



Department  
of Energy &  
Climate Change

# “Rules for Implementation”

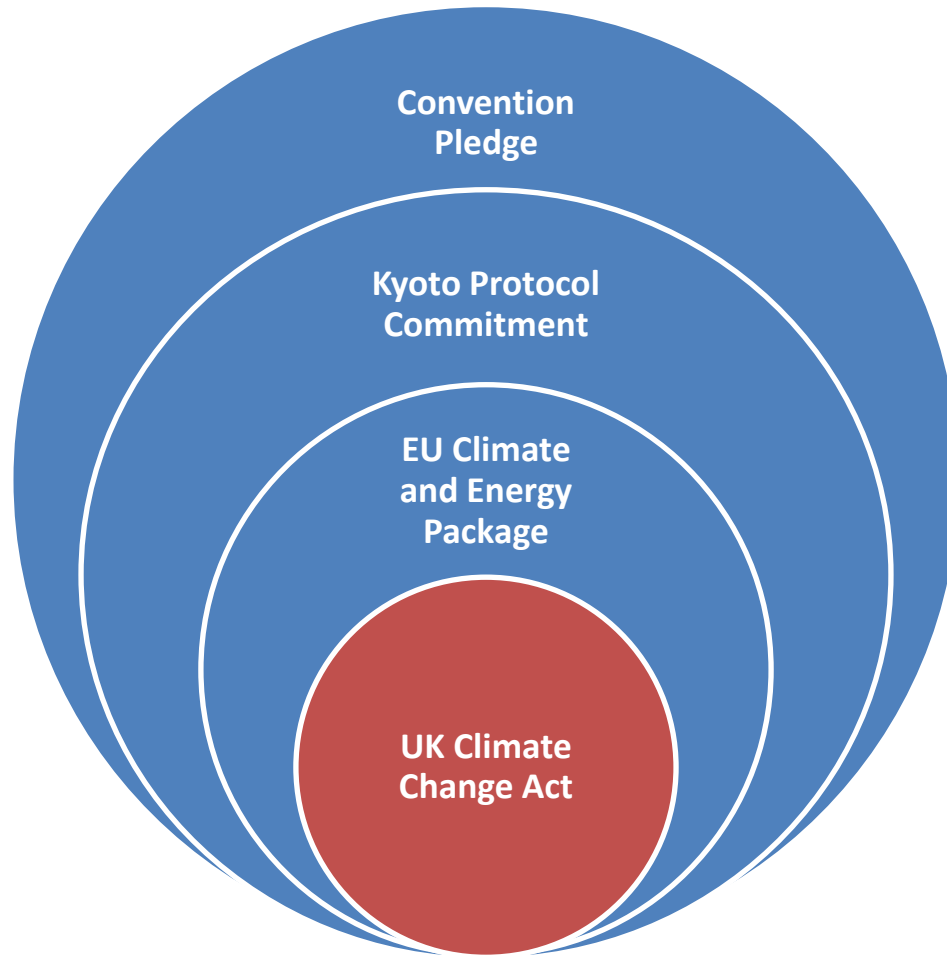
The legal and institutional setting in the United Kingdom

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MRV Partnership Summer School, 14/9/2015

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

- **World's first legally binding emission reduction target, and the most ambitious – 80% 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**
- **Established the requirement for a National Adaptation Plan**

# The carbon Budgets

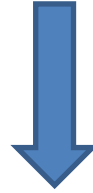
- **First three CBs were set in law in May 2009 and require emissions to be reduced by at least 34% below 1990 levels in 2020**
- **The fourth Carbon Budget requires emissions to be at a level equivalent to around 50% below 1990 levels by 2027.**
- **UK Government will set the fifth Carbon Budget (2028-2032) by June 2016.**
- **The carbon budget is economy-wide and covers emissions from the ETS.**

Budget	Carbon budget level	% reduction below base year
1 <sup>st</sup> Carbon Budget (2008-2012)	3,018 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	23%
2 <sup>nd</sup> Carbon Budget (2013-2017)	2,782 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	29%
3 <sup>rd</sup> Carbon Budget (2018-2022)	2,544 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	35% by 2020
4 <sup>th</sup> Carbon Budget (2023 – 2027)	1,950 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	50% by 2025

# The CCC (Climate Change Committee)

- **Expert, independent statutory public body**
- **The CCC assess how best can the UK achieve its emission reduction targets for 2020 and 2050**
- **It also assess progress towards meeting our carbon budgets**
- **Provides advice to the government**

# Carbon Budgets



**The Carbon Plan** (policies set by using a set of carbon values, and the 2050 calculator)

**Agriculture**



**Power**



**Industry**



**Buildings**



**Transport**



**Forestry**



# Conclusions – the UK experience

- Having a long term commitment enshrined in national law, and independently legally binding in addition to the international commitment:
  - helps to drive implementation forward
  - Creates certainty for investment
- A stretching domestic target that goes beyond the international commitment, but not at the cost of global ambition!
- Have a rigid “checks and balances” system in place
- Consultation and strong public participation
- Accountability





**KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
TRACK  
PROGRESS**