

# Climate change action to 2030, and beyond

Matthew Bell, Chief Executive  
([matthew.bell@theccc.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:matthew.bell@theccc.gsi.gov.uk))

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# The UK Climate Change Act was passed with cross-party consensus and provides an objective framework for discussing difficult issues



## The Climate Change Act 2008 passed with broad cross-party support

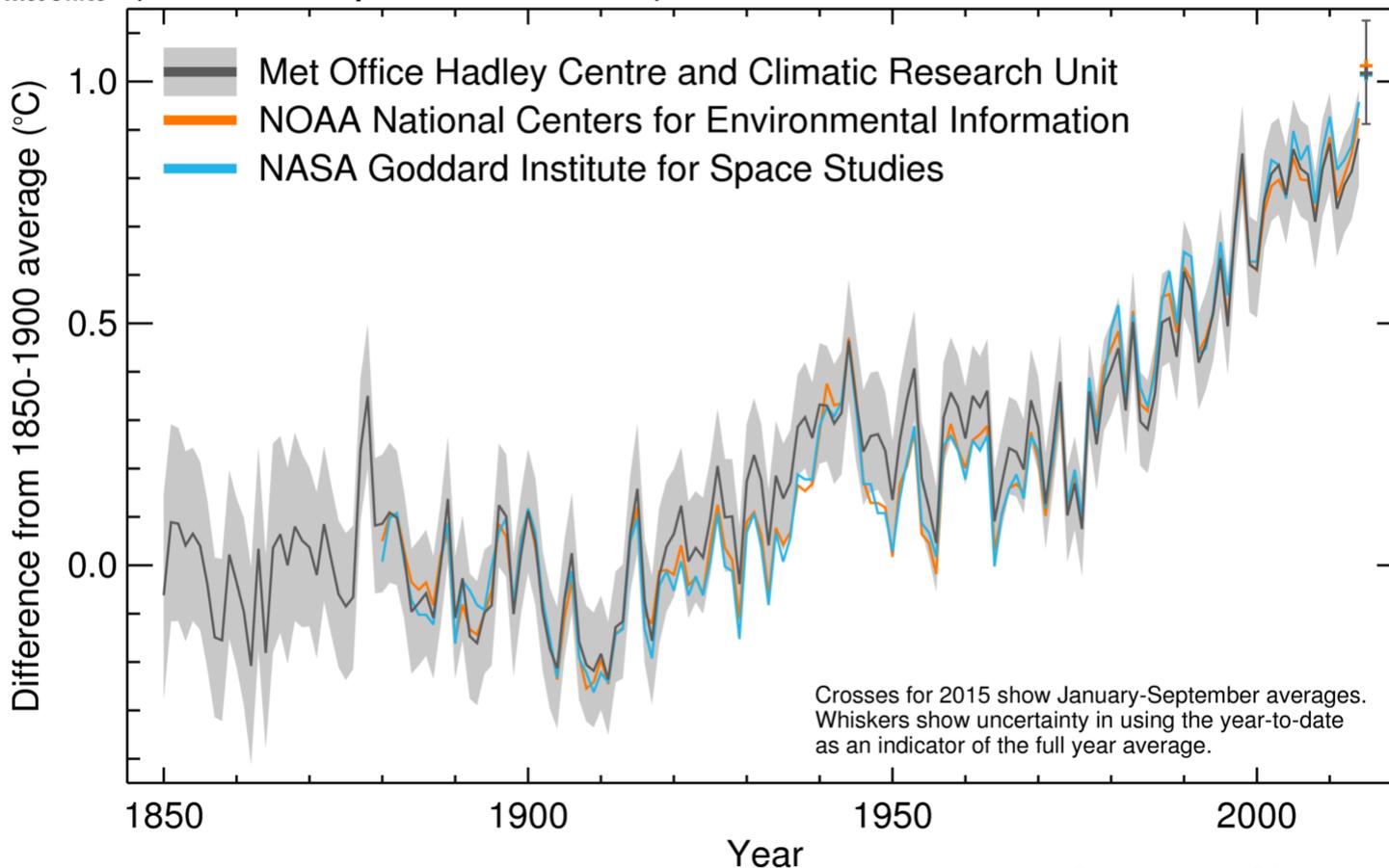
- ☉ A statutory **2050 target** for emissions reduction (at least 80% vs 1990)
- ☉ Legally-binding 5-year '**carbon budgets**'
- ☉ Formal process for measures to **adapt to risks** from climate change
- ☉ Establishes the **CCC** as independent advisor and monitor

Broad support for this framework continues.

# Temperatures continue to rise – 2015 will likely be 1C above pre-industrial levels...

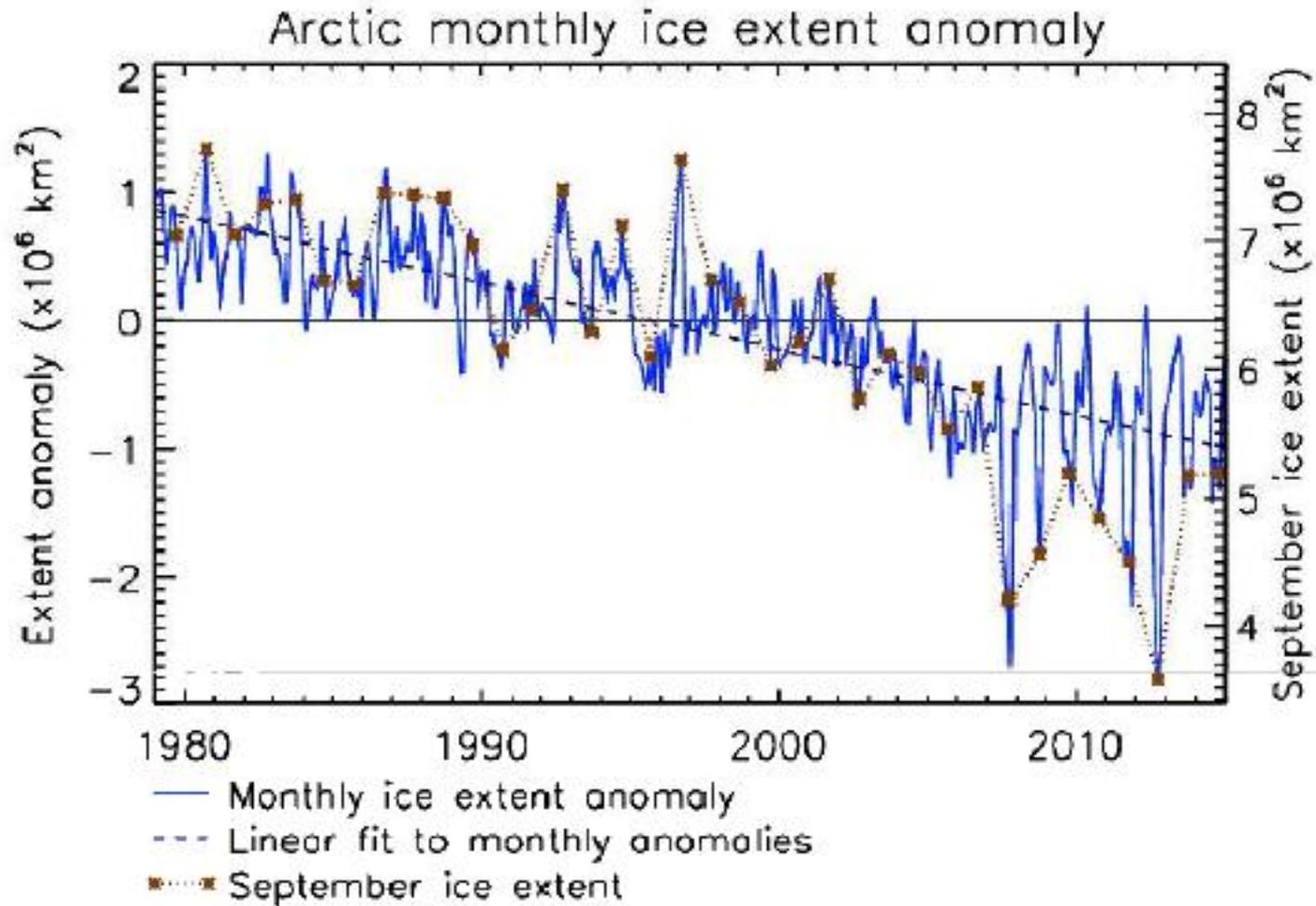


## Global average temperature anomaly (1850 - September 2015)



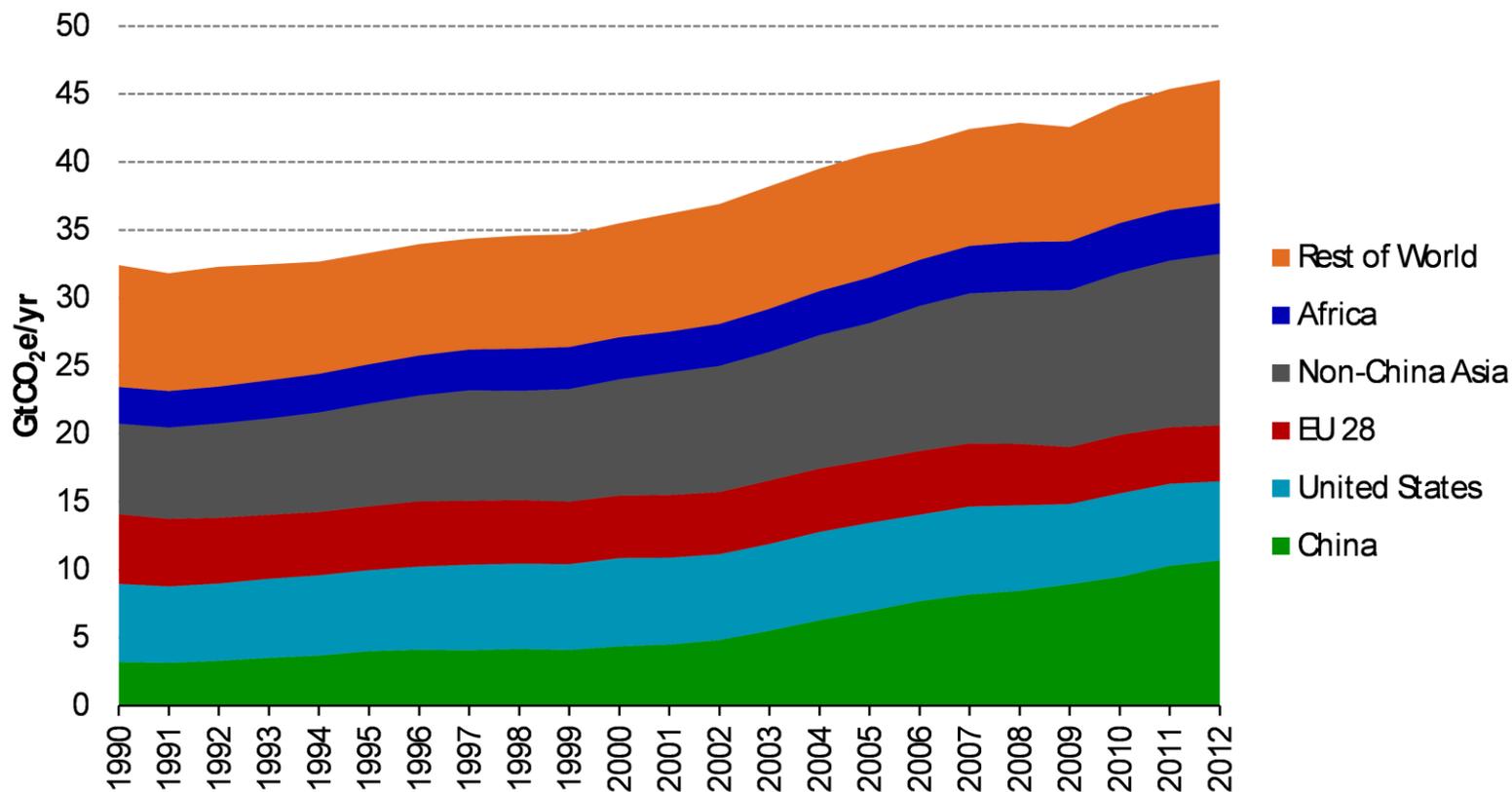
Source: Met Office

...other evidence consistent with impacts of climate change.



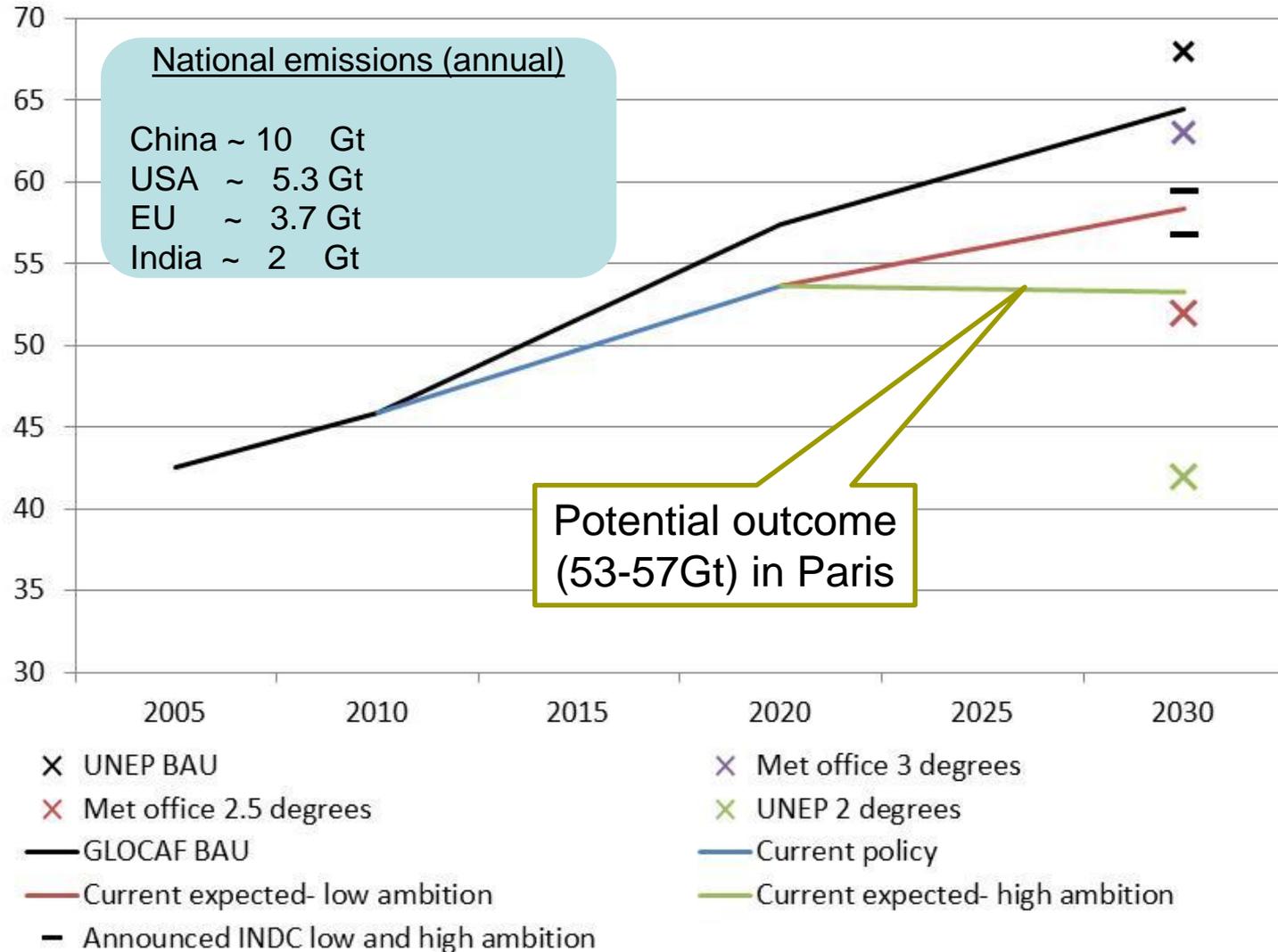
Source: Met Office

# Global emissions rose to 2012 but stabilised in 2014.



# Paris will likely combine significant progress with a need to achieve more before 2030.

Global emissions (Gt)



# EU and UK progressing at comparable rates – with UK slightly in front.



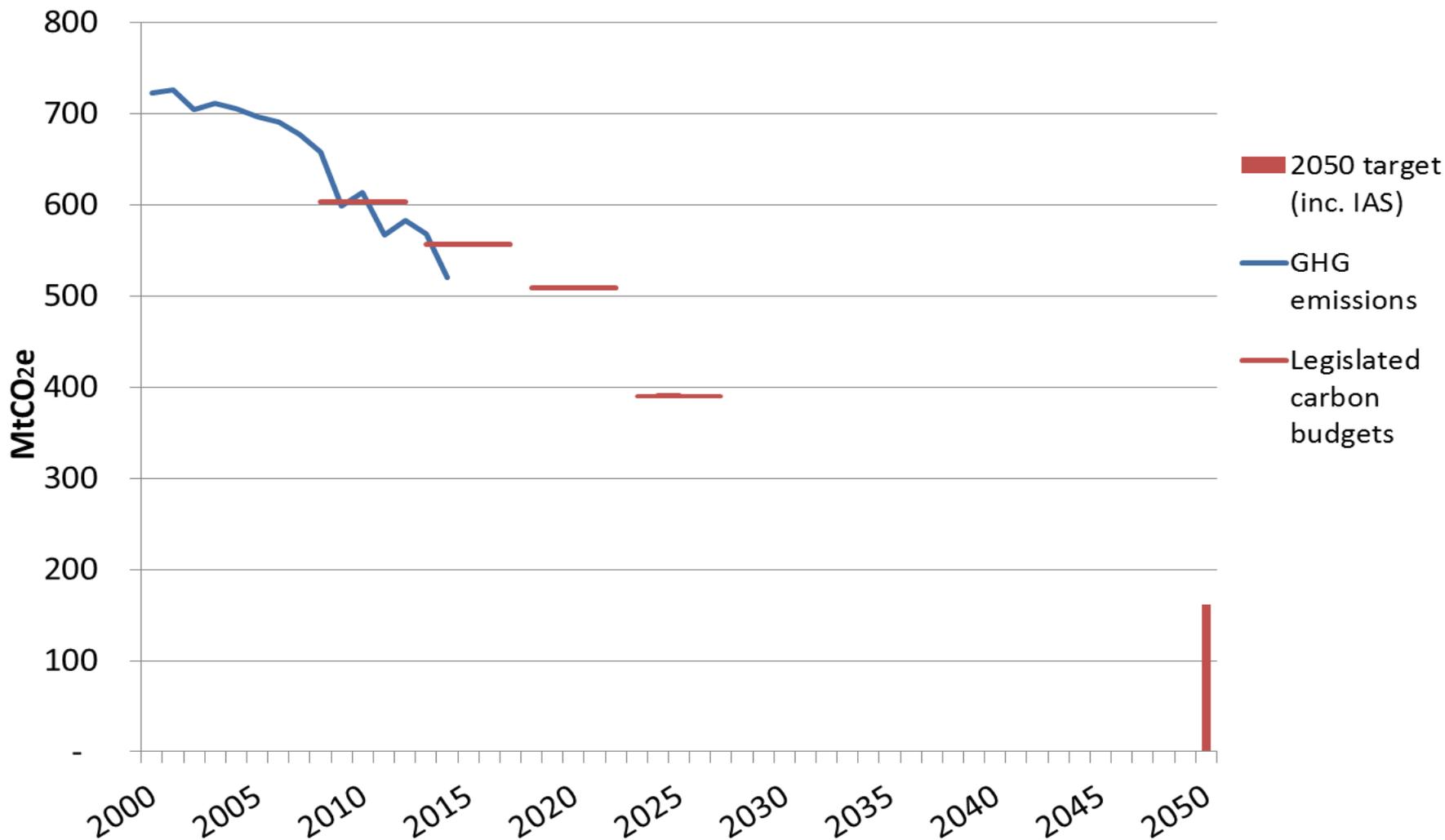
**Table 3.1: EU and UK emission reductions in 2030 under the EU’s agreement compared to other criteria**

	<b>EU in 2030</b>	<b>UK in 2030</b>
EU 2030 pledge vs. 1990	≥40%	54% (51-57%)**
<i>Traded sector reduction vs. 2005</i>	43%	48.7% (43.9-53.4%)
<i>Non-traded sector reduction vs. 2005</i>	30%	37.5% (35.0-40.0%)
Cost-effective path to 2050 target vs. 1990	40-44% (EC Roadmap) 48% (43-52%) (Literature)	See fifth carbon budget advice Nov 2015
‘Fair’ share of global 2°C pathway vs. 1990	45-71%*	53-80%*

**Notes:** \*Range for ‘fair’ share not evenly distributed: upper end (reflecting historical responsibility criteria) are outliers.

\*\*: estimate, likely to change based on more detailed analysis of allocation rules

# UK has decreased emissions by about 36% since 1990. But the decrease is not “locked in”.



# Cost effective path is based on bottom-up assessment of costs of alternative ways to meet 2050 target, balancing range of other factors.



- ◌ Measures to reduce emissions are cost effective because, in the year in question, they are:
  - Lower cost than current approach facing a carbon price (energy efficiency, some electricity generation, some agricultural measures etc)
  - Higher cost than current approach facing a carbon price but necessary to ensure their availability at a later period when they will be lower cost (some low carbon heat measures, some low emission vehicles in 2020s)
  - Higher cost but reduce emissions and have wider benefits (linked to statutory duties) which justify their inclusion (solid wall insulation to reduce emissions and fuel poverty)
- ◌ Committee needs to balance resulting cost-effective path with wider duties:
  - Competitiveness
  - Fuel poverty
  - Fiscal circumstances
  - Energy policy
  - Different circumstances in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England

# The world and the UK are acting – the key issue for Paris is confidence that everyone is meeting their pledges.



- ⌚ No longer any serious doubt about need to act
- ⌚ Considerable debate about how much emission reduction is needed, by whom and when.
- ⌚ Paris important step with clear commitments to 2030 but success depends on:
  - Confidence that countries will live up to those commitments
  - Widespread support for mechanism that allows commitments to increase if evidence suggests that is needed
- ⌚ UK has domestic commitment in place consistent with longer term (2050) requirement **and** transparent process in place to verify its progress against that commitment.