

**12 October 2018**

# **Reducing emissions in the UK – a critical year**

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Presentation for The Hot Debate 2: Creating a Carbon Neutral Country,  
Essex Business School



## The Climate Change Act 2008

1

A goal

2050 Emissions Target

2

A pathway

Carbon Budgets

3

A toolkit

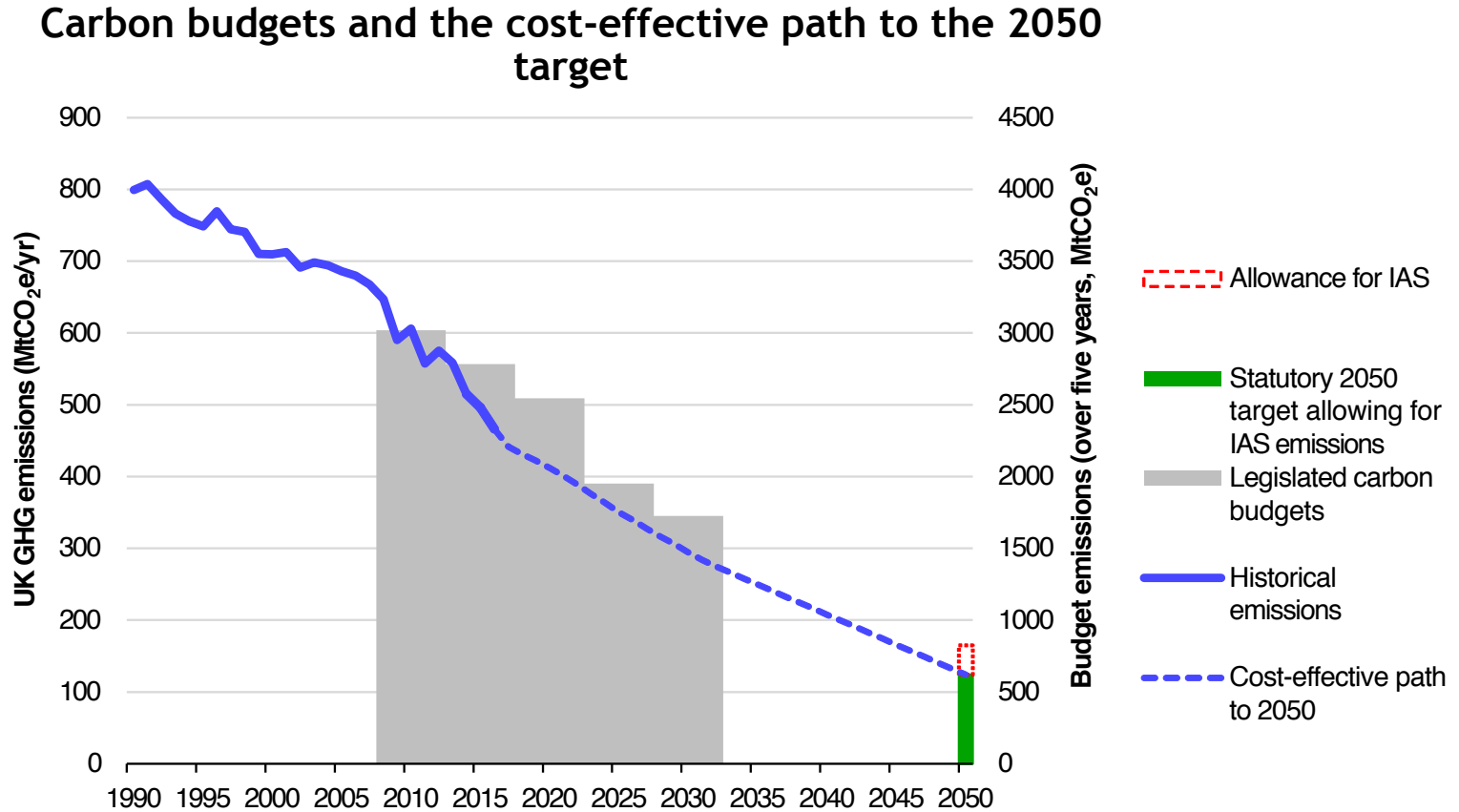
Requirement that Government  
brings forward policies

4

A monitoring  
framework

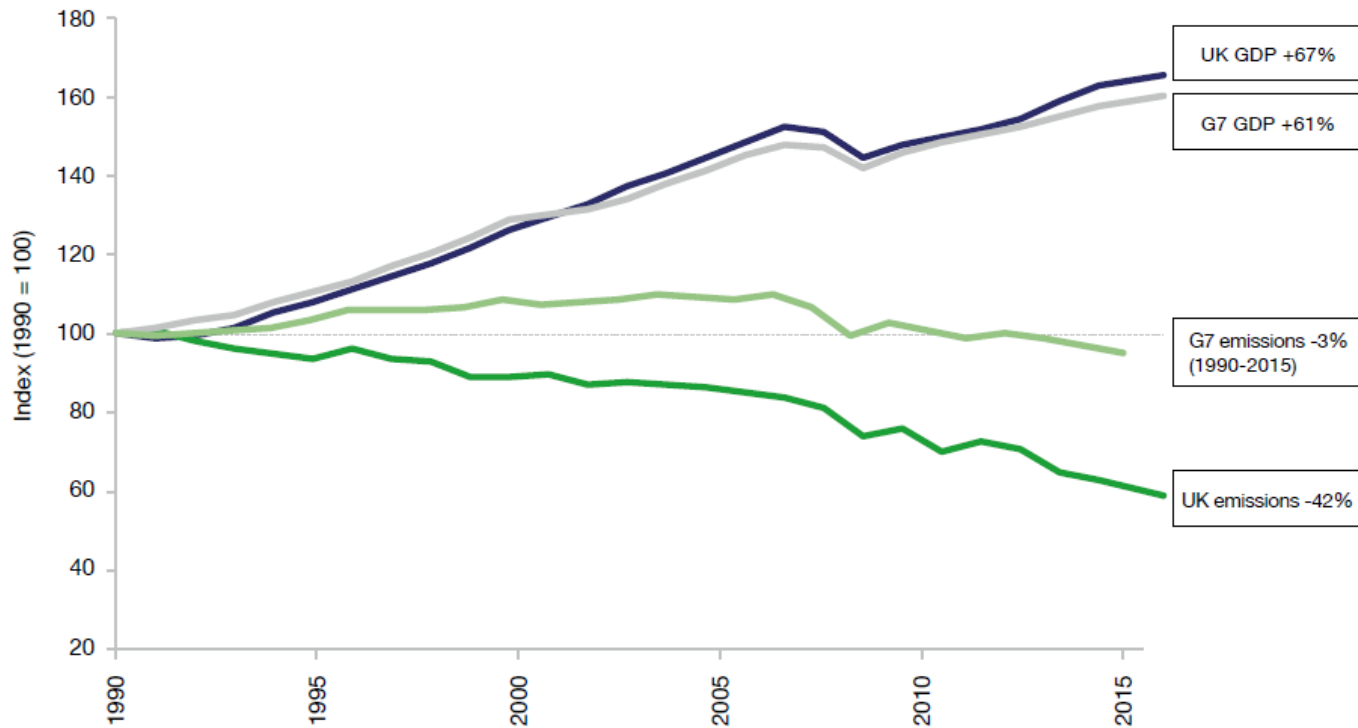
Committee on Climate Change to  
monitor progress and suggest  
changes

# Carbon budgets are stepping stones to the 2050 target



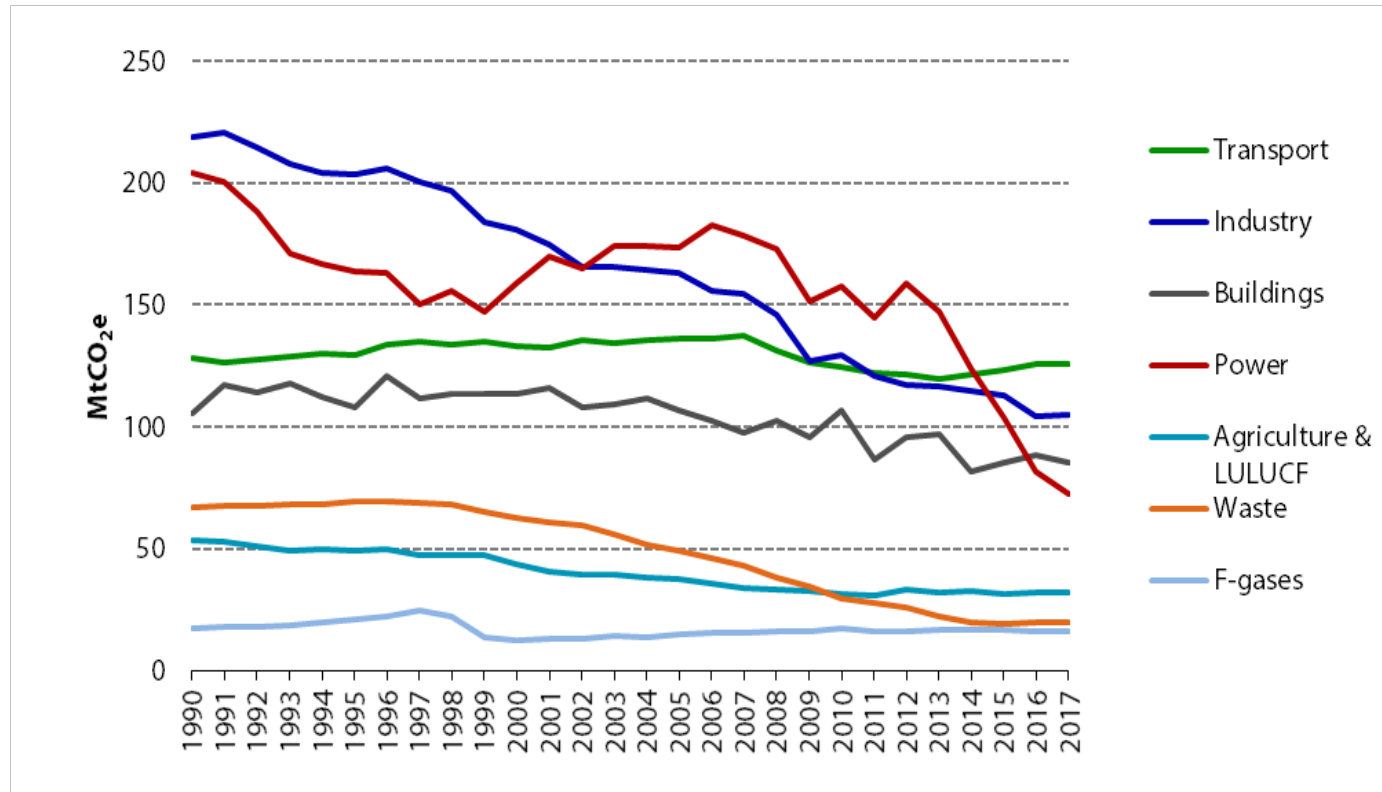
# The UK has succeeded in cutting emissions while growing the economy

## UK has grown the economy and cut emissions faster than the G7



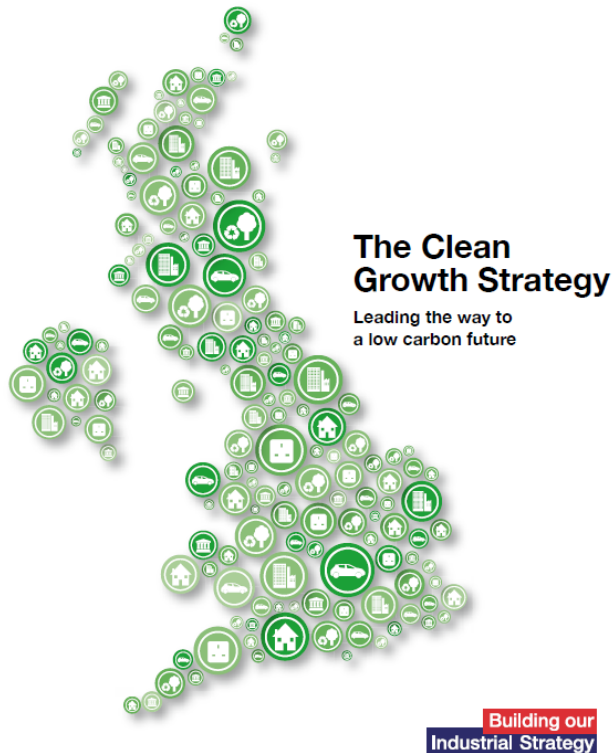
# Recent progress mainly in electricity generation

## UK GHG emissions by sector (1990-2017)



Meeting future targets requires emission reductions across the economy. Buildings and transport emissions have increased in the last few years.

# The Government's 'Clean Growth Strategy' was published in October 2017

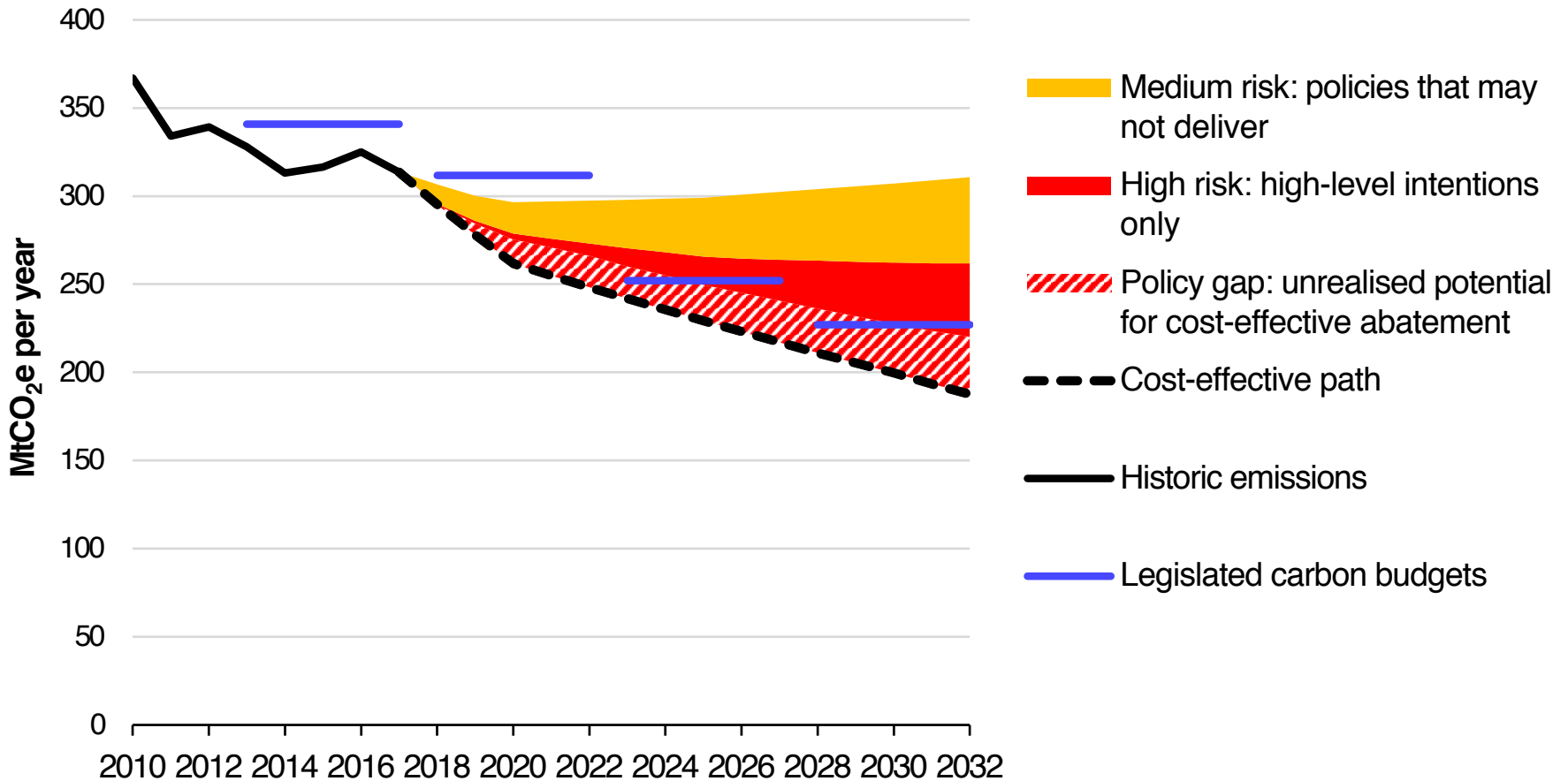


- This sets out the Government's plan for meeting the legislated carbon budgets
- "Clean growth is at the centre of our modern Industrial Strategy" - PM May
- It includes 50 key policies and proposals the Government intend to implement across the economy

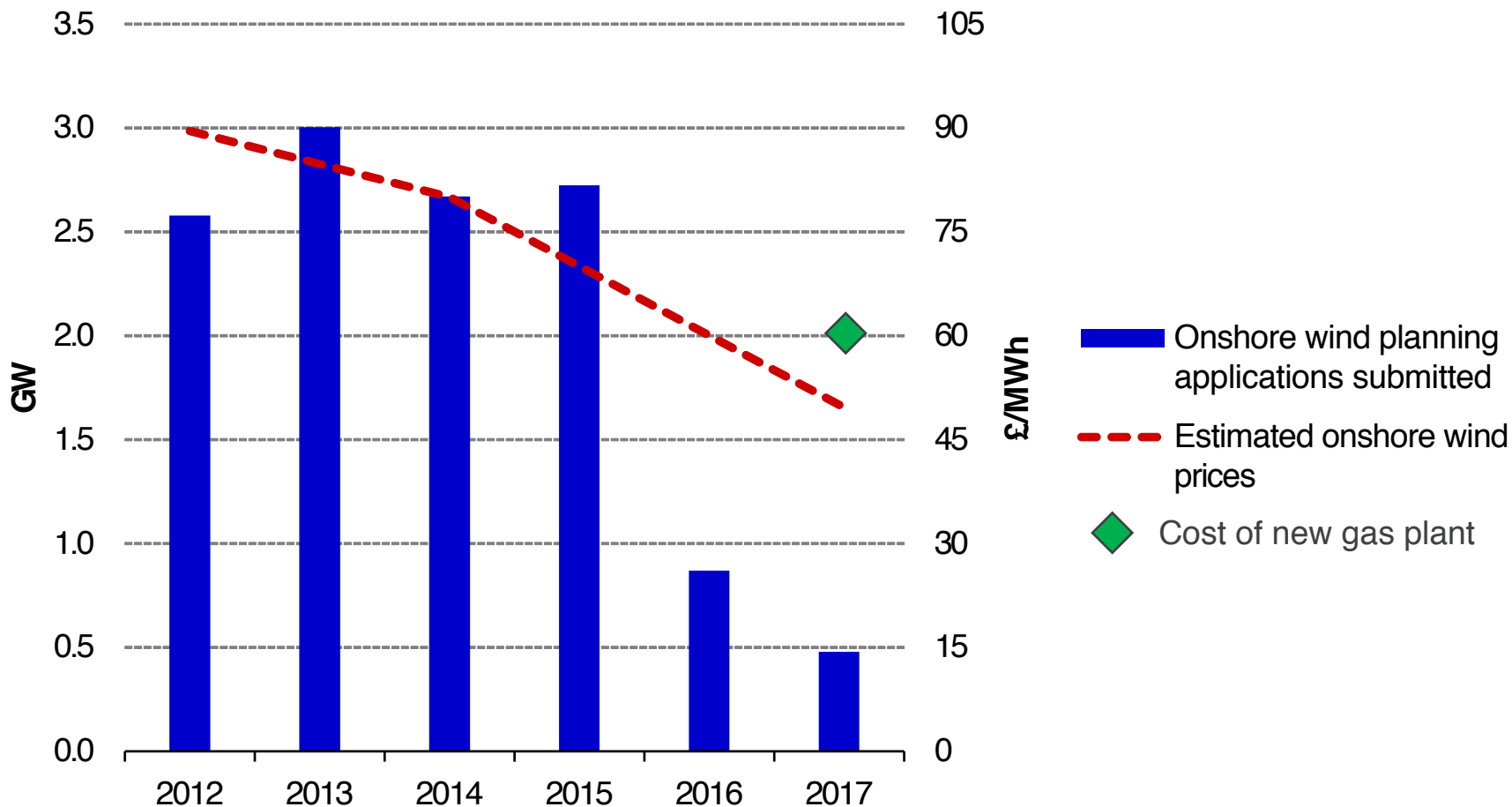
**Committee on Climate Change report in January 2018 and Progress Report to Parliament in June 2018 set out our assessment of the CGS & whether it is on track to meet carbon budgets**

# Our conclusion: we are not on track to meet carbon budgets 4 and 5

## Risks to delivery of policies to meet carbon budgets (non-traded sector)

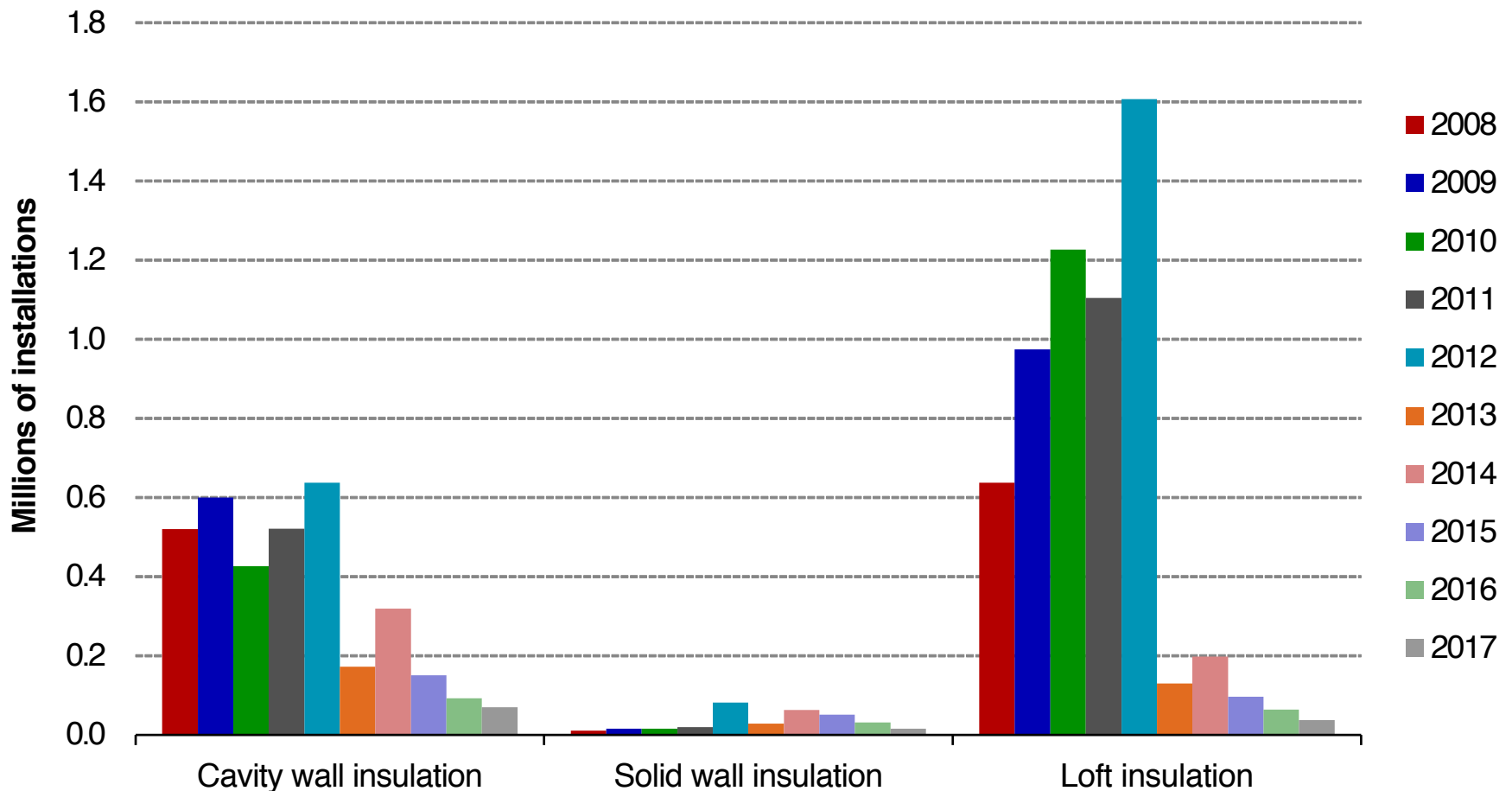


### Onshore wind planning applications & costs (2012 – 17)

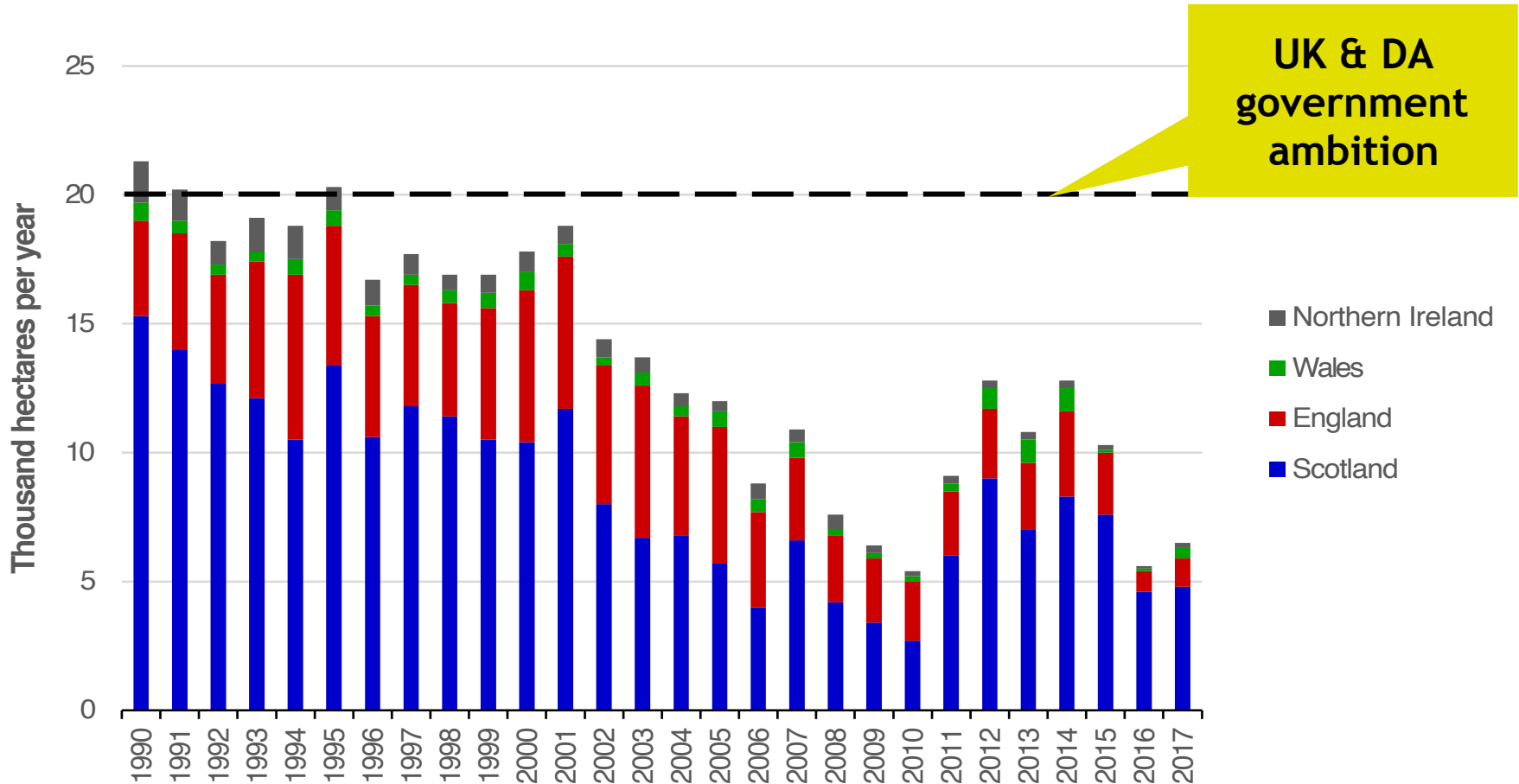




### Annual insulation installation rates (2008 – 17)



### UK tree planting rates (1990 – 2017)




Sector	2017 indicator	2017 actual
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Power	Grid emissions intensity	328 gCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh	263 gCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh
	Total renewable generation	78 TWh	85 TWh

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Buildings	At least a quarter of buildings heat from low-carbon sources by 2030	5% in 2016	5% in 2016
	All practicable lofts insulated by 2022	545,000	37,000
	All practicable cavity walls insulated by 2030	200,000	70,000
	2 million solid walls insulated by 2030	90,000	16,000
Industry	Manufacturing and refining emissions intensity (vs 2012)	-9%	-3%
Land use and Forestry	Afforestation (ha/yr)	15,000	6,500
Agriculture	Non-CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (Mt)	38.6	40.9
Waste	Landfill emissions (vs 2015)	-11.5%	+6.6%
Transport	New test-cycle intensity	111.7	121.1
	60% of new cars and vans to be electric by 2030	2.2%	1.9%

# Requirements over the next year

- We have set out in our progress report 23 actions Government needs to take over the next year to close the policy gap and reduce policy risks



Meeting Carbon Budgets:  
Closing the policy gap  
2017 Report to Parliament  
Committee on Climate Change  
June 2017



**We will monitor progress annually** against the Government's identified milestones, and the extra milestones we identify.

- Further, the next year will be a critical demonstration of the Government's willingness to translate the Paris Agreement into action. The Government has announced it will ask the Committee to provide advice on the implications of Paris for the UK's long-term targets. We will welcome this request. But Government should not wait for new long-term targets to prompt more ambitious short-term action.