

**25 June 2020**

# Progress Report to Parliament 2020

**1. Introduction**

Chris Stark, Chief Executive, Committee on Climate Change

**2. Report welcome**

Darren Jones MP, Chair, BEIS Select Committee

**3. Overview of recommendations**

Lord Deben, Chairman, Committee on Climate Change

**4. Presentation of findings**

Chris Stark, Chief Executive, Committee on Climate Change

**5. Government response**

The Rt Hon George Eustice MP, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

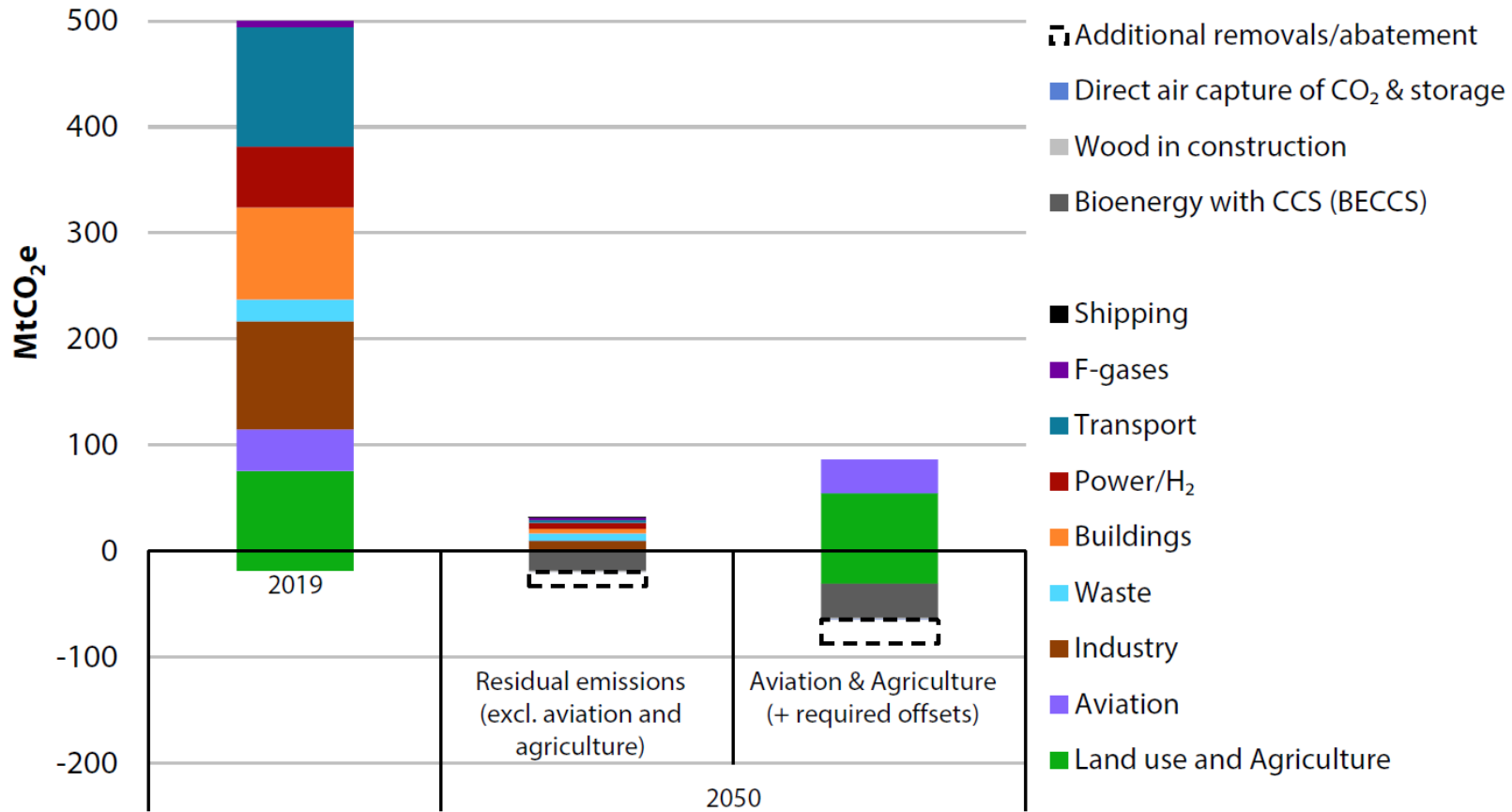
**6. Q&A**

Chaired by Jo Barrett, Head of Communications, Committee on Climate Change

---

# Finding certainty in the long-term priorities

## Implications of Net Zero



Source: CCC analysis

## **1. A review of the climate challenge after COVID-19**

Introduction setting out the new context for climate policy in the UK.

## **2. Progress since 2008**

Look back at progress reducing emissions globally and in the UK since 2008, including territorial and consumption accounting.

## **3. Lessons learned since 2008**

Look back at themes since the Climate Change Act was passed and how they can inform future policy.

## **4. Progress on emissions, indicators and policy in the last year**

Deep dive into developments of the last 12 months.

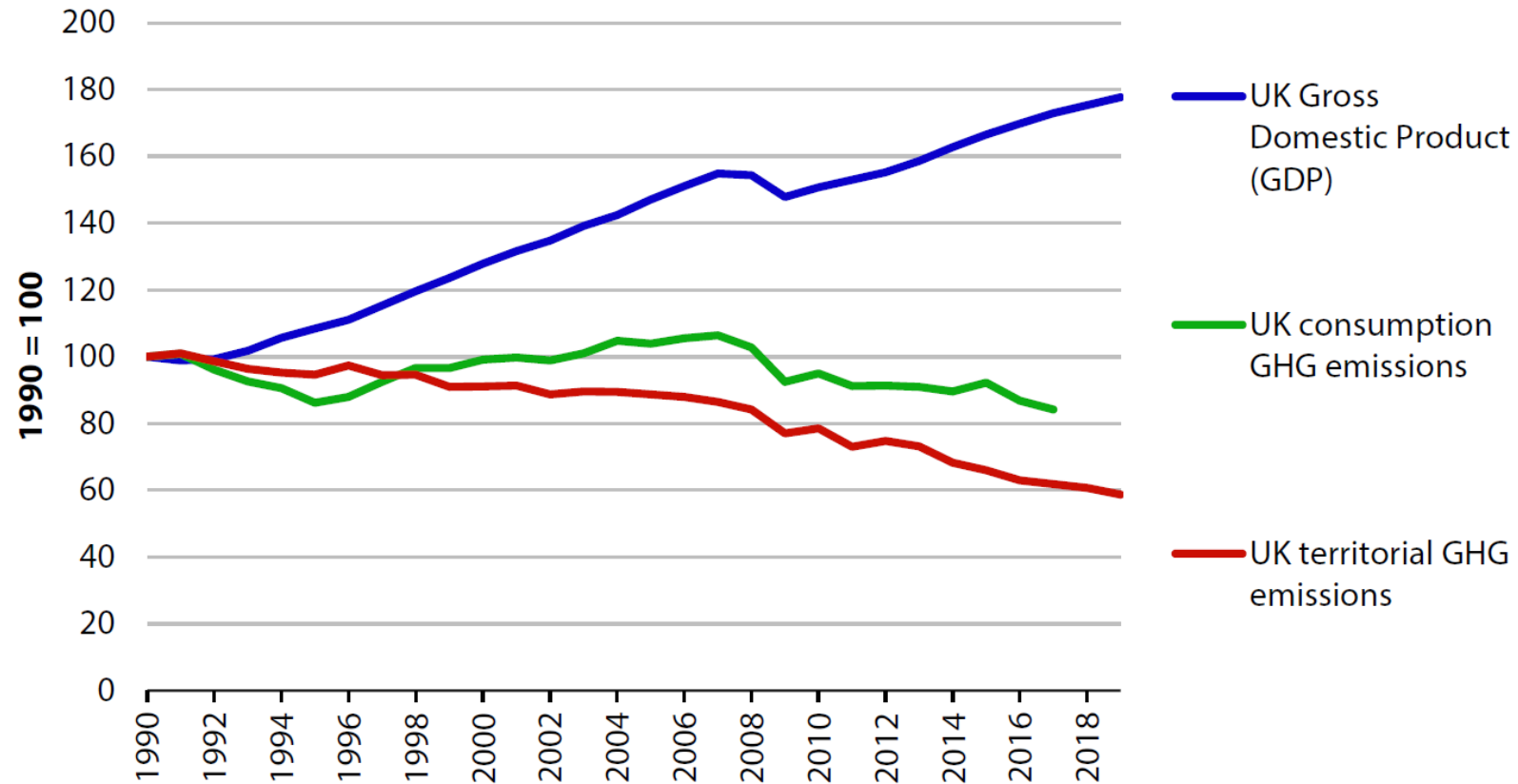
## **5. Planning a resilient recovery**

The role for climate policies in the economic recovery following the COVID-19 crisis.

## **6. What is needed now – UK climate policy**

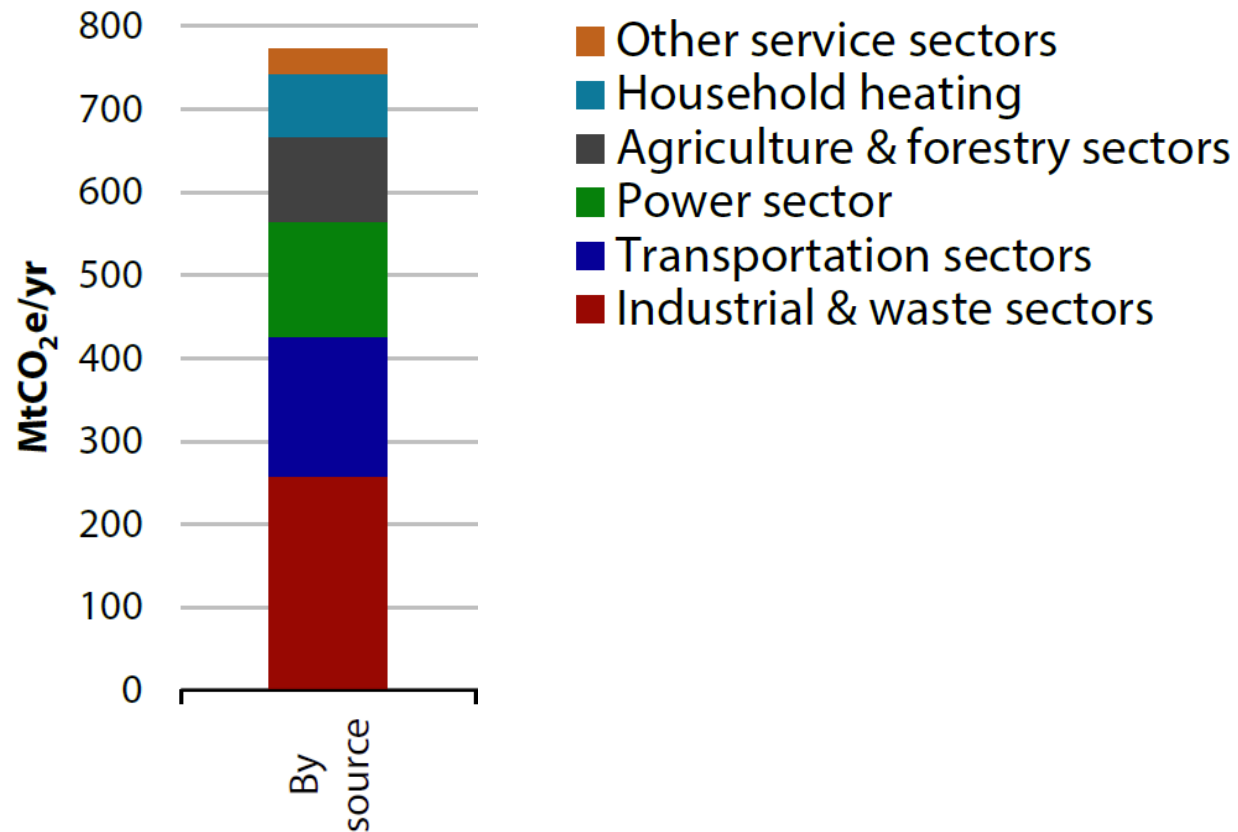
Climate policy priorities that need to be tackled across Government and beyond, especially in the coming year.

## Greenhouse gas emissions vs GDP over time



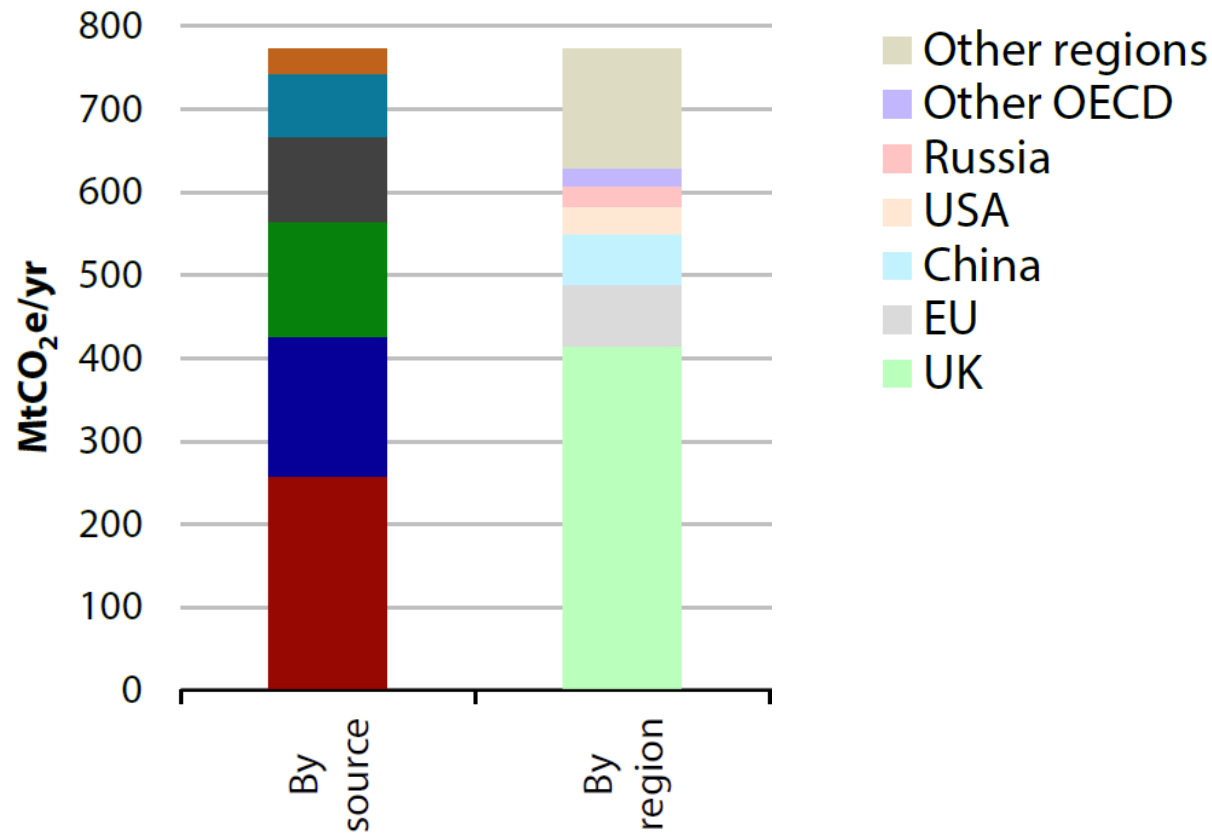
**Source:** BEIS (2020) 2019 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Provisional Figures; BEIS (2020) 2018 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Final Figures; ONS (2020) Gross Domestic Product: chained volume measures: Seasonally adjusted £m; Defra (2019) UK's carbon footprint; CCC analysis

## Decomposition of the UK's consumption emissions footprint in 2017



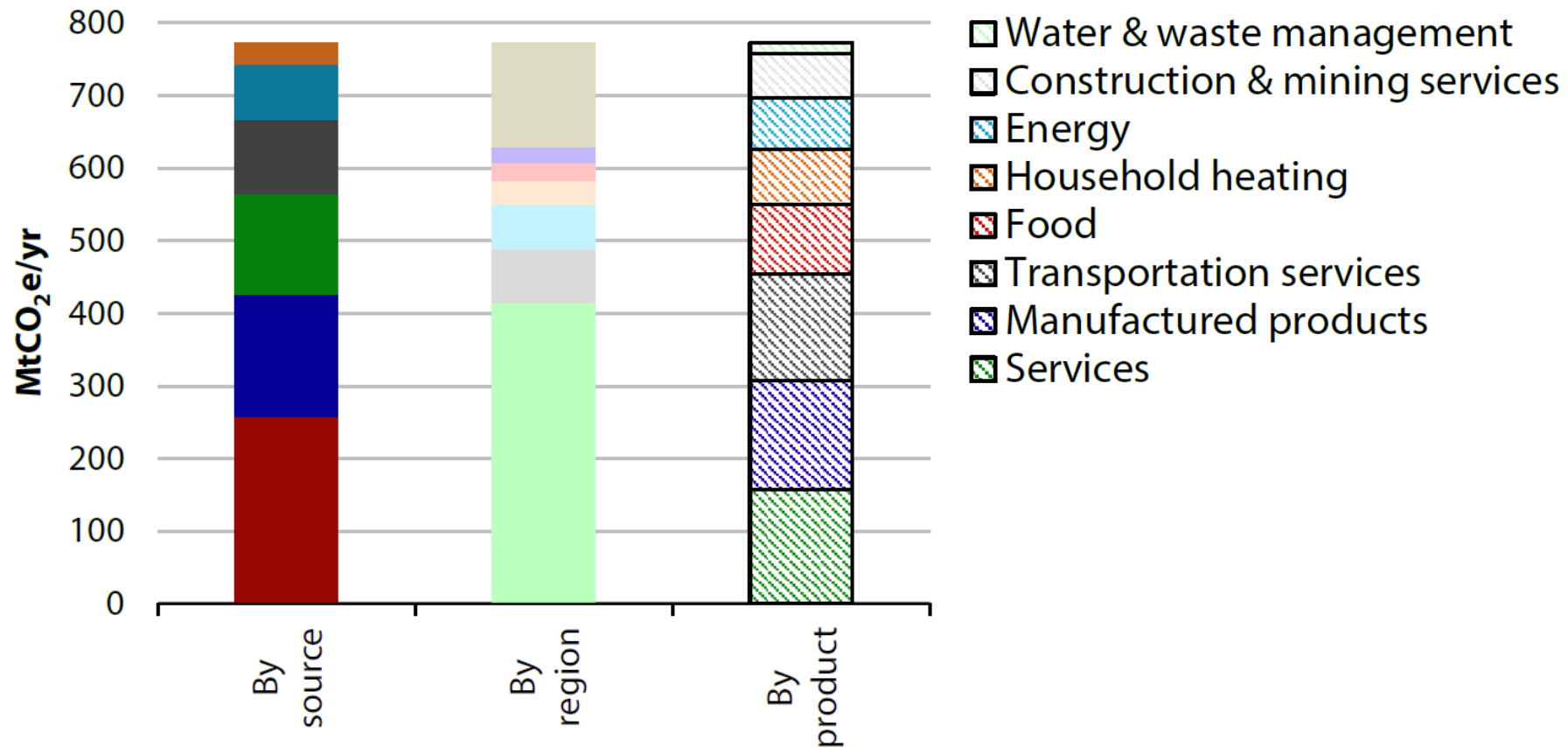
**Source:** Defra (2019) The UK's carbon footprint; CCC analysis

## Decomposition of the UK's consumption emissions footprint in 2017



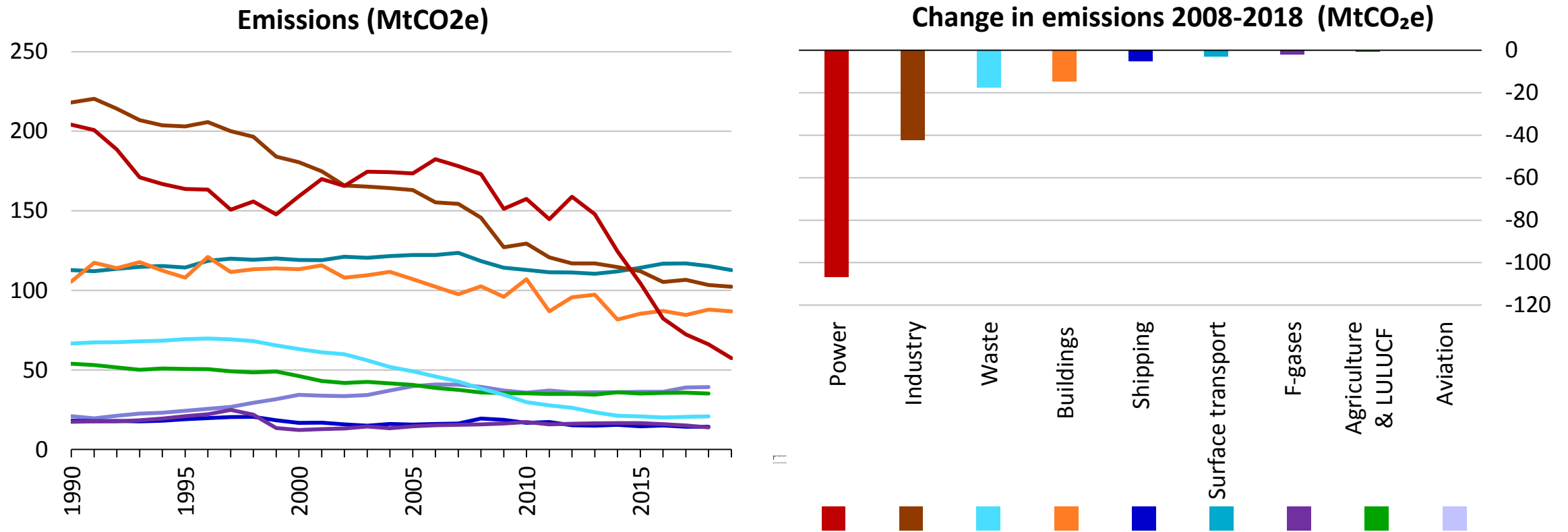
**Source:** Defra (2019) The UK's carbon footprint; CCC analysis

## Decomposition of the UK's consumption emissions footprint in 2017



**Source:** Defra (2019) The UK's carbon footprint; CCC analysis

## UK greenhouse gas emissions by sector 1990-2019



**Source:** BEIS (2020) 2019 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Provisional Figures; BEIS (2020) 2018 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Final Figures

## Cross-economy coordination

Net Zero as headline goal

Cabinet Committee set up

HMT Funding Review underway

UK ETS will reflect Net Zero

Climate Assembly

- Progressed
- In development
- Policy gap

## Sectoral policy

### Transport

≤2035 EV switch

Transport strategy in development

HGVs

### Industry

Some industry funds

CCS plans

No industry or Hydrogen strategies

### Buildings

Future Homes

Heat and Buildings strategy must transform heating

### Power

Offshore wind, onshore wind & solar

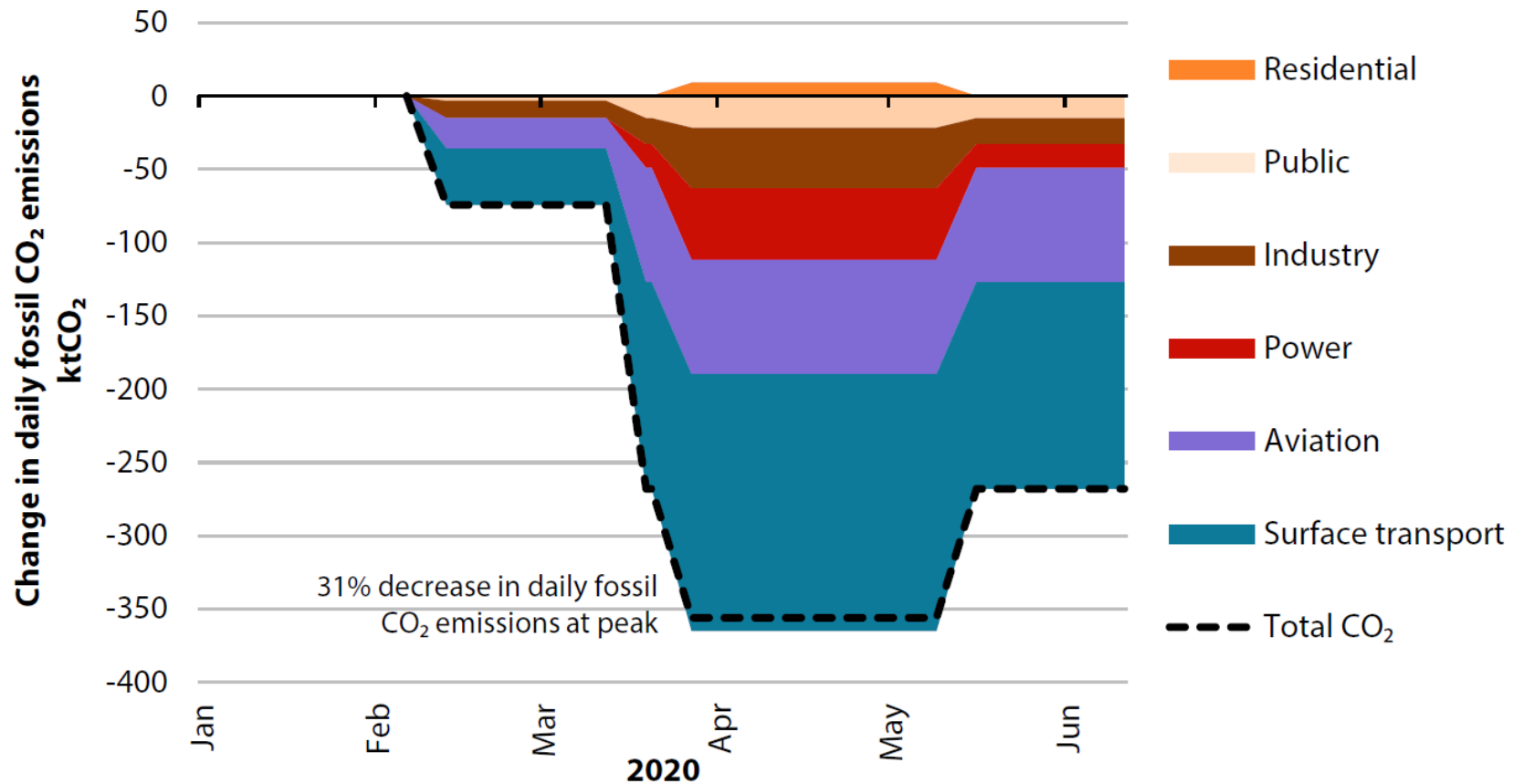
Flexibility for energy system

### Agriculture and land use change

Agriculture & Environment Bills in development

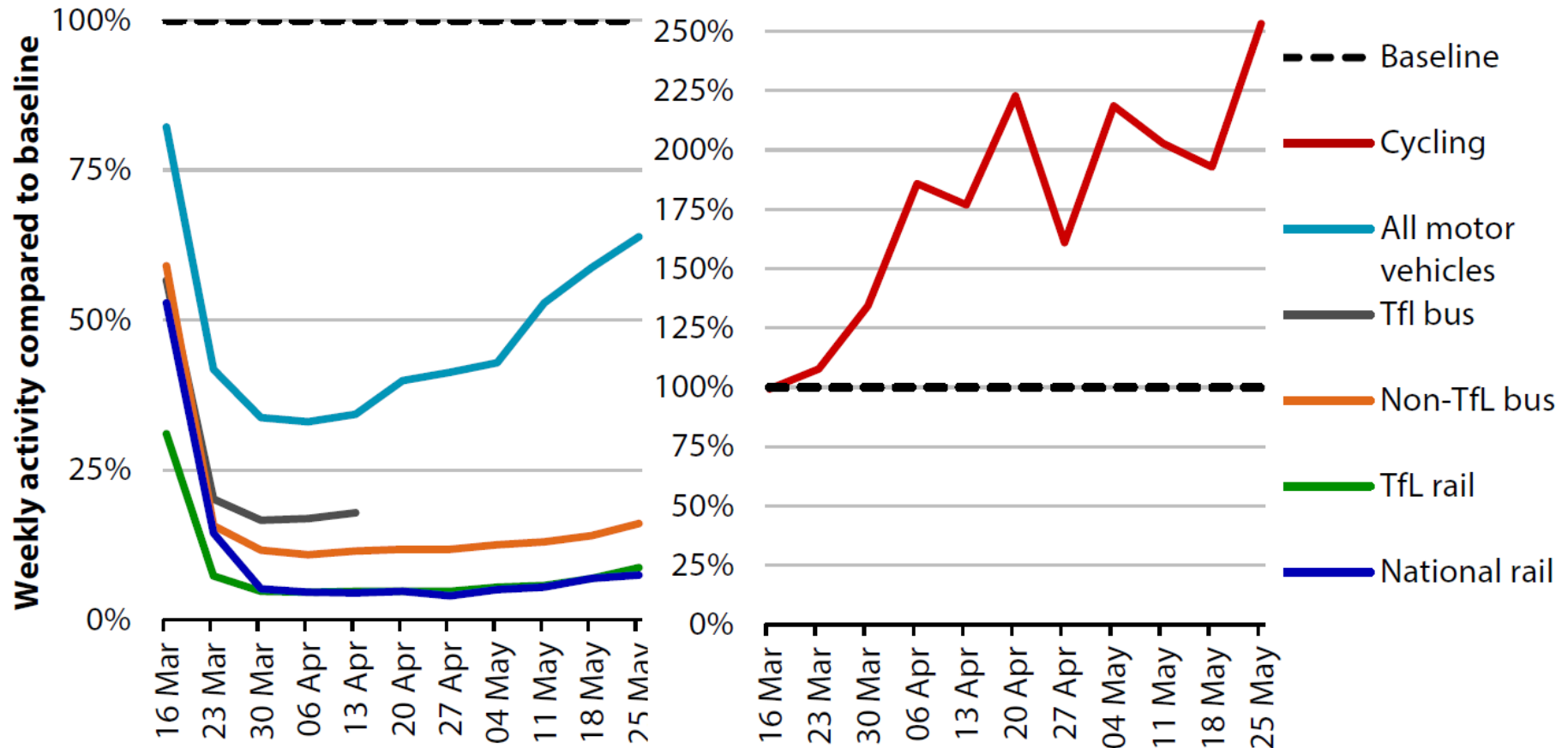
Funding for woodland & peat

## Change in daily Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



**Source:** Le Quéré, C. et al. (2020) Temporary reduction in daily global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions during the COVID-19 forced confinement.

## Changes in UK transport use in 2020



**Source:** COBR (2020) Datasets to accompany coronavirus press conference: 4 June 2020; CCC analysis.

## Six principles for a resilient recovery

### Letter to Prime Minister Boris Johnson Building a resilient recovery from the COVID-19 crisis

1. Use climate investments to support the economic recovery and jobs.
2. Lead a shift towards positive long-term behaviours.
3. Tackle the wider 'resilience deficit' on climate change.
4. Embed fairness as a core principle.
5. Ensure the recovery does not 'lock-in' greenhouse gas emissions or increased climate risk.
6. Strengthen incentives to reduce emissions when considering fiscal changes.

**Source:** CCC (May 2020)

## Infrastructure investment

- Housing retrofits; small business energy efficiency; district heating
- Local area energy plans & green building passports
- Electricity, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub> networks
- EV charging
- Flood defences
- Circular economy

## Supporting people

- Reskilling & Retraining
- Nature recovery
- Remote working & e.g. remote NHS
- Cycling and walking

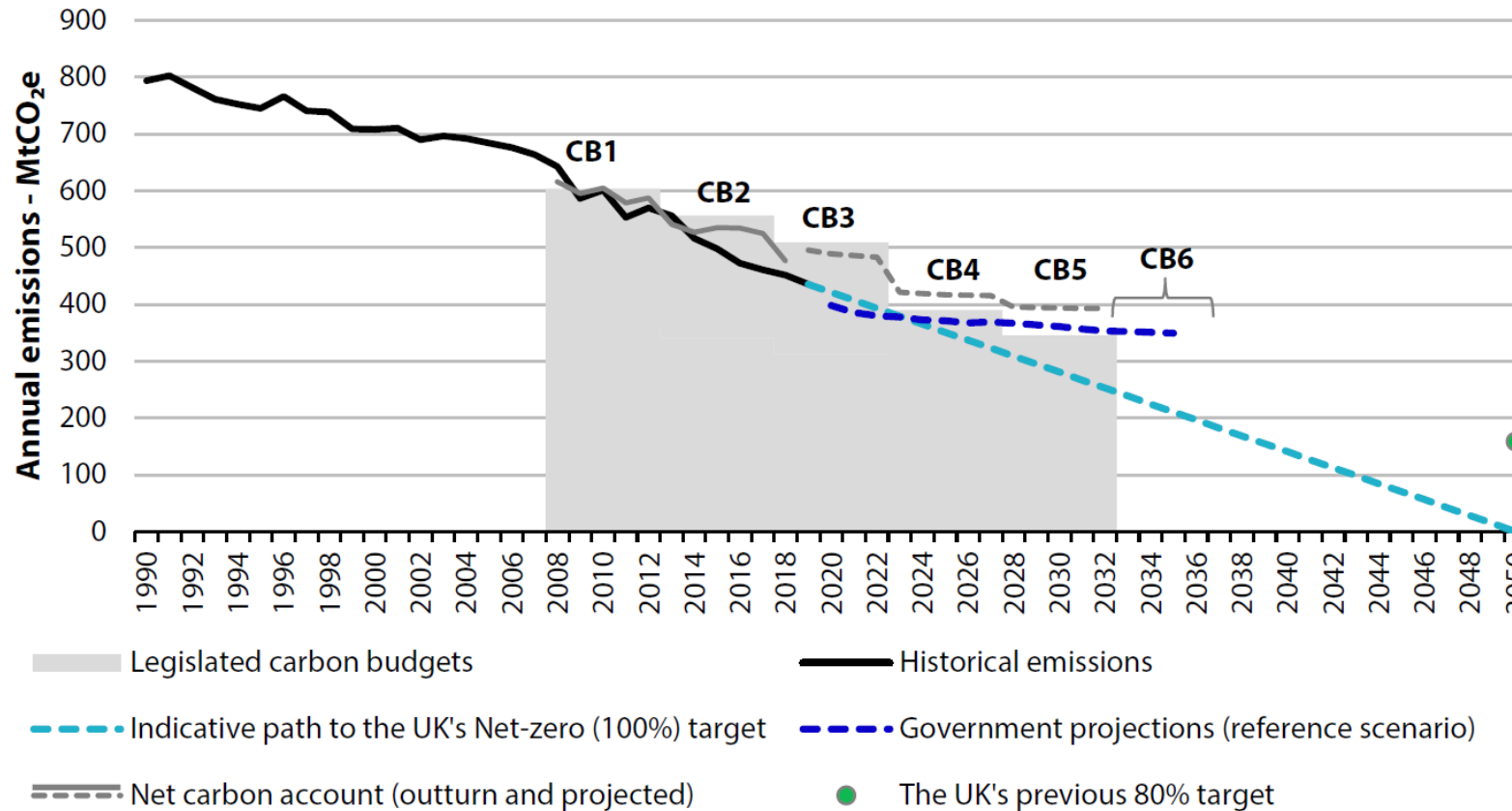
## Driving the pace of transition

- Carbon taxes
- ‘Green strings’ for bail-outs
- Science & Innovation
- Climate risk assessments

## Taking a global lead

- UK as UN lead on “Inclusive and sustainable recovery”

## Emissions pathways to carbon budgets and the Net Zero target



**Source:** CCC analysis based on BEIS (2019) Updated energy and emissions projections 2018, and BEIS (2020) Provisional UK greenhouse gas emissions national statistics 2019.

