

Gibraltar's 2018 City-Scale Greenhouse Gas Inventory: Highlights

Gibraltar's community-scale greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory is presented for the latest reporting year of 2018. The inventory is compiled following the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC) guidelines. The inventory is annually updated and reported to CDP¹ to fulfil the requirements of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCoM).

Gibraltar's community-scale GHG inventory covers all the main emission sources in Gibraltar, including emissions from electricity consumption, road transport, aviation, and the treatment of solid waste and wastewater. Certain sources, such as international shipping, are excluded due to the very large impact on overall totals, and the lack of potential local influence; this sub-set of emissions is considered as **Gibraltar's 'manageable' emissions**. In addition to 'manageable' emissions, there are alternative reporting levels which include/exclude certain sources (covered in the full report accompanying Gibraltar's 2018 city inventory).

2018 emissions

Over half of Gibraltar's emissions in 2018 came from the stationary energy sector, with the largest contributors being residential and commercial electricity consumption (Error! Reference source not found.). Transport was also an important emission source, accounting for over a third of total emissions. Within transport, emissions from road transport (cars, buses, taxis, motorbikes) were the most significant. Waste and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) made smaller contributions, accounting for around 7% and 3.5% of total emissions, respectively.

Trends

Gibraltar's manageable emissions have decreased by 5% since 2015², but have increased by 4% since 2017² (**Figure 2**):

- ↓ Emissions from electricity generation have decreased by 16% in 2018 compared to 2015r. This is despite a 4% increase in emissions from electricity generation since 2017r. The decrease since 2015r is due to less fuel being used to generate a unit of electricity, implying improvements in efficiency at Gibraltar's electricity power stations. Electricity consumption by residents and activity in Gibraltar remained fairly consistent between 2015r and 2018.
- ↓ Emissions from waste are around 6% lower in 2018 than 2015r due to a reduction in total waste volumes sent to landfill (and composting). However, an increase in total waste produced between 2017r and 2018 saw emissions rise by 7%.
- ↓ Emissions from aviation are around 9% lower in 2018 than 2015r, and 33% lower than in 2017r, likely due to a decreased number of flights to London Gatwick, London Heathrow and Manchester.
- ↓ Emissions from IPPU have decreased by 8% between 2015r and 2018; this follows trends in UK data that is used as a proxy for Gibraltar's emissions from product use (e.g. air conditioning and refrigeration).
- ↑ Emissions from road transport have increased by 18% due to more fuel being consumed by vehicles in Gibraltar.

Figure 1 Gibraltar's 2018 'manageable emissions'

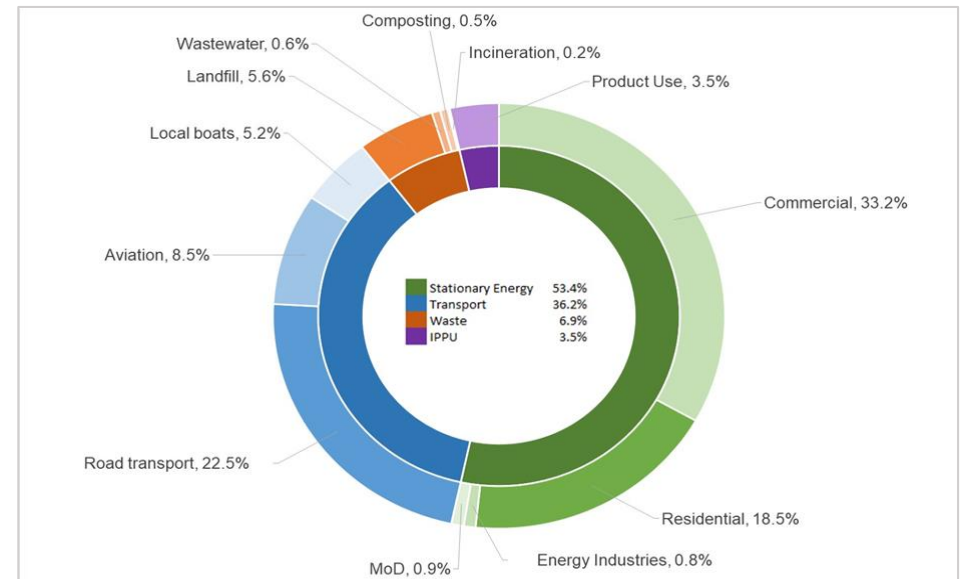
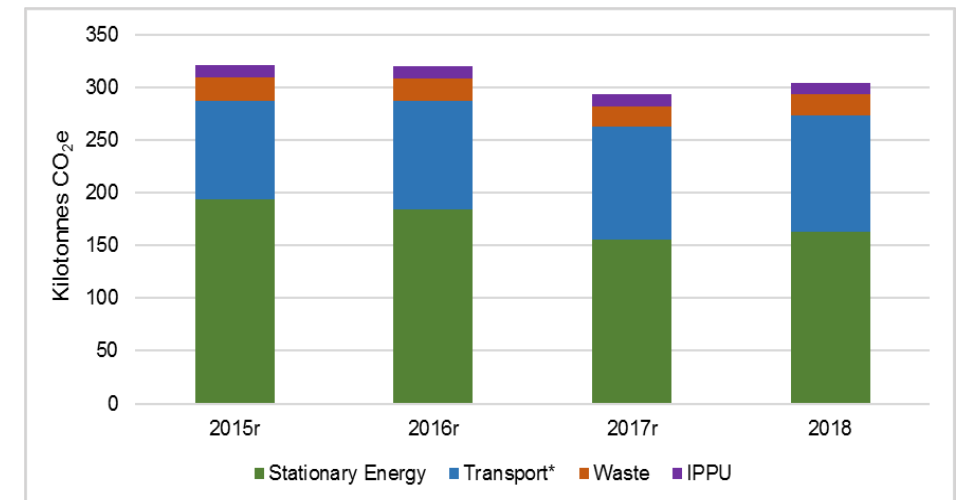


Figure 2 Gibraltar's 'manageable' emissions for 2015r, 2016r, 2017r and 2018



* Transport emissions excluding scope 3 shipping

¹ <https://www.cdp.net/en>

² 2015r, 2016r and 2017r are the revised 2015, 2016 and 2017 inventories. Historic inventories are revised to take account of data and methodological improvements to ensure time series consistency.