Session SBI50 (2019)

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Question by Canada at Friday, 12 April 2019

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: Nuclear based generation

In section 4.3.1 (pg. 168) the NC7/BR3 indicates that emissions from electricity production are projected to fall steadily over the full
period to 2035. It is explained that this is attributed to “a sharp fall in coal fired generation in 2016, a further gradual decline in fossil fuel based generation out to 2035” and to the expansion of renewables and “*eventually nuclear based generation with increased imports until new nuclear capacity reduces the need for this in the 2030s*.’

Could the UK elaborate on what projections are behind their post-2030 nuclear capacity?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

These projections are not based on developers’ proposed pipeline of nuclear projects. Instead we have made a simplifying assumption of steady frequency of deployment of new nuclear plants. Whilst there are a number of projects being considered, it would be improper for Government to pre-empt which of them will come forward and on what timelines.

Diversity in our energy mix provides vital insurance against future uncertainty and in ensuring security of supply can be maintained. As part of this, nuclear power has an important role to play in the UK’s energy future as we transition to a low carbon economy.

Question by Canada at Friday, 12 April 2019

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: Public emissions

In Section 4.3.3 (p. 169, table 5) regarding emissiosn from public services, it appears that there are only CO2 emissions from this sector. Could the UK elaborate on whether consideration has been given to the emissions on non-CO2 gases, such as methane and nitrous emissions from fuel combustion or HFC emissions from refrigerants?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

As the only emissions allocated to this sector are from fuel combustion, the vast majority of emissions are CO2, however there are small quantities of CH4 and N2O, which round to 0.0. Note that in some cases the sum of all gases is slightly higher than CO2 alone, reflecting those small additional emissions from other pollutants.

Sources like refrigeration and air conditioning are more challenging to allocate between national communication sectors, so for simplicity, many sources such as this are simply allocated to one sector, e.g. business.

Question by Canada at Friday, 12 April 2019

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: Mainstreaming gender considerations into climate change policies

In its third Biennial Report, United Kingdom describes the work being accomplished in mainstreaming gender into its climate finance programming. Could you give us more detail about the measures the UNited Kingdom implemented at the domestic level to mainstream gender considerations into its climate change policies?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

We recognise that women and girls will be disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change and as such, gender-responsive measures form an integral part of our climate change policies and programmes. Under the terms of UK domestic legislation (the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014), all official development assistance provided by the UK needs to be gender responsive. Specifically, Ministers must have regard to the desirability of providing development assistance that is likely to contribute to reducing poverty in a way which is likely to contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. This means that all business cases for international climate finance investments need to integrate gender considerations in their development.

Question by Canada at Friday, 12 April 2019

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: Carbon balance in transportation fuels

In its BR the UK reports decreases in emission of GHG precursors – specifically carbon monoxide – from transportation. Is UK's approach to quantify emissions from transportation integrated such that the total carbon content of transportation fuels is equal to all the carbon contained in transport-related emissions (both GHGs and non-GHGs)?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

In general, the UK's estimates for CO2 emissions assume that all carbon in fuels combusted are emitted as CO2. This is consistent with the approach suggested in the 2006 IPCC guidelines, Volume 2, Section 1.3.1.

As the guidance acknowledges, this does yield a small double count of emissions, but that these are trivial quantities in comparison to the CO2 emissions, it does not meaningfully impact emissions estimates. This approach is also conservative, ensuring that overestimates in the much more uncertain air quality emissions estimates cannot cause an underestimate in CO2 emissions estimates.

Question by Australia at Friday, 12 April 2019

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: HFC trends

Does the UK have measures in place or planned to address the growth of HFCs emissions related to refrigeration and airconditioning?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

The UK has legislated to cut the production and use of F-Gases by 79% by 2030 which we estimate will reduce F gas emissions in the UK by 81% by 2035. The UK has also ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol which requires an 85% cut in

production and use by 2036.

Since 2015, UK F-Gas producers and importers have had quotas limiting the quantity they place on the market. These quotas are being reduced over the coming decade to achieve the 79% reduction by 2030. In addition, there are bans on the use of F gases with very high global warming impacts in certain products as well as requirements for leak checking equipment and for technicians installing or servicing equipment to be properly trained and certified. Enforcing authorities regularly monitor compliance and undertake any necessary enforcement actions.

Question by Japan at Friday, 12 April 2019

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: Effect by the exclusion of LULUCF sector in the 2020 EU target

UK elected multiple LULUCF activities for the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. On the other hand, LULUCF sector is not covered by the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission target and so excluded from UK 2020 target. Does this situation create any difficulties in implementing policy and measures for LULUCF sector?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

Whilst LULUCF is not covered by the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission target under the Convention, it is captured by our Kyoto Protocol commitment for which the UK elected all relevant activities. The LULUCF emissions and removals are also covered by the economy-wide domestic target of the UK under the Climate Change Act 2008. The UK does not consider that the scope of the EU quantified economy-wide emission target has created difficulties in implementing policies and measures in the LULUCF sector (e.g. administrations in England, Wales and Scotland are investing significantly in afforestation).

Question by Japan at Friday, 12 April 2019

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: Demand side approach under REDD+

It is mentioned that the UK supports public-private initiatives to promote zero deforestation supply chains(page 301). Does this demand side approach not to use wood product derived from deforestation works effectively as a domestic measure in UK at this moment?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

Illegal logging is one of the major drivers of global deforestation, affecting the people who live in them and rely on the resources that forests provide. The UK applies the European Union's Timber Regulations (EUTR; 995/2010), which prohibits the placing of illegally harvested timber and timber products on the EU market, whether sourced from domestic production or from imports. The EUTR requires any operators who place timber products on the EU market for the first time to have in place a system of due diligence designed to minimise the risk of their handling illegal timber.

The UK also provides support to forest countries as part of the EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan. This involves working with partner countries to develop Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) that define and create a system for monitoring legal timber. This system of demand-side measures (EUTR) and partnerships (VPAs) have been effective in raising awareness of the problem of illegal logging at all levels, contributing to improved forest governance globally and particularly in partner producer countries, and have helped reduce demand for illegal timber in EU member states including the UK. Source countries benefit through reduced losses in avoided taxes and benefits to legal operators, reduction in deforestation, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity. UK companies benefit from being able to compete for business across the EU on a level playing field.

The measures described above, regulating imports of forest products should prevent the sale of forest products derived from illegal deforestation. The EUTR (demand side measure) and the VPA (supply side measure) focus on ensuring imports have fully complied with environmental and social safeguards framed in national law of producer countries. So these measures target illegal production. It is estimated that between 2000 and 2012 almost half (49 percent) of total tropical deforestation between 2000 and 2012 was due to *illegal* conversion for commercial agriculture[1].

However, deforestation may also be planned and sanctioned as part of agriculture or other investments. In such cases the regulatory measures in place in the UK would not serve as a disincentive for planned deforestation. The UK is also working with global business leaders to promote zero deforestation supply chains, to encourage production practices that minimise forest clearance and favour sustainable production of palm oil, soy, cocoa, rubber and beef. We are investing in public private partnerships that foster investments that avoid deforestation. In particular the Investments in Forests and Sustainable Land Use Programme (£93.5m, 2015-23) is supporting public-private partnerships with leading companies, helping to turn their commitments to sustainable practice into action. This aims to encourage sustainable economic growth together with the conservation of nature in developing countries.

[1] Lawson, Sam (2014) *Consumer Goods and Deforestation: An Analysis of the Extent and Nature of Illegality in Forest Conversion for Agriculture and Timber Plantations*, Forest Trends Report Series p.2 *https://www.illegal-logging.info/sites/files/chlogging/SamLawson2014.pdf*

Question by Japan at Friday, 12 April 2019

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: Emissions intensity ratio

It is stated that the UK publish its performance against the Emissions Intensity Ratio on an annual basis on page 161 of NC7. Could you provide us with more detailed information on this assessment? Also, how is the assessment used?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

Following the publication of the UK's Clean Growth Strategy in 2017, the UK reports annually on several metrics to track progress against climate change goals. One of these metrics is the emissions intensity ratio for the UK economy - the total amount of greenhouse gases (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) produced for each unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This is a broad measure capturing the decoupling of economic growth and emissions.

Link to the Government's response to the Committee on Climate Change's 2018 progress report: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/committee-on-climate-changes-2018-progress-report-government-response

(Please see Annex A, page 73)

The latest data shows the UK's emissions intensity at 239 tonnes of C02e per £million (in 2017), down from 712 tonnes of CO2e per £million in 1990.

Question by Japan at Friday, 12 April 2019

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: CCUS

Policies on the development and deployment of CCUS in the UK were reported in the section "3.8.5 Carbon abatement technologies" of NC7.
- How are the emission reductions from CCUS taken into account in the projections? (or not included in the projections?)
- If there is a specific CCU project at this moment, could you please introduce the details? Also, if the UK considers how to deal with and report the amount of CO2 recovery and utilization by CCU projects in the national GHG inventories, could you please let us know the details?
- Could you tell us any approaches or systems to encourage investment into the capture of CO2 from GHG emitters and to promote the usage of CO2, if the UK has any current ideas about them?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

In the UK, CCUS could have an important role to play across the whole system, for instance in reducing the carbon impact of gas, decarbonising industry and potentially transport and heat through enabling low carbon hydrogen production. CCUS also supports the development of greenhouse gas removal technologies, which may be important in the context of the Paris Agreement goal to achieve net zero emissions in the second half of this century.

The UK's CCUS 'Deployment Pathway: An Action Plan' sets out the Government's policy on CCUS, confirming that the UK has an ambition to deploy CCUS at scale during the 2030s, subject to the costs coming down sufficiently. The Action Plan is designed to enable the UK's first CCUS facility to be commissioned from the mid-2020s, as an important step to meeting this ambition.

The importance of CCUS is highlighted by the UK's Committee on Climate Change (CCC) who in their 2018 Progress Report to Parliament, indicated that the UK will need to store at least 60, and potentially well over 100 MtCO2, up to a maximum of 180 MtCO2 21 each year by 2050, if it is to meet the 2050 target under the Climate Change Act. The CCC has also stated that the UK Government should not plan to meet the UK 2050 climate targets without CCUS.

The UK Government's CCUS Action Plan highlights that CCUS can create new industries and markets through the use of carbon dioxide in areas such as chemicals, plastics, and building materials, with potential to use around 7GtCO2/year globally by 2030[1].

Utilising carbon dioxide can also help improve the economics of CCUS projects and some uses, such as in cement and aggregate production, can support decarbonisation through permanent sequestration of carbon dioxide. Implementing CCU to manufacture these innovative new low carbon products could contribute to cutting UK emissions, support the development of new carbon capture technologies, create new jobs,

investment, and export opportunities for UK industries and SMEs.

The UK Government has been clear that it wants to support innovation in these sectors, keep encouraging new ideas and further test the potential of CCU in the UK. As such, we will deliver our £20 million CCU Demonstration programme by March 2021 supporting the construction of CCU technologies at industrial sites across the UK.

The aim of this programme is to encourage small to medium size CO2 emitters to capture their carbon dioxide for use in existing markets or to generate new markets for CO2 utilisation. Industrial site hosts and carbon capture technology developers who receive funding will be encouraged to participate in conferences such as Green House Gas Technology (GHGT) series organised by the International Energy Agency Greenhouse Gas (IEAGHG) Research and Development programme, and to disseminate knowledge through technical publications.

The results from the individual projects participating in the CCU Demonstration Programme will be evaluated and published on the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy's website to demonstrate the benefits and learnings of CCU projects to a wide range of businesses involved in CO2 usage, CO2 storage and in other parts of the CCUS industry.

[1] Innovation for Cool Earth Forum. Global Roadmap for Implementing CO_2 Utilisation Available from: https://assets.ctfassets.net/

Question by Japan at Friday, 12 April 2019

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: Institutional arrangements and preparation process of BR and NC

Could you please tell us the following matters regarding the BR/NC preparation system and process in the UK to use it as a reference for the improvement of Japan's system?
- Preparation system and role allocation between the relevant organizations: Was the text of BR3/NC7 prepared by a single organization? Or was the text of each chapter prepared by different organizations? How do you consider and decide the writing policy throughout the BR3/NC7 such as how the UK improve the contents in response to the recommendations and encouragements from the Expert review team? Could you please let us know the concrete BR/NC preparation system and process in the UK?
- Preparation schedule : Could you tell us the concrete steps and timeline when preparing BR3/NC7?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

The UK government coordinates the production of the BR and NC reports with input from the national governments of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The reports contain a mix of policy set at a UK level and devolved policy which is set by the national governments. Various UK Government Departments and organisations also contributed to the reports and provided content for chapters, where relevant.

As part of implementing the domestic Climate Change Act, the UK already delivers policy in many areas required for the BR and NC reports. Given this, a team will coordinate timelines and drafting the reports with much of the content for the compiled by individual expert policy teams across departments and devolved administrations . These policy teams are aware of, and consider, the recommendations and encouragements from the UNFCCC expert review team. The final draft is then checked against recommendations from the previous review to further facilitate this process.

Question by United States of America at Friday, 12 April 2019

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: Methane emission trends

Figure 30 shows a marked decline since 1990 in CH4 emissions from the energy sector. Could the U.K. indicate which of the policies and measures included in Chapter 4 had a significant effect on the decrease in CH4 emissions during this period?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

The move away from coal fired power stations to other sources for energy generation has resulted in a reduced demand for coal. There has been a reduction in emissions from coal mining and handling from 21.8MtCO_2e in 1990 to 0.5MtCO_2e in 2017. Fugitive emissions from natural gas distribution have reduced due to replacement of the UK's gas pipe infrastructure and it is projected that this will continue. Mitigation actions in the energy supply sector, including replacing UK gas distribution infrastructure and the capture and use of CH_4 from working and abandoned coal mines, have resulted in further reductions in exploration, production and transport of gas from 10.2 MtCO_2e in 1990 to 3.8 MtCO_2e in 2017.

Question by United States of America at Friday, 12 April 2019

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: Reductions in Agriculture and Land sector

The U.K. notes significant emissions reductions in AFOLU between 1990 and 2015. Carbon dioxide emissions including LULUCF fell by 32.0%. Methane emissions from agriculture fell by 61.1% and nitrous oxide emissions fell by 54.8%.

· Could the U.K. provide more detail on the agricultural policies that led to these significant declines in methane and nitrous oxide emissions? Estimates of mitigation impact are not provided for many of the agriculture policies and measures included in Chapter 4.

· Could the U.K. provide more details on policies and measures in the LULUCF sector that led to decreased CO2 emissions, and enhanced sequestration? Estimates of mitigation impact are not provided for many of the LULUCF policies and measures included in Chapter 4.

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

It is difficult to attribute particular policies to emission reductions. However, from 1990 to 2015, the population of ruminant livestock declined significantly, with a concurrent increase in poultry production. This in part reflected changes in UK dietary preferences, informed by health messaging, and also changes in subsidy payment schemes under Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform. These trends are confirmed by statistical analysis, with partial regression coefficients confirming that sheep and beef animal numbers are the dominant driver of change over the time series.

Question by Turkey at Thursday, 11 April 2019

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: GHG Action Plan regarding the agriculture sector

Within the framework of the GHG Action Plan regarding the agriculture sector, which one of

the measures implemented has the Party considered to be more effective and why?

[Based on the information given in Paragraph 41 of the document FCCC/TRR.3/GBR]

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

Tracking the impacts of the individual measures in the GHG Action Plan is difficult, as the plan essentially draws together a number of ongoing and existing initiatives. One such initiative is “Tried and Tested”: a campaign providing a range of collaborative activities and training in GHG mitigation for advisers in crop nutrient management and manure management guidance.

The action plan has supported some concrete actions. Namely, firstly to implement a GHG mitigation module into the training system for fertiliser advisers known as the Fertiliser Advisers Certification and Training Scheme (FACTS) – as such, all UK registered FACTS qualified agronomists have a better understanding of the GHG mitigation issues and impacts and can advise accordingly. Secondly, we established a UK Feed Advisers Register for livestock nutritionists to ensure farmers are getting quality advice on feed composition to meet the needs of their livestock whilst minimising methane emissions and nitrogen excretion.

Question by Turkey at Thursday, 11 April 2019

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: The Renewable Transport Fuels Obligation

What does the United Kingdom consider to be the challenges in achieving the Renewable Transport Fuels Obligation (RTFO) target in the short and long-term?

[Based on the information given in Paragraph 37 of the document FCCC/TRR.3/GBR]

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

The main challenges in achieving the RTFO targets in the short and long terms are the availability of sustainable feedstocks and accordingly the availability and costs of sustainable fuels. This applies in particular to the RTFO sub-target for so-called “development fuels”, i.e. fuels of strategic importance (such as hydrogen, aviation fuels, substitute natural gas or drop-in fuels) made from sustainable wastes and residues. For these fuels, commercialisation of key technologies will also need to happen in time to

achieve the targets. In the long term, consumer support for increased targets will be key as further increases in the obligation level will also mean an increased cost in the support mechanism. The potential incorporation of “new” fuels in the RTFO, such as low carbon fossil fuels, and ensuring that these will deliver genuine greenhouse gas savings will be a further challenge.

Question by China at Wednesday, 10 April 2019

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: projection

Under the WEM scenario, the rate of GHG emission decrease is slower after 2020 that that before 2020. Could the UK explain on the major drivers for this change?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

Emissions reductions from policies included in the GHG projection stop increasing significantly after 2020. We only include firm and funded policies in our projection. More policies to meet our emissions reductions targets will be included in future projections as they become sufficiently developed and quantified estimates of emissions reductions are available.

Please see Figure 40 of the UK’s Seventh National Communication.

Question by China at Wednesday, 10 April 2019

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: Compliance policy

How will the “BREXIT” influence on the climate actions and collaborations of the United Kingdom? Will any specific domestic institutional arrangements or agreements between UK and the EU regarding climate and energy be affected?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

The UK's ambitious domestic emissions reduction commitments will not be affected by

EU Exit, since they are enshrined in UK law in the Climate Change Act [2008].

The UK also remains firmly committed to our international climate commitments in any EU Exit scenario, such as those detailed in the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. This includes our Paris Agreement obligation to detail our commitment ina Nationally Determined Contribution, which will be considered in light of the negotiations on our future relationship with the EU.

In all EU Exit eventualities, we want to continue seeking ways to engage positively and work closely with our European partners to secure ambitious climate objectives. We look forward to negotiating our future partnership with our EU counterparts.

The UK is seeking broad energy cooperation with the EU including arrangements for trade in electricity and gas, cooperation with EU Agencies and bodies, and data sharing to facilitate market operations. We have a mutual interest in agreeing broad energy cooperation given our geographic proximity. Broad cooperation can lead to reduced emissions, lower energy bills and increased security of supply, and will accelerate the transition to a low carbon economy and help to deliver both the UK's and the EU's energy and climate objectives.

We have strong international relationships with a broad range of parties in the UNFCCC, and multilateral groupings such as the G7, G20 and the Commonwealth. We will continue to strengthen these relationships in our common aim to tackle climate.

In summary, our commitment to action to tackle climate change and to the UNFCCC process, and continued collaboration, is not in doubt.

Question by China at Wednesday, 10 April 2019

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 12 April

Title: Ambition

As agreed by the COP, developed country Parties are urged to revisit its 2020 target, with a view to enhancing ambition. In this regard, what is the plan of the United Kingdom to further strength its mitigation actions and enhance its pre-2020 ambition?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Thursday, 06 June 2019

The United Kingdom is a member state of the European Union (EU). In addition to its unilateral 20% reduction commitment, the EU made a conditional offer to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit

themselves to comparable emission reductions and developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.

While the conditions for the EU to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels have not been met, the EU remains on track to reach its target of reducing GHG emissions by 20 % from 1990 levels by 2020 under the Convention (including aviation as covered by EU legislation, excluding LULUCF) as well as its commitment for the Kyoto Protocol second commitment period (average emissions between 2013-2020 below 80% of base year emissions, jointly with Iceland).

In 2017, EU GHG emissions were down by 21.9 % from 1990 levels, according to preliminary data (covering emissions from international aviation, but not emissions and removals from land use, landuse change and forestry (LULUCF)). According to projections from 2017/2018, the domestic greenhouse gas reductions in 2020 compared to 1990 would be around 26% with existing measures and without the use of international credits (JI and CDM).

Individually, the UK has been the best performer in the G20 at reducing carbon emissions since 2000. We have reduced emissions by 42% since 1990, while simultaneously growing our economy by 72%.

We are also delivering on our pre-2020 commitments in other ways. We are committed to Paris Agreement goal for developed countries to mobilise $100bn/year by 2020. Between 2016 and 2020 we will provide at least £5.8bn in climate finance to developing countries. We aim for an even split of funding for mitigation and adaptation. Over its lifetime UK International Climate Finance is expected to:

- Support 79m people to cope with effects of climate change.
- Give 36m people improved access to clean energy.
- Reduce or avoid 590m tonnes of CO2.
- Mobilise £10.4bn of public and £6.75bn of private finance.

We are responding to the urgent messages of the IPCC's special report on global warming of 1.5 degrees. In response we asked the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) to provide advice on the UK's long-term emission reduction targets, including on setting a net zero target. The CCC published their advice on 2nd May. They recommend that the UK legislates as soon as possible to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 (including international aviation and shipping). We are studying this comprehensive, ground-breaking report, and commit to responding in a timeframe which reflects the urgency of this crucial issue. And last month the UK Parliament declared a climate emergency.

The IPCC Special Report on 1.5C stated that emissions from coal use would need to be reduced by 2/3rds by 2030 and should be close to zero by 2050. In 2018 we co-launched with Canada the Powering Past Coal Alliance to help inspire this global transition. The UK Is leading the way domestically. In 2012 coal generated 40% of the UK's electricity; that figure was reduced to 5% in 2018. We urge all countries to join us in Powering Past Coal.

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