtCO_{2e}). This figure is comprised of:

- traded emissions units surrendered - sourced from Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) for fixed installations (9.089 MtCO_{2e})
- an imputed estimate of surrendered CO₂ emissions from domestic aviation (0.506 MtCO_{2e}) and international aviation (1.524 MtCO_{2e}) - sourced from the Scottish Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 1990 to 2017
- non-traded emissions from sources such as residential emissions (29.403 MtCO_{2e})

STEP 2

Remove an amount relating to surrendered emissions from fixed installations and an estimate of surrendered emissions from domestic and international aviation. This amounts to 9.089 MtCO_{2e} + 0.506 MtCO_{2e} + 1.524 MtCO_{2e} = 11.119 MtCO_{2e}.

STEP 3

Add on the value of the EU ETS cap which is outlined within The Carbon Accounting Scheme (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2019³³. The cap reflects an estimate of the Scottish share of the European wide EU ETS cap that is used for emissions accounting. The Scottish EU ETS cap for 2017 is 17.008 MtCO_{2e} and is made up of 3 components, as shown in the table below. A methodological paper, *Determining a Scottish EU ETS cap for 2017*³⁴, documents the calculations that determine how a notional emissions cap has been calculated.

Table 14. Total EU ETS cap for Scotland, 2017 - this is the “specified amount” for fixed installations, domestic aviation and international aviation	
Component	2017 Allocation tCO_{2e}
Fixed Installation Cap	15,642,605
Domestic Aviation Cap	443,255
International Aviation Cap	921,758
Total 2017 Cap	17,007,618

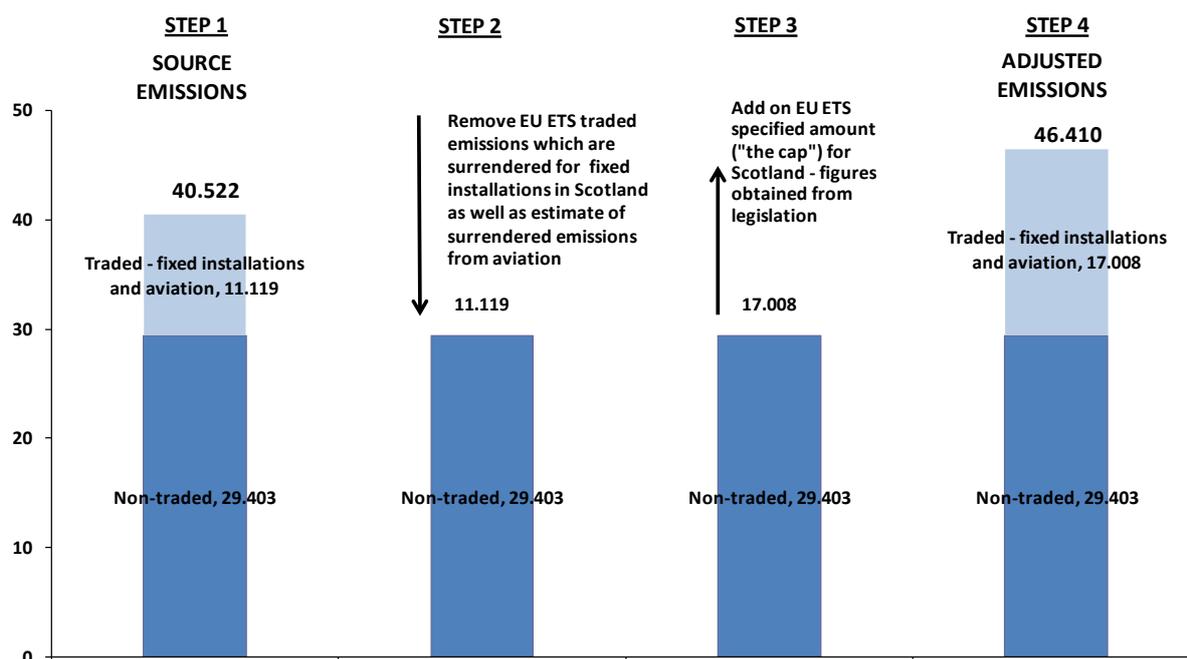
³³ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2019/121/contents/made>

³⁴ <https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Environment/Publications/ETScap2017>

STEP 4

Adding on the value of the EU ETS cap gives a value of 46.410 MtCO₂e. This is 5.889 MtCO₂e higher than the value of estimated source emissions in 2017. Under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, an upward adjustment to source emissions is referred to as a debit from the Net Scottish Emissions Account. This means that 5,888,794 units have been debited to the Net Scottish Emissions Account in 2017.

Chart 1. Calculation of Adjusted Emissions for Trading in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), 2017. Values in MtCO₂e





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