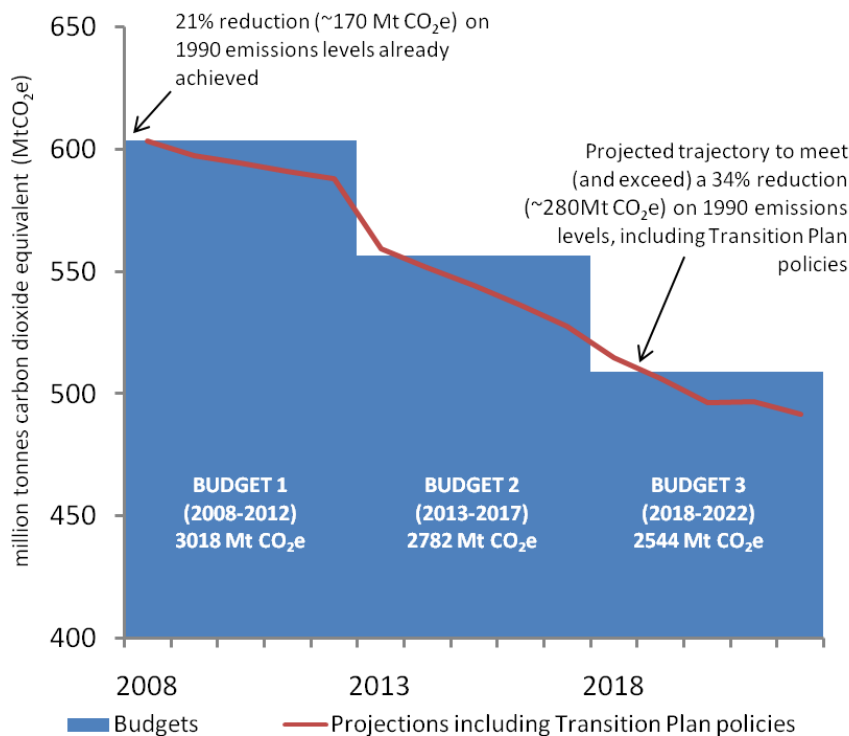


## CARBON BUDGETS FACTSHEET

### What are carbon budgets, and why do they matter?

- The UK is the first country in the world to set itself legally binding 'carbon budgets'.
- Introduced in the Climate Change Act 2008, carbon budgets set limits on the total greenhouse gas emissions allowed from the UK in successive five year periods.
- The first budget starts in 2008, setting the trajectory to our long-term target of an 80% reduction in emissions by 2050 on 1990 levels. Government announced the levels of the first three budgets in April 2009, requiring the UK to cut emissions by 34% on 1990 levels by 2020.



### What does a 34% reduction actually mean?

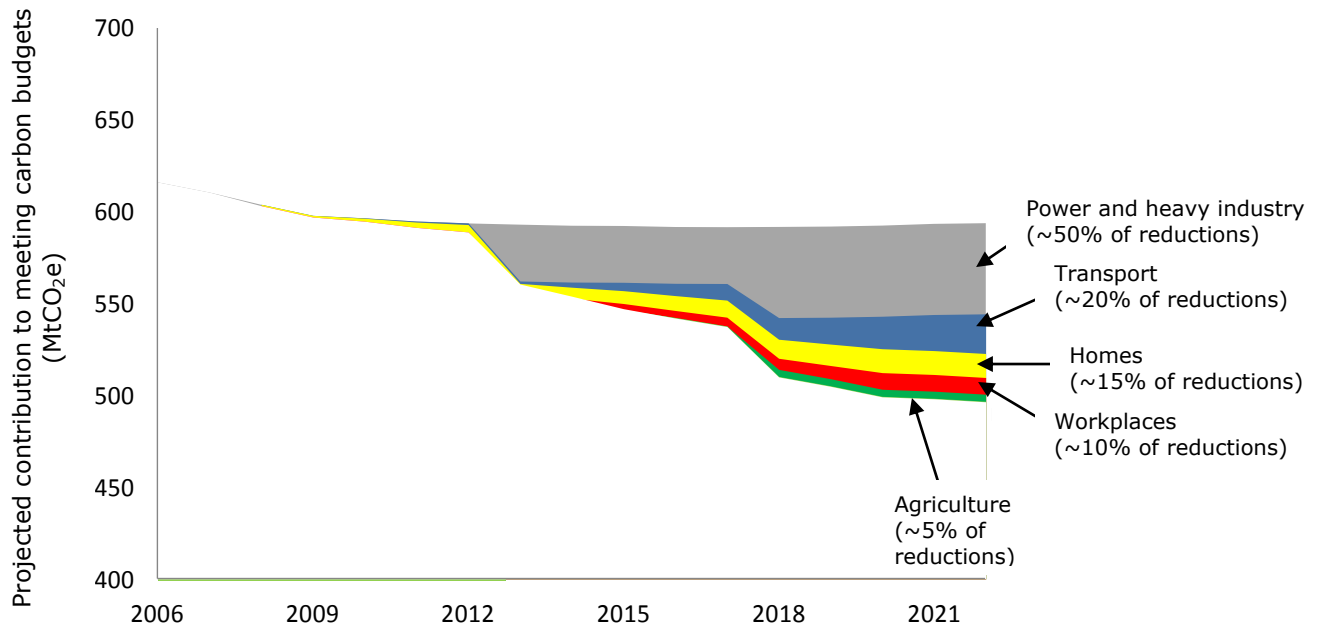
- A 34% reduction represents 266.8 million tonnes less of greenhouse gases in 2020 than in 1990. We've already achieved about 21% cut since 1990<sup>1</sup> - equivalent to cutting emissions entirely from four cities the size of London
- Put another way, it is equivalent to a reduction of almost six tonnes of greenhouse gases per person in 2020 compared to 1990. Six tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> is equivalent to driving an average car from London to Manchester over 45 times, or boiling a kettle for more than 340,000 cups of tea.

<sup>1</sup> Taking into account emissions trading under the EU Emissions Trading System

## How will you make sure this really happens?

- Our Transition Plan sets out the policies and proposals for meeting our first three carbon budgets.
- The plan will deliver emissions cuts in all sectors through a varied set of policies, ranging from the EU ETS capping emissions from heavy industry, supporting innovative new low-carbon technologies, as well as helping people make low-carbon choices in their homes, their workplaces and when they travel.

## Which sectors will savings come from?



## What carbon budgets are Government Departments taking on?

- We are piloting a system where every Government Department will have its own carbon budget. The reduction in average annual emissions by the third budget period required by these budgets is:
  - For DCSF, equivalent to around 1 million families choosing to get their children to school by walking instead of taking them in the car
  - For CLG, equivalent to eliminating all emissions from 1 million homes
  - For DfT, equivalent to around 4 million people choosing to cycle five miles to work instead of taking the car

Department	Allocation for five year budget period 1 (MtCO2e)	Allocation for five year budget period 2 (MtCO2e)	Allocation for five year budget period 3 (MtCO2e)
DECC	1731.38	1541.90	1358.20
DCSF	11.49	11.44	11.11
MoD	28.96	27.18	24.80
DH	15.99	15.88	15.76
BIS	201.18	191.74	186.53
Defra	337.80	343.76	347.17
DWP	0.99	0.89	0.79
HMT	0.04	0.03	0.03
CLG	153.83	135.74	123.25
DfT	503.92	482.41	447.17
MoJ	0.76	0.68	0.60
DCMS	30.47	29.27	27.62
CO	0.03	0.03	0.03
DFID	0.01	0.01	0.01
FCO	0.06	0.05	0.05
HMRC	0.88	0.80	0.71
HO	0.15	0.13	0.12
LOD	0.07	0.06	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3018.00</b>	<b>2782.00</b>	<b>2544.00</b>

**The percentage share of carbon budgets in 2018-2022 (the third budget period) from each department**

