

Climate law in the UK

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Committee on Climate Change**

**Presentation to EEAC European Sustainable Energy Week event
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The Climate Change Act (2008) sets a framework to drive change



The Climate Change Act

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

Committee on Climate Change – our role



Established by the Climate Change Act 2008 to provide independent advice to Government and Parliament on:

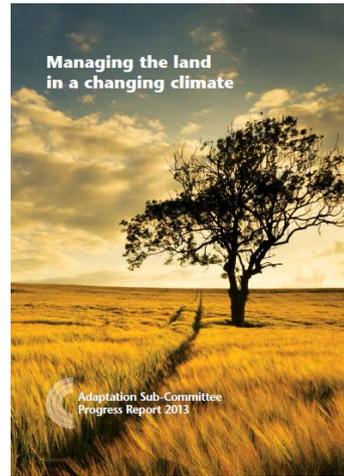
- Emissions limits
- Annual progress
- Adaptation (through ASC)



Lord Deben,
Chairman



Prof Lord Krebs,
Chairman ASC

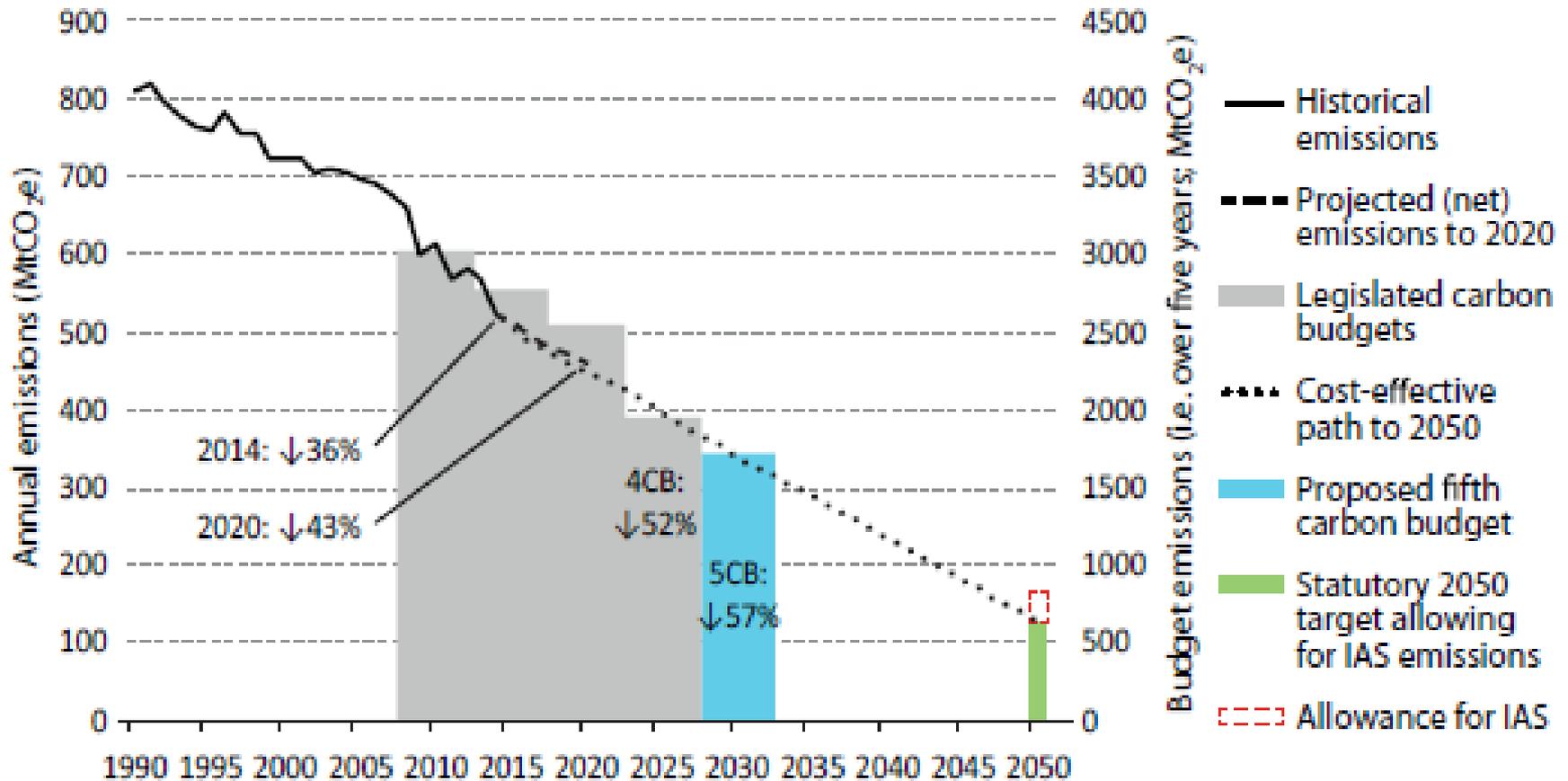


- Non-departmental public body (NDPB), sponsored by DECC, Defra
- Value our independence
- We have our own research budget
- Secretariat mainly analysts

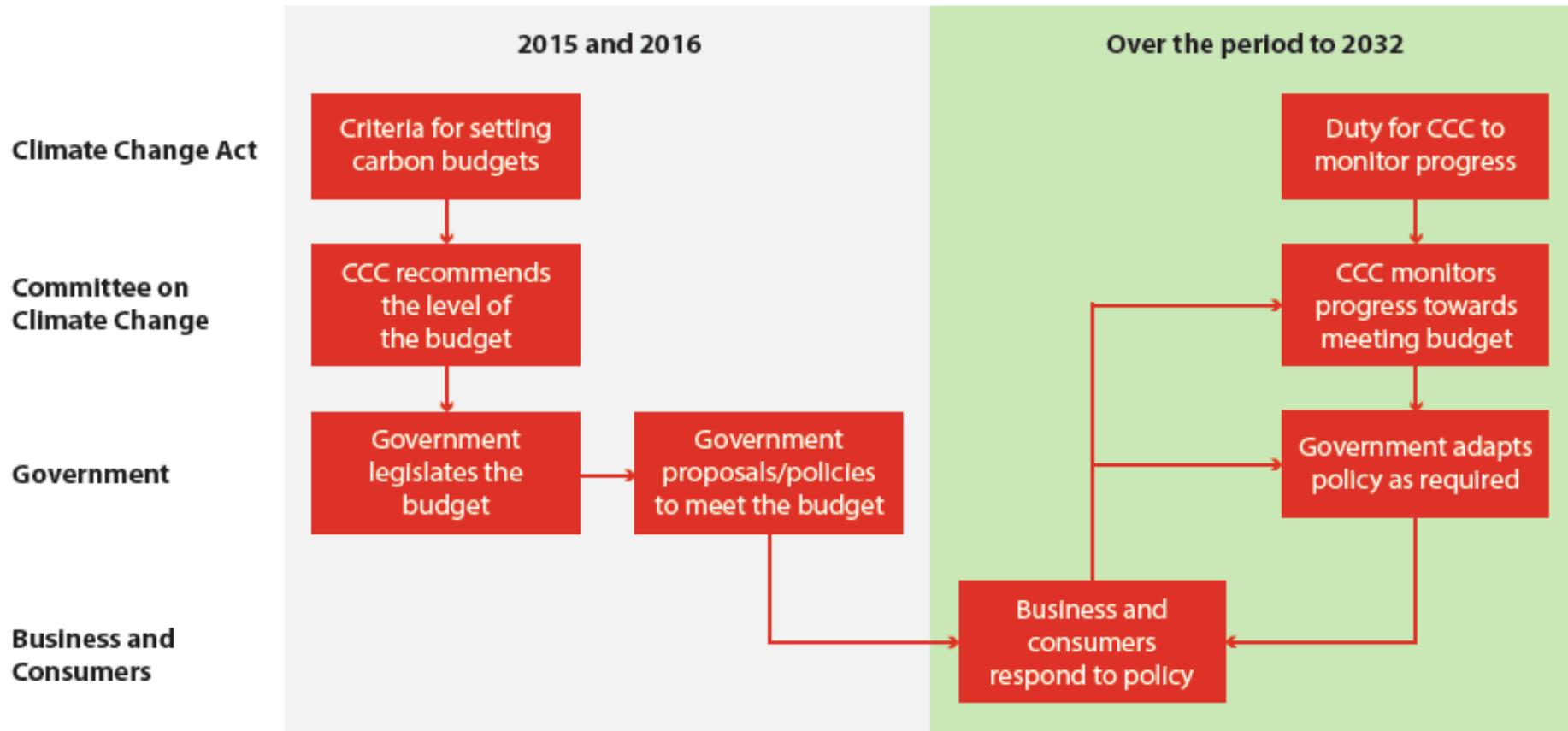
Committed to openness and transparency

- Publish supporting research and analysis
- Memorandum of Understanding with Government Departments over research and use of models
- Stakeholder meetings

Example: the Committee has recommended that emissions fall by 57% (versus 1990 levels) by the fifth carbon budget period of 2028 – 2032.



The Act requires the Committee to balance a range of factors in arriving at its advice on the level of a carbon budget.



The Government does not have to accept the Committee's advice, but does have to legislate a carbon budget, and would have to explain the basis of that to Parliament.

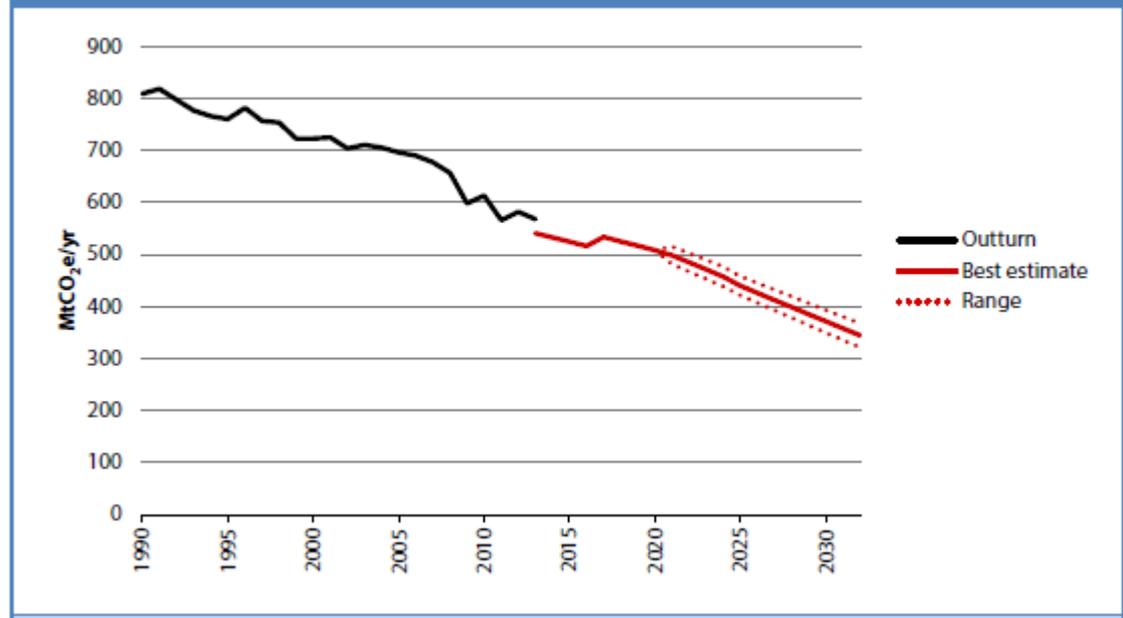
Involvement of stakeholders - The Committee has drawn on a wide range of evidence to provide its independent view of the best approach to continue on the path to 2050.



Compatibility with EU: 5th carbon budget recommendation meets likely UK share of EU 40% reduction target for 2030

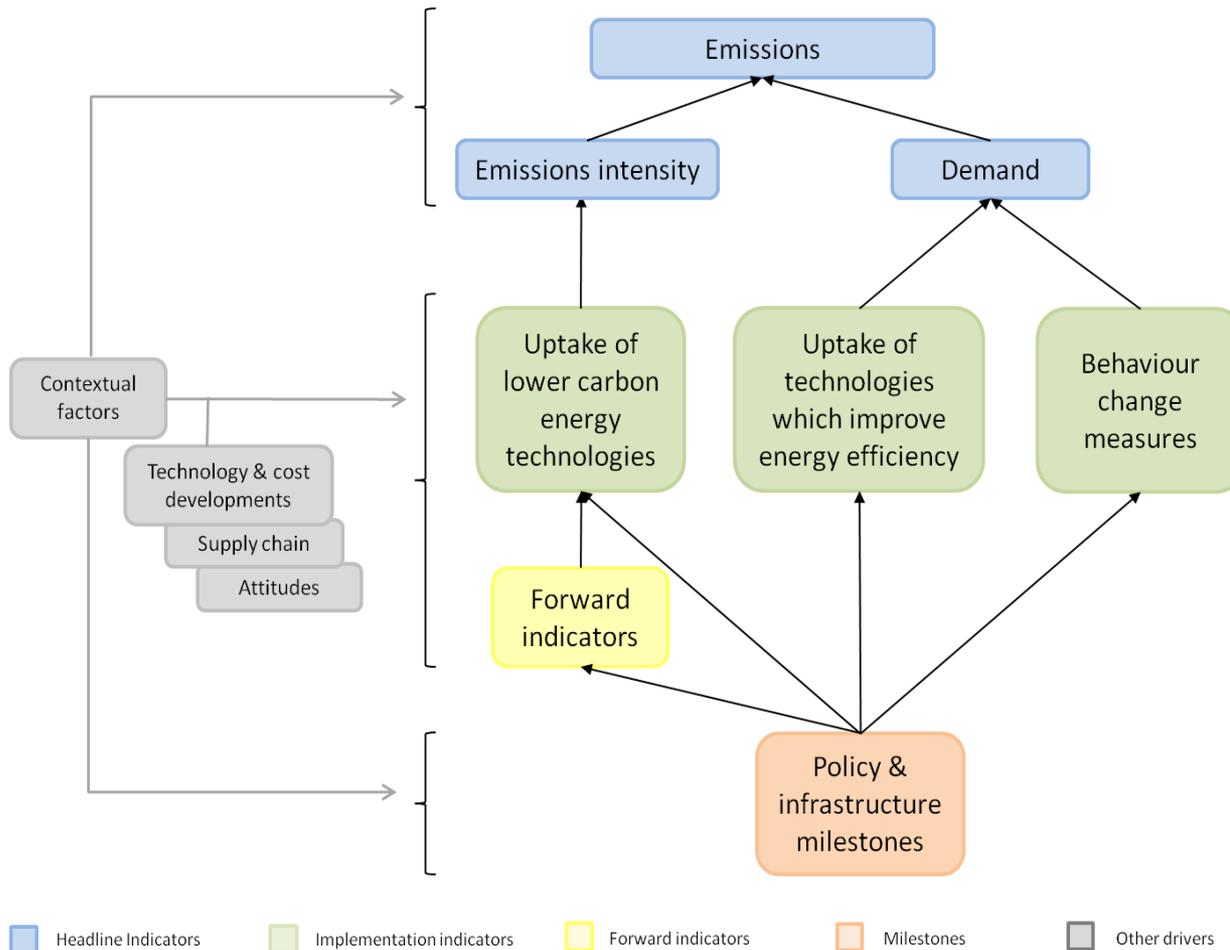
- Our best estimate is that the EU agreement could mean a reduction in UK emissions of 54% below 1990 levels.
- The precise share cannot be known until rules governing Member State shares are finalised.

Figure 3.3: Range for UK emissions pathway under the EU's 2030 agreement



The advice on the level of the fifth carbon budget (2028-32) has to take account of the full set of criteria in the Climate Change Act. These criteria include climate science and international circumstances, but also economic circumstances, affordability and competitiveness, energy security and the Government's fiscal position.

Tracking progress – the Committee provides an annual report to Parliament on progress towards meeting carbon budgets



- In providing that advice the Committee has developed a set of indicators that we report against
- The Government is required to respond to the advice in the progress report
- Parliament holds Government to account
- Hopefully, through this process, we don't reach an outcome that a legislated carbon budget is missed.

Further work:

- The Committee will provide further advice to the UK Government later in the year on the implications of the Paris Agreement for UK climate policy:
 - The Paris Agreement has greater long-term global ambition than current UK targets assume
 - Further advice will consider implications for the UK's 2050 target and the most appropriate target for the UK after 2050.

Thank you

For more information, see our website

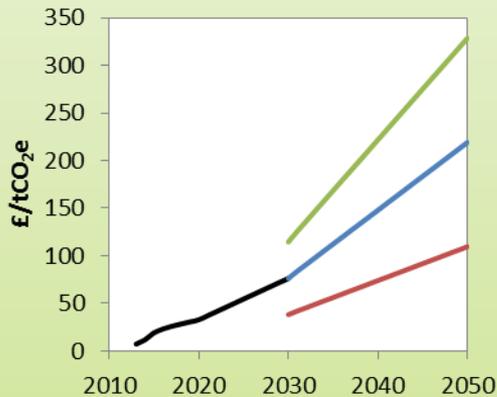
<https://www.theccc.org.uk/>

Annex

CCC pathway building: our approach

Statically cost-effective measures

- Cost-saving vs. Gov't carbon price in near term

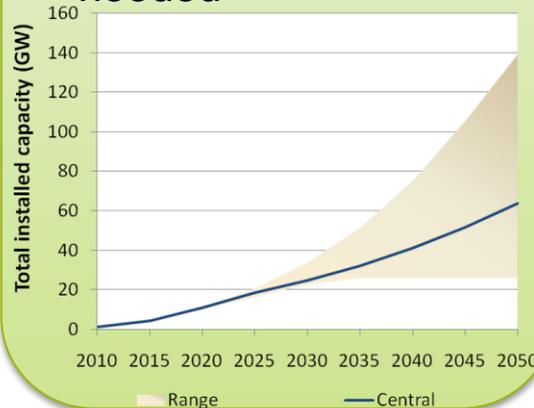


- Feasible deployment rates

e.g. energy & vehicle efficiency, nuclear power, some bioenergy

Dynamically cost-effective measures

- Become cost-saving vs. Gov't price projections for 2020-2050
- Enough build of key measures for upper end of 2050 levels if needed



e.g. offshore wind, electric vehicles, heat pumps

UK emission pathway

