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Climate Change and the Future of the American
West: Exploring the Legal and Policy
Dimensions (Summer Conference, June 7-9)

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SLIDES: UK Climate Policy

James Reilly

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Prime Minister Tony Blair

- “The fact is we need a framework, internationally agreed, through which the developing nations can grow, the wealthy nations maintain their standard of living, and the environment be protected from disaster. And this is not a long-term issue -- although its consequences, of course, are long-term. It is here and now. “

(Georgetown University Speech, 26 May, 2006)

(1) UK CLIMATE POLICY CONTEXT:

**Necessary, Achievable,
Affordable**



UK CLIMATE POLICY: ACTION TO DATE



2003 White Paper - 4 Key Energy Policy Objectives

Security

To maintain reliability of energy supplies

Environment

To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.

Competitiveness

To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity.

Social

Ensure that every UK home is adequately and affordably heated

Review of Energy White Paper underway, to be completed by early Summer 2006

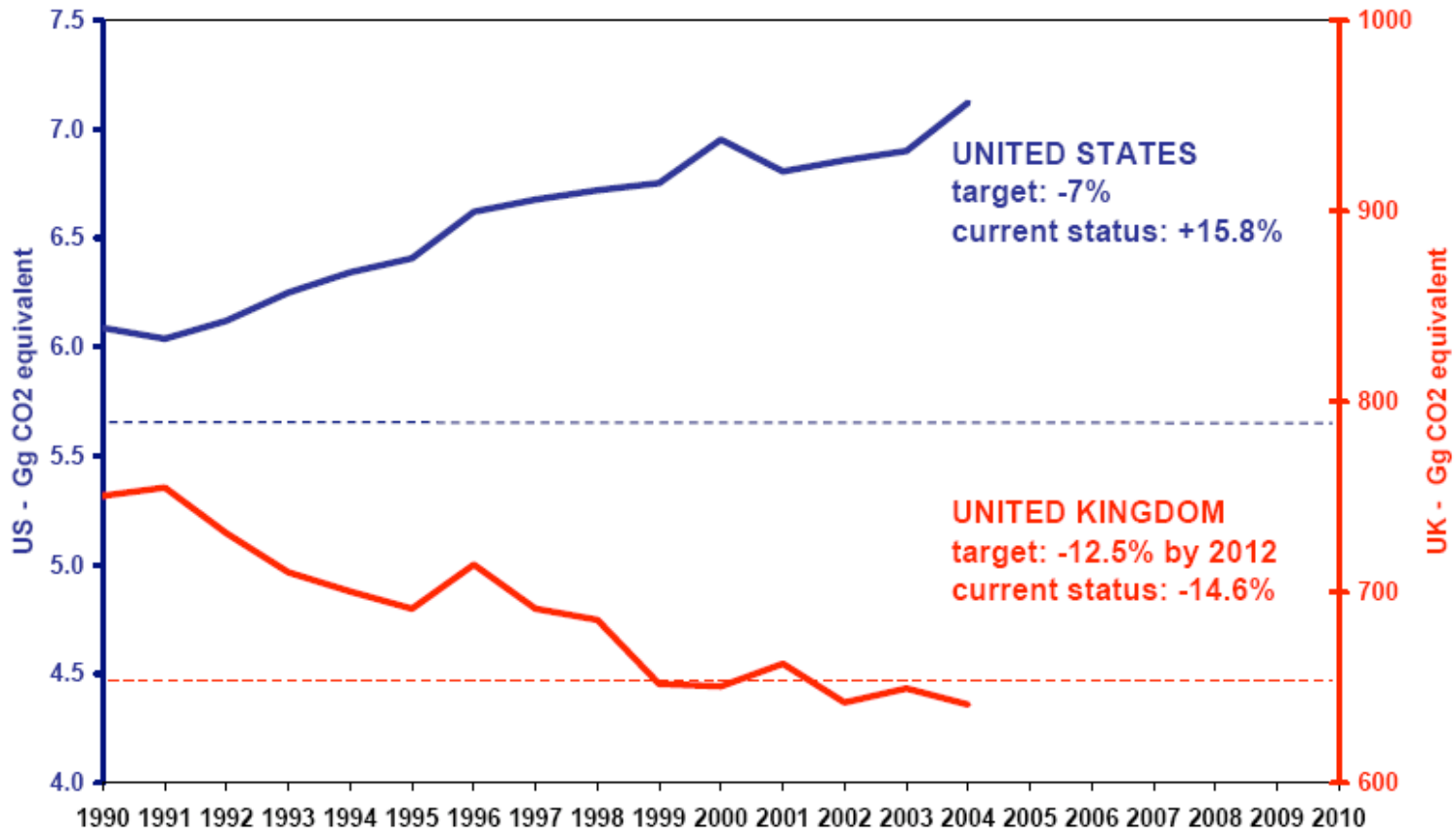
2003 UK targets and goals

- Kyoto: Emissions basket 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-201
- Domestic: CO2 emissions 20% below 1990 levels by 2010
- Long term: CO2 emissions 60% below 1990 levels by 2050

UK on Track to Meet Kyoto Target

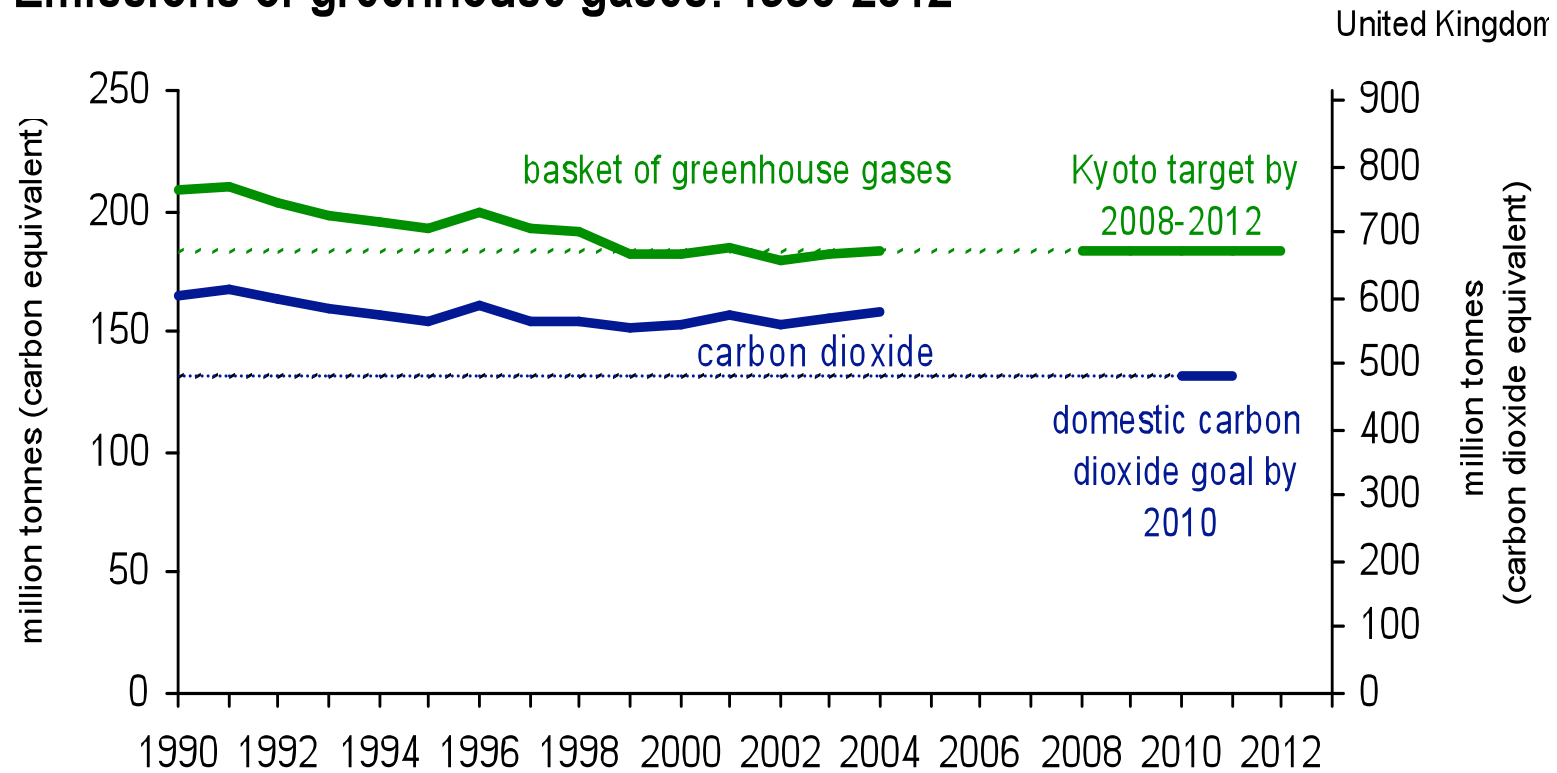
GHG Emissions Relative to Kyoto Baseline

(source: UNFCCC)



UK on Track to Meet Kyoto Target

Emissions of greenhouse gases: 1990-2012



Note: Estimates for 2004 are provisional

Source: netcen

Emissions Trading

EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)

- UK Emissions Trading
 - UK Emissions Trading Scheme (April 2002)
- EU Trading Scheme (2005)
 - Phase 1 (2005-2007)
 - Member States set cap, distribute allowances to covered facilities
 - Energy Activities, Metals, Mining, Pulp & Paper
 - Robust, Volatile Market in the first year. Range from 6-30 € / tonne
 - Trades established with Chicago Climate Exchange
 - Global Market worth > 5€ billion in 2005
 - Phase 2 under development (2008 - 2012)

(2) G8 and International Action



UK G8 AIMS: CLIMATE CHANGE

“First, to set a direction of travel...whilst we continue to analyse science....we are united in moving in the direction of greenhouse gas reductions

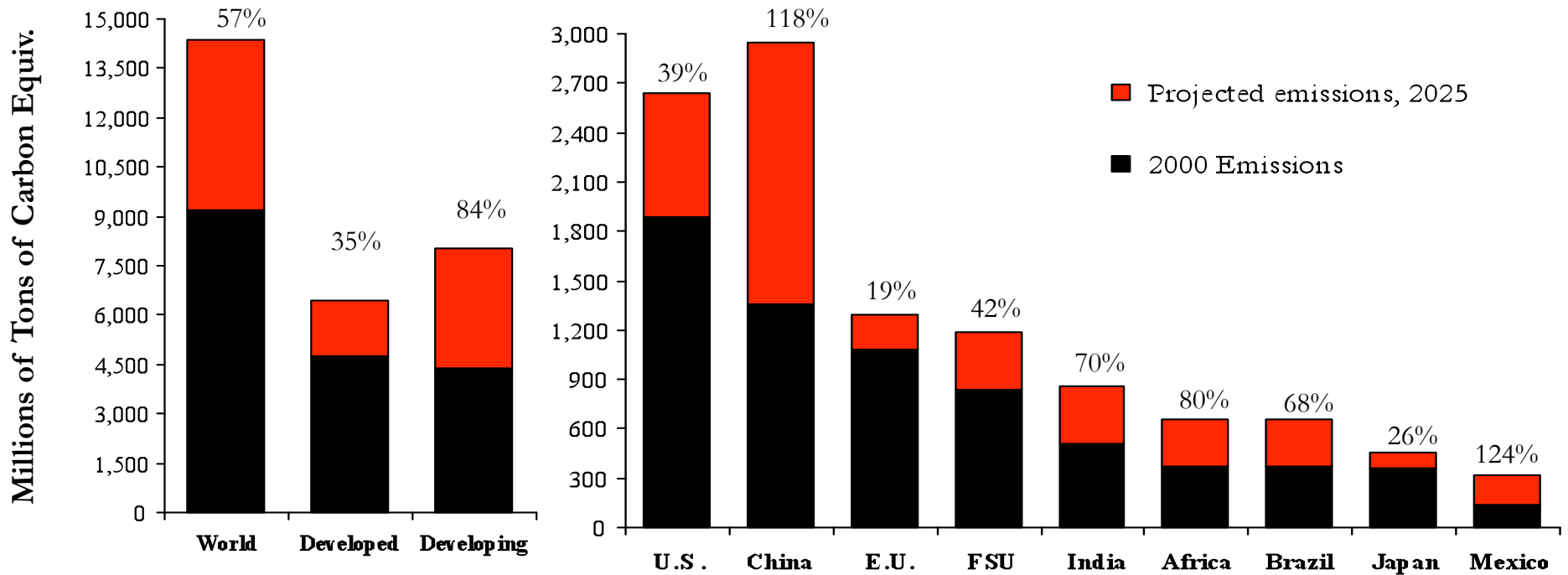
Secondly, ...to develop a package of practical measures, largely focussed on technology, to cut emissions

Thirdly, to work in partnership with the rapidly developing economies..to find a way for them to grow and develop as low carbon economies..a fresh injection of political will and a new global consensus”

Tony Blair, Davos, January 2005



The importance of international collaboration: Projections of Future GHG Emissions



Source: WRI, CAIT

Pre-Gleneagles Successes: Science - Exeter and Beyond

- **Scientific Conference, 1-3 February 2005, Hadley Centre in Exeter.**
- **Statement by Eleven National Academies of Science (G8 plus China, Brazil, India), 7 June 2005**
 - *“it is likely that most of the warming in recent decades can be attributed to human activity”*
 - *“the scientific understanding of climate change is now sufficiently clear to justify nations taking prompt action. It is vital that all nations identify cost-effective steps that they can take now, to contribute to substantial and long-term reduction in net global greenhouse gas emissions”*
 - *“a lack of full scientific uncertainty about some aspects of climate change is not a reason for delaying an immediate response”*



GLENEAGLES: What the Leaders Agreed

- **Climate Change is indeed a problem, with human activity contributing to it.**
- **It must be tackled with urgency.**
- **To act, we have to slow down, stop and in time reverse greenhouse gas emissions. Gleneagles adopted an action plan to exploit cleaner technologies which meet our energy needs and safeguard the climate, including measures to develop technologies such as bioenergy and cleaner coal, to promote energy efficiency, and to finance investment in clean technologies in emerging economies.**



GLENEAGLES: What the Leaders Agreed

- **Fourth, we put in place a new Dialogue involving the G8, the emerging economies and the key international institutions to create a pathway to a post Kyoto agreement, so that when Kyoto expires after 2012, the world can act with unity.**



GLENEAGLES: What the Leaders Said

Agreement on need for urgent action:

- *“Climate change is a serious and long-term challenge that has the potential to affect every part of the globe. We know that increased need and use of energy from fossil fuels, and other human activities, contribute in large part to increases in greenhouse gases associated with the warming of our Earth's surface.”*
- *“We will act with resolve and urgency now to meet our shared and multiple objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions...”*

Agreement that UNFCCC is the right place for discussion of international climate change framework

- *“...We acknowledge that the UNFCCC is the appropriate forum for negotiating future action on climate change. Those of us who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol welcome its entry into force and will work to make it a success.”*



GLENEAGLES: The Plan of Action and Dialogue

Plan of Action agreed measures on:

- **Transforming the way we use energy (energy efficient buildings, appliances, transport, aviation and industry)**
- **Powering a Cleaner Future (cleaner fossil fuels, renewable energy, electricity grids)**
- **Promoting Research and Development**
- **Financing the transition to cleaner energy**
- **Managing the impact of climate change**



GLENEAGLES: The Plan of Action and Dialogue

The Dialogue "on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development", separate but complementary to UNFCCC process:

- **commits to "address the strategic challenge of transforming our energy systems...monitor implementation of the commitments made...and share best practice".**
- **It will include the developing country participants involved at the Summit (China, India, Brazil, South Africa and Mexico)**
- **First meeting held on November 1, 2005**



Gleneagles Dialogue

WHO?

- **Includes Energy and Environment Ministers from 20 countries**
G8, Brazil, India, China, Mexico, South Africa, Australia,
Indonesia, Nigeria
Poland, South Korea, Spain
- **World Bank**
- **International Energy Agency,**
- **UNFCCC**
- **Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)**
- **Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum**



Gleneagles Dialogue: Strategic Challenges

- **Exploring energy demand, supply, alternatives**
- **Deploying Low Carbon Technologies in developed and developing countries**
- **Promoting wider access to clean technologies**
- **Considering how climate risk can be mainstreamed into sustainable development**



Gleneagles Dialogue Update on Plan of Action

- **Deployment of clean technologies, including renewables and CCS to slow, peak, and decline global emissions**
- **World Bank to encourage investment in low carbon technologies**
- **New Model for cooperation**
- **Action on adaptation**



NEXT STEPS

- **UN COP12/MOP 2**
- **G8 Dialogue continues in Mexico 2006**
- **Russian G8 Presidency**
- **World Bank Meetings**



UK-India Cooperation on Clean Energy Technology



- **Joint Study on Clean Energy Technology**
- **Identify policy, regulatory, financial barriers**
- **Stimulate Innovation**
- **Include Developed and Developing Countries**



EU-China Partnership on Climate Change: Near Zero Emissions Coal (nZEC)



- **China's CO2 emissions forecast to double by 2030**
- **Partnership will enhance practical cooperation on the development, deployment and transfer of low carbon technology in the following areas:**
 - i. energy efficiency, conservation, and new and renewable energy**
 - ii. clean coal**
 - iii. methane recovery and use**
 - iv. carbon capture and storage**
 - v. hydrogen and fuel cells**
 - vi. power generation and transmission**
- **£3.5 Million UK funding**

UK CLIMATE POLICY: INTO THE FUTURE



UK ACTION 2006 AND BEYOND

- **Climate Change Policy Review**
- **Stern Review - Economics of Climate Change**
- **Energy Review**
- **Phase 2, ETS**
- **Continued Gleneagles Dialogue**

Conclusion

- Urgent problem
- Legally binding, long term, international framework is required to move forward
- UK leadership and experience valuable

Further details...

www.defra.gov.uk/environment/energy/index.htm

<http://defraweb/environment/climatechange/index.htm>

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/sepn/index.shtml

www.g8.gov.uk

www.britainusa.org