

**GREEN
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BRITAIN

UK Multilateral Assessment

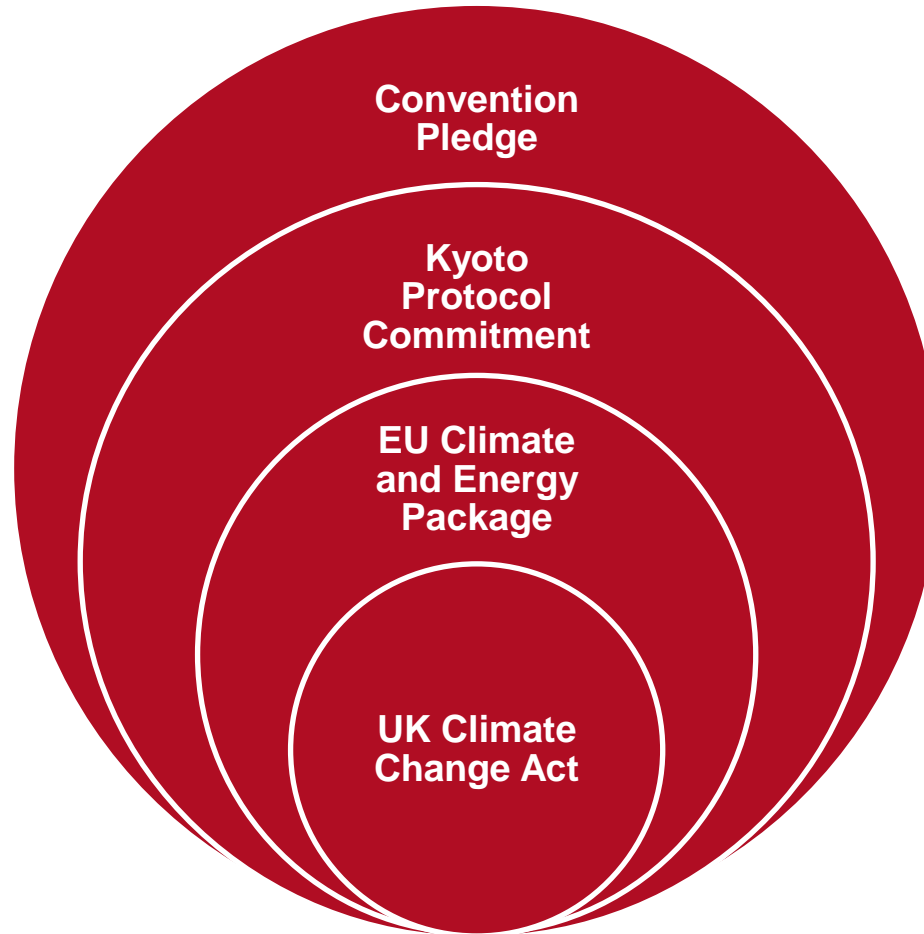
Bonn, 5 June 2015



Targets



The UK has mitigation commitments at UK, EU and international levels



The UK has binding international commitments

Pledge under the Convention by the EU and its Member states

- Unconditional quantified economy wide emission reduction target of **20% by 2020, compared to 1990 levels.**
- **Conditional offer to move to 30% if:**
 - other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions
 - more advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities

The UK has binding international commitments

Binding commitment under the Kyoto Protocol

- **CP1 (2008-2012)** : UK has met its target of a 12.5% reduction on base year emissions
- **CP2 (2013-2020)** : EU, Member States and Iceland have a joint commitment of a 20% reduction on base year emissions

The UK has a binding commitment under the EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package

The EU as a whole has a target to reduce its emissions by 20% by 2020 from 1990 levels

- **The EU 2020 target is split into targets for the traded and non-traded sectors**
 - Traded Sector : The EU target is a 21% reduction by 2020 from 2005 levels.
 - Non-Traded Sector : The EU target is a 10% reduction by 2020 from 2005 levels.
- **For the non-traded sector, the UK has an “effort share” target of a 16% reduction of emissions (excluding LULUCF) by 2020 from 2005 levels.**

The UK has a binding commitment under the Climate Change Act (2008)

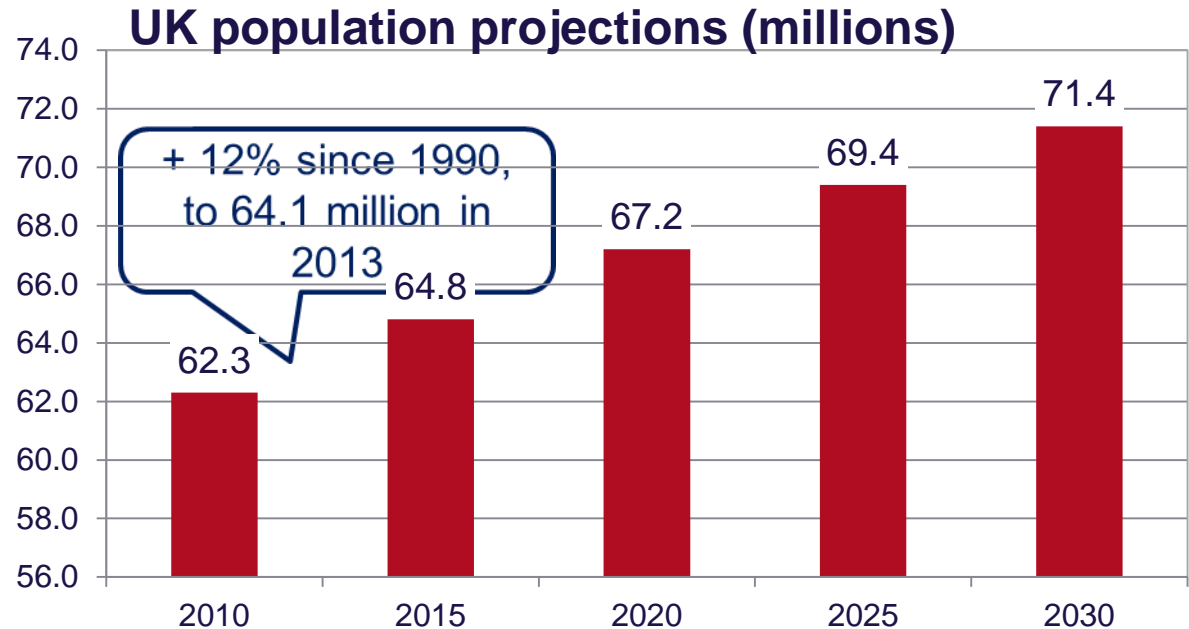
The UK has a legal target to reduce GHG emissions by at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050

- **Carbon Budgets (CBs): duty to set legal limits on emissions in successive five-year periods**
- **Established independent statutory body, Committee on Climate Change (CCC), to advise the Government**
- **First three CBs were set in law in May 2009 and require emissions to be reduced by at least 34% below 1990 levels in 2020**
- **The fourth Carbon Budget requires emissions to be at a level equivalent to around 50% below 1990 levels.**
- **UK Government will set the fifth Carbon Budget (2028-2032) by June 2016.**

National Circumstances & Emissions

Meeting mitigation commitments has created challenges but also opportunities for the UK

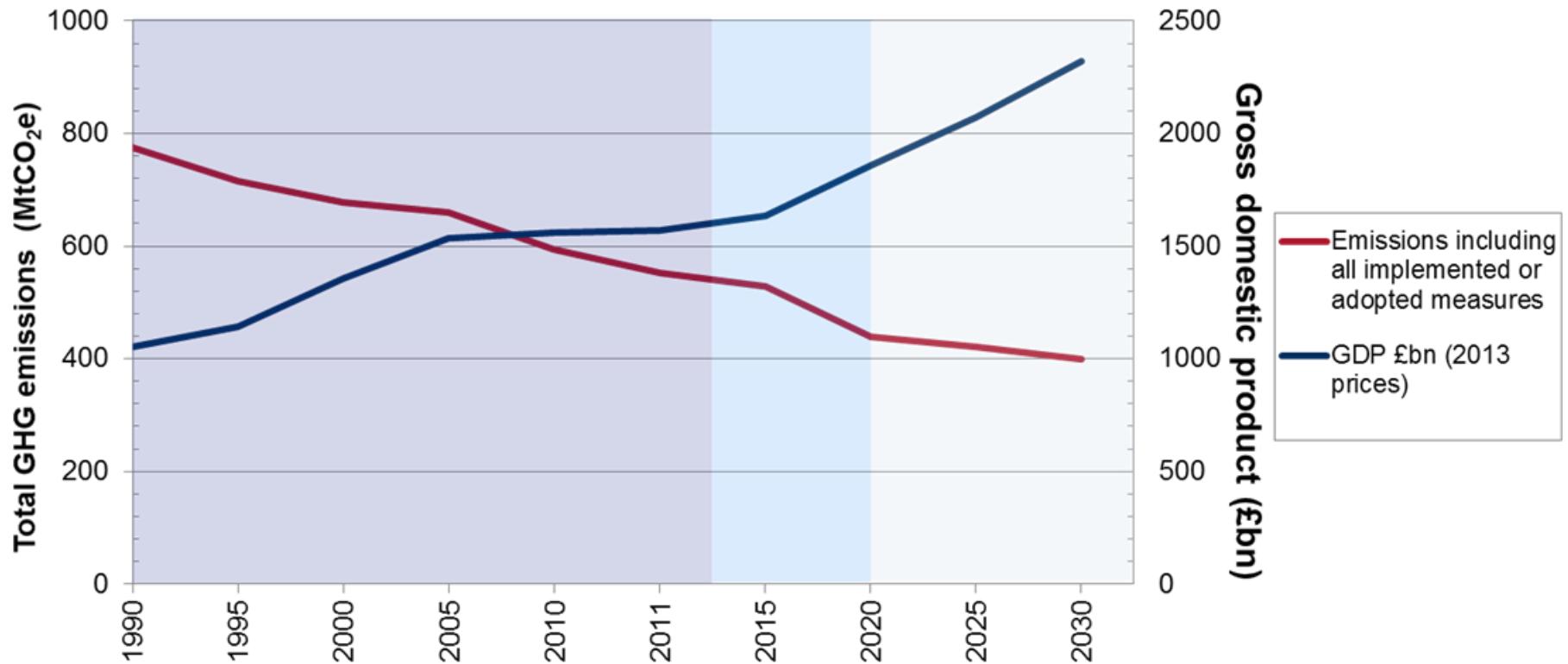
Population



Energy

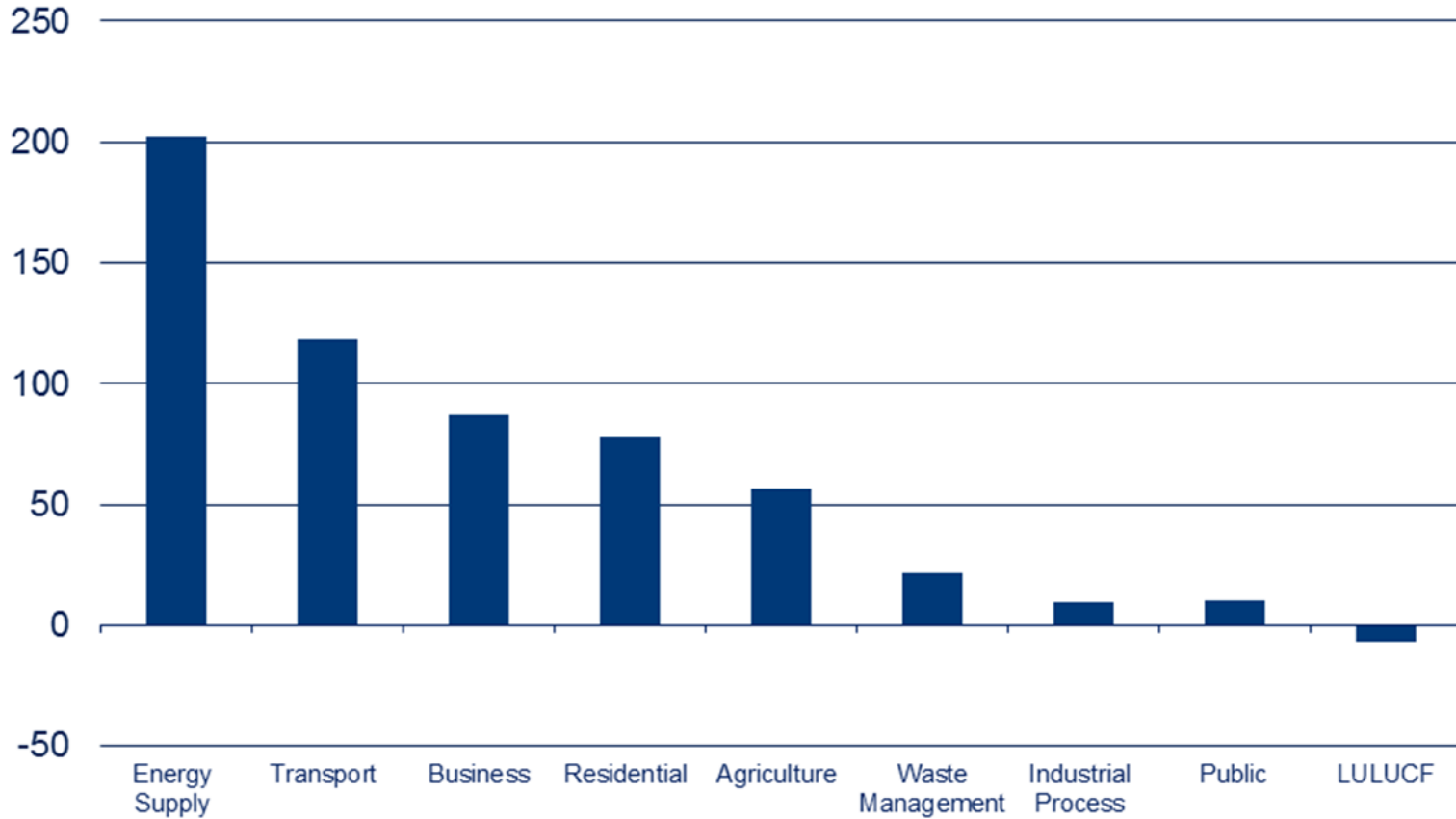
- UK energy production has fallen in each year since 1999, and the UK was a net importer of all main fuel types in 2013.
- However, there has been a general downward trend in UK energy demand since 2005.

UK's emissions are decoupled from growth

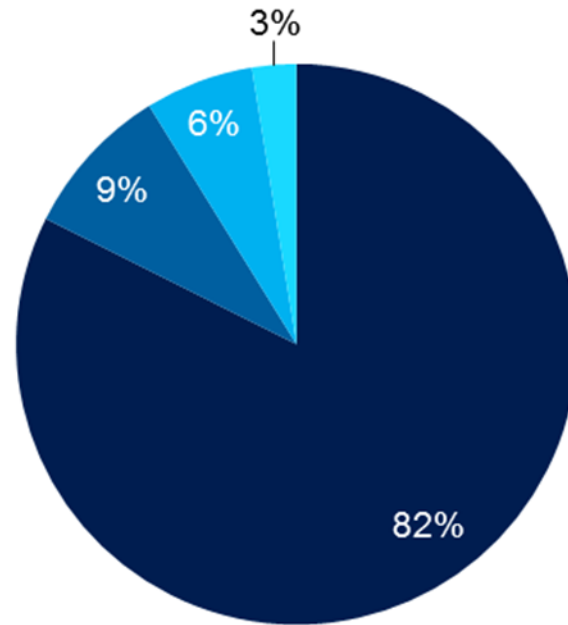


The energy sector is the largest source of UK emissions

UK 2012 GHG emissions by sector (Mt CO₂e)



Carbon dioxide makes up over 80% of UK greenhouse gas emissions ¹²



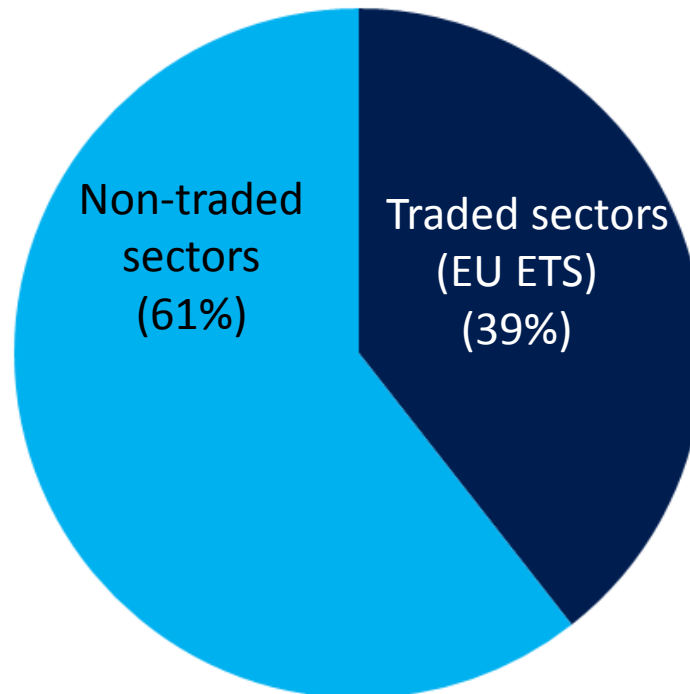
■ Carbon dioxide ■ Methane ■ Nitrous oxide ■ Fluorinated gases

UK Climate Action



The UK has adopted a range of policies and measures to meet its commitments ¹⁴

Split of UK emissions (2012)



Our policies and measures cover all the sectors of our economy¹⁵

Agriculture



Power



Industry



Buildings



Transport

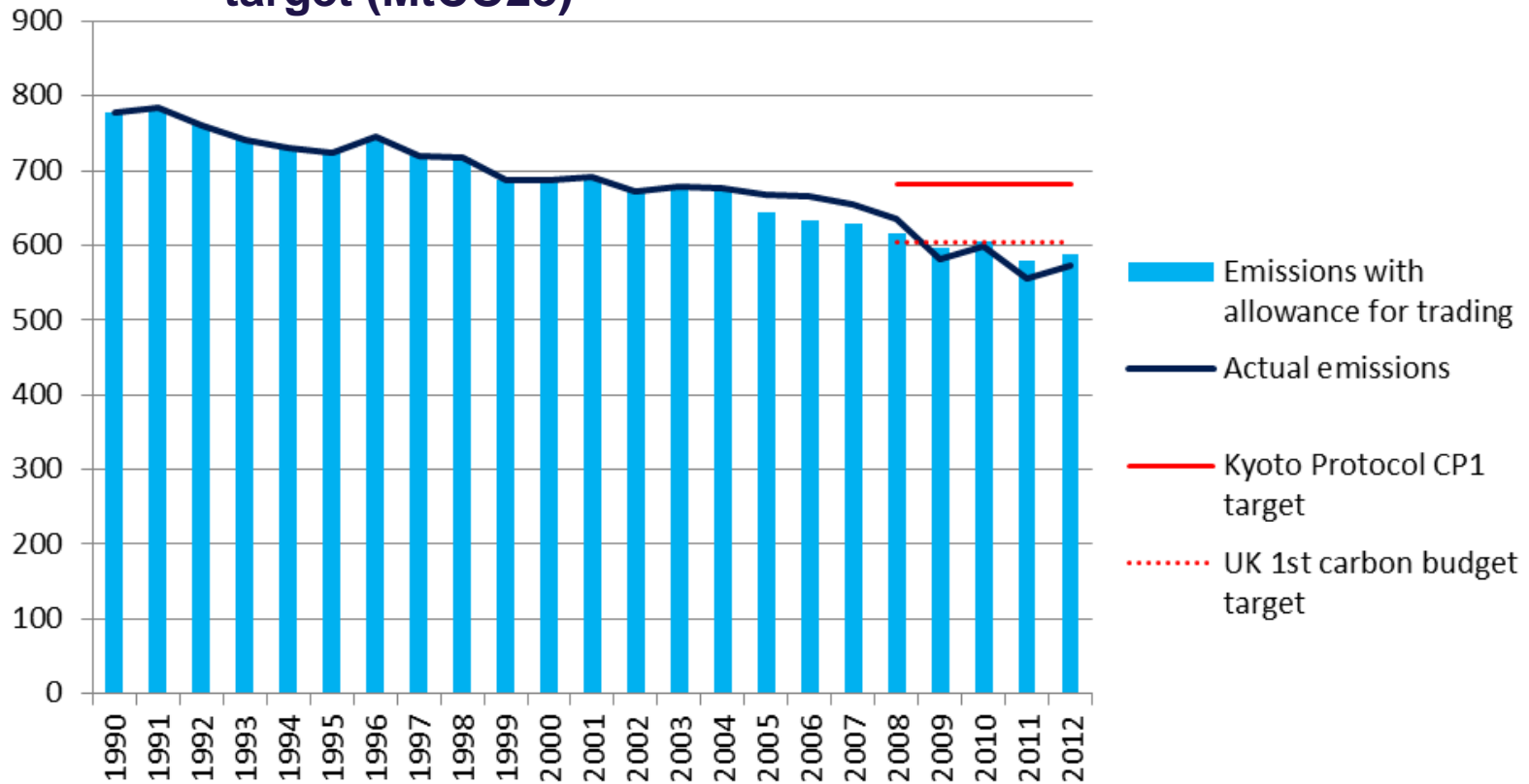


Forestry



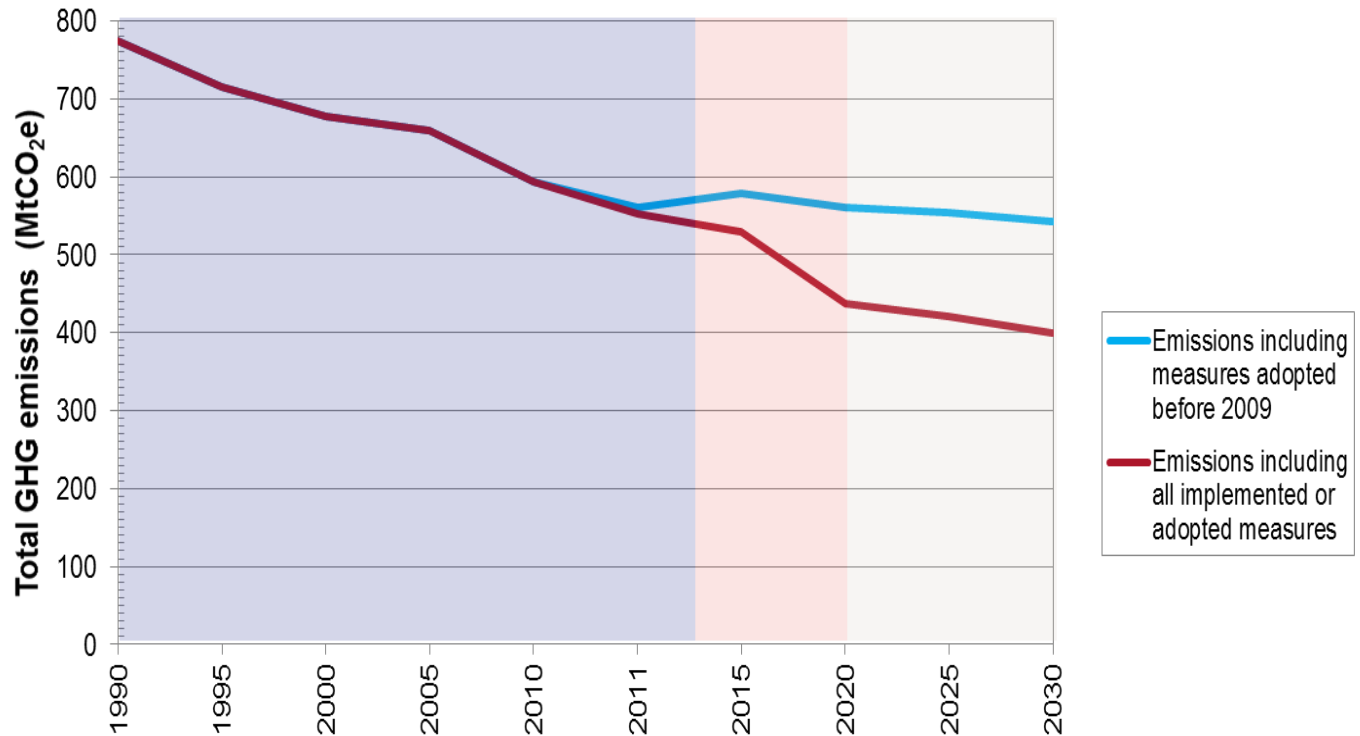
The UK has reduced its emissions by 25% in 2012 compared to 1990 levels

UK emissions 1990-2012, and progress towards target (MtCO₂e)



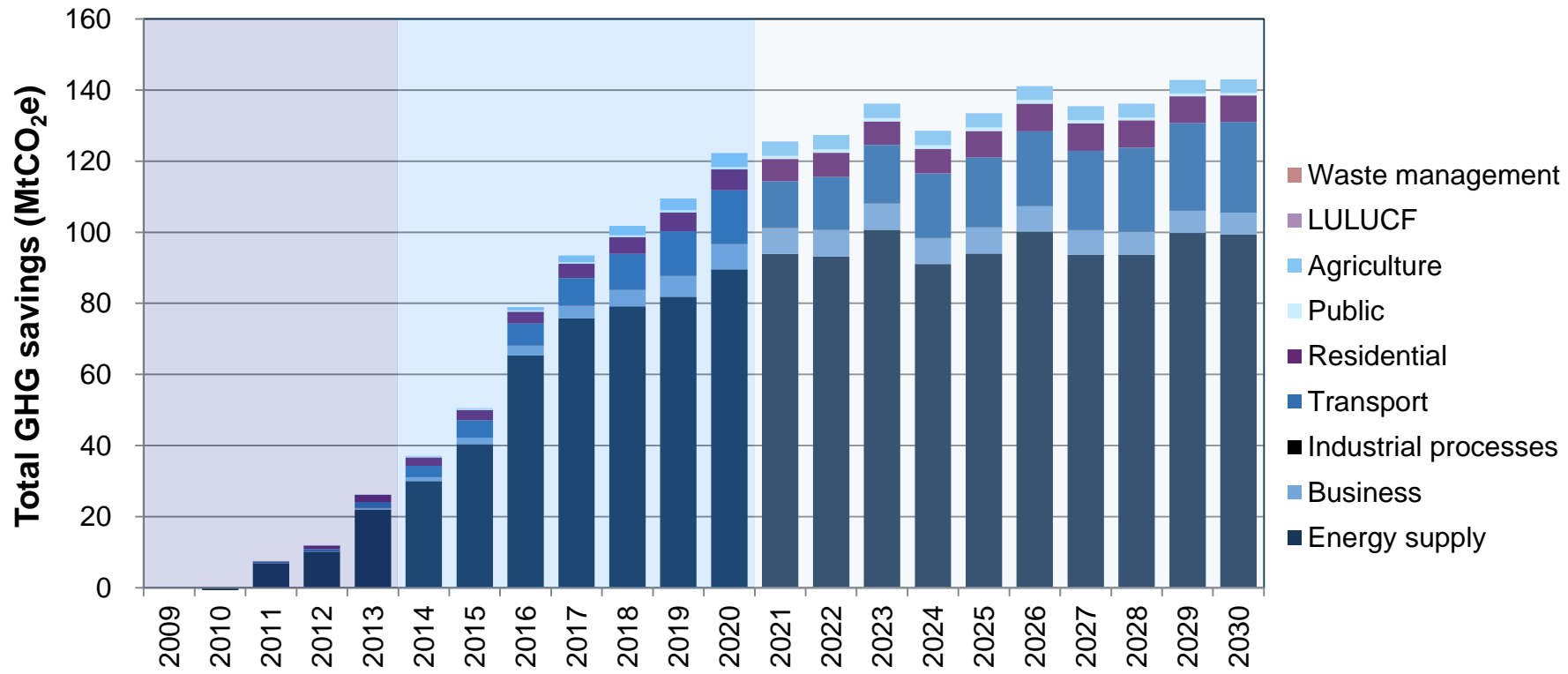
We are on track to meeting our 2020 commitments

- UK is on track to meet its 2020 target
- By 2020, UK committed to reducing emissions by at least 34% compared to 1990 levels.



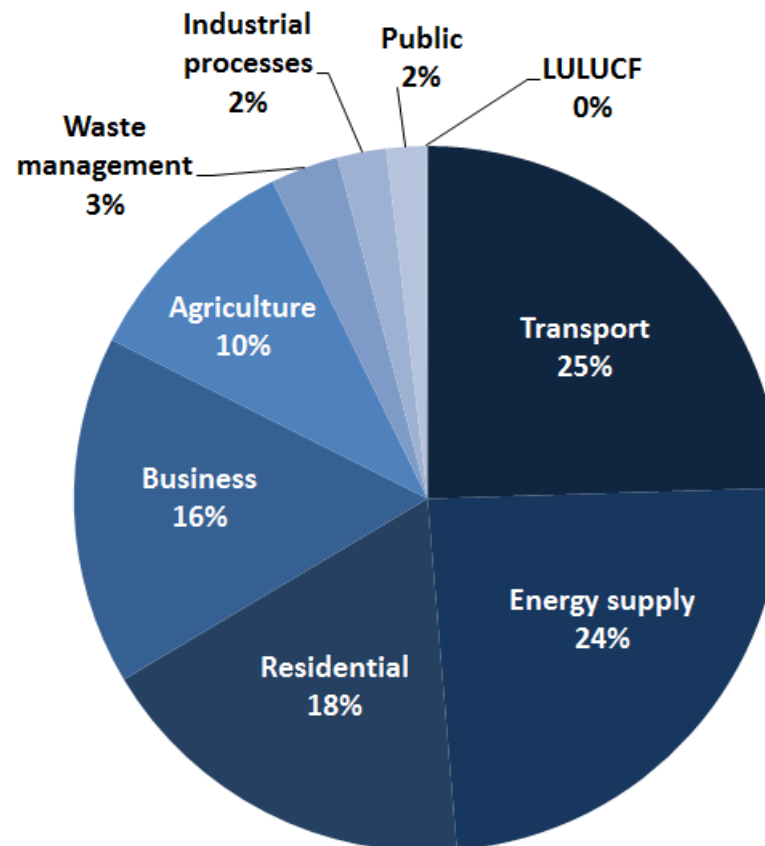
Energy supply and transport are projected to be the biggest sectoral drivers of emissions reduction

Total GHG savings from all measures adopted 2009 – 2013



Energy supply and transport are projected to be the biggest sources of emissions in 2020

Projected UK GHG emissions in 2020, by source



Further information

**We take our reporting obligations on adaptation and means of implementation seriously, and we encourage you to read our 6th National Communication and 1st Biennial Report which contains further information about these subjects.
For example:**

Domestic Adaptation



We have put in place measures to adapt to the consequences of climate change

- In January 2012 Defra published the first UK Climate Change Risk Assessment which focused on around 100 priority risks to the UK
- This informed the first UK National Adaptation Programme, published in July 2013, which contained over 370 actions to prepare our country for the impacts identified in the CCRA



6 NAP Themes

Built Environment

Infrastructure

Healthy and Resilient
Communities

Agriculture and Forestry

Natural Environment

Business

Means of Implementation



Our £3.9bn International Climate Fund finances global mitigation, adaptation and forestry 24

Mitigation finance

- NAMA Facility (£75m)
- Carbon Capture and Storage technologies (£60m)
- Climate Private Public Partnership (£110 m)

Adaptation finance

- Moving energy initiative programme (£2 m)
- The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (£101m)
- Building Resilience and Adapting to Climate Extremes and Disasters (£140m)

Forestry finance

- BioCarbon Fund (£115 m)
- Forest Governance, Markets and Climate Programme (£98m)
- The Forest Investment Programme (£100 m)



**KEEP
CALM
AND
TRACK
PROGRESS**