



Gwasanaeth Ynni  
Energy Service

# Net Zero Reporting

## Welsh Public Sector 2025 Carbon Emissions

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February 2026

Produced by the Welsh Government Energy Service on behalf of  
Welsh Government



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

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## Executive Summary

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This document provides a summary of 2025 Welsh Public Sector carbon emissions at the all-Wales level. For the majority of organisations this represents data associated with the financial year 2024-2025. For some colleges and universities, given alignment issues with the reporting process, the data is associated with the academic year 2023-2024. The published emissions accounts are based on data submitted by 82 public bodies (between April and October 2025). This constitutes 3 more public bodies than reported in the previous round (2024).

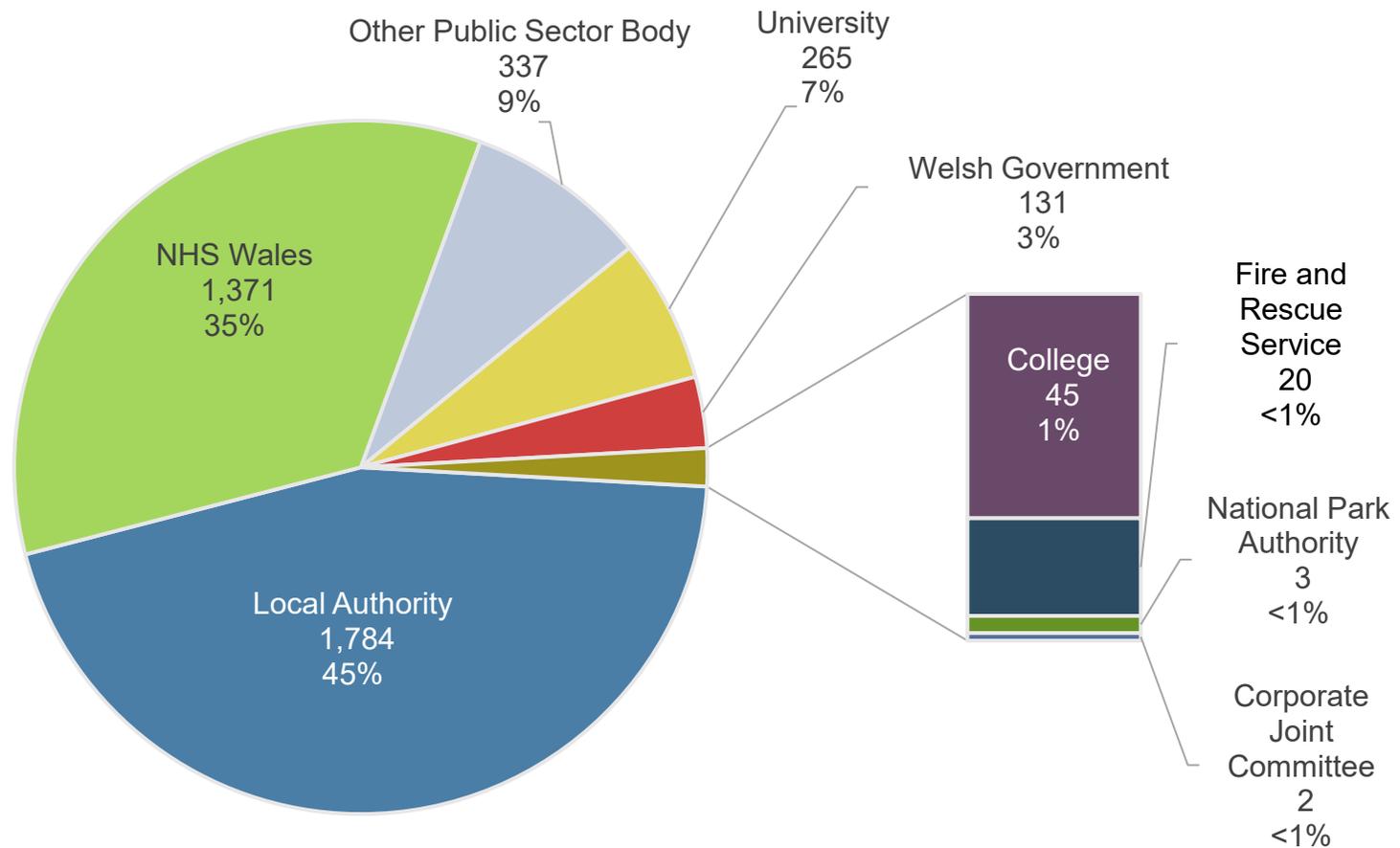
In addition, the document provides year-on-year trends of carbon emissions against the five previous annual accounts alongside the 2025 data i.e. six annual accounts between 2020-2025.

Year-on-year trends are also presented across the key emissions sectors. It should be noted that a changing boundary of emission sources, and a growing number of reporting bodies affects comparability across all 6 years, particularly at the all-Wales level.

A digital dashboard is published where the reported emissions and associated data can be examined, alongside emissions accounts for individual Welsh public sector bodies (PSBs).

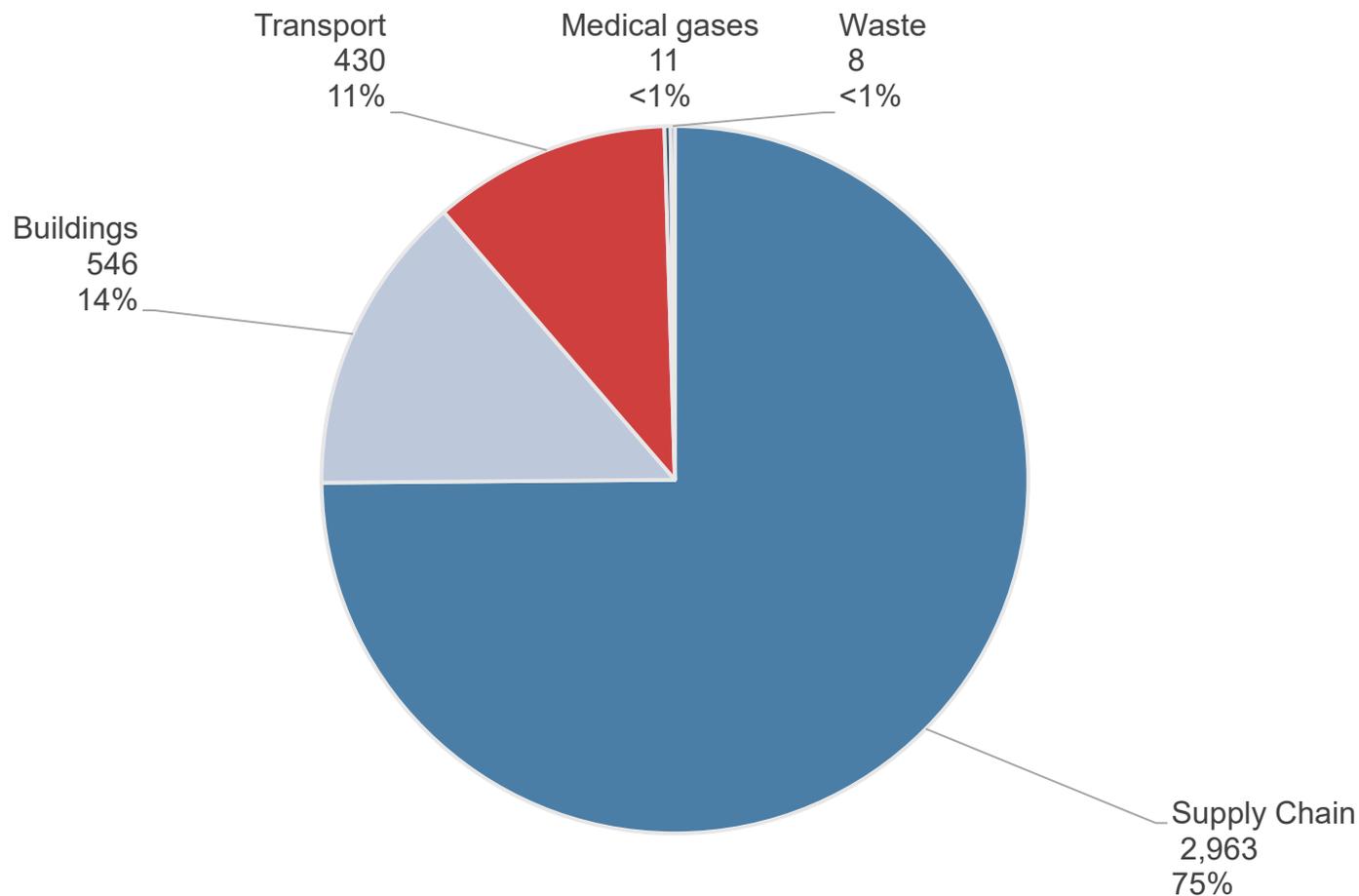
We will also highlight improvements to the reporting process, and the implications and benefits for the reporting bodies, as well as how these changes integrate with the wider Welsh Public Sector ambitions for a Net Zero 2030.

The total 2025 emissions for all Welsh Public Sector Bodies are estimated to be **3,958 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e** as shown below. Local Authorities contribute most emissions to the total footprint (45%). NHS Wales contributed the next highest amount (35%). This is followed by the highly diverse group of Other Public Sector Bodies (9%). Universities & Colleges, Welsh Government, Fire and Rescue Services and National Park Authorities contribute the remaining 11%. Corresponding ktCO<sub>2</sub>e values are shown below.

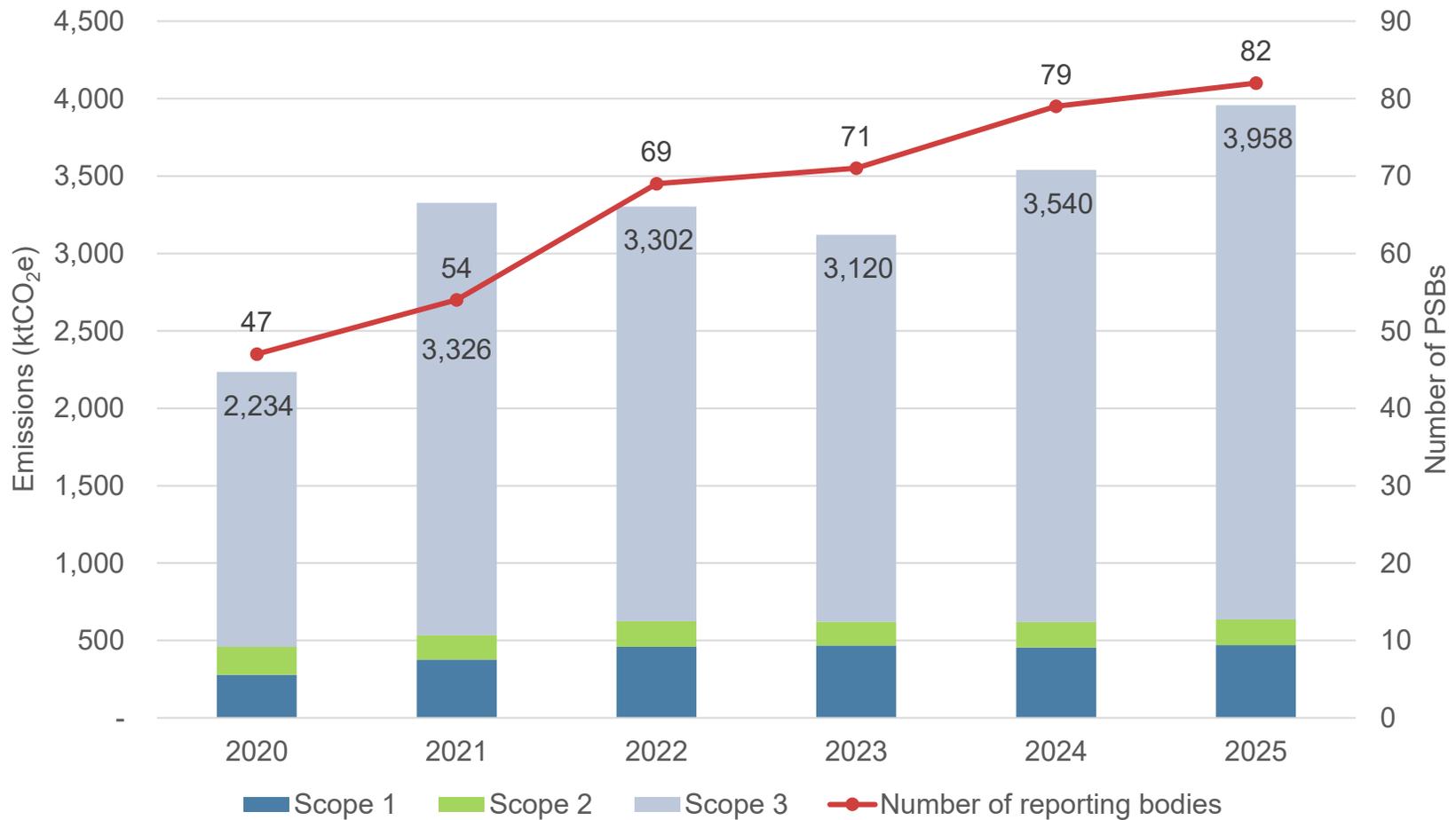


The majority of public sector emissions are estimated to stem from the **Supply Chain**, equating to 2,963 ktCO<sub>2e</sub> and 75% of total emissions. **Building**-related emissions are estimated to contribute 546 ktCO<sub>2e</sub> and 14% of the total.

**Transport** emissions are estimated to contribute 430 ktCO<sub>2e</sub> and 11% of the total. **Medical gas** emissions are estimated to contribute 11 ktCO<sub>2e</sub> and ~1%. **Waste** emissions are estimated to contribute 8 ktCO<sub>2e</sub> and ~1% of the total.



A **12% increase in total emissions between 2024 and 2025** has been observed from 3,540 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e to 3,958 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e. Since the first year of reporting (in 2020), emissions have increased by 78%. The time series change in the total public sector footprint is largely driven by the increase in reporting organisations and spend within the supply chain. The number of reporting organisations in 2025 was 82. This represents an increase of 35 organisations against the first reporting year.



## Key drivers of change between 2024 and 2025

At the whole public sector level, emissions increased overall by 12% between 2024 and 2025, equivalent to 418 ktCO<sub>2e</sub>. This change combines increases in the majority of emission categories, predominantly supply chain and transport to a lesser extent, and decreases in other emission categories, such as waste. The main driver of the overall change is a 404 ktCO<sub>2e</sub> increase in estimated emissions associated with the supply chain.

To see beyond the increase in reporting bodies as a driver for emissions changes, and to more appropriately compare different years, the average emissions per reporting organisation (total emissions per number of reporting bodies) can be analysed. This paints a slightly different picture with average emissions per organisation decreasing continually between 2022 and 2025 across all emissions categories, aside from supply chain. This is a greater reflection of the work being carried out by the Welsh Public Sector to reduce the emissions within their control.

The change in reported supply chain emissions is driven partially by a 1% increase in total spend across all organisations and an average increase in supply chain carbon intensity (kgCO<sub>2e</sub>/£) of 15%. Some supply chain spend categories that are of particular relevance to the Welsh Public Sector have seen emissions intensity increases of as much as 30%. The identification of a genuine change in relation to supply chain emissions will only be distinguishable using supplier-specific data (and not the economic proxy-based approaches currently used). These proxy-based estimation methods (and results) are not suited for year-on-year tracking of emissions and therefore drawing conclusions on drivers of change. The Welsh Government Energy Service will be supporting this shift with the release of an accompanying 'supplier data collection form', which organisations can voluntarily share with their suppliers to collect supplier-specific data on emissions.

Building related emissions and analysis within the Net Zero reporting has undergone a significant positive transformation this year, with the option for public sector bodies to submit site level energy consumption. 59 public sector bodies voluntarily submitted site level data, providing energy consumption data for over 3,400 buildings across Wales.

Within buildings, fossil fuel consumption (natural gas, oil, coal, LPG, etc.) has remained broadly constant between this year and last, with a minor increase of 1% in emissions, driven by a small increase in natural gas consumption. Electricity consumption also remained stable between 2024 and 2025, with emissions increasing by only 0.5%. The UK grid carbon intensity remained similar between the two years also, however, this is anticipated to decrease significantly over the next few years. The stable energy consumption in buildings between 2024 and 2025 has been a result of a balancing out of energy reduction across the Welsh Public Sector and the inclusion of new organisations in the Net Zero reporting programme.

Fleet emissions make up over 50% of transport-based emissions and have seen a steady increase since the first reporting year in 2020. Between 2024 and 2025 fleet emissions increased by 7%. This has been driven by three main factors: an increase in Welsh Public Sector bodies reporting 'unknown fuel', an almost quadrupling in the amount of diesel emissions from HGVs and vans, and an increase in gas oil consumption within TfW train services. Estimated battery electric vehicle (BEV) mileage has seen exponential growth, with four times as much distance covered by BEVs in 2025 compared to 2024, and eight times as much compared to 2023.

Commuting and homeworking emissions have increased very slightly between 2024 and 2025 (an increase of 3%), although the growth has slowed significantly, indicating that post-covid working practices have begun to stabilise. Business travel emissions have seen a decrease between 2024 and 2025 (a 7% decrease), driven by decreased short haul flight and car mileage, and an increase in rail mileage.

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## About the Welsh Government Energy Service

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**The Welsh Government Energy Service can help progress energy efficiency, renewable energy and low-emission vehicle projects.**

The Energy Service supports organisations in Wales to develop energy efficiency, renewable energy and low-emission vehicle projects that will lower carbon emissions and provide cost savings, income generation and wider community benefits. The Energy Service's aim is to make energy and carbon reduction projects happen in Wales.

We offer technical, commercial and procurement support through a team of experts with extensive experience in developing energy and decarbonisation projects in Wales.

The energy service is open to public sector bodies and community enterprises, including Welsh Government, local authorities, NHS Wales, universities, colleges and schools, national parks, fire and rescue services, national museums and libraries, arts and sports councils, community councils and community enterprises.

Between July 2018 and May 2025, the Welsh Government Energy Service successfully supported investment of £270.7m of renewable energy, building energy systems, low carbon heat and zero emission transport projects across Wales. This equates to an estimated 1.1m tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. Further information can be found in the annual report published by the Welsh Government Energy Service found [here](#).

## Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Meaning
Defra	Department for Environment, Forestry and Rural Affairs
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
EV / BEV	Electric Vehicle / Battery Electric Vehicle
FLAG	Forestry, Land use and Agriculture
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GWh	Gigawatt-hours (109)
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	Kilotonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
NHS	National Health Service
PSB	Public Sector Body
PV	Photovoltaic
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
TfW	Transport for Wales
WPS	Welsh Public Sector

## Navigating this Report

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This document has been prepared to cover the emissions from the whole Welsh public sector.

To support navigation within this document, the reader can return to the main contents page by clicking 'Return to table of contents', which is present at the top left-hand side of each page. From there you can navigate to the relevant section.

[Return to table of contents](#)



## Navigating this Report

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This report has been prepared to cover the emissions

## Introduction

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### Background

In March 2021, following advice from the Climate Change Committee, Welsh Government set a target to achieve Net Zero by 2050. In addition, interim targets were set, and a series of 5-yearly carbon budgets were established. The next interim target has been set as a 63% reduction in emissions by 2030 against a 1990 baseline. To complement this, Welsh ministers subsequently confirmed an ambition for the public sector to lead the way and achieve Net Zero by 2030.

Welsh Government recognise that the public sector is distinctly positioned to encourage emission reductions beyond its immediate

sphere of influence. The annual reporting of carbon emissions is fundamental to taking informed action on climate change and monitor progress towards Net Zero.

Welsh public bodies have completed carbon reporting over the last six years. The number of reporting organisations has increased from 47 in 2020 to 82 in 2025.

### Outline of this report

This report summarises the 2025 Welsh Public Sector carbon emission accounts at the national level. This mostly covers the financial year 2024-25, though colleges and universities submitted data for academic year 2023-24. These accounts are based on data

submitted between April and October 2025. All outputs are based on data provided through the standardised data collection process. Year-on-year trends are provided based on a comparison of the 2025 data with the previous reporting rounds. Where possible, narrative related to identified changes is included.

Commentary on areas for improvements in reporting can be found in the appendix ([A1](#)). This is accompanied by a summary of the data processing methods used to compile the carbon accounts ([A2](#)).

### Key considerations

There is an ongoing need to evolve measurement approaches and refine

data collection methods in future reporting years. For example, improvements required in measurement accuracy related to purchased goods and services, land use emissions and removals and renewables.

Differences in emissions sources and an increasing number of reporting bodies affect the comparability between reporting cycles across all six years (at the “all Wales” level). It should also be noted that previous reporting cycles, particularly 2021, were also affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Conclusions based on year-on-year trends should be carefully considered within this context.

## Supply Chain Emissions

Economic proxies provide a rapid assessment of upstream supply

chain emissions and allow public bodies to identify hotspots (using £/CO<sub>2</sub>e). The Net Zero reporting process uses [Standard Industrial Classification](#) (SIC) based proxies in the absence of supplier-specific data. This method of supply chain emissions reporting is known as Tier 1.

The emission factors supplied in the most recent version of the reporting template utilise an updated set of factors (based on 2021 data, the most contemporary data set available from UK government).

The average change for any given emission intensity factor between this year and last year was  $\pm 9\%$ . For some specific categories (relevant to public bodies) the change in emission intensity is greater. For example, a +12% increase for *Human health services*.

Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions will only be genuinely

distinguishable by using supplier-specific data (replacing the cost proxy method). This method of supply chain emission reporting is known as Tier 2 or 3.

In 2025, 8% of supply chain emissions were reported through Tier 2/3 approaches. Of this, NHS Wales organisations reported 81% of all Tier 2/3 reported emissions. With supply chain emissions accounting for 75% of total 2025 Welsh Public sector emissions, it is strongly encouraged that more Welsh public sector bodies move away from cost-based proxies as soon as practicable. See [Supplier emissions data collection](#) to understand how the Energy Service is supporting public sector bodies to make this transition.

N.B. proxy emission factors include a 4-year lag due to best available figures i.e. 2025 reporting is based on 2021 factors.

## Welsh Public Sector Carbon Emissions

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The analysis below provides an overview of the aggregated carbon emissions estimates at the whole Welsh public sector level. Figures are provided for the current reporting period alongside a comparison of figures in previous reporting cycles.

### Headlines

Total Welsh public sector carbon emissions for 2025 equated to **3,958 ktCO<sub>2e</sub>**.

By emission category, the majority of emissions arise from activities within the **supply chain at 2,963 ktCO<sub>2e</sub>** (75% of the total footprint).

**Buildings** and **transport** are the next largest emission categories,

accounting for **546 ktCO<sub>2e</sub>** (14%) and **430 ktCO<sub>2e</sub>** (11%) respectively.

By subsector, **Local Authorities** represent the largest proportion of the public sector footprint, contributing **1,784 ktCO<sub>2e</sub>** (45% of the total footprint).

**NHS Wales** and **Other public sector bodies** represent organisational subsectors with the next most significant contributions to the total public sector footprint, with **1,371 ktCO<sub>2e</sub>** (35%) and **336 ktCO<sub>2e</sub>** (9%) respectively.

**Total emissions reported by the whole public sector have increased by 12% between 2024 and 2025**, equivalent to 418

ktCO<sub>2e</sub>. Emissions have also increased by 78% between 2020 and 2025, primarily driven by an increase in the number of organisations reporting.

The number of reporting organisations has increased each round. 2025 represents the current peak with the inclusion of the **highest number of reporting organisations to date (82)**.

NB. Please note that the reported figures are approximated to the nearest whole number for ease of presentation. Consequently, there may be small discrepancies at aggregate levels when whole numbers are summed, due to the exclusion of decimal values.

## Total estimates for 2025

Total emissions from all Welsh Public Sector Bodies equated to **3,958 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2025.**

By **emission category**, the majority of emissions arise from activities within the supply chain. These emissions account for 75% of total emissions. Buildings and transport contribute the next highest proportion of emissions (14% and 11% respectively). Medical gases and waste together account for the remainder.

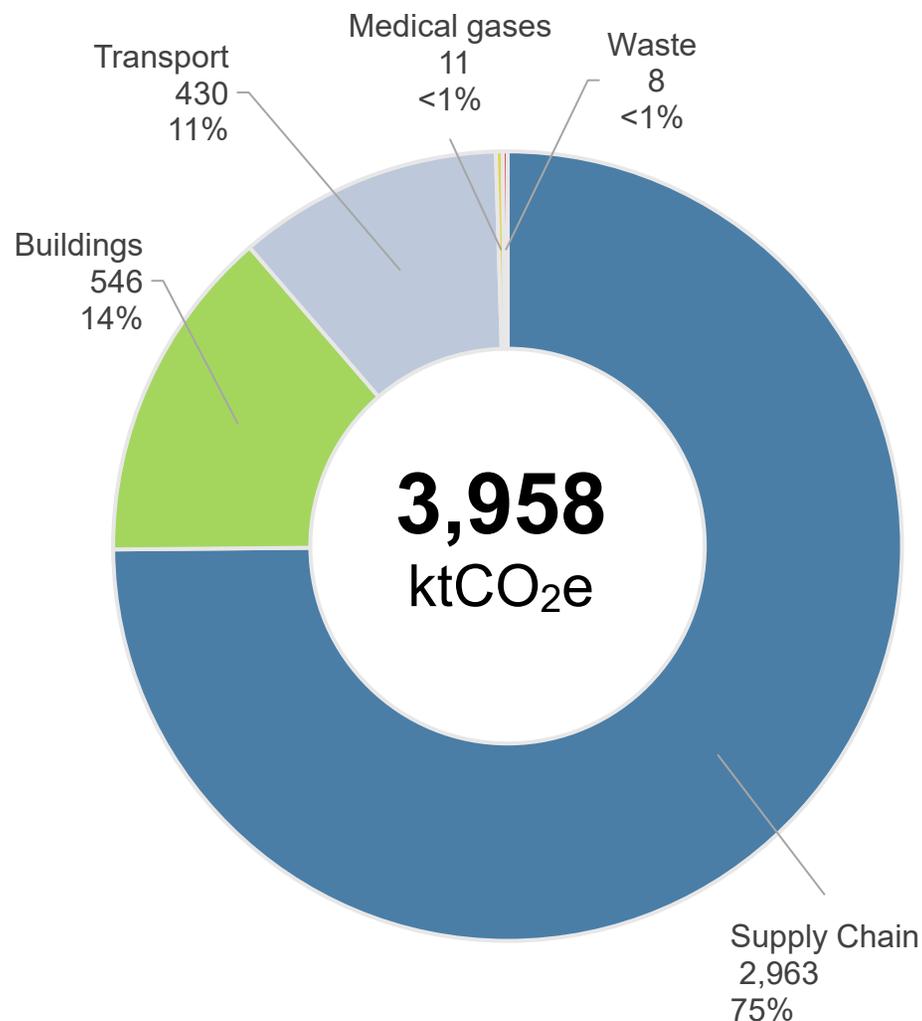


Figure 1 - Total public sector emissions (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e) by emission category type for 2025

By **subsector**, Local Authorities contribute the most emissions to the total public sector footprint (45%), followed by NHS Wales (35%), and Other Welsh Public Bodies (9%).

Other subsectors (Universities, Colleges, Welsh Government, Fire and Rescue Services, National Park Authorities and Corporate Joint Committees) contribute the remaining 11%.

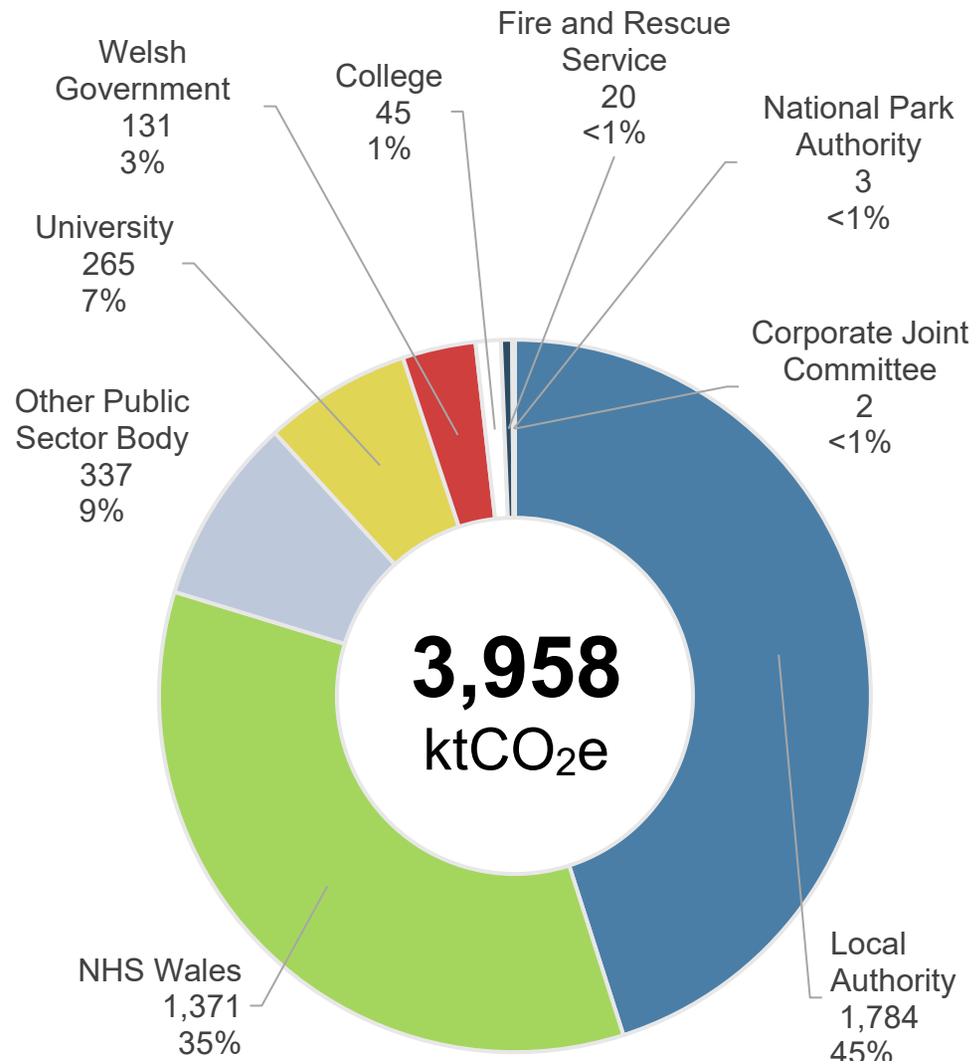


Figure 2 - Total public sector emissions (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e) by subsector for 2025

### Annual emissions

Total public sector emissions have increased since the previous year of reporting. Between 2024 and 2025, there was a 12% increase in total emissions observed. Since the first year of reporting, emissions have increased by 77%.

Over this period, the number of reporting organisations has also increased. The most recent reporting year accounts for the highest number of reporting organisations (82). This is an increase of 35 organisations compared to 2020 (47). The macro changes seen in the total public sector footprint are largely driven by the change in reporting organisations.

However, the increase in emissions between 2024 and 2025 can largely be attributed to the 14% increase in Scope 3 emissions, the indirect emissions from upstream and downstream activities, such as purchasing goods and services (supply chain).

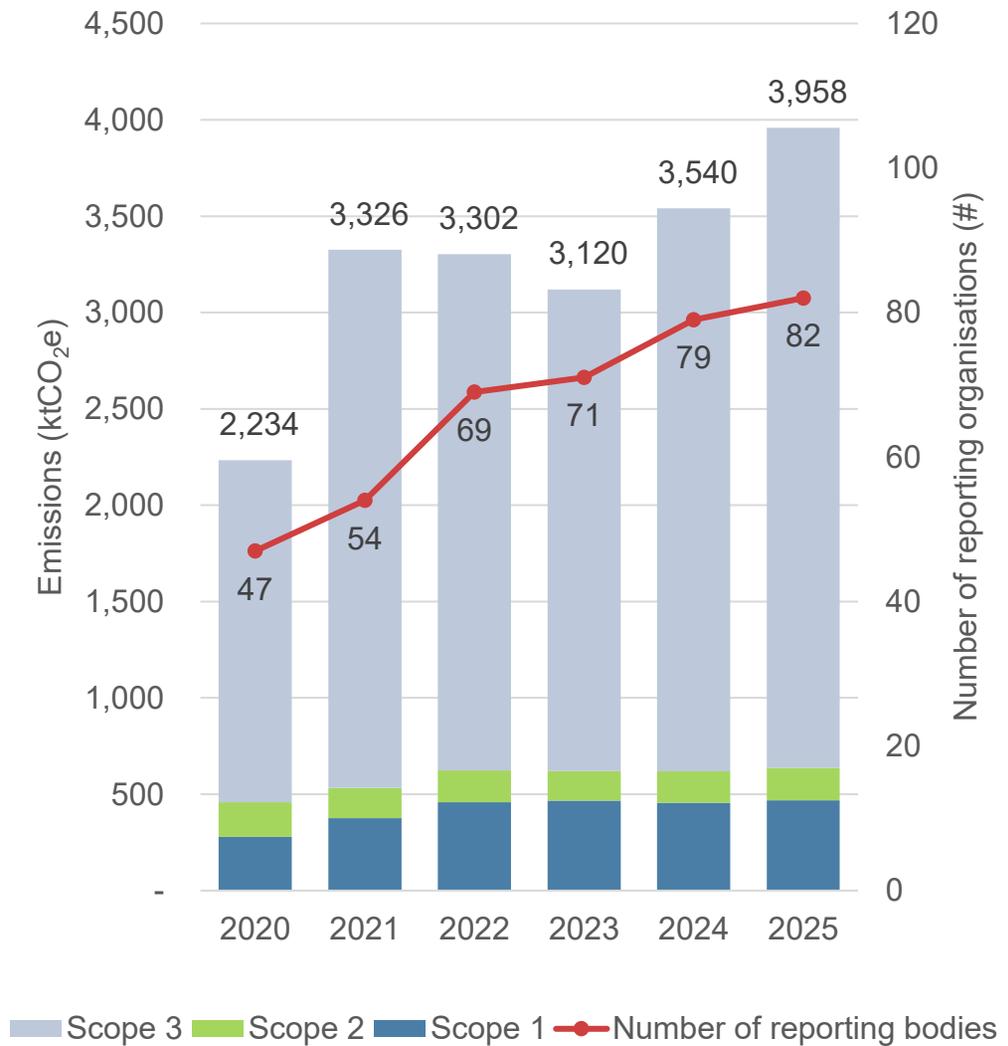


Figure 3 - Annual total public sector emissions (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e) by scope and number of reporting organisations from 2020 to 2025

Public sector emissions from buildings have remained largely stable since 2024 increasing by less than 1%. This is despite the increase in reporting organisations and largely due to a reduction in gas consumption alongside national electricity grid decarbonisation.

Transport emissions have increased by 4% since 2024, with increases in fleet and commuting.

Waste emissions have decreased year-on-year since 2022, driven by lower levels of reported waste and reduced levels of reported waste to landfill. Between 2024 and 2025, waste emissions have reduced by over half. This is a result of a methodological change in the accounting of municipal waste.

Medical gas emissions have increased by 9% since 2024, mostly due to an increase in the reported use of nitrous oxide and sevoflurane.

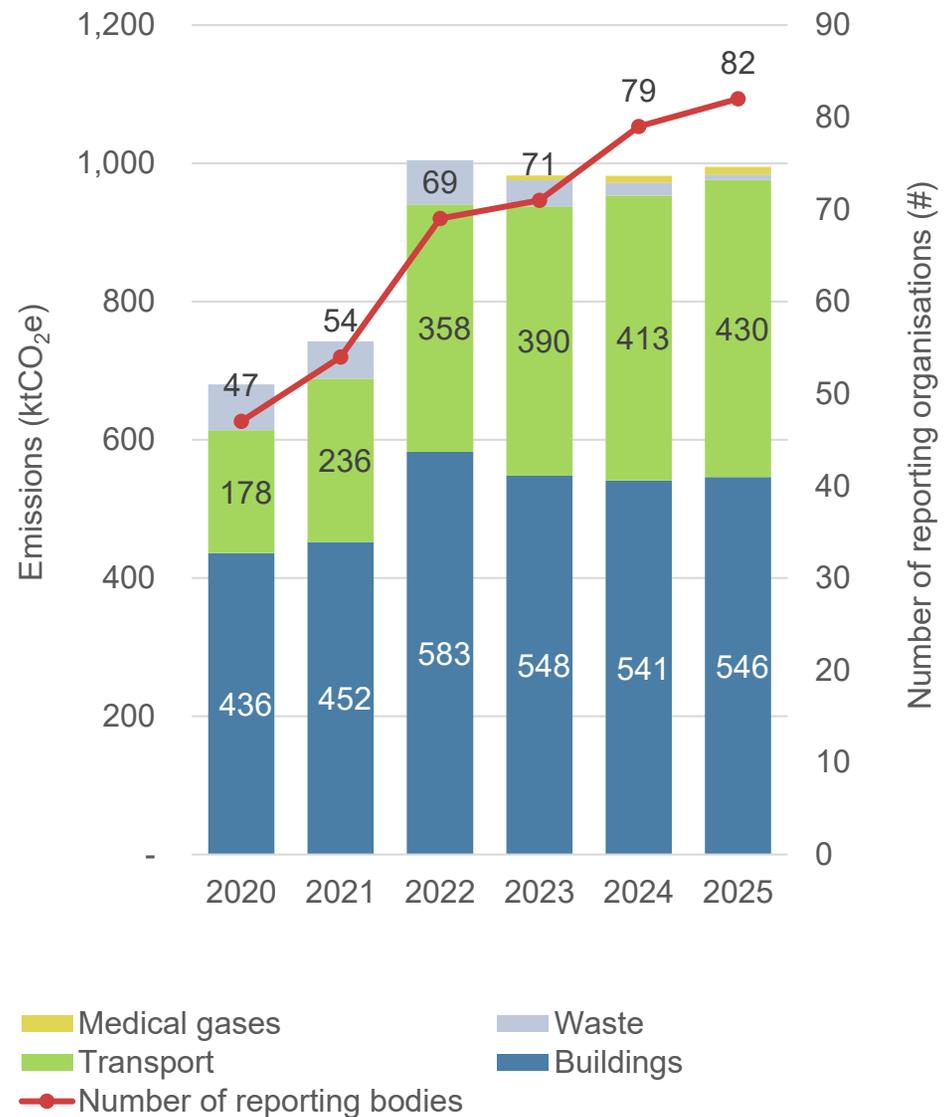


Figure 4 - Total public sector emissions (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e) by category (excluding supply chain), with number of reporting organisations from 2020 to 2025

Supply chain emissions are dealt with separately here due to their significant contribution to the overall footprint (75%).

Supply chain emissions have increased by 16% between 2024 and 2025, from 2,559 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e to 2,962 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e. The change in reported supply chain emissions is driven partially by a 1% increase in total spend across all organisations and an average increase in supply chain carbon intensity (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e/£) of 15%. Some supply chain spend categories that are of particular relevance to the Welsh Public Sector have seen emissions intensity increases of as much as 30%. See [Supply chain insights](#) for more detail on supply chain emissions.

Any efforts to reduce supply chain emissions will only be genuinely distinguishable by using supplier-specific data (replacing the economic proxy method).

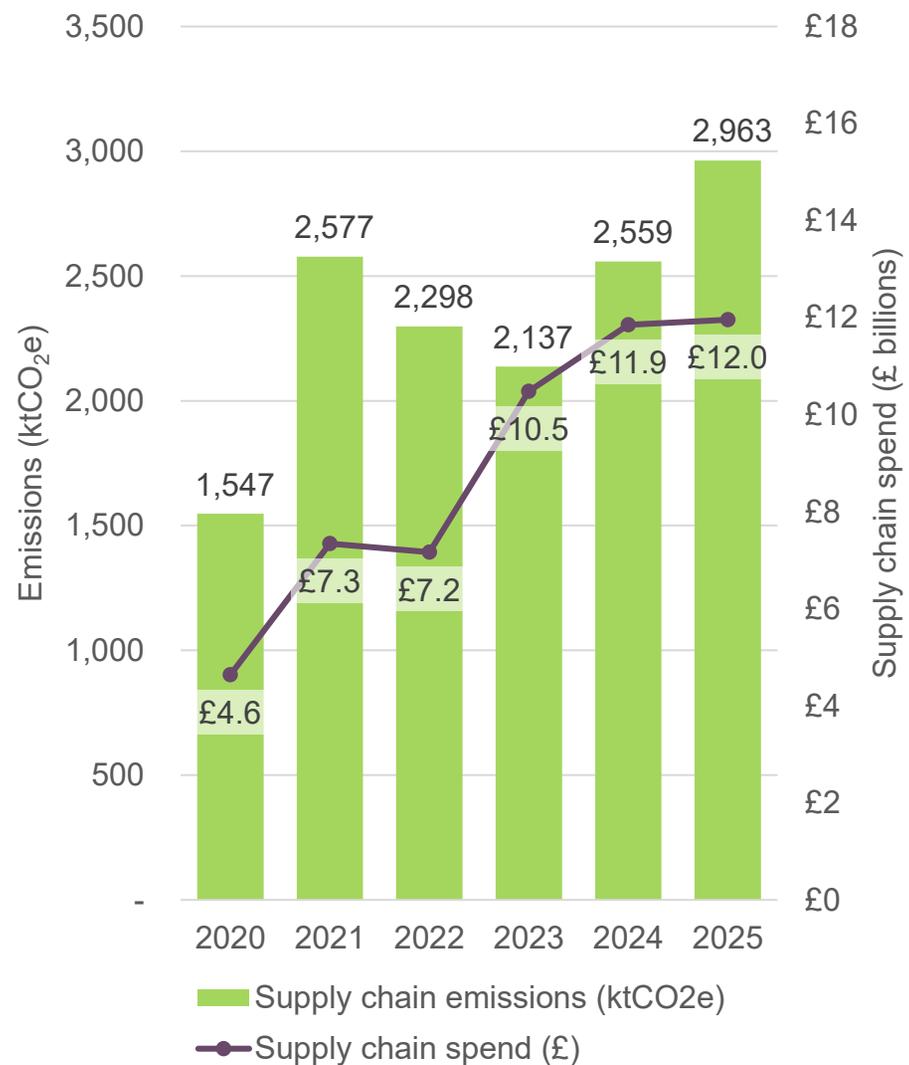


Figure 5 – Total public sector supply chain emissions (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e), with supply chain spend (£) from 2020 to 2025

## Emission category insights

### Supply chain

Total supply chain emissions have increased by 16% between 2024 and 2025, from 2,559 ktCO<sub>2e</sub> to 2,962 ktCO<sub>2e</sub>. This change is driven primarily by updates to the spend-based proxy emission factors issued annually by DESNZ, which are used for estimating supply chain emissions. These year-on-year variations in emission factors reflect changes in UK-wide economic data, including inflation. Given spending increased by 1% between 2024 and 2025, the 16% increase in emissions is more indicative of changes in economic conditions and national datasets, than any substantive shift in supplier carbon performance or procurement behaviour within the Welsh public sector.

In 2025, there has been a 15% rise in supply chain emissions intensity (how many kgCO<sub>2e</sub> were emitted for every £ spent by the Welsh public sector), from 0.216 kgCO<sub>2e</sub>/£ to 0.248 kgCO<sub>2e</sub>/£. This escalation is likely to have been influenced by increases in the

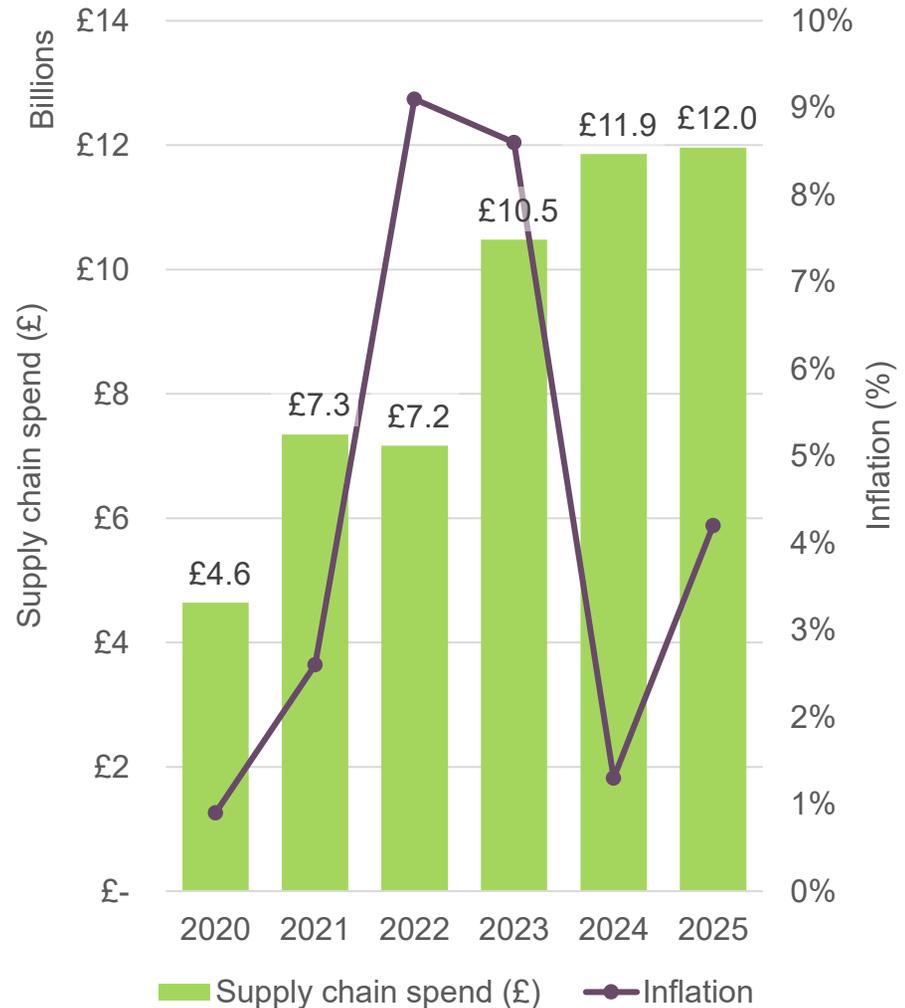


Figure 6 – Total public sector supply chain spend (£), with average annual inflation rates from 2020 to 2025

emission factors themselves, as well as potential growth in spending across more carbon-intensive sectors. Across all SIC categories, the average annual increase in emission factors for 2025 was 9%. Consequently, higher emissions may be reported even where overall expenditure has remained broadly stable.

Several sectors central to public service delivery experienced above average increases in emission factor intensity. Human health and social work activities, consistently the highest emitting SIC category, saw a 12% rise in emission intensity. This contributed to a 24% increase in associated emissions, despite a 0.5% reduction in expenditure. Manufacturing emission intensity increased by 7%, contributing to a 12% rise in emissions with a less than 0.5% increase in spending. By contrast, construction experienced only a ~1% increase in emission intensity; combined with a 3% reduction in spend, this contributed to a 2% decrease in emissions for that category.

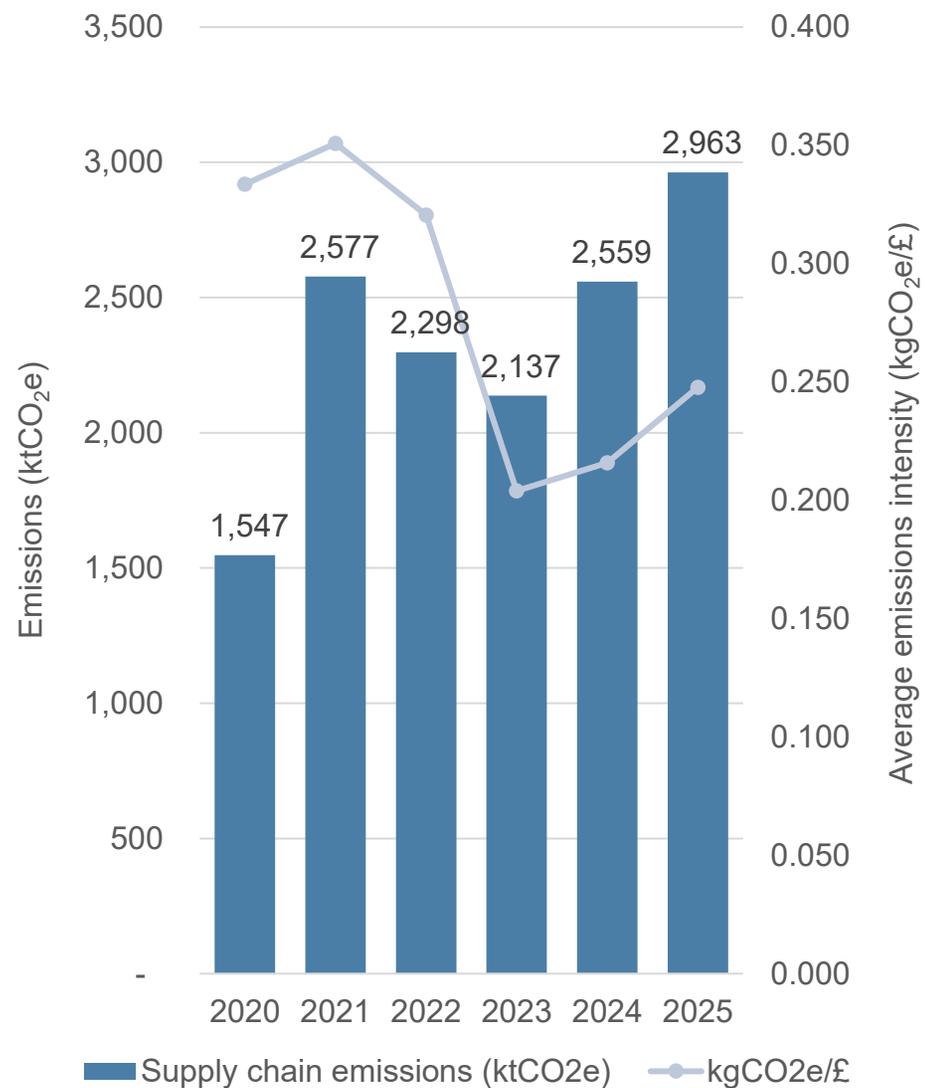
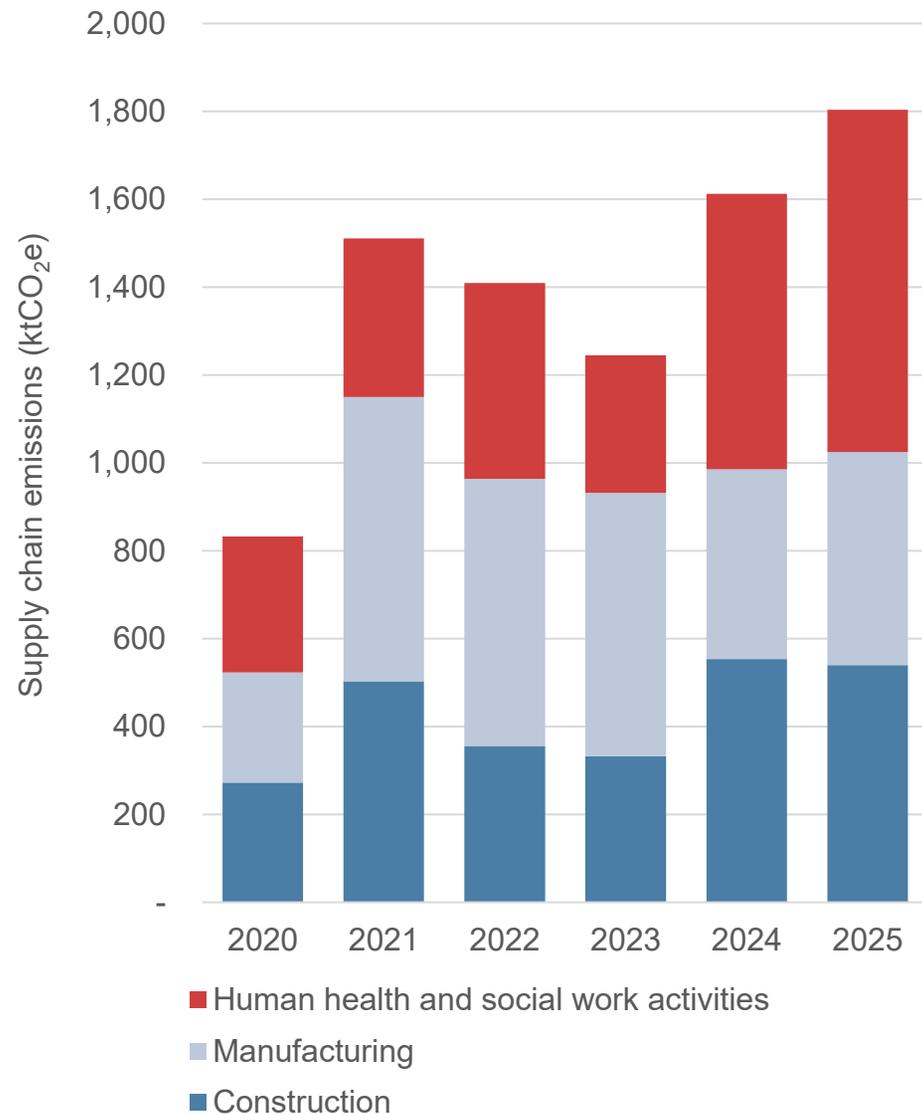


Figure 7 - Total public sector supply chain emissions (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e), with the emissions intensity of supply chain spend (kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/£) from 2020 to 2025

Overall, the growth in reported supply chain emissions predominantly reflects methodological and macroeconomic factors rather than operational changes within public bodies. The 2025 figures illustrate the sensitivity of spend-based accounting to national economic trends and the need for public sector organisations to move to supply chain emissions reporting that uses supplier-specific data. See [Supplier emissions data collection](#) to understand how the Energy Service is supporting public sector bodies to make this transition.



*Figure 8 - Top three highest emission SIC categories from total Welsh public sector spend from 2020 to 2025*

## Buildings

Total emissions from buildings have increased by less than 1% since 2024, from 541 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e to 546 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e. This minimal change reflects minimal increases in electricity consumption and natural gas consumption, of 2% and 1%, respectively.

Given the number of reporting organisations has increased between 2024 and 2025, this goes some way to explaining the small increases seen. When considering the average energy consumption per organisation, we see a small 2.5% decrease between 2024 and 2025. Between 2020 and 2025 we see a 26% decrease in average energy consumed per organisation, however, smaller organisations with lower energy consumption have generally joined the later years of the Net Zero reporting programme.

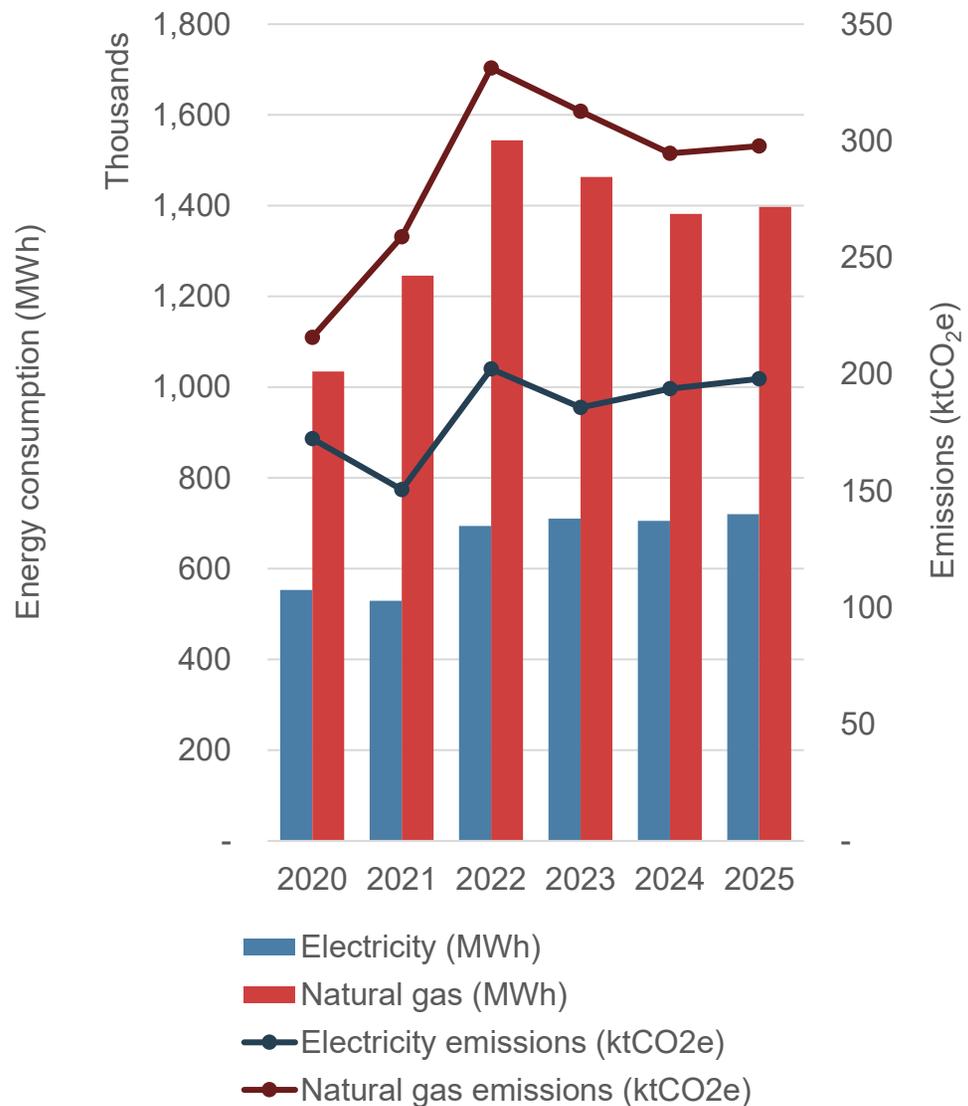


Figure 9 - Total Welsh public sector electricity and natural gas consumption (MWh), with emissions from electricity and natural gas (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e) from 2020 to 2025

2025 is the first year that PSBs have been able to provide site-level energy consumption data. This has been highly successful, with 60 of the 82 organisations providing energy consumption for individual sites, amounting to over 4,100 buildings. With the floor area and building type being provided as well, the energy performance for particular sites can now be reviewed.

Total emissions from refrigerants are fairly insignificant in relation to emissions from natural gas and electricity consumption, contributing 6 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e to the 546 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e of emissions related to buildings. However, with efforts to decarbonise public sector buildings by the installation of low carbon heating systems such as heat pumps, the use of refrigerants is likely to increase. Measuring the increase in refrigerant consumption will be a useful indicator for understanding building decarbonisation.

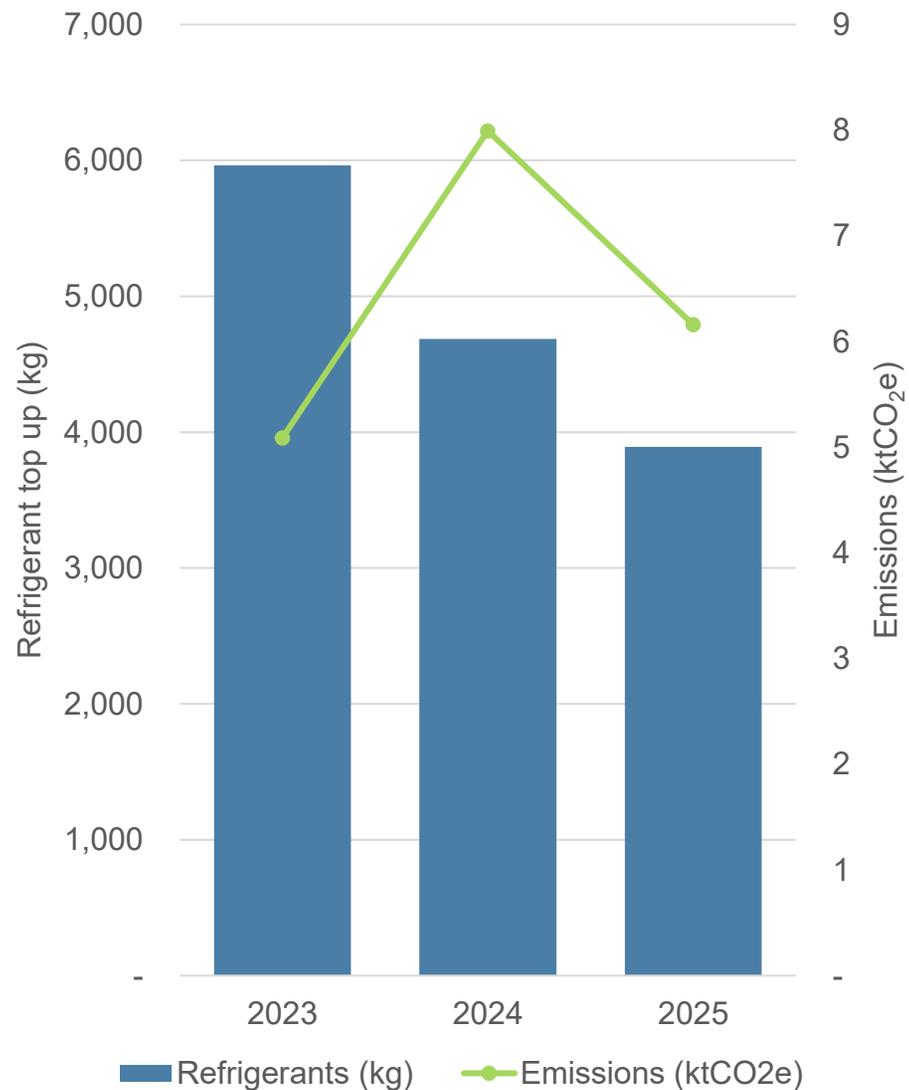


Figure 10 - Total Welsh public sector refrigerant top-up (kg), with emissions (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e) from 2020 to 2025

Total emissions from water consumption in buildings reduced by 18% in 2025, due to a reported 8% decrease in water consumption.

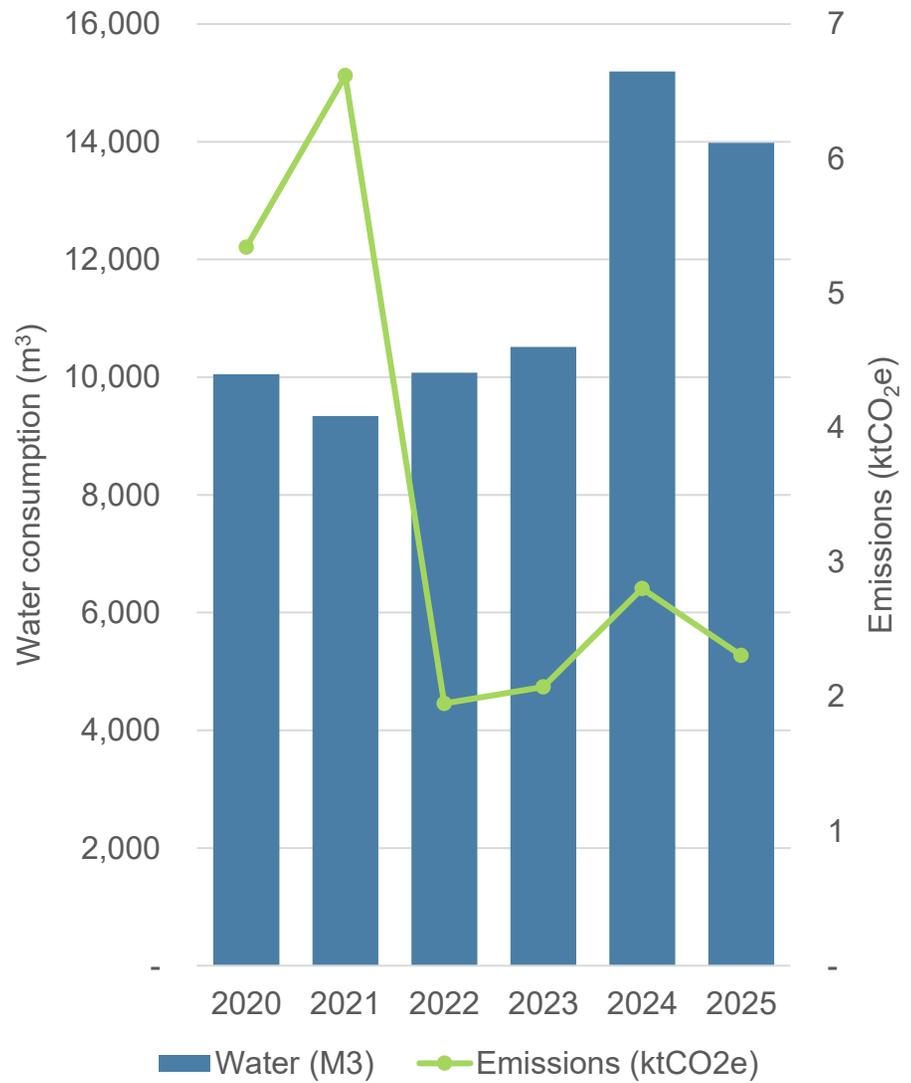


Figure 11 - Total Welsh public sector water consumption (m³), with emissions (ktCO₂e) from 2020 to 2025

## Transport

Total Transport emissions have increased by 4% between 2024 and 2025, with increases in fleet and commuting emissions behind this. Between 2024 and 2025, fleet emissions have increased by 7% from 210 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e to 225 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e. Commuting emissions also increased by 4% from 137 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e to 142 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e. Conversely, homeworking emissions have stayed the same and emissions from business travel have reduced for the first time since 2022, by 6% from 37 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e to 34 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e.

Emissions data for homeworking and commuting is largely calculated using estimates based on average commuting distances in Wales and FTE. The Energy Service will be exploring ways to enable more accurate reporting of homeworking and commuting emissions in the next delivery plan.

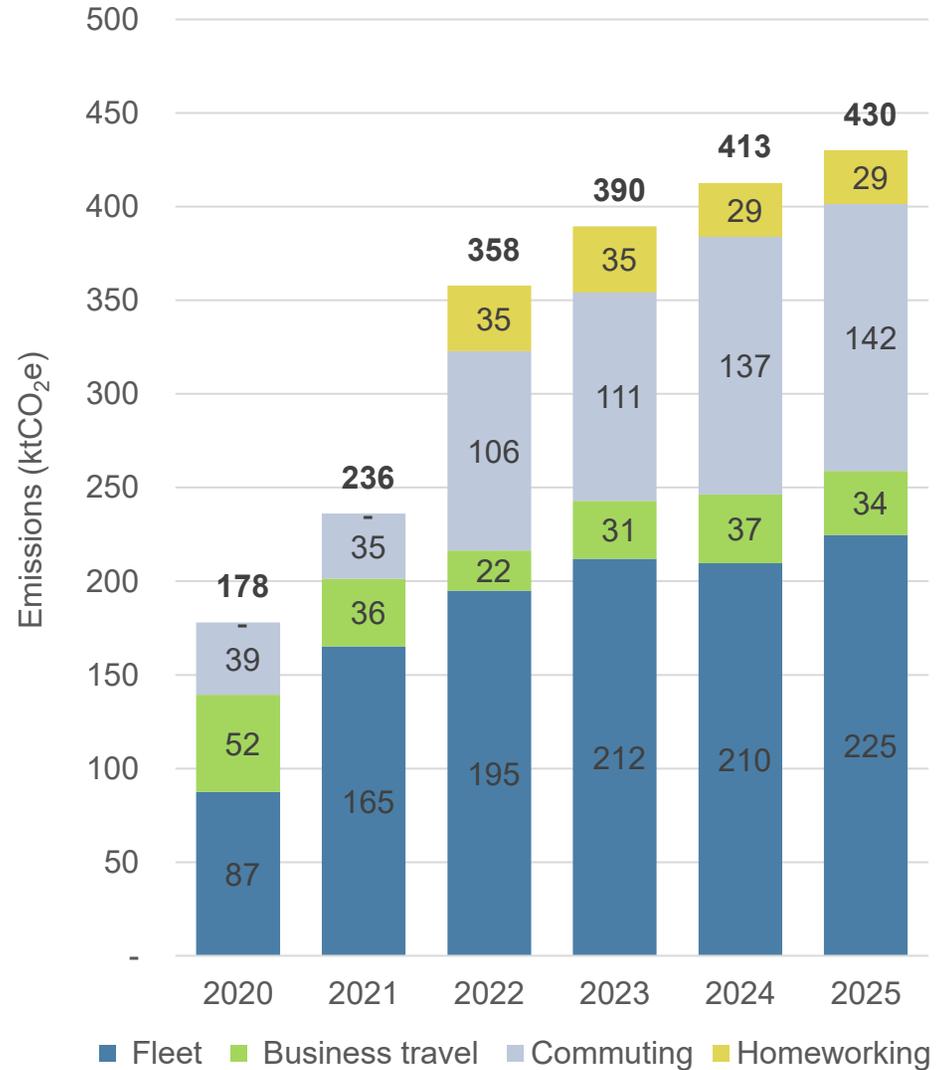


Figure 12 - Total Welsh public sector emissions (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e) from transport, broken down by fleet, business travel, commuting and homeworking from 2020 to 2025

The Welsh public sector recorded a substantial rise in battery electric vehicle usage in 2025. Kilometres travelled by battery EV increased by 348% between 2024 and 2025, growing from 1.7 million kilometres to 7.9 million kilometres. Although EVs still account for a relatively small share of total fleet distance, with diesel and petrol vehicles continuing to dominate at 217 million kilometres and 16 million kilometres respectively, the scale of growth represents a significant acceleration in the transition to a decarbonised fleet. The acceleration aligns with the completion of 120 zero emission fleet projects by the Energy Service during 2024 and 2025.

Note: Total mileage data is estimated. Where the Energy Service receives fleet data in litres of fuel, we use fuel efficiency assumptions for different vehicle types to determine the mileage.

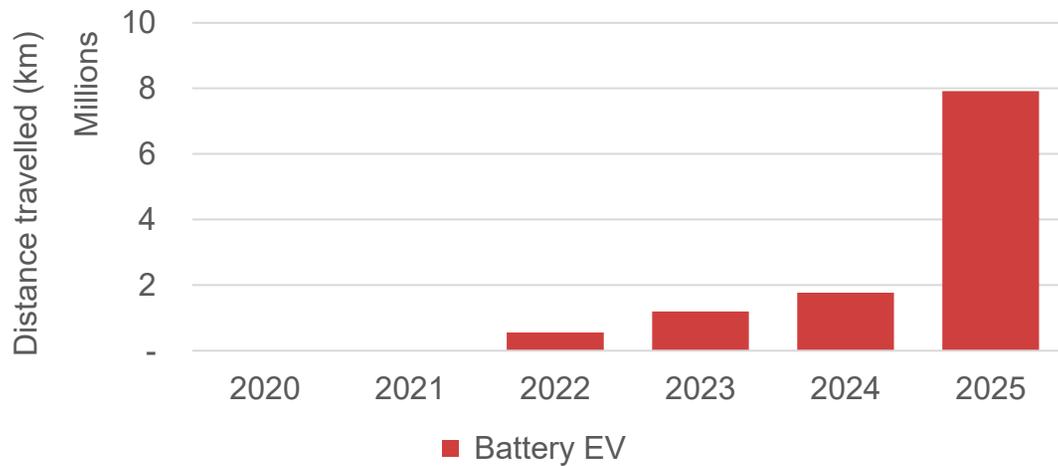


Figure 13 - Kilometres of total Welsh public sector fleet travelled by battery EV from 2020 to 2025

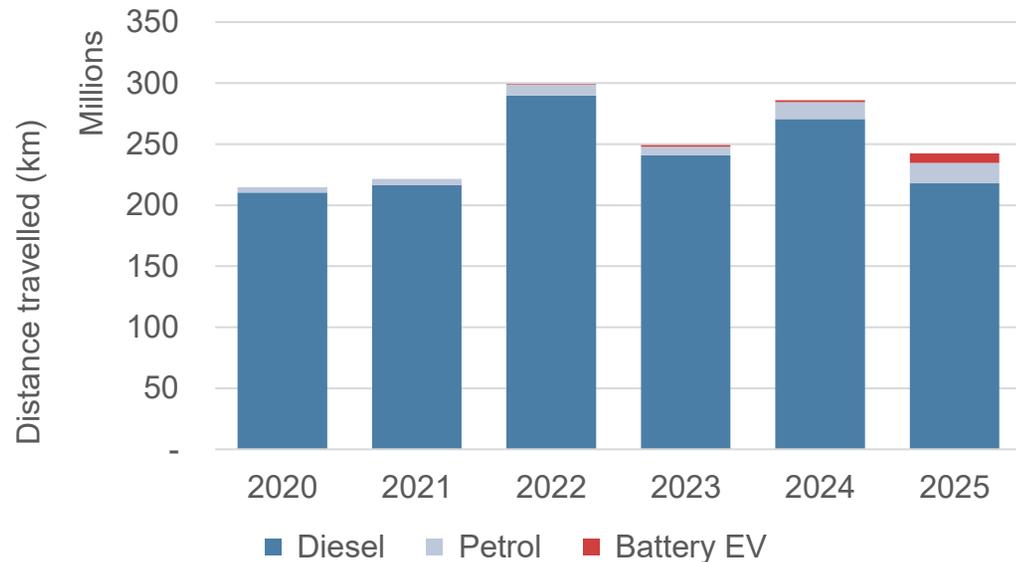


Figure 14 - Kilometres of total Welsh public sector fleet travelled by diesel, petrol and battery EV vehicles from 2020 to 2025

## Forestry land use and agriculture

FLAG emissions are measured and accounted for by public sector bodies where emissions and removals from land area make up a significant proportion of overall impact. This enables identification of opportunities to reduce emissions or enhance removals. However, these emission sources, under GHG Protocol guidelines, are not categorised as a Scope 1, 2 nor 3 emission source. As such, they are not included within the total footprint, but they are reported separately for totality and transparency.

In 2025, total estimated emissions from net land use change are at -984 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e.

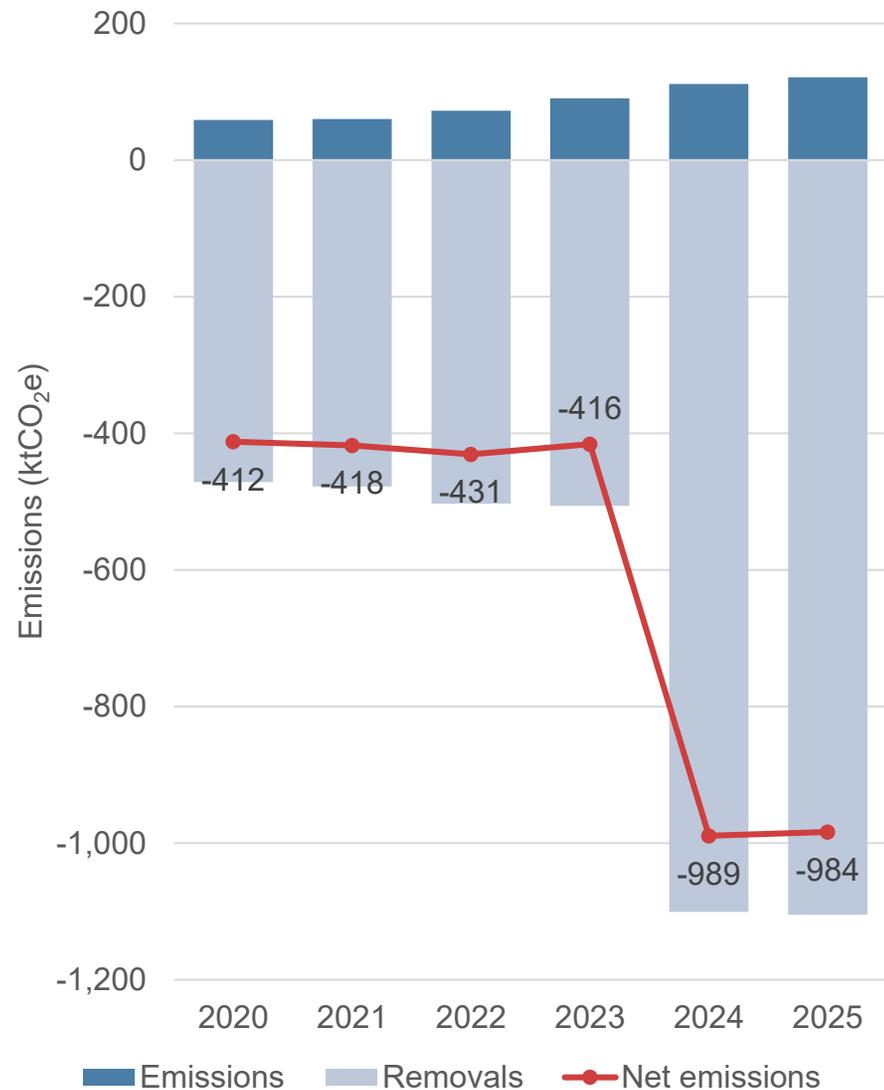


Figure 15 - Total Welsh public sector FLAG emissions from 2020 to 2025

## Renewables

Total renewable electricity generation by Welsh Public Sector bodies totalled 52.1GWh in 2025, an increase in total generation of 7%. This generation is provided from an estimated 8.8GW of installed renewable capacity.

In 2025, renewable electricity generation has been dominated by Solar PV, with ground-mounted, rooftop and canopy PV providing 93% of total generation. Onshore wind energy generation has increased from 3% of the share of generation to 5% of generation by kWh between 2024 and 2025. Generation from hydro provided the remaining 2% of total generation.

With the introduction of site level reporting, the granularity and accuracy of reporting have increased between 2024 and 2025. Individual generating site level data was provided for 678 sites in 2024 and 2,172 sites in 2025.

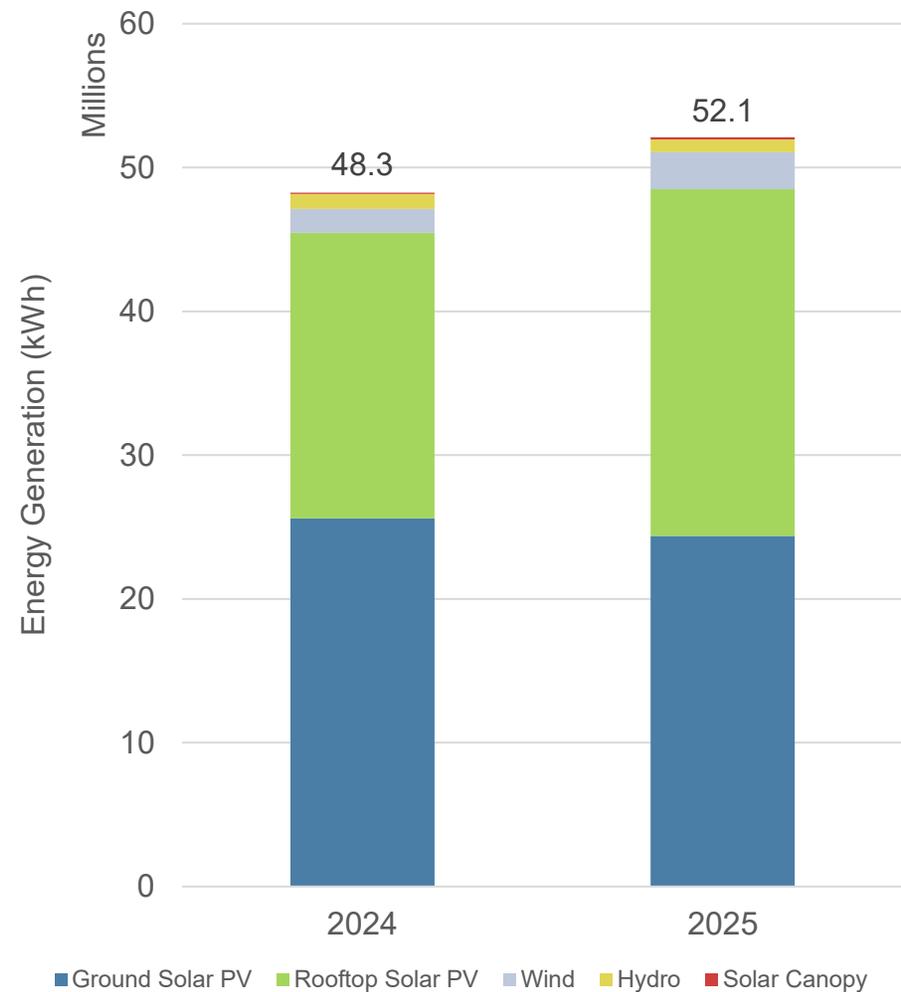
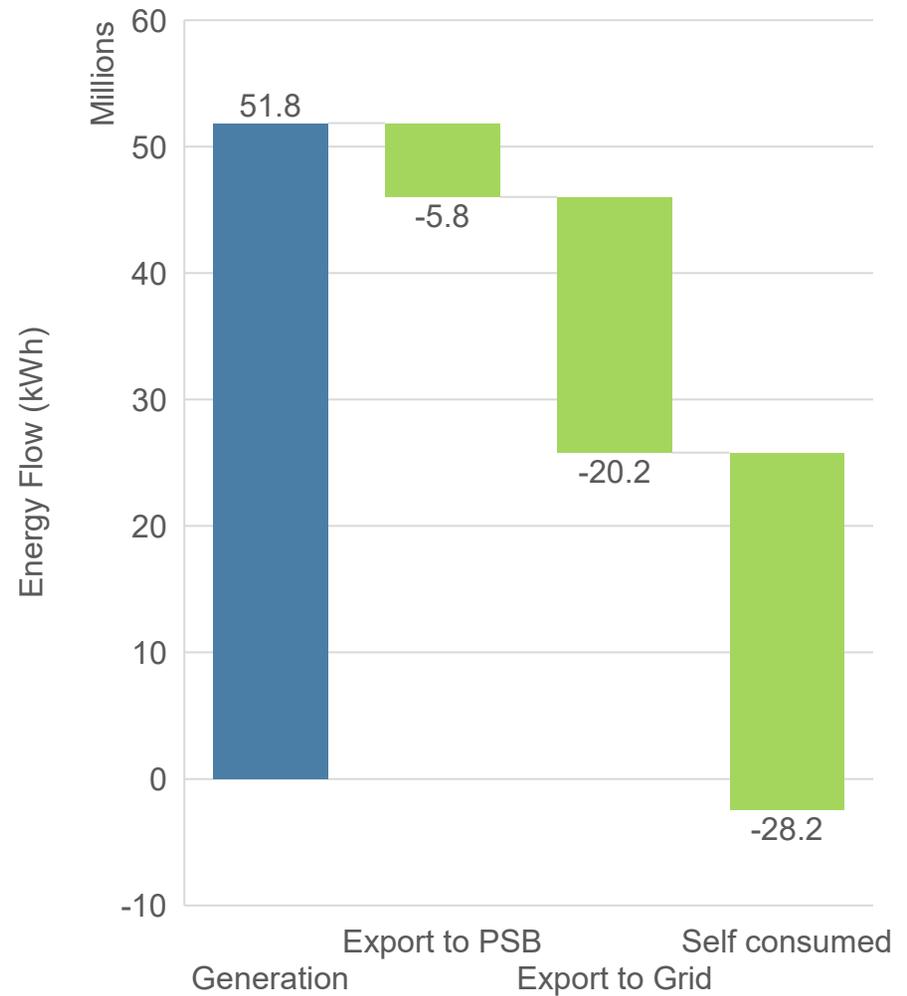


Figure 16 – Renewable electricity generated by technology type

In 2025, the majority of electricity generated was consumed on site; this is predominantly from rooftop solar PV. A significant portion is also exported to the grid; this mainly from wind generation and ground-mounted solar PV. A small portion of the generated electricity is exported to another Public Sector Body.<sup>1</sup>



*Figure 17 – Renewable electricity flow in 2025 from generation, through export and consumption*

<sup>1</sup> Due to minor errors in the data reporting process, the total renewable electricity consumed/exported exceeds the total amount generated. The Energy Service is updating the data collection form for 2026, to prevent this happening in future.

## Appendices

### A.1. Areas for Improvement

#### A.1.1. Template improvements

Continual improvement to the data collection is imperative to ensure the most accurate and reliable results are produced. Various areas for improvement to the data collection template have been identified. These will be addressed in future versions of the form and currently include:

- Public Sector Bodies have had the opportunity to supply building level energy consumption for the first time this year. This has enabled the ability to understand where sites may be performing poorly. The next iteration of the data collection will take this one step further by asking for locational data (post code) and predominant heating type. This will help to identify potential off takers for heat networks and renewables.
- Improved data entry, making the submission form cleaner and simpler with much more guidance and information provided. This should improve the ease of submissions.
- We will now ask for weblinks to publicly available decarbonisation strategies/action plans. This will allow us to begin to understand future emissions trajectories and help inform the likely progress against targets.
- Updating SIC code emission factors for supply chain footprinting. This reflects the UK emissions trends.

#### A.1.2. Supplier emissions data collection

A significant amount of work has been undertaken, in tandem with a select group of public sector bodies, to support the improvement of Tier 2 and Tier 3 supply chain data collection. As part of this work, a voluntary supplier data collection template has been produced. This excel spreadsheet is intended to be distributed by Public Sector Bodies to suppliers of their purchased goods and services. Suppliers are expected to provide details of their carbon emissions at an

organisational or contract specific level. Completed supplier data collection templates will be returned to and collated by the Public Sector Body, with the results inputted into the Public Sector Body's Net Zero reporting data collection form.

The template is being rolled out for Welsh Public Sector Bodies for 2025/26 emissions reporting. It is intended to be entirely voluntary, with this being the first enabling step to improving supply chain emissions reporting within the Welsh Public Sector.

### **A.1.3. Methodological improvements**

Methodological improvements are required across most emission categories. These are needed to progress accuracy, reliability, completeness, and transparency of the reported figures. Key improvement areas of focus are:

- Evolving the methods used to report scope 2 emissions, particularly focused on the complexities related to renewable energy procurement and development.
- Improvement in the accuracy of land-based emissions and removals estimation methods, being able to better categorise and map land pockets and therefore more accurately determine the carbon they sequester. This work will be explored, with support from the new *GHG Protocol: Land Sector and Removals Standard*, to develop an improved methodology for accounting for land use emissions and removals.
- Introducing higher precision methods for assessing homeworking and commuting emissions.

## **A.2. Review of Data Processing**

Error checking has now been built into the data collection form, with errors flagged for data missing where we would expect it (e.g. fleet vehicle details provided but no mileage), and errors flagged where calculations don't function as expected. Total flags have been included to check mismatches between individual tables and the summary results.

All data submissions were reviewed individually, with errors, double counts and data gaps flagged to be raised with the respective reporting organisation. Some issues were raised at this stage and include copy and paste errors, incomplete submissions, or incorrect values for submission. These issues were uncommon however, with most data submitted of good quality. Submission data for 2025 was also mapped against submissions from previous years, so that any significant variation could be flagged and error checked.

Of overwhelmingly significant value are the comments and notes provided by the reporting public sector bodies. These comments often provide answers to the error flags or context to why certain emissions sources may be missing or present. This has helped to streamline the quality assurance process and avoided the need for numerous follow up questions and conversations. The use of comments and notes is strongly encouraged for all future years.

All data submitted from the first reporting year up to 2025 has been compiled into a centralised database. This facilitated the development of an accessible online dashboard for Public Sector Net Zero Reporting.



## Gwasanaeth Ynni Energy Service

The Welsh Government Energy Service is funded by the Welsh Government with the aim of developing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that contribute to public sector decarbonisation and national energy targets. The Energy Service is delivered by the Carbon Trust, Energy Saving Trust and Local Partnerships (the “**Delivery Partners**”). This report (the “**Report**”) has been produced by the Delivery Partners and, whilst the views expressed in it are given in good faith based on information available at the date of this Report:- (i) these views do not necessarily reflect the views of the Welsh Government, which accepts no liability for any statement or opinion expressed in the Report; (ii) the Report is intended to provide general guidance only, rather than financial, legal or technical advice for the purposes of any particular project or other matter, and no-one in receipt of the Report should place any reliance on it in substitution for obtaining their own advice from an appropriate third party advisor; and (iii) any person in receipt of this Report should therefore obtain their own financial, legal, technical and/or other relevant professional advice insofar as they require specific guidance on what action (if any) to take, or refrain from taking, in respect of any project, initiative, proposal, involvement with any partnership or other matter to which information contained in the Report may be relevant; and (iv) the Delivery Partners accept no liability in respect of the Report, or for any statement in the Report and/or any error or omission relating to the Report.