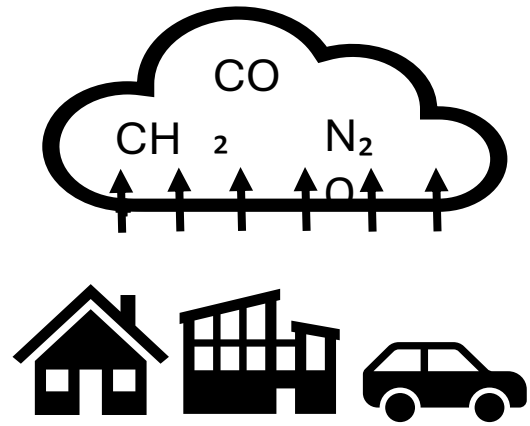


Climate Emergency Summary



Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- Territorial greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) from the Bath and North East Somerset district decreased by 45% between 2005 and 2024, from 1257 to 690 ktCO₂e. The District's greenhouse gas emissions per capita in between 2005 and 2024 decreased by 53%, from 7.3 to 3.4tCO₂e per person per year.
- In 2024 transport (34%) and domestic (32%) emissions combined made up 66% of the district's territorial greenhouse emissions. Commercial (8%), public sector (6%) and industry (4%) together contribute 18% of emissions. Agriculture contributed 14% of territorial emissions and waste management 4%.
- There was a 41% decrease in the Council's scope 1 and 2 greenhouse emissions between the financial years 2016-17 and 2024-25, from 7,380 to 4,324 tCO₂e.
- However, the district and Council greenhouse gas emissions are currently not decreasing at a fast enough rate to reach net zero by 2030.

Responding to the Climate Emergency

- Among other improvements, the Council has reduced its electricity use (64% between 2016/17 and 2024/25), improved the energy efficiency of many of its commercial units (EPCs A-C 27% 2022, 56% 2025), and has replaced all its petrol pool car fleet vehicles with non-plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles.
- The Council is working to increase its installed renewable energy capacity (0.6 MW in 2022 to 1.6 MW in 2024).
- Improvements have also been made in the District more widely to the energy efficiency of residential properties (EPCs A-C 23% in 2020, increased to 36% in 2025), the uptake of electric vehicles by private individuals (0.3% in 2019, increased to 2.3% in 2025), and the district's renewable energy capacity (26.6MW in 2022, increased to 36MW in 2024).

