

Essential elements and strategies around framework climate change legislation: Learnings from the UK, France and Mexico

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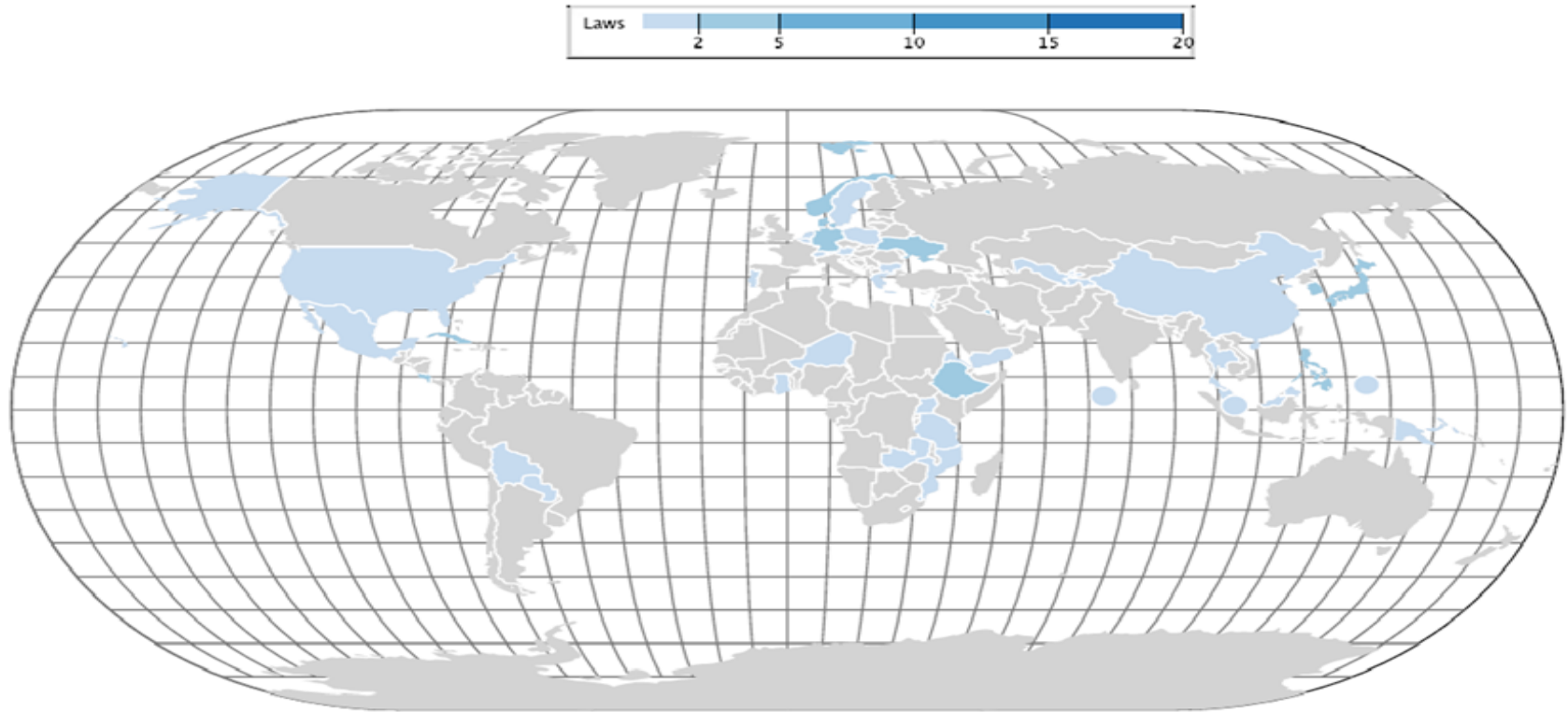
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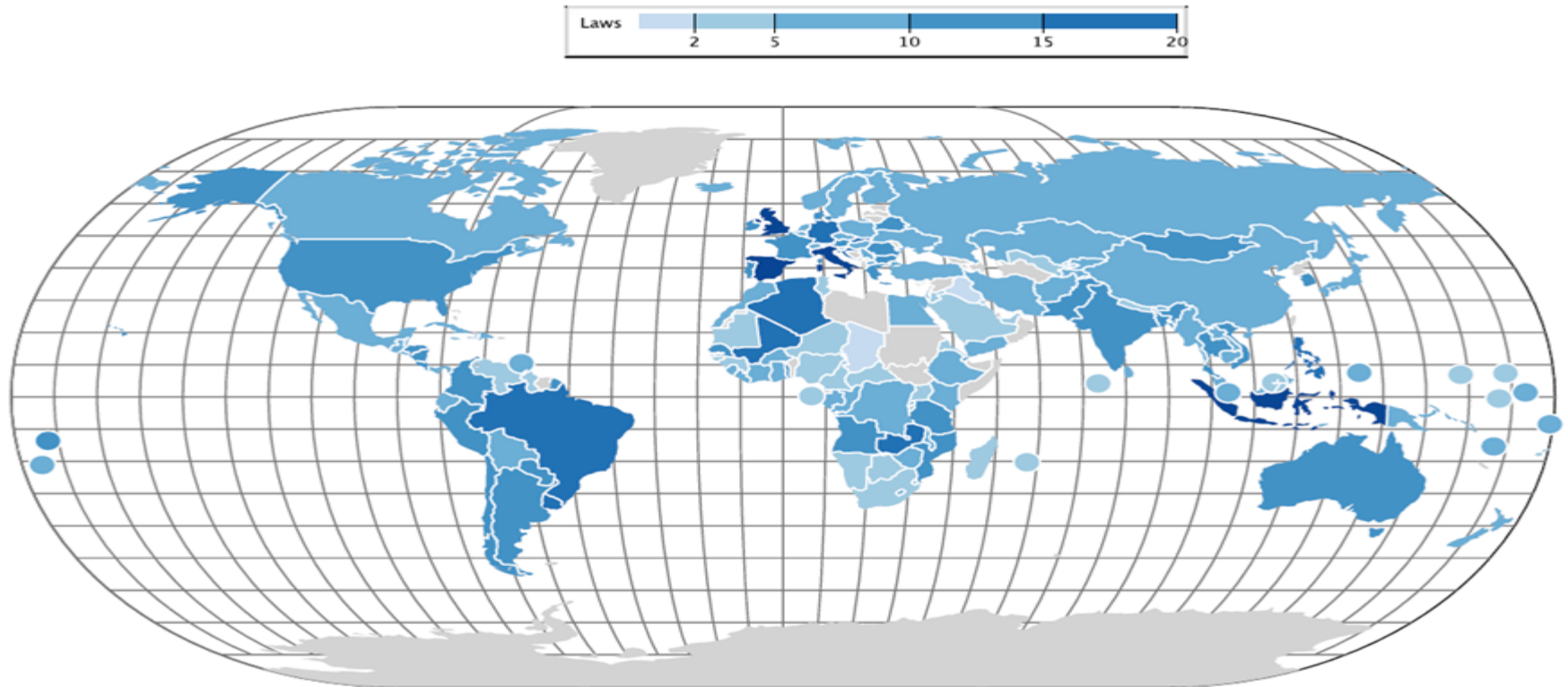
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Climate change laws and executive policies in 1997



Climate change laws and executive policies in 2019



Examples of framework laws on climate change, low carbon and climate resilient transitions

UK Climate Change Act	2008
Mexico "General Law on Climate Change"	2012 and Decree of 2018
France "Energy Transition Law"	2015
Malta "Climate Action Act"	2015
Mexico "Energy Transition Law"	2015
Ireland Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act	2015
Finland Climate Change Act	2016
Kenya Climate Change Act	2016
Ecuador "Organic Code on the Environment"	2017
Paraguay "National Law on Climate Change no. 5875"	2017
Sweden "Climate Change Act"	2017
Norway "Climate Change Act"	2017
Peru "Framework Law no 30754 on Climate Change"	2018
France "Law on Energy and the Climate (Law N 2019-1147)"	2019

Why is it necessary to put a climate change framework into law?



"Vote blue go green"


*David Cameron
September 2005*



"We've got to get rid of all the green crap"

*David Cameron
November 2013*

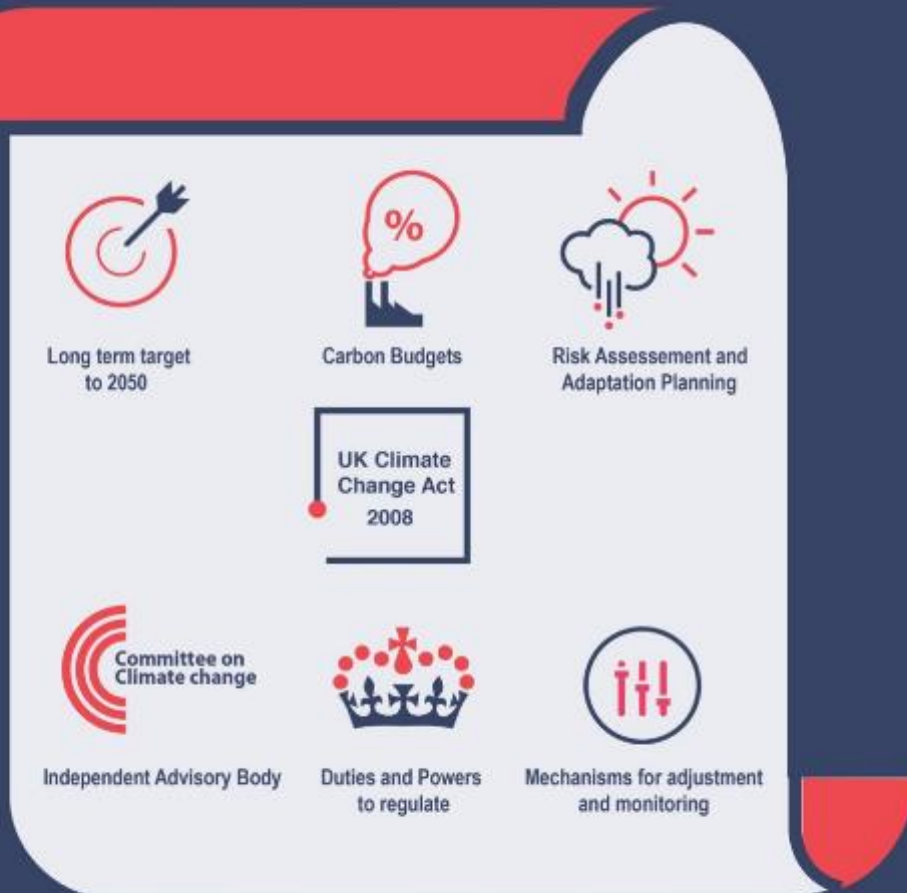
Key strategic decisions in legislating on climate change



*Positive narrative
around benefits of
the law and creating
political momentum*

*Scope, specificity and
level of flexibility
versus policy
prescription*

Case study: UK Climate Change Act



**Scientifically
informed, long-term,
whole-economy
approach to
policymaking**

Carbon budgets

What and how?

Sequence of 5-year targets

Recommended by Committee on Climate Change (CCC)

Debated and legislated by Parliament

Set 12 years ahead

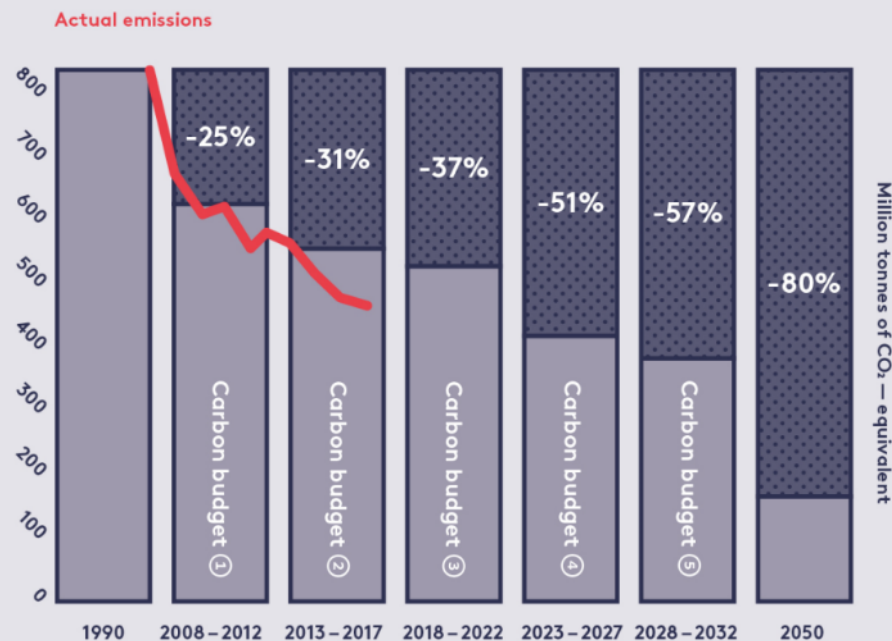
Outcomes

Basis for concrete policy

Long-term target translated into near-term actions

Flexibility built in

Progressive, ratcheted emissions cuts



Continual adaptation planning

What and how?

5-year cycles
of adaptation
programmes and
risk assessments

Scrutinised
by CCC

Outcomes

Introduced
climate change
risk into public
and private sector
decision-making

Prepares for the
now unavoidable
impacts



Year 1



Year 5



Year 10



Year 15



Year 20

Independent advisory body

What and how?

Committee on
Climate Change:
experts and
secretariat

Recommends
carbon budgets

Monitors progress
on emissions
reduction and
climate resilience

Outcomes

Independent,
objective analysis

Long-term
consistency in
approach across
government

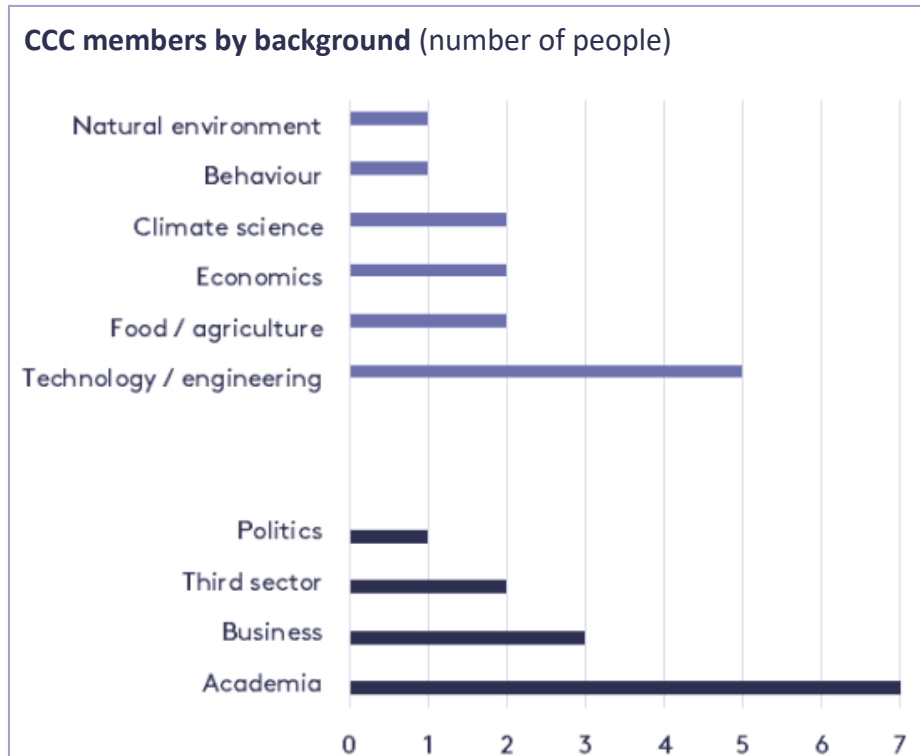
Transparency and
legitimacy

More informed
decision-making



Inside the Committee

- Independent expert members, supported by a secretariat
 - Members appointed by government
 - Annual budget of ca £3.7m
- High-profile chairman
- Clear statutory responsibilities
 - Advice on carbon targets and resilience
 - Annual progress report
 - Possibility of ad hoc advice
- Adaptation has its own (Sub)-Committee



Source: Averchenkova, Fankhauser, Finnegan. 2018.

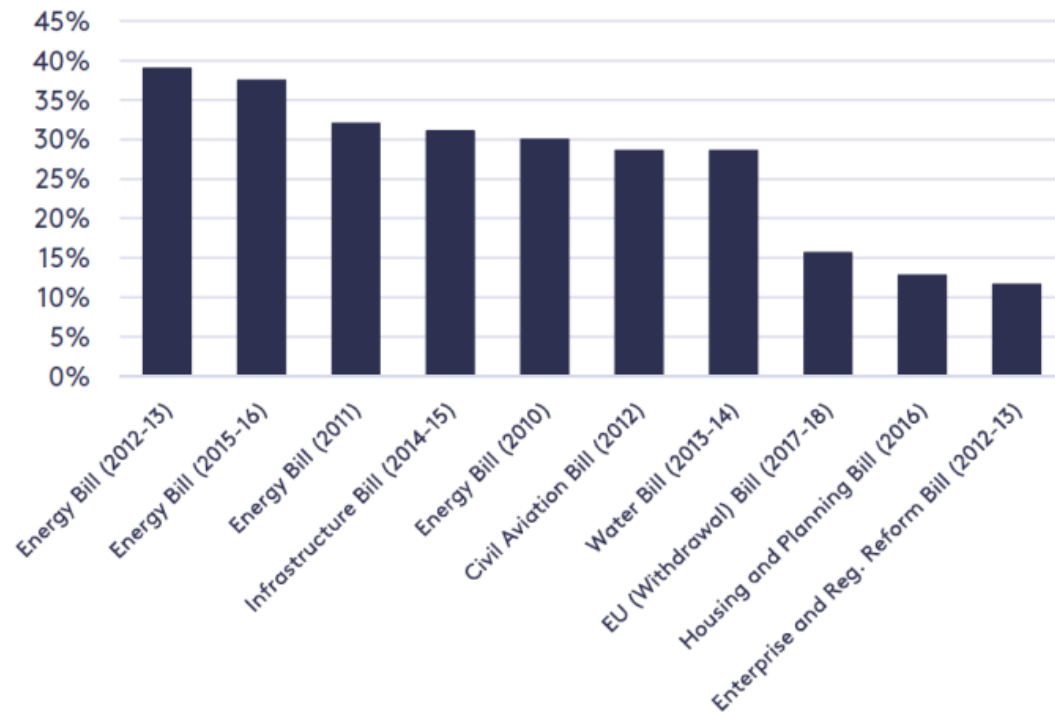
Note: Includes members of both the mitigation and adaptation committee

The central role of the Committee on Climate Change

A tangible impact on objectives (carbon targets), process (climate debate) and substance (policy)

- Providing long-term credibility and outlook
- Ensuring evidence-based policy making: cited 5 times more in Parliament than the IPCC
- Monitoring government performance: statutory obligation to assess and report on progress

Share of sittings where the Committee was mentioned



Source: Averchenkova, Fankhauser, Finnegan. *The role and influence of the UK's Committee on Climate Change*, October 2018.



Clear mandate



Government's accountability

- mandated to respond to input



Allocated predictable
funding

KEY FACTORS OF SUCCESS OF THE INDEPENDENT CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY BODIES



High level of technical
expertise



Independence from the
Government

- financial and administrative



Parliamentary oversight

Differences made by the Act



1 A better political debate on climate change



2 The climate consensus has held

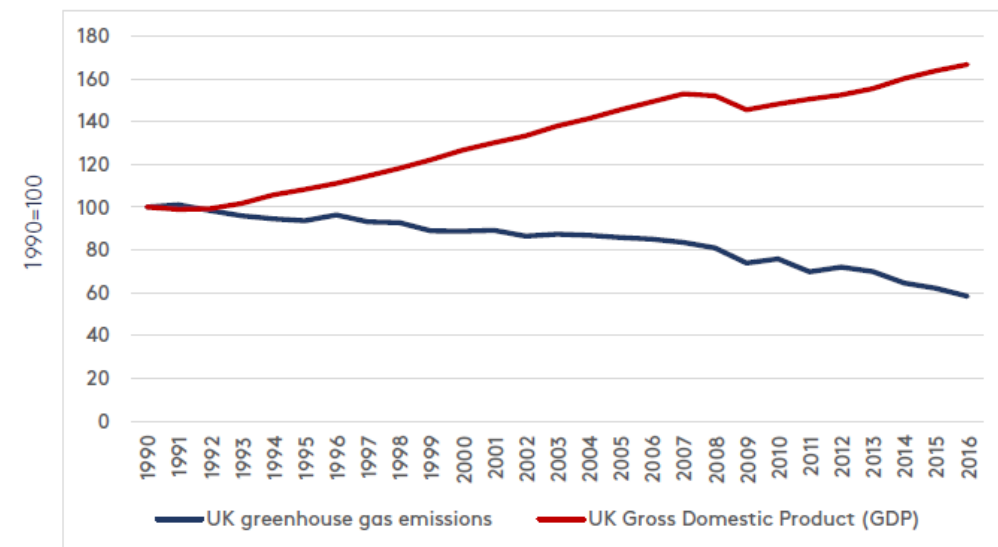


3 International leadership, inspiring others to act



4 Share of low-carbon power up from 20-45% by 2016

UK-wide greenhouse gas emissions and GDP



Emissions are down by >40% while GDP is up by ~70% since 1990

Note: Series indexed to start at 100 in 1990. In 2016 UK GDP was £1.9 tn and greenhouse gas emissions were 466 m tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. Source: CCC (2017a).



Long term target
to 2050



Carbon Budgets



Clean Energy
Targets



Independent Advisory
Body

• France's Energy Transition Law



Policy instruments



Finance



Climate risk reporting
for asset owners and
managers

CUT THE NATIONAL ENERGY USAGE



2012



2030



2050

France's Energy Transition Law of 2015

INCREASE RENEWABLE ENERGY

by 2030

32%

OF ENERGY
CONSUMPTION

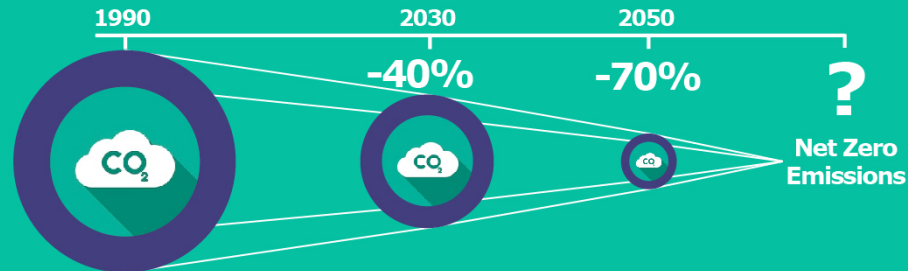


by 2030

40%

OF ELECTRICITY
PRODUCTION

GHG EMISSION TARGETS



REDUCE LANDFILLED WASTE



-50%
by
2050

CARBON TAX





Emission reduction targets
to 2030 and 2050



Emission Peak and GDP
Intensity Targets



Clean Energy
Targets



National Climate
Change System

- **Mexico's
General Law On
Climate Change**



Independent Advisory
Body (C3)



Policy instruments



Climate Change
Fund



Transparency
Framework



Emission reduction targets
for 2030 and 2050



Ratchet of ambition
or carbon budgets



Net zero target



Independent Advisory
Body



Mandates for the key agencies
and statutory timelines

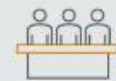


Parliamentary oversight



Stakeholder engagement
mechanism

• Designing a Climate Change Law



The role of devolved
governments



Policy instruments or
mandate to develop them



Risk assessment and
adaptation planning



Sectoral targets



Monitoring and
review of progress

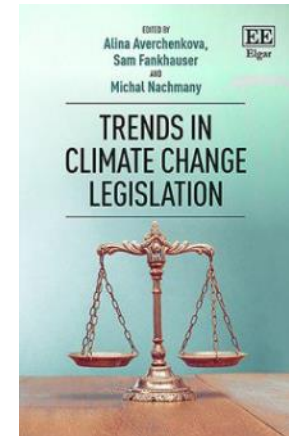
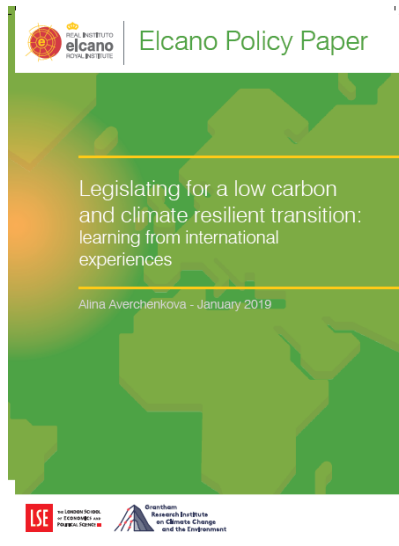


Predictable funding to
implement the law



Risk disclosure for
investors and
asset managers

For more information see:



Thank you!

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