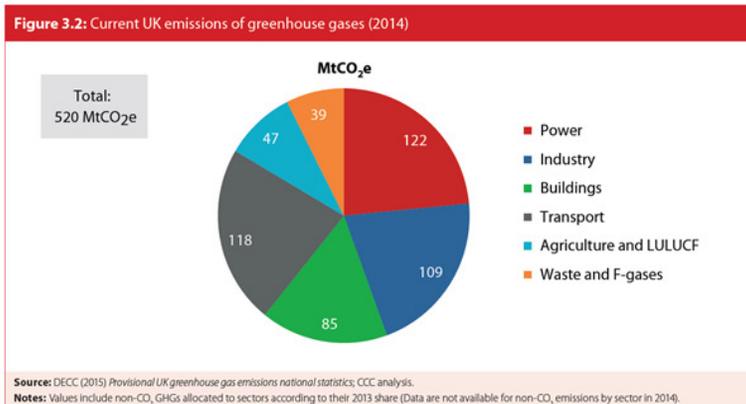


UK was the first country to pass its own Climate Change Act to cut emissions by 80% of 1990 levels by 2050

Under the Climate Change Act the UK Parliament set up the Independent Committee on Climate Change consisting of top academics and experts to advise and monitor the government.

including Professor Lord Krebs formerly Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, Paul Johnson formerly director of the Institute for Fiscal Studies and Dame Julia King who held senior posts at Rolls Royce

Present UK Emissions



As part of the UK's Climate Change Act the UK Parliament passed the fifth carbon budget in July 2016 to cut emissions by 57% by 2032

By the 2030s ;

- Around 1 in 7 UK homes are heated using low-carbon sources of energy,
- The majority of new cars and vans bought in the UK are fully or partially electric,
- The UK is largely powered by low-carbon sources of electricity, delivering power with emissions of below 100 grammes of CO₂ per kilowatt-hour (compared to 450g today)..
- Insulation is installed in nearly all UK homes where it is cost-effective, reducing the cost of energy to households.

Climate Change Risks for the UK ; flooding and heatwaves; Report July 2016

the recent episodes of severe and sustained rainfall are consistent with climate change projections

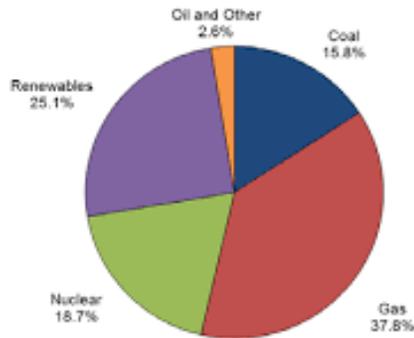
Changes to the UK climate are likely to include periods of too much or too little water, increasing average and extreme temperatures, and sea level rise. Risk of shortages in the public water supply, and water for agriculture, energy generation and industry, with impacts on freshwater ecology. Risks of new and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals.



What the UK needs to do

As part of the UK's Climate Change Act the UK Parliament passed the fifth carbon budget in July 2016 to cut emissions by 57% by 2032. This means that nearly all electricity has to be low carbon by 2030 whereas now only 25.1% is renewables.

Q1 2016 Electricity supply 2016



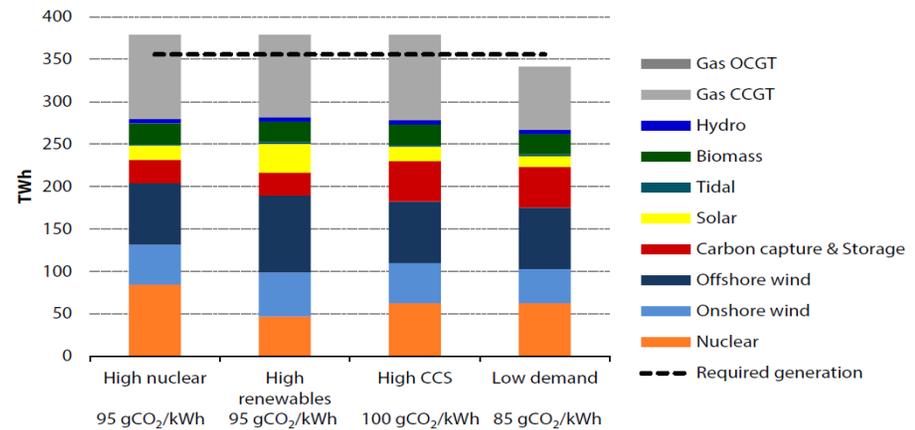
Renewables 25.1%

Onshore wind 6.9% 6.4TWh
 Offshore wind 5.6% 5.1TWh
 Biomass 8.9% 5.6 TWh
 Hydro 2.2% 2 TWh
 Solar PV 1.4% 1.3TWh

Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES) 2016

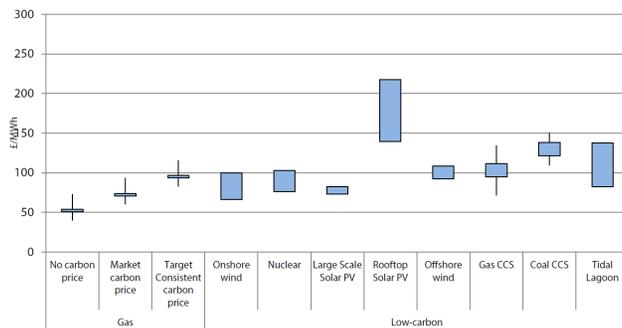
Electricity supply scenarios for 2030

a big increase in onshore and offshore wind .



Committee on Climate Change; Fifth Carbon Budget

Costs of renewable energy ; Onshore wind is the cheapest



Committee on Climate Change; Fifth Carbon Budget

Rhian Kelly, CBI Business Environment Director, said July 2016

“Onshore wind now meets over 5% of the UK’s energy needs, saving almost 15 million tonnes of carbon each year. Not only is it already the cheapest form of low-carbon generation, but many take the view that it will be the cheapest form of energy overall by 2020.”