

UK's Multilateral Assessment

Kate Hughes, Director for International
Climate Change

Department for Business, Energy and
Industrial Strategy

Glasgow, 6 November 2021



UK is on track to meet its 2020 targets, and in 2019 overachieved in the non-traded sector

The UK committed to reduce emissions by 20% compared to 1990, as part of a joint fulfilment agreement with the EU

EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package

Split in two parts, to deliver on the 2020 target

- Traded Sector: 21% reduction by 2020 compared to 2005 (covered by the EU ETS)
- Non-Traded Sector: 10% reduction by 2020 compared to 2005 (UK target was set at 16% under the Effort Sharing Decision)

UK Climate Change Act (2008) underpins action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Long-term target

Commits the UK to reaching **net zero** GHG emissions by 2050.

Carbon budgets

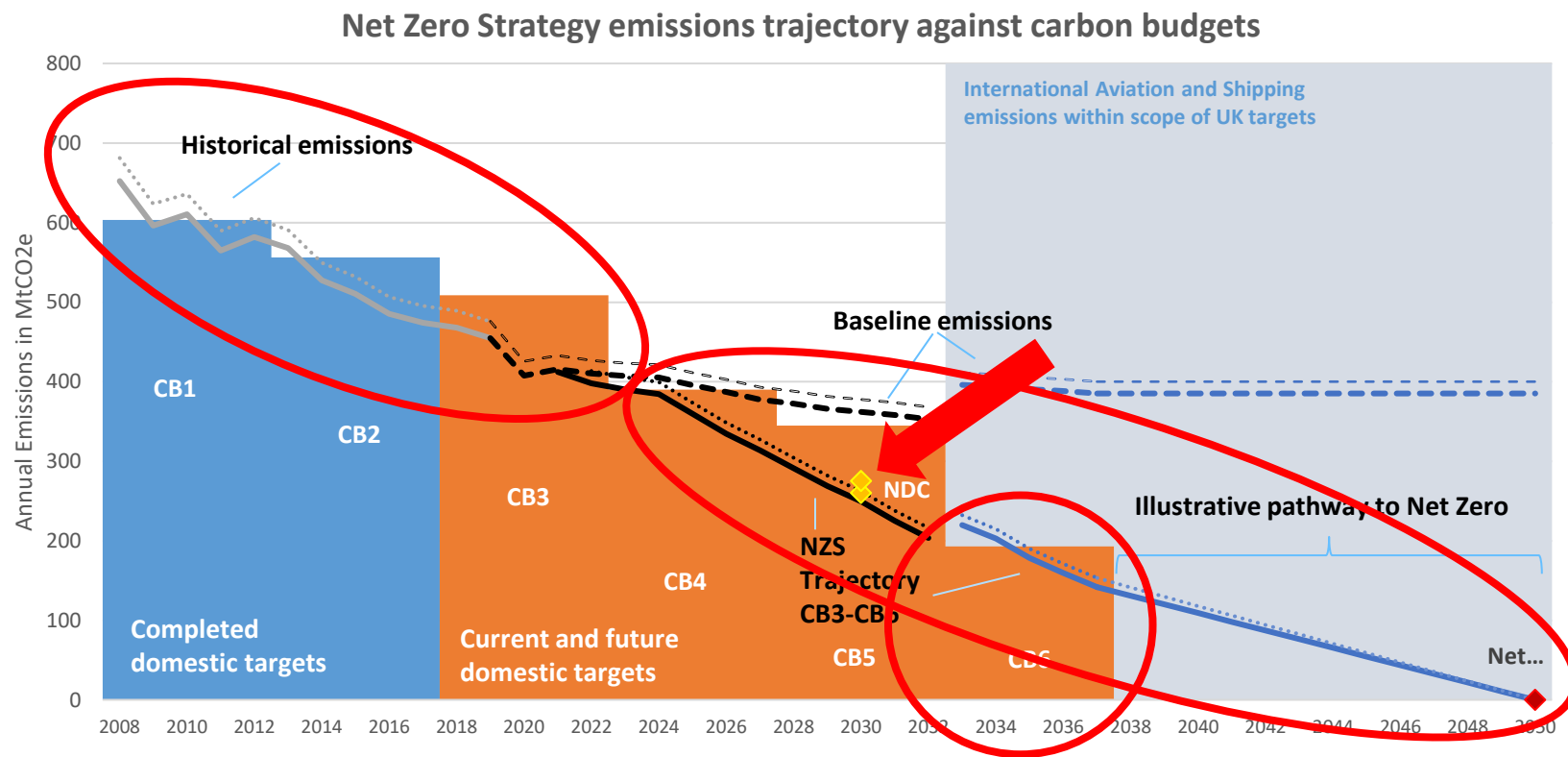
Requirement that we cap GHG emissions over **successive 5 year periods**.

Scrutiny

Established an independent **Climate Change Committee (CCC)**.

Cross Party Support

Beyond 2020, UK is committed to ambitious climate action



- Two Net Zero Strategy trajectories are shown for different Global Warming Potential (GWP) assumptions: 1) solid line = current (AR4) GWP and 2) dotted line = cautious AR5 with feedback GWP.
- GWP assumptions also impact NDC MtCO₂e equivalent as indicated by the two yellow diamonds representing low/high GWP assumptions
- Baseline reflects analysis for the Net Zero Strategy, reflecting 2019 inventory. 2037-2050 illustrative only.
- 2020-21 data slightly simplified for presentation.

Our economy-wide Net Zero Strategy sets out:

How we will transition to a **green and sustainable future**, helping businesses and consumers move to clean power, supporting hundreds of thousands of **well-paid jobs** and leveraging up to **£90 billion of private investment** by 2030.

What is in the strategy?



The vision for a net zero future



Our decarbonisation pathways to net zero by 2050



Policies and proposals to reduce emissions for each sector, building on recent sectoral strategies



Cross-cutting enablers to support the transition such as innovation, finance and governance

Headline sectoral commitments



Fully decarbonised **power sector** by 2035



Deliver **5 GW of hydrogen production** by 2030 whilst **halving emissions from oil and gas**



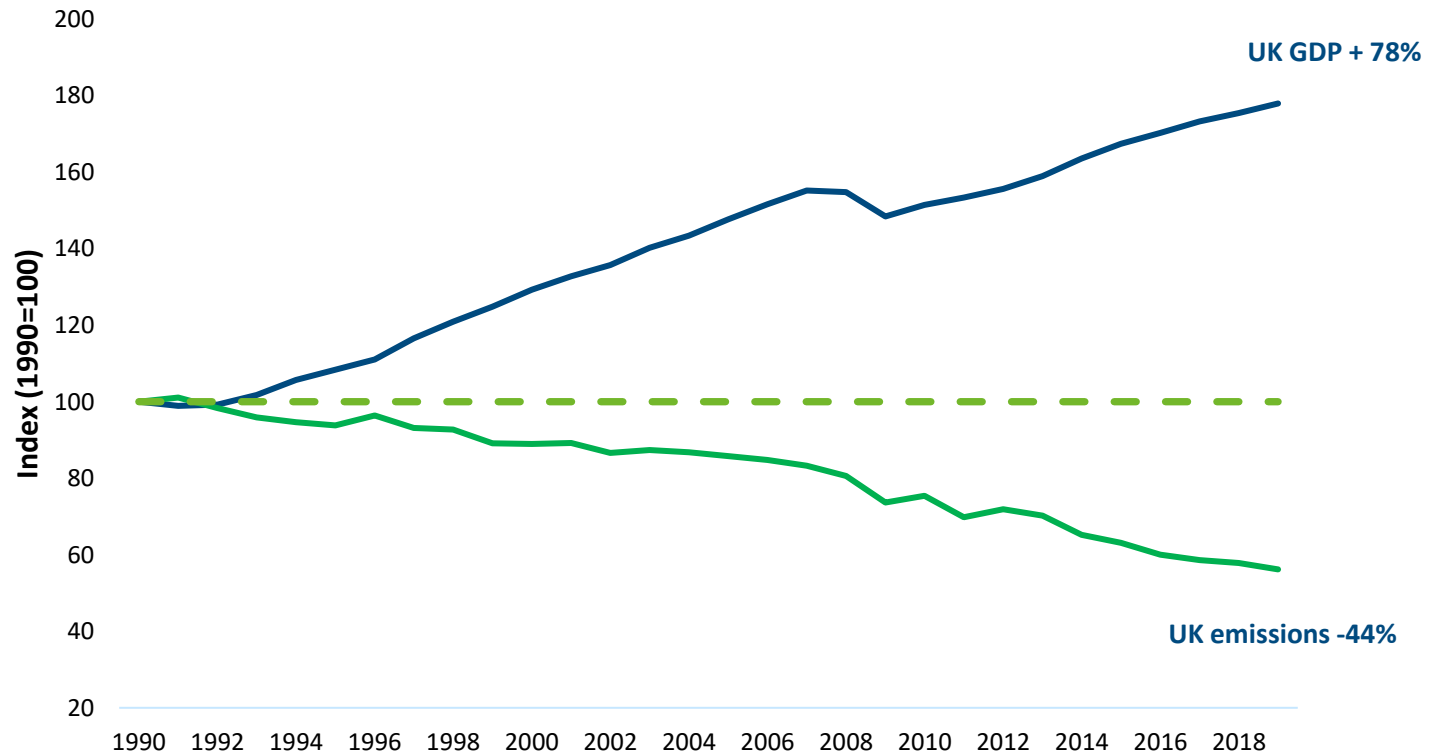
By 2035 all cars must be fully zero emissions capable. This will be supported by £620m for ZEV grants and EV infrastructure.

Kickstart zero emissions air travel.



Set us on a path to all new heating appliances in homes and workplaces from 2035 being low carbon by driving down the cost of **low carbon heating** technologies such as heat pumps for consumers.

The UK has a strong record in decarbonising whilst growing the economy



Source: World Bank, BEIS Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2019.

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The UK has experienced many successes over the years but there have also been challenges

Successes

- Waste emissions **decreased by 71%** between 1990 and 2019
- As of 2021, there are **175,000 fully zero emission vehicles** in the UK
- Fossil fuel generation at a record low with the share of coal free electricity generation in 2019 **increased by 97%**

Challenges

- Twin challenge of balancing **biodiversity loss and tackling climate change**
- Developing new technologies and bringing down costs to decarbonise sectors such as **industry and buildings**
- Harnessing **business ambition**

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International Assessment and Review process is an important part of climate action



Reporting brings together experts from across ministries



Guides reporting improvements



Enables learning from other Parties


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Thank you