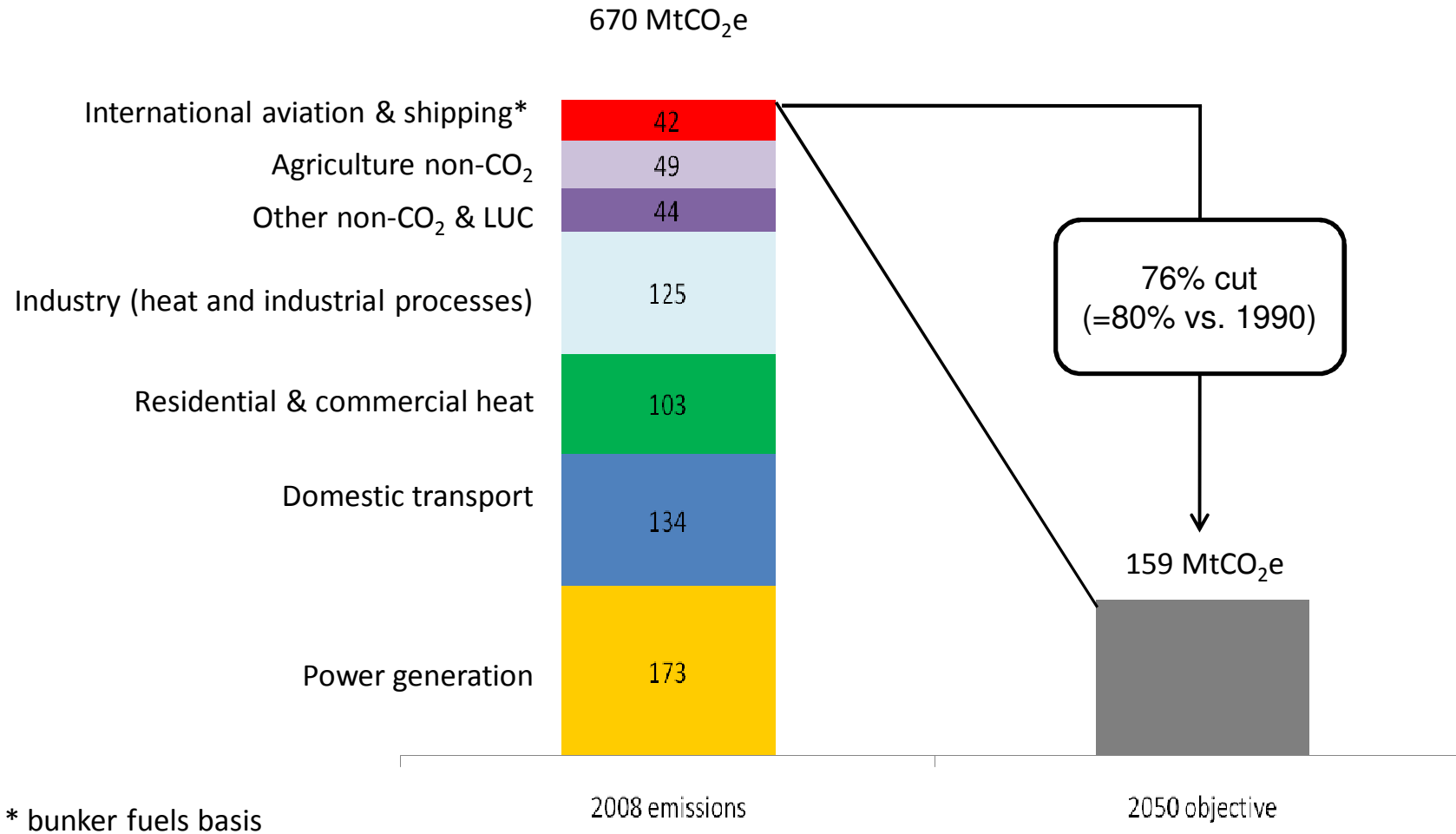


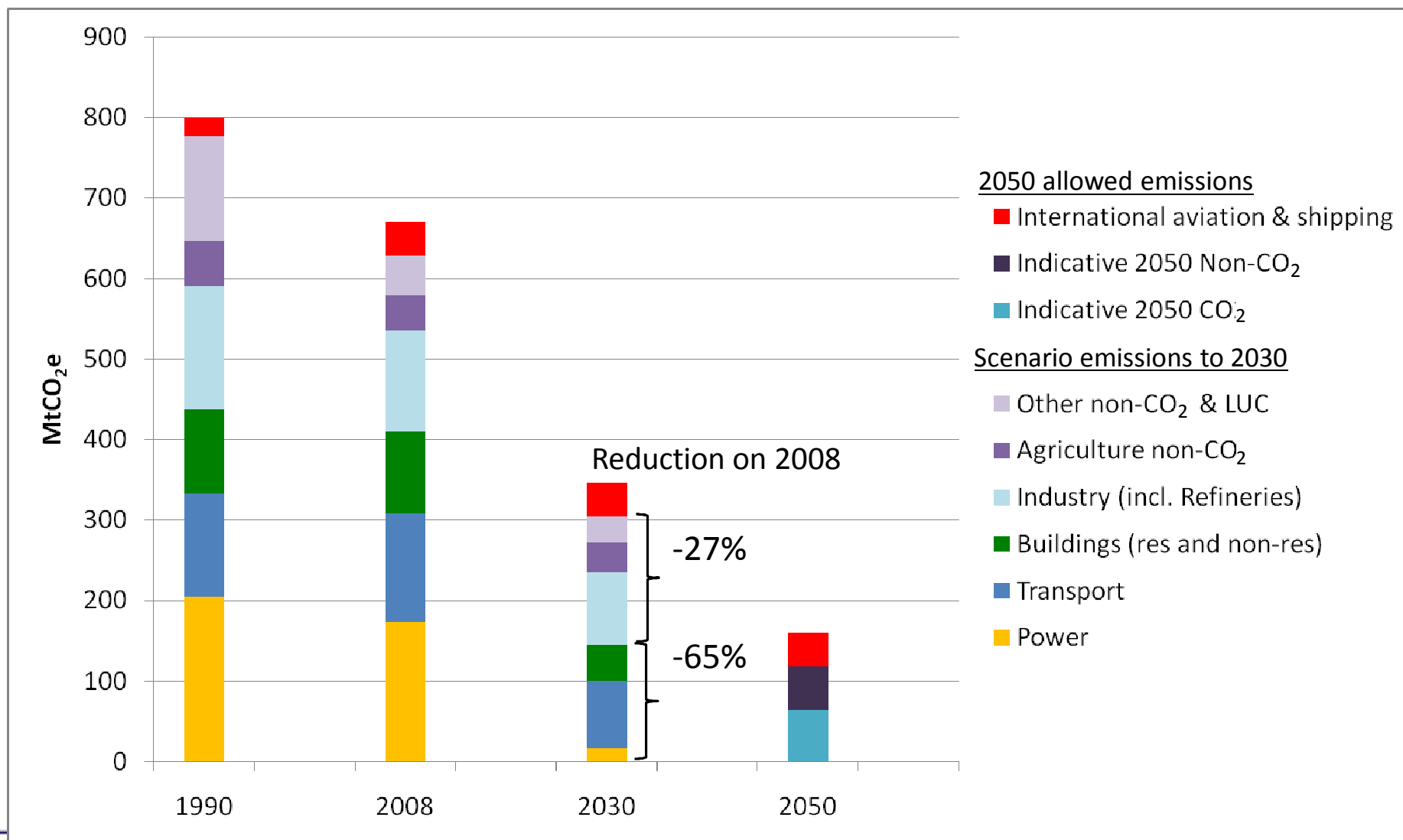
Challenges and opportunities in meeting carbon budgets

www.theccc.org.uk

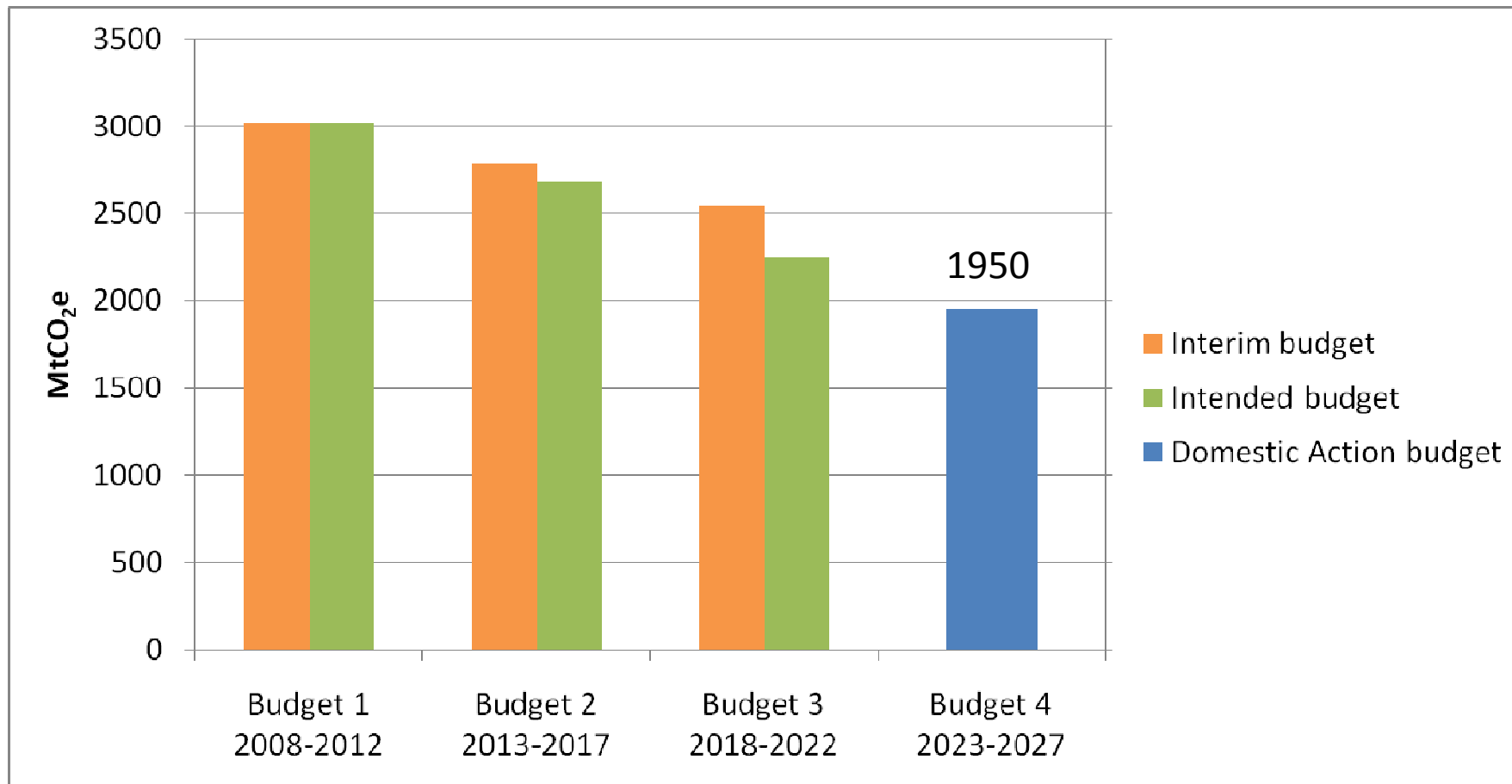
The UK's 2050 target



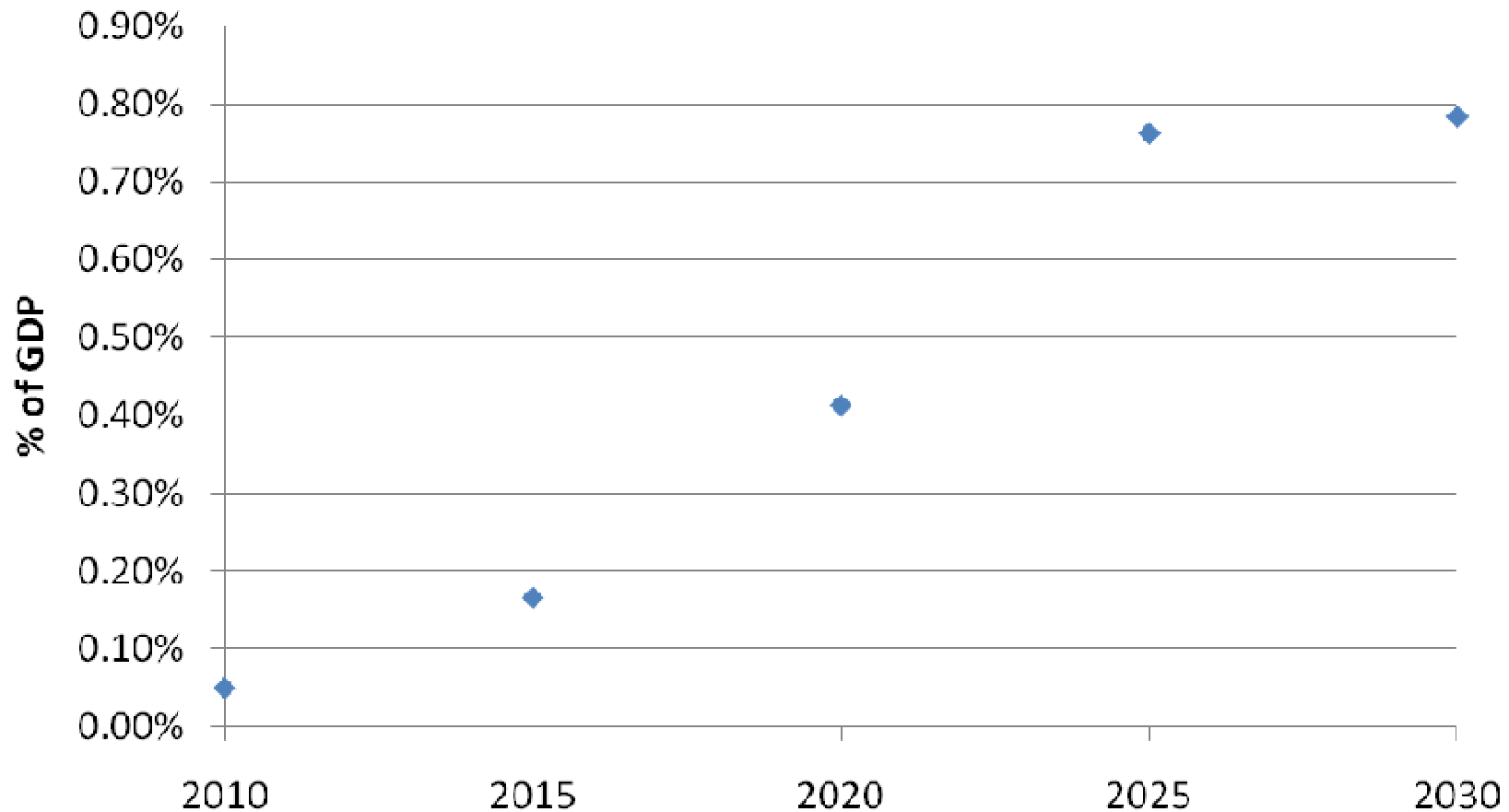
We have developed a feasible and cost-effective planning scenario for 2030 that is compatible with the 2050 target



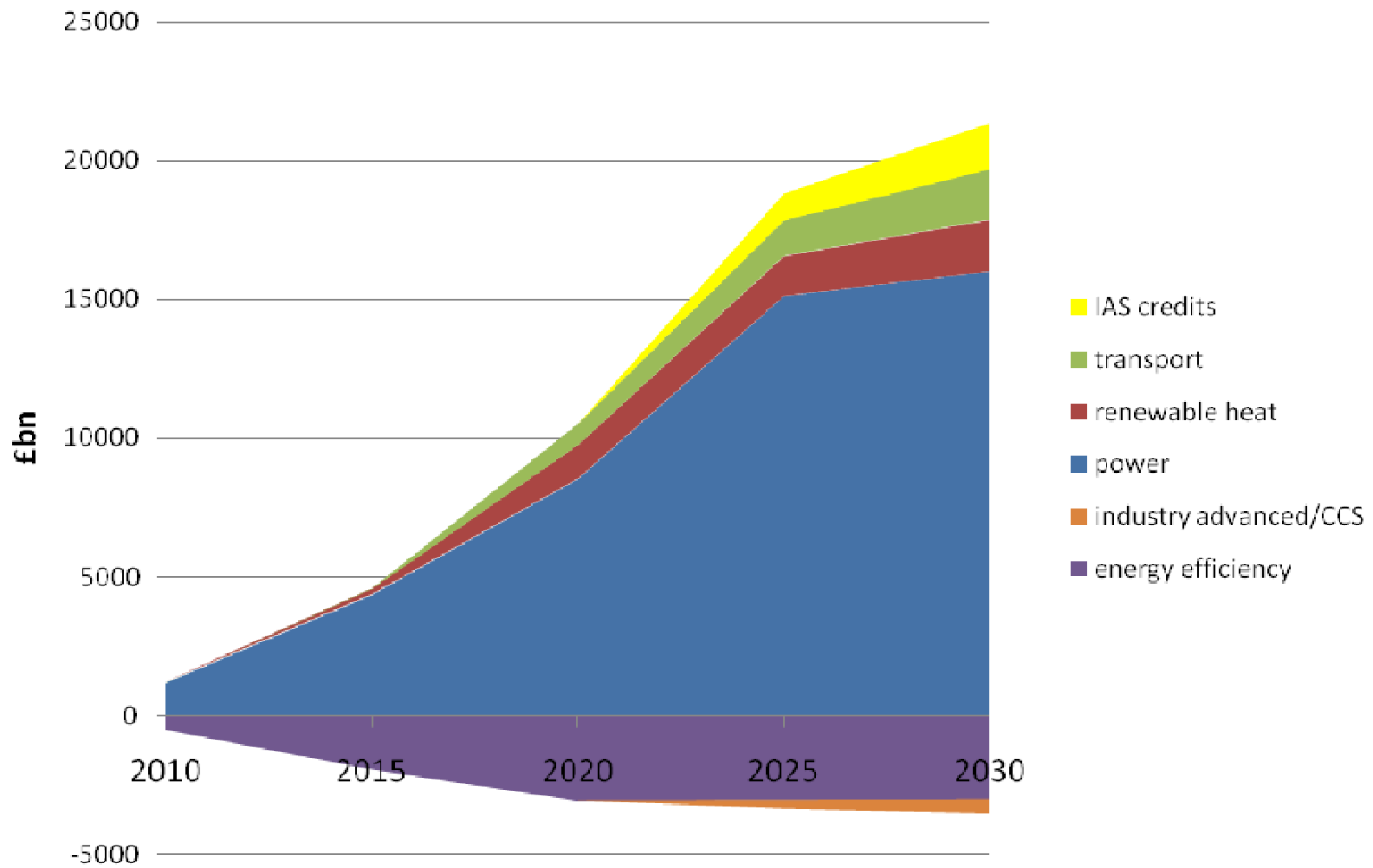
Interim, Intended and Domestic Action budgets



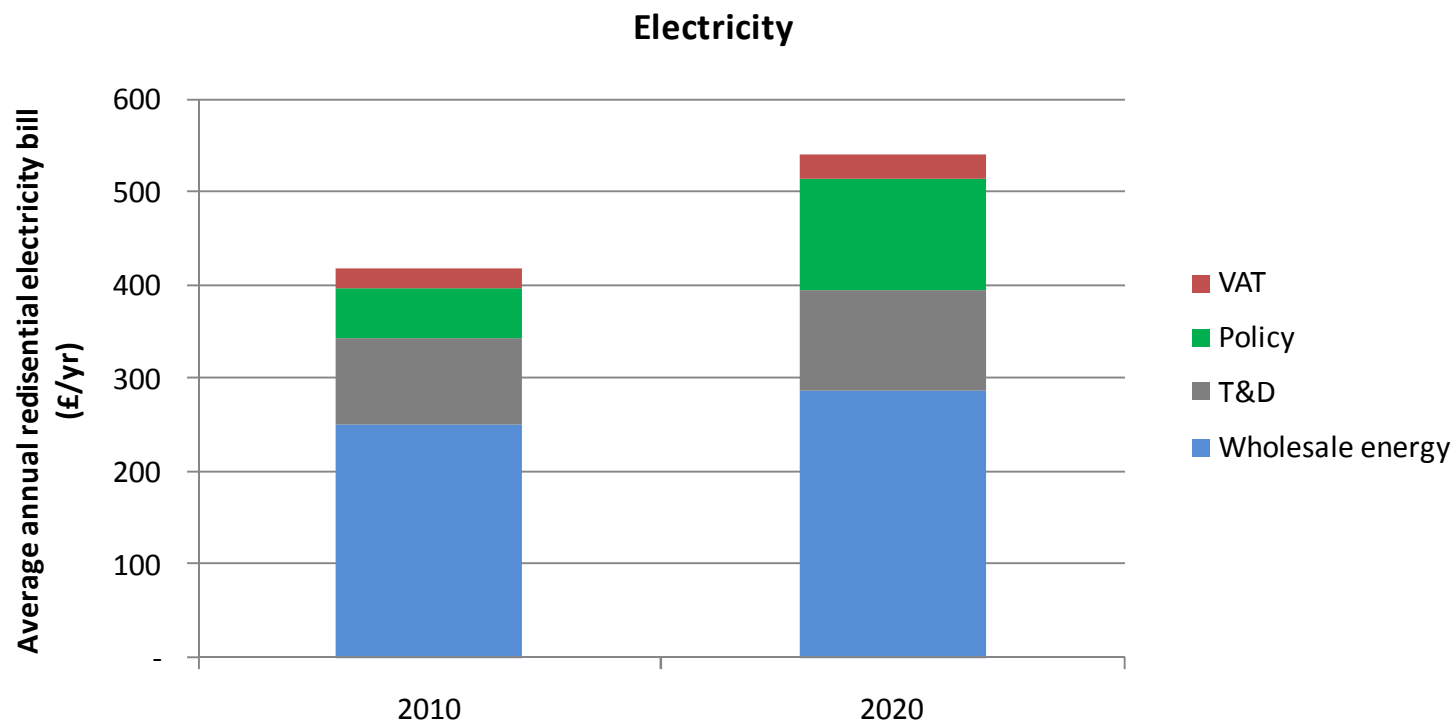
Cost of meeting carbon budgets



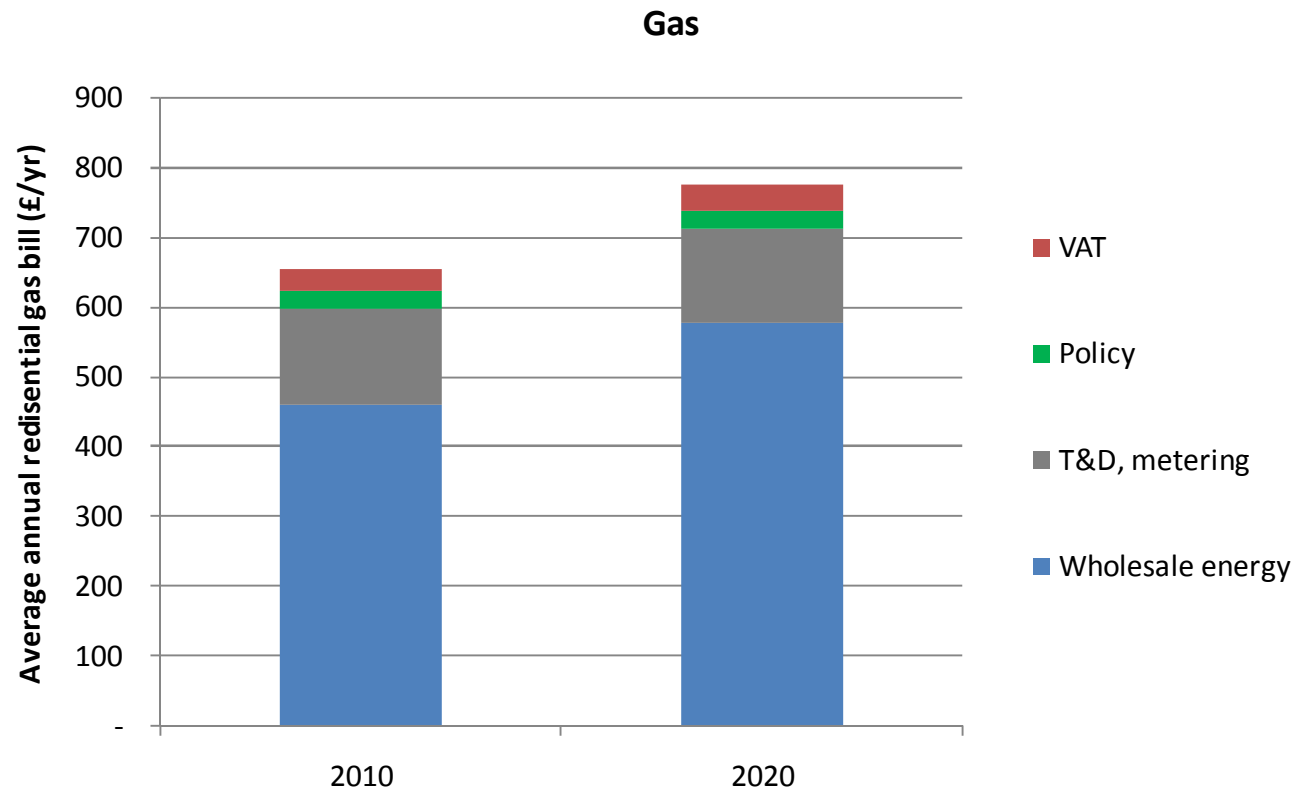
Sectoral breakdown of costs



Residential electricity bill today and impact of price changes (2020)



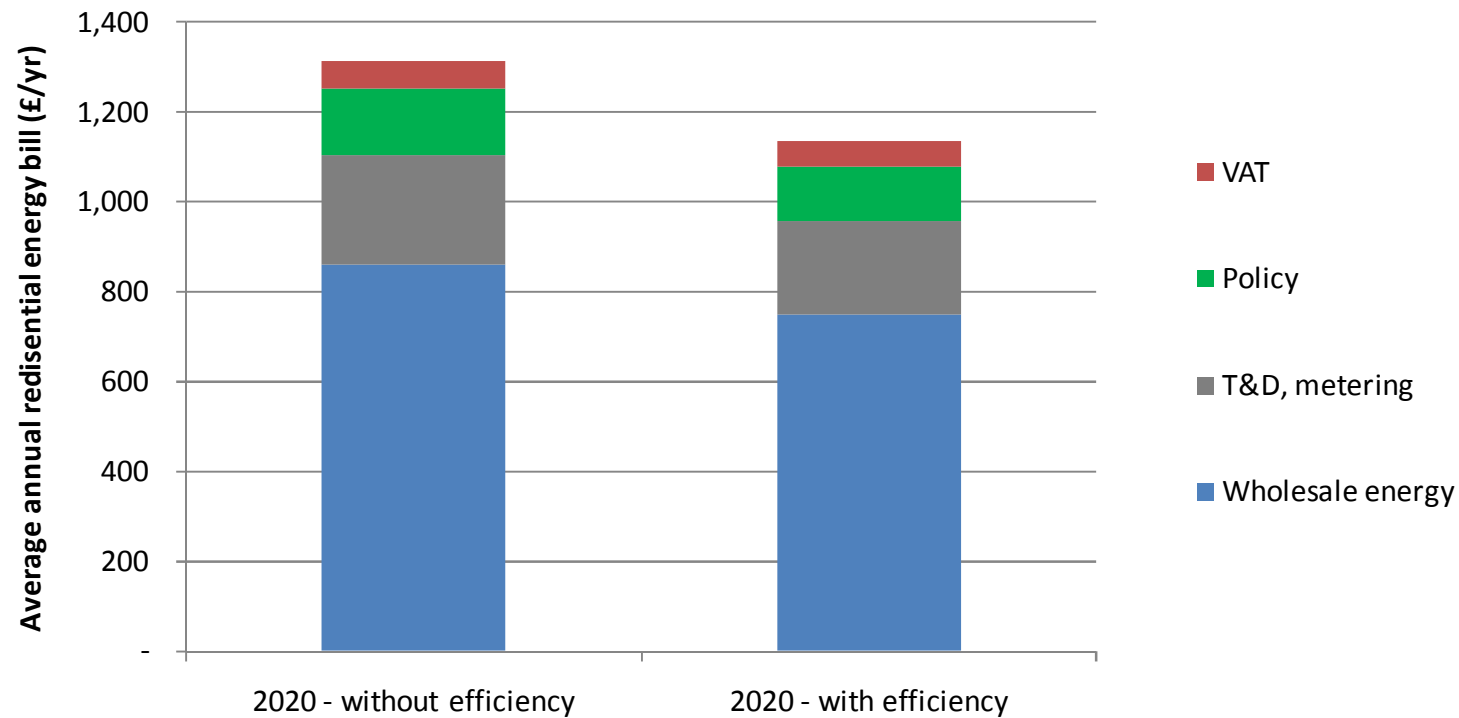
Residential gas bills today and impact of price changes (2020)



Notes: assumes average annual consumption of 18,000 kWh p.a.

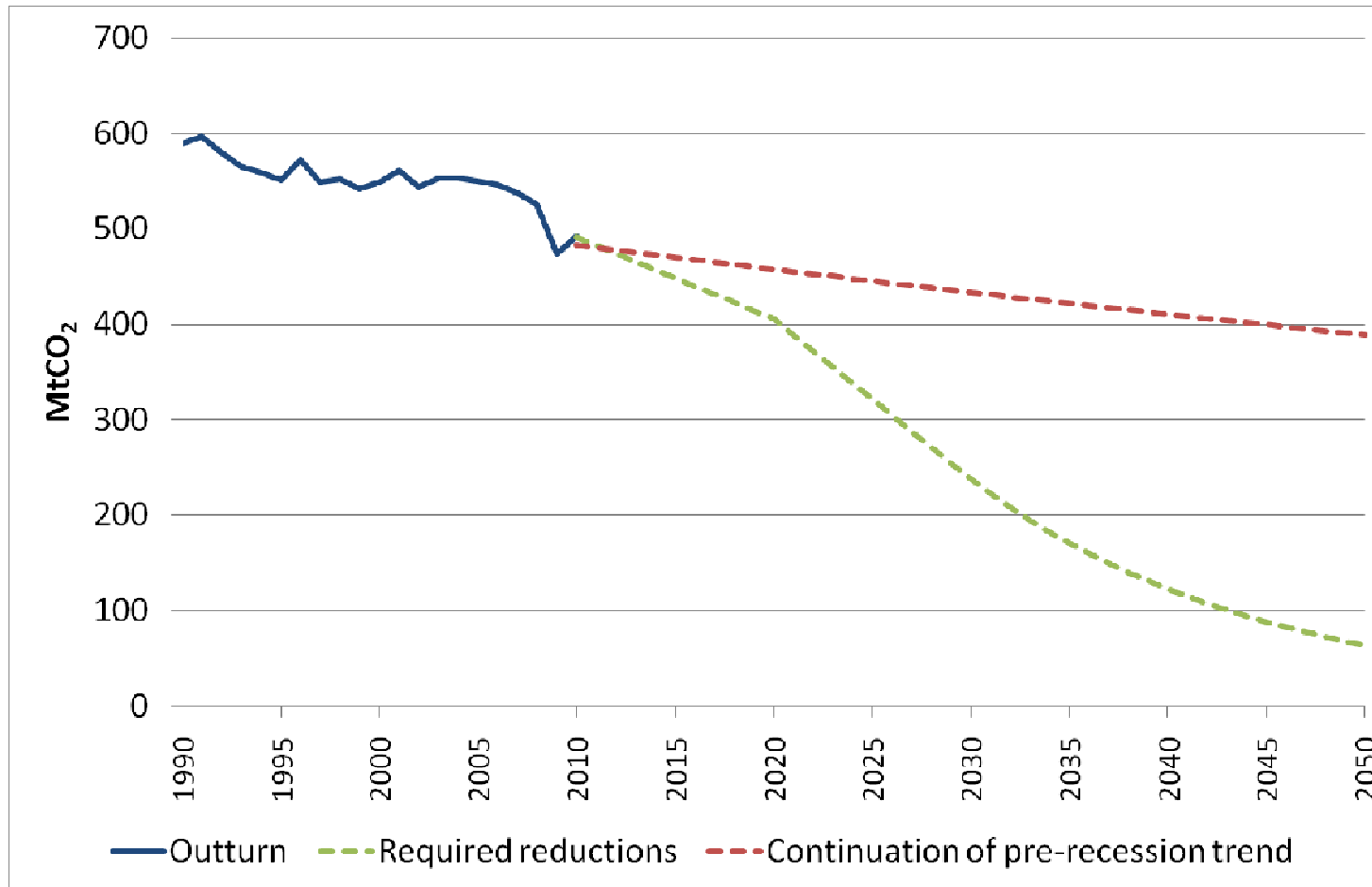
Residential energy – price impacts including energy efficiency opportunity

Residential energy (electricity & gas)



Notes: assumes average electricity demand falls by 17%, gas 11% (overall 12% energy saving)

CO₂ emissions – historic and future required



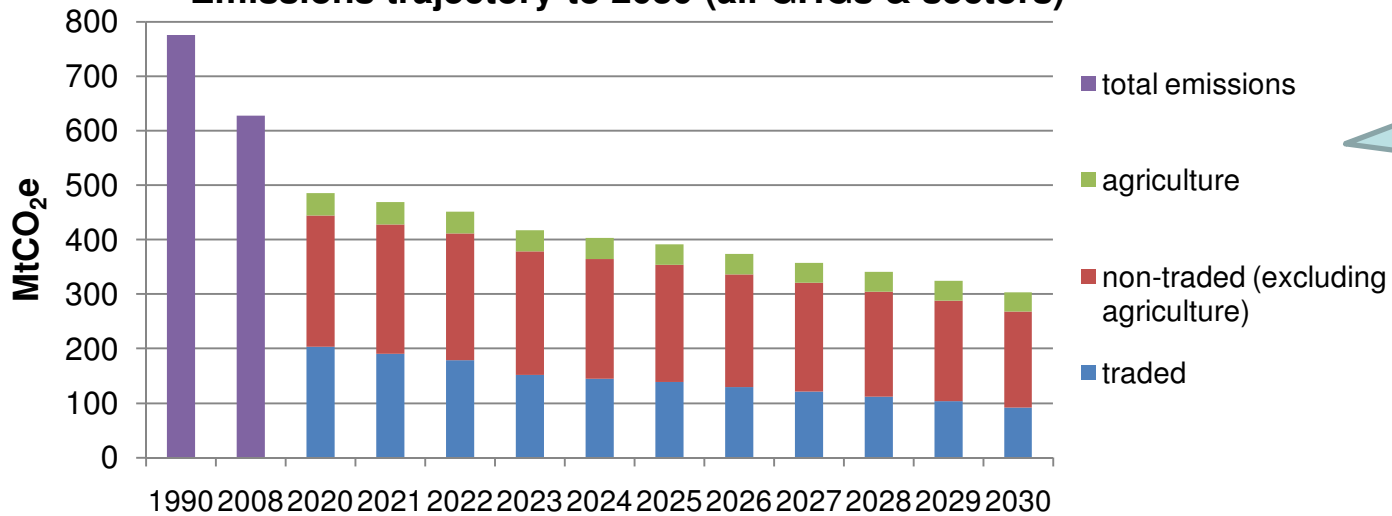
Proposed scope of Committee work for Government:

- Identify those areas which local authorities should focus on (e.g. buildings, transport, waste)
- Provide high level assessment of opportunity
- Consider levers which local authorities could pull (e.g. role supporting Green Deal, ECO)
- High level recommendations on framework to encourage local authority action (e.g. carbon plans, targets, funding, monitoring)

In recommending levels of ambition for Local Authorities, we will focus on our trajectory for non-traded emissions (excluding agriculture) in the 3rd and 4th budgets

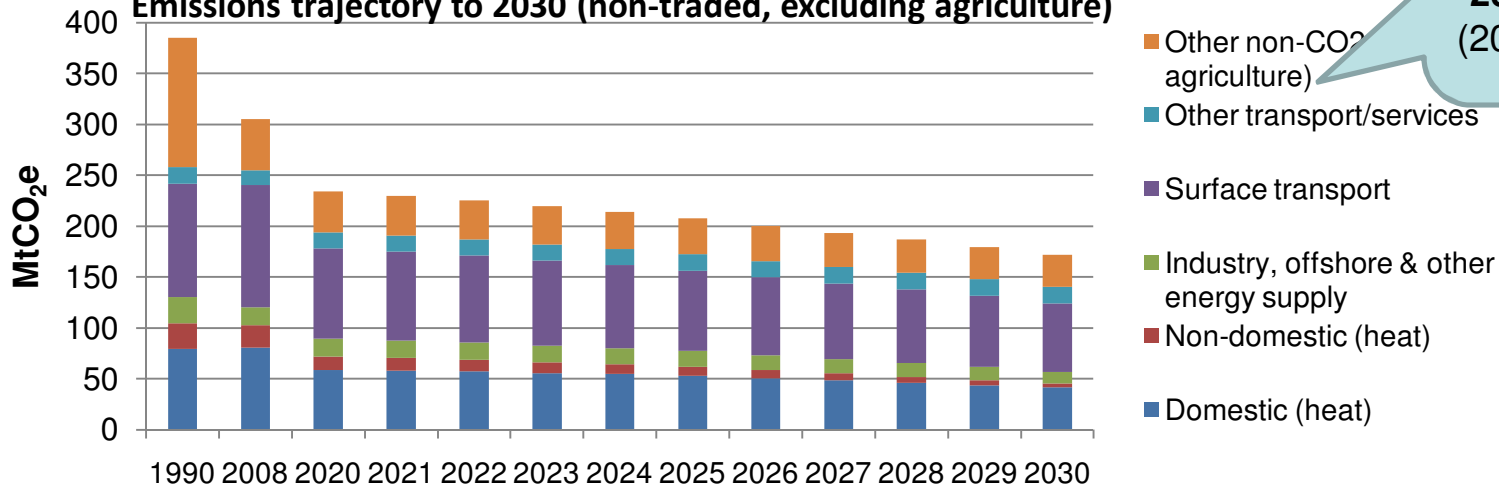


Emissions trajectory to 2030 (all GHGs & sectors)



•**2022**: 42% reduction for whole economy
 •**2027**: 54% reduction (relative to 1990)

Emissions trajectory to 2030 (non-traded, excluding agriculture)



•**2022**: 26% reduction (2008 levels)
 •**2027**: 37% reduction (2008 levels)