



Low Carbon Policies and Carbon Labelling in the UK

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2009

2010

2011

2012

Copenhagen Cancun

Durban

Korea

Vs Qatar



KP II



Major Issue: Extension of KP

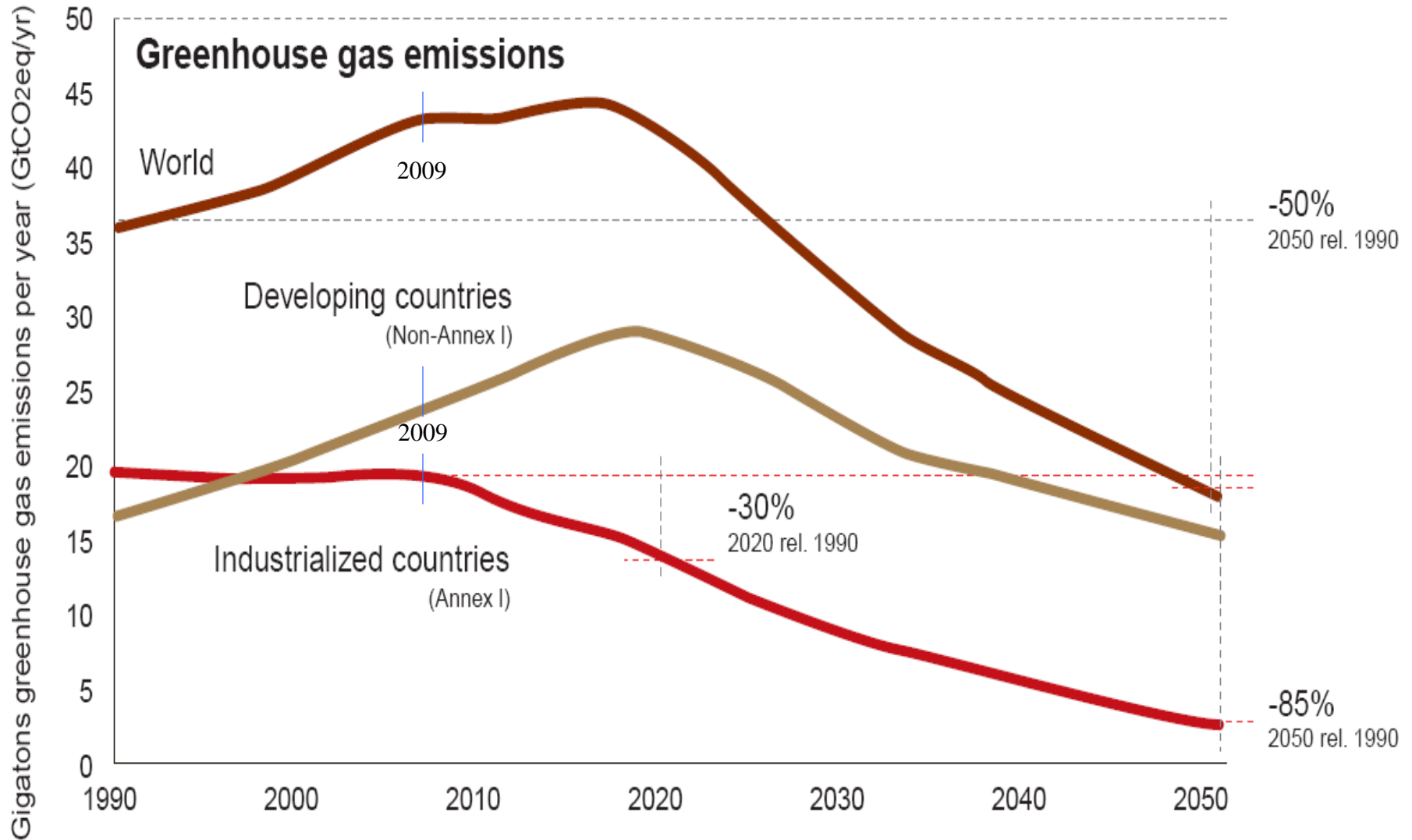
EU: Open for second commitment period of KP with condition

USA: not commit to international legally binding reduction targets,
Passing domestic legislation necessary

China: Support 2nd commitment period of the KP

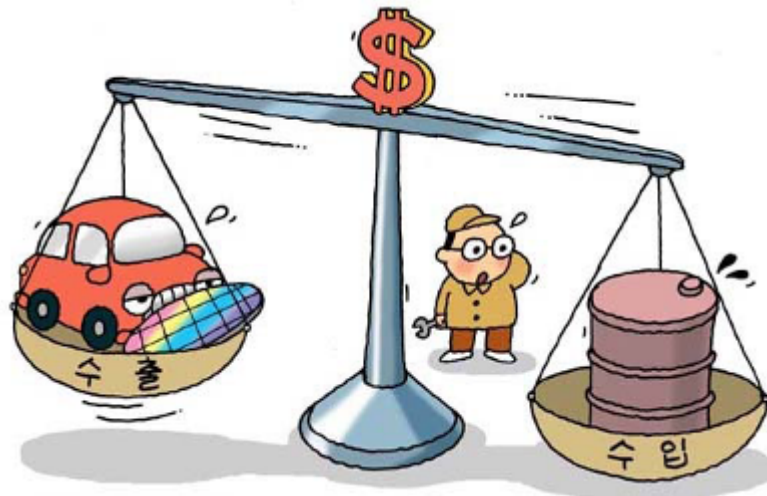
Japan: Oppose 2nd commitment period of the KP

Global vision for <math><2^{\circ}\text{C}</math>: peak by 2020 and deep cuts by 2050



South Korea

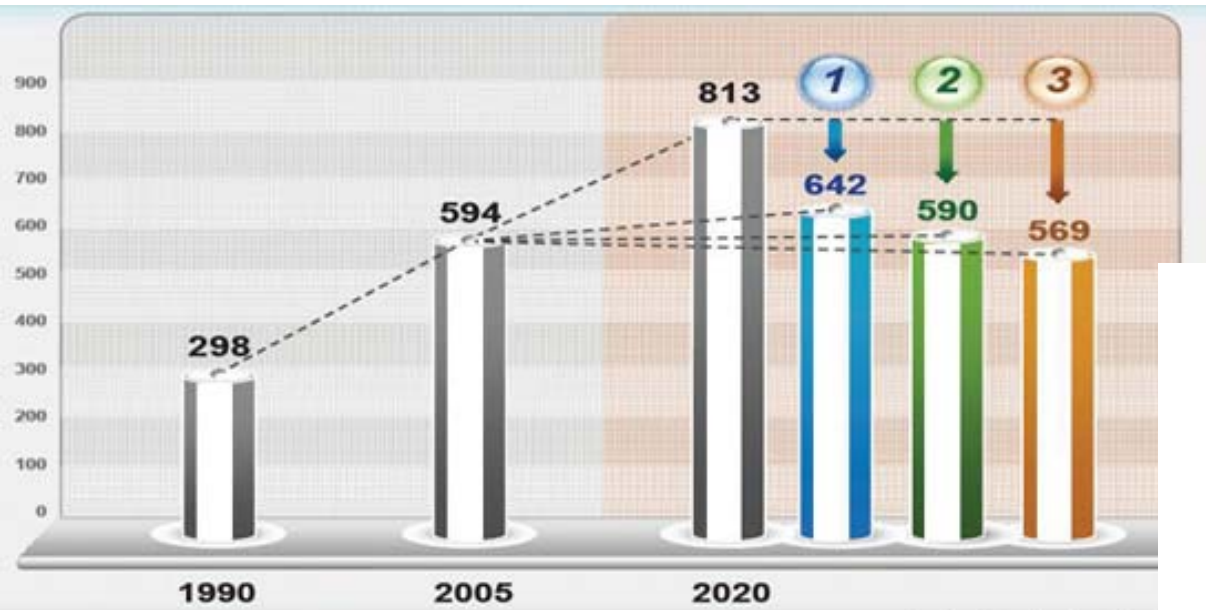
- World 7th Oil Importer
- 97% Energy Imported



1110 trillion dollars
**(Semiconductors, automobiles
and ships)**

1420 trillion dollars
(Energy)

Korea's Low Carbon Policies



* 출처 : 녹색성장위원

30% reduction below BAU

(4% reduction below 2005 level)

Low Carbon Green Growth Laws

ETS

Ministry of Environment
11-1170000-000350-01
www.moleg.go.kr

Framework Act and its
Presidential Decree on
**Low Carbon,
Green Growth**
in Korea

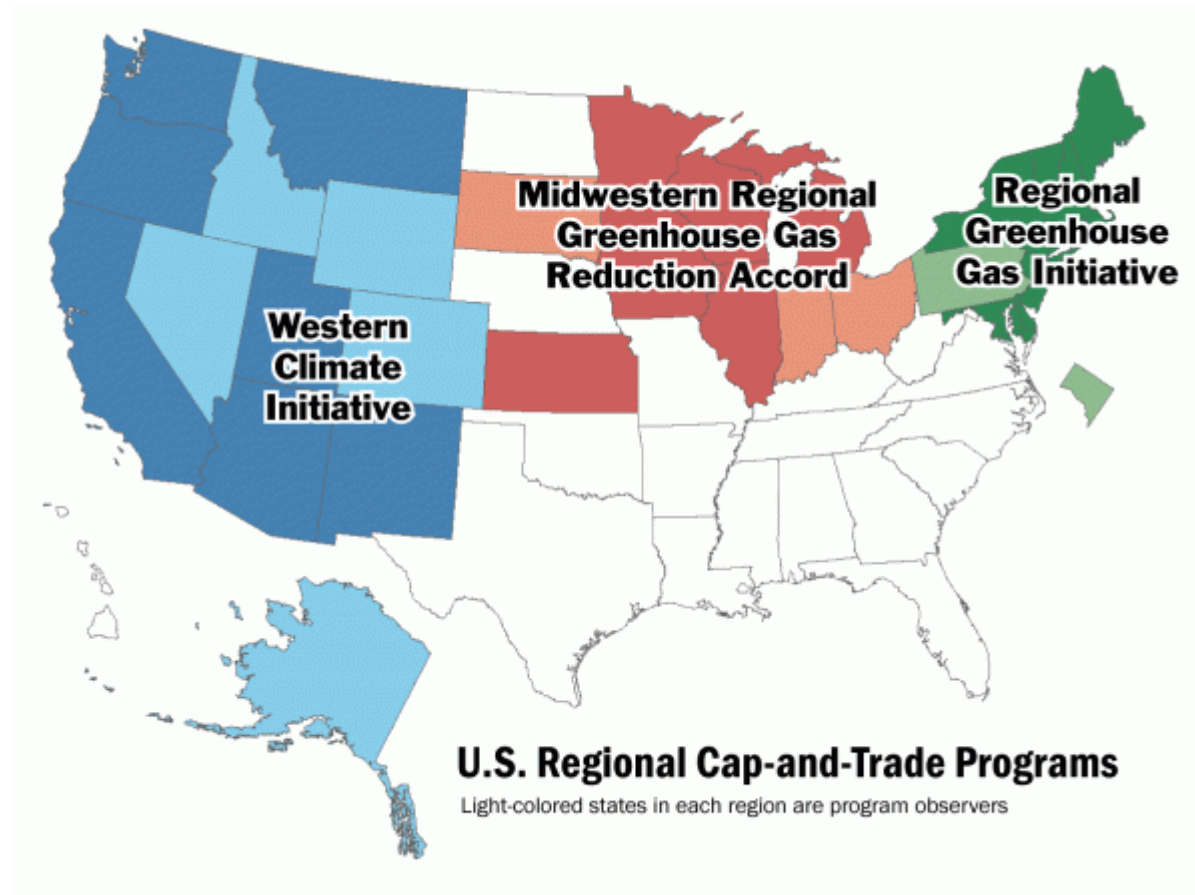


China's Low Carbon Policies

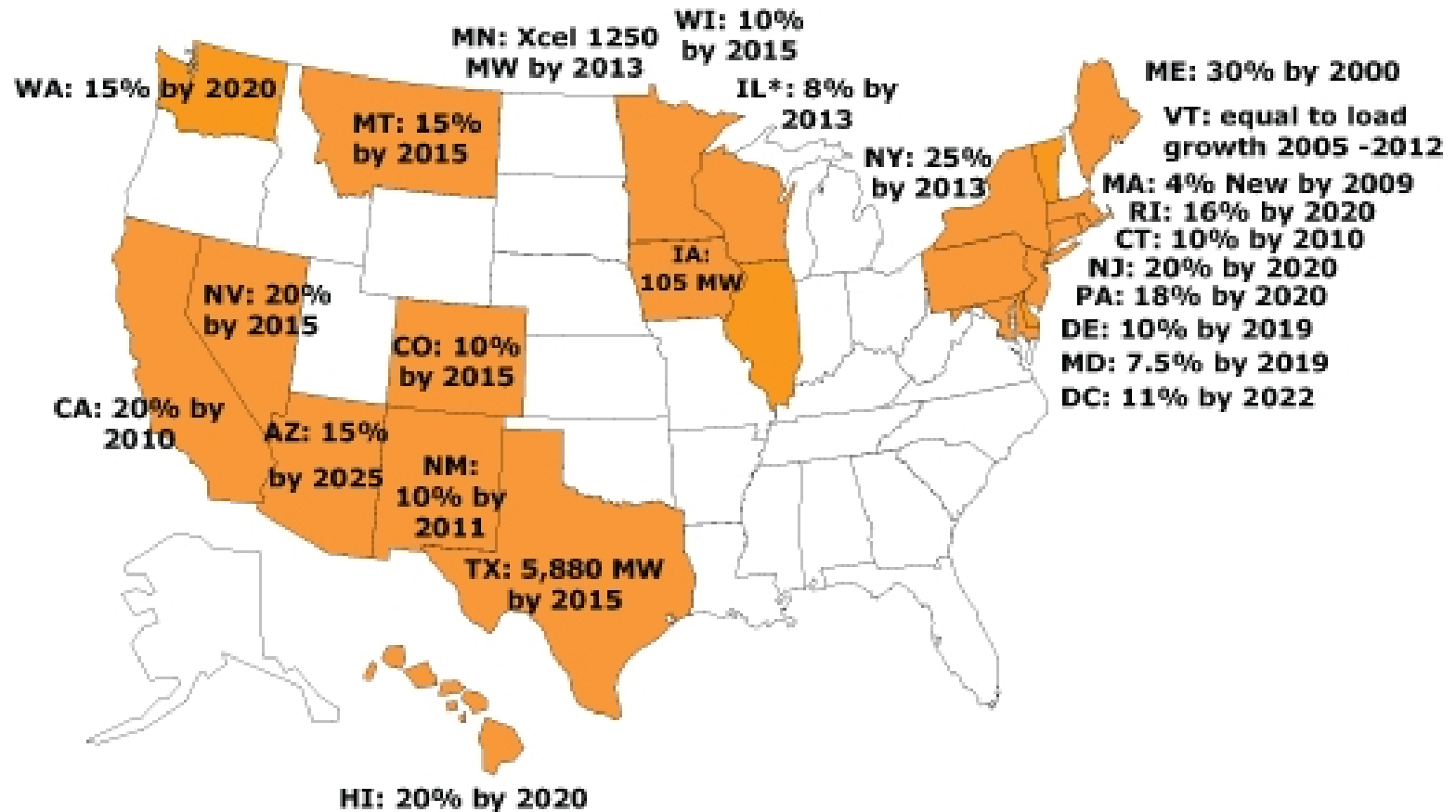
- Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Technologies: 64 billion dollars annually
- Annual growth of Clean Technology: 77%
- Improve 40-45% Carbon Intensity (by 2020 compared to 2005)
- 5 year plan: 18% reduction of Energy Intensity



USA: ETS



USA: States' Reduction Targets



* IL implements its RPS through voluntary utility commitments



UK's Reduction Targets

34% reduction below 1990 level by 2020

80% reduction below 1990 level by 2020

First legally binding reduction target



But we need to go further: Climate Change Act, Committee, DECC

Targets and budgets

- 80% reduction by 2050 on 1990 levels
- 34% (or 42% if a deal in Copenhagen) by 2020
- 5-year carbon budgets to set out our trajectory
- Targets and budgets enshrined in law

Committee on Climate Change

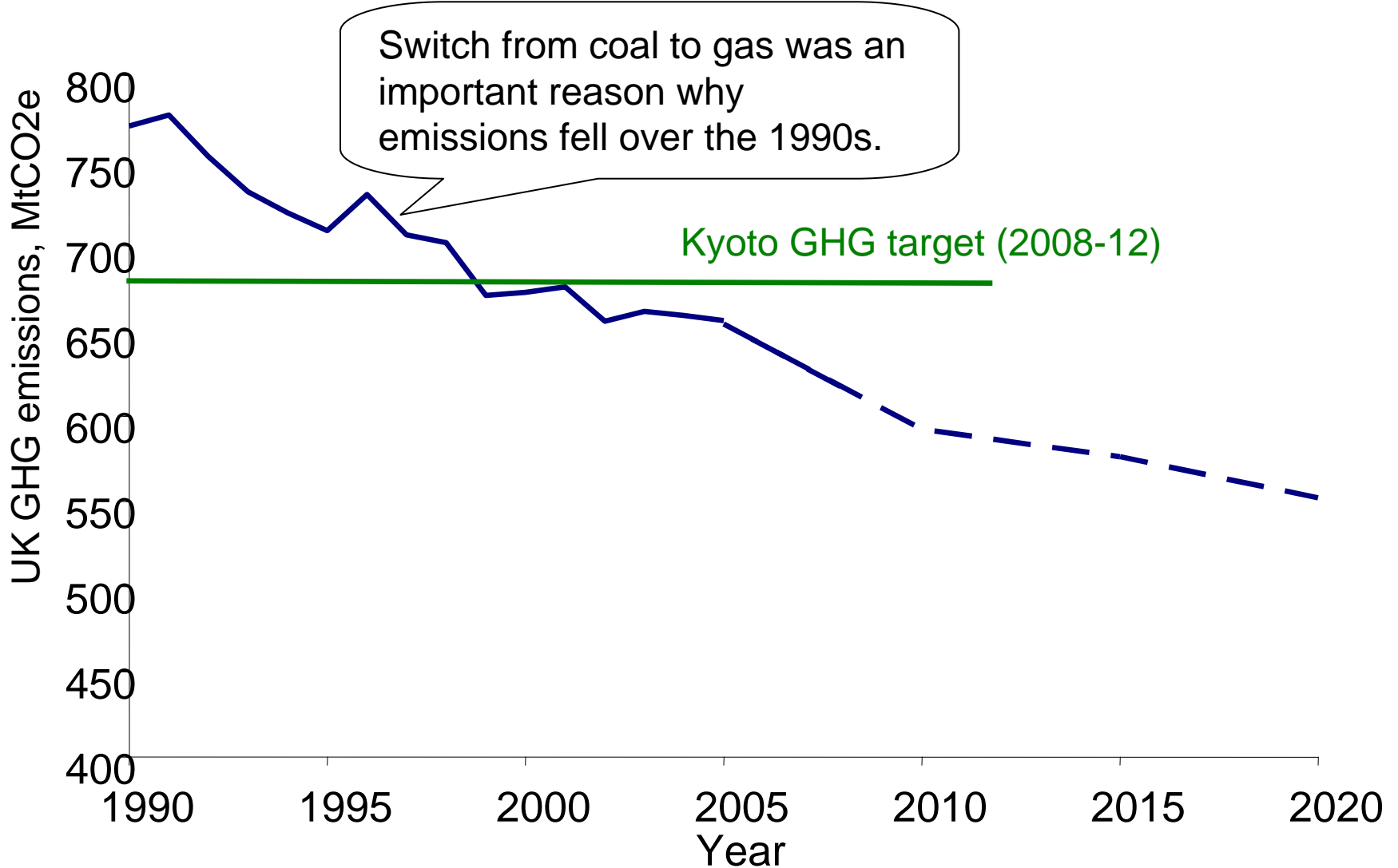
- An independent body to advise Government on its carbon budgets
- Chair is former head of UK Confederation of British Industry (FKI equivalent)

Department of Energy and Climate Change

- New ministry formed with staff from environment (DEFRA) and industry ministries (BIS)
- Leads on emission reductions and energy policy

5. What is the UK doing?

We've made progress beating Kyoto targets



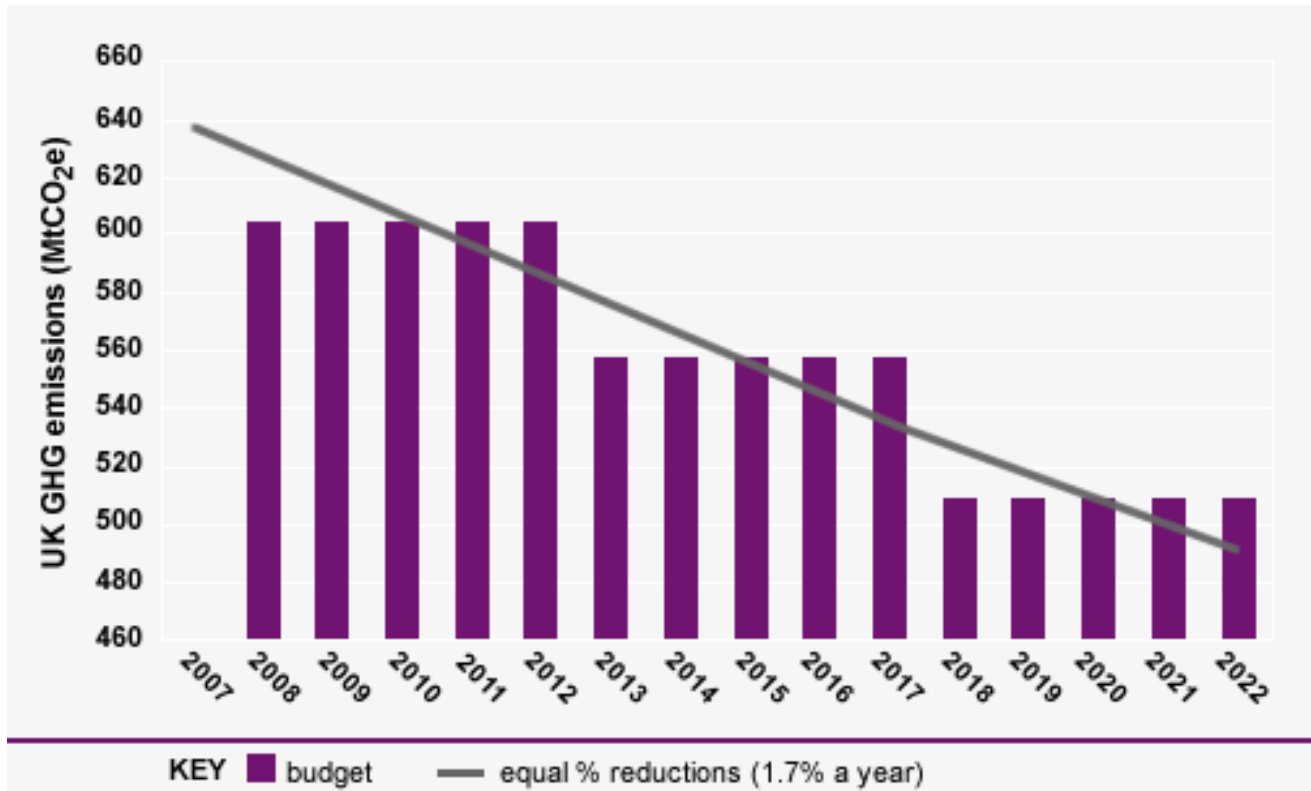
New UK Government



“Greenest Government Ever”

New Government's Low Carbon Policies

4th Carbon Budget



New Government's Low Carbon Policies

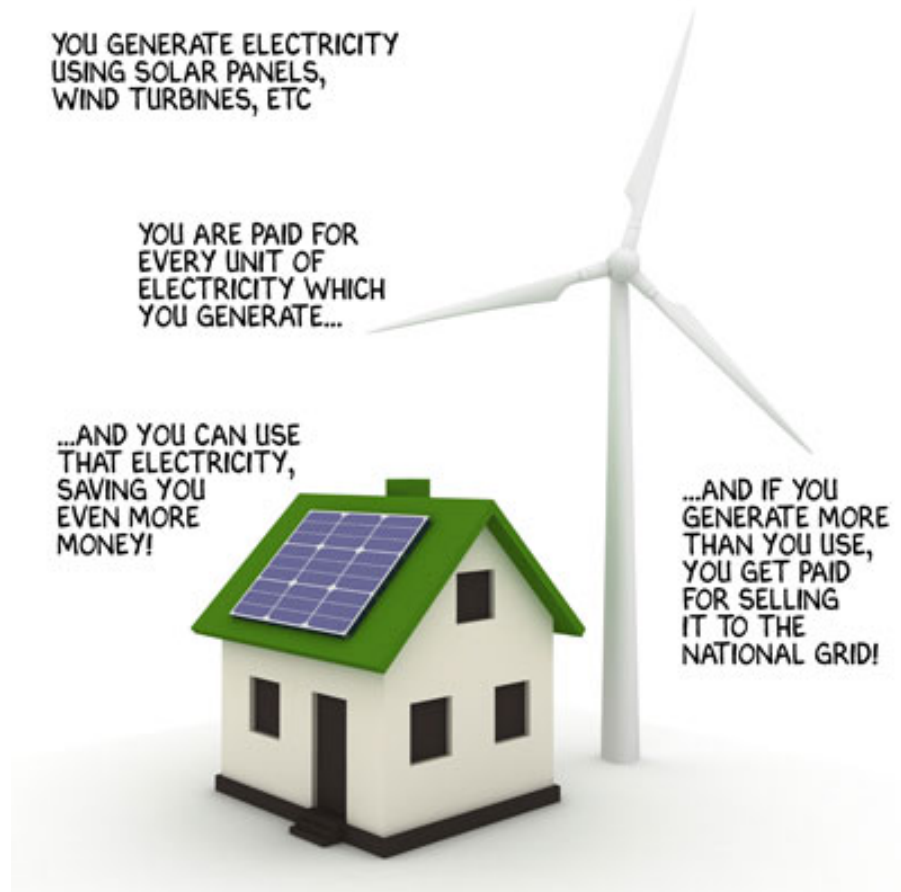
Green Deal

YOU GENERATE ELECTRICITY
USING SOLAR PANELS,
WIND TURBINES, ETC

YOU ARE PAID FOR
EVERY UNIT OF
ELECTRICITY WHICH
YOU GENERATE...

...AND YOU CAN USE
THAT ELECTRICITY,
SAVING YOU
EVEN MORE
MONEY!

...AND IF YOU
GENERATE MORE
THAN YOU USE,
YOU GET PAID
FOR SELLING
IT TO THE
NATIONAL GRID!



New Government's Low Carbon Policies;

The trinity: renewables, nuclear and carbon capture and storage

Transforming our electricity sector

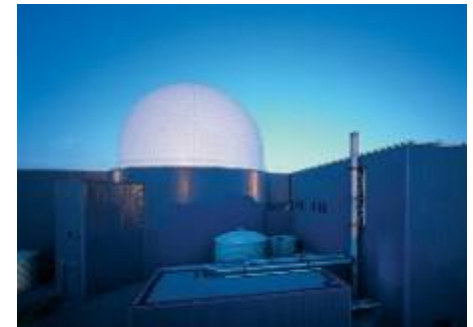
30% of electricity through
renewables in 2020



Supporting 4 new **CCS**
demonstrations



New nuclear power stations
under way by 2018




Maintaining secure electricity supplies by creating a supportive climate for timely investment



UK's Carbon Labelling



<p>working with the Carbon Trust</p>  <p>19kg CO2 Per m²</p>	<p>The carbon footprint of this product is the total carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases emitted during its life, including production, use and disposal.</p>
<p>We have committed to reduce this carbon footprint.</p>	

- First of its kind, introduced in 2007
- In cooperation with Defra and BIS
- PAS 2050; Life Cycle Assessment including use-phase
- Reassess in every two years, Label withdrawn if reduction commitments are not achieved



UK's Carbon Labelling

1. Help Consumers make informed decisions

"Establishing one standard, credible way of measuring a product's carbon content will empower consumers to make informed decisions"

Carbon Trust



UK's Carbon Labelling

2. Help Industries to reduce emissions

“the main benefits of carbon labelling are likely to be incurred not via communication of emissions values to consumers, but upstream via manufacturers looking for additional ways to reduce emissions”

Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research

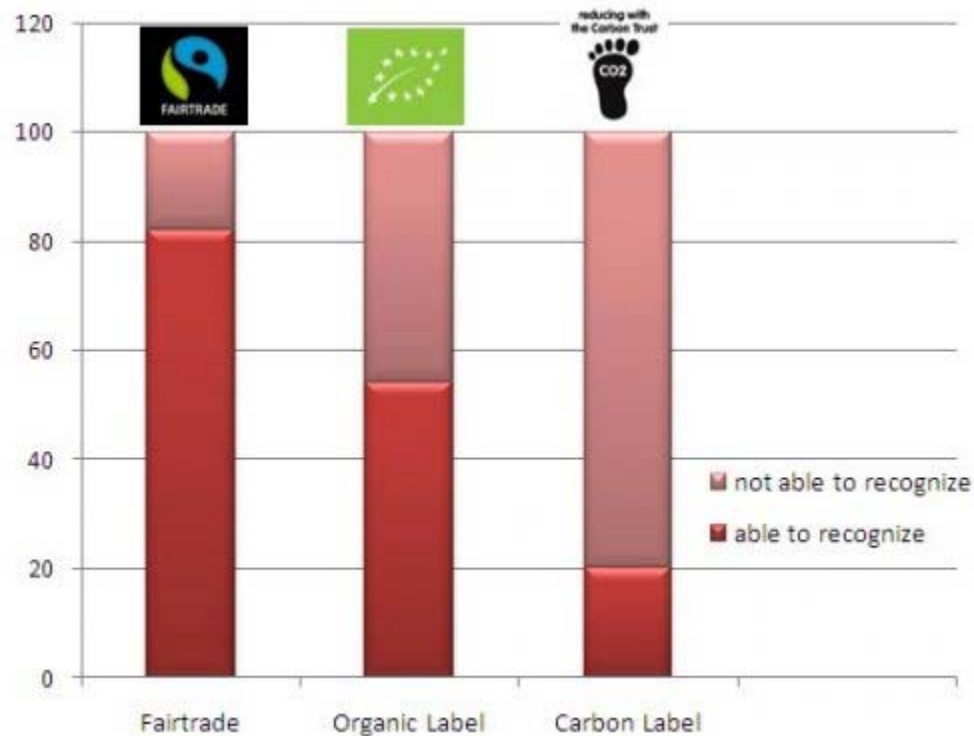
Walkers crisps: 7% ↓





UK's Carbon Labelling

Recognition of the Label (2010, UK)



- Carbon Labelling: 20%
- Fairtrade: 82%, introduced in 80s
- Organic Labelling: 54%, introduced in 70s



UK's Carbon Labelling

Sales (2010)

-£ 2 billion (3 billion dollars) sales
(£ 3 billion if include Business to business sales)

Organic products: £ 1.5 billion
Fairtrade produces: £ 800 million

- Average households consumed £ 77 annually
- 90% households consumed carbon Labelled products
- 90 brands and 5000 products
- Sales will double in 2012, reach £ 15 billion in 2015
(The Centre for Retail Research)



영국의 카본라벨링 제도

Consumer Survey (2011, UK)

- 47% are more likely to choose low carbon labelled goods over non-labelled
- one in five (21%) would pay more for carbon labelled products
- 70% of people want businesses to mandatorily disclose their carbon emissions.
- 56% are more concerned about business' actions to reduce their impacts on climate change than they were five years ago.

Rooms for improvement

Thank you



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

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