



TO THE ACCUSED: UK GOVERNMENT

CHARGE: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY



|  | WHAT THEY SAY |  | WHAT THEY DO |
|---|---|---|--|
| 11 JAN 2018 | <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 48px; color: yellow; opacity: 0.5;">THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“We will take all possible action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact.”</p> | 4 OCT 2019 | Gave the green light on the construction of Europe’s largest fossil fuel plant at Drax site in Yorkshire, over-ruling the planning inspector’s verdict that it was incompatible with the Paris Agreement obligations. |
| | | 3 SEP 2020 | Continue to issue licenses for new offshore oil and gas exploration. In 2020, UK issued 113 new 27–30 year licences for oil & gas exploration and extraction – 5th largest total licensed area in the world. |
| | | 6 JAN 2021 | Gave the green light on a new deep coal mine in Cumbria - the first in 30 years - with lifetime emissions estimated at 420 million tons of CO2 (more than UK’s total annual emissions). Now under review. |
| | | 24 MAR 2021 | Gave £16 billion funding package to the oil and gas sector to encourage the sector to decarbonise, with no time frame set for doing so. |
| 23 SEPT 2019 | <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 48px; color: yellow; opacity: 0.5;">THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“The UK will double its investment to help developing countries turn the tide against climate change.”</p> | 25 NOV 2020 | Cut aid spending to 0.5% of national income and below its legal obligations until further notice – a reduction of more than £4bn. |
| | | 17 JUL 2020 | UKEF and HM Treasury guaranteed over \$1 billion in financial support for a methane gas project in Mozambique - UK’s largest single investment. (Still set to go ahead despite recent government decision to end funding for fossil fuel projects overseas) |
| | | 31 MAR 2021 | Excluded the UK Development Bank (CDC) – which in 2019 had £711m invested or committed to overseas fossil fuel projects and which currently has 17 active investments – from policy obligations to end fossil fuel funding overseas. |
| 11 JAN 2018 | <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 48px; color: yellow; opacity: 0.5;">THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“We will continue to lead the world in delivering on our commitments to the planet.”</p> | 2018–2019 | Increased UKEF funding for overseas fossil fuel projects 11-fold to nearly £2bn over 12 months as support for renewables fell to £700,000. |
| | | 2016–2020 | Used £3.5 billion of public funds to support fossil fuel projects via UK Export Finance since joining the Paris Agreement. |
| 25 JUL 2019 | <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 48px; color: yellow; opacity: 0.5;">THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“We place the climate change agenda at the absolute core of what we are doing.”</p> | 2017–2020 | Supported £21 billion of UK oil and gas exports through trade promotion and export finance over 4 years. |
| 30 JUN 2020 | <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 48px; color: yellow; opacity: 0.5;">THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“We will...deliver a stronger, cleaner, more sustainable economy after this pandemic.”</p> | 2 JUN 2021 | Committed at least \$42.01 billion of public money in recovery packages to supporting fossil fuel energy (since March 2020) – \$40.03 billion of which came with zero environmental conditions. Compared with \$15.64bn committed to supporting low-carbon energy. |
| 24 NOV 2019 | <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 48px; color: yellow; opacity: 0.5;">THE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“We will help lower energy bills by investing £9.2 billion in the energy efficiency of homes, schools and hospitals.”</p> | 8 JUL 2020 | Allocated only £3bn of funding to improve energy efficiency in homes, schools and hospitals (£2bn Green Homes Grant – of which over £1bn was then withdrawn – and £1bn Public Energy Fund). |

|  | WHAT THEY SAY |  | WHAT THEY DO |
|--|---|--|--|
| 30 JUN 2020 | “The government will build back better, build back greener, build back faster. ” | 31 MAR 2021 | Scrapped and withdrew remaining funds (over £1bn) from the flagship ‘Green Homes Grant’ home insulation programme - having reached just 10% of the 600,000 homes the chancellor promised would be improved. |
| 18 NOV 2020 | “We are committed to driving forward a green revolution as we build back better and greener from the pandemic.” | 19 JAN 2021 | Delayed regulations for low carbon homes (Future Homes Standard) until 2025 – meanwhile pushing for vast home building with ‘Project Speed’ – meaning hundreds of thousands of homes built in the period to 2025 will likely be built to current standards and require retrofitting. |
| 24 NOV 2019 | “I guarantee: reaching Net Zero by 2050 with investment in... green infrastructure to reduce carbon emissions and pollution ” | 1 APR 2021 | Introduced new ‘Super Deduction’ scheme offering tax breaks of 130% for capital investments - including fossil fuel projects, thanks to the zero environmental conditions. |
| 24 NOV 2019 | “We will support clean transport to ensure clean air.” | 1 NOV 2020 | Bank of England poured £875 billion into the economy in 2020 with zero environmental conditions, through ‘Quantitative Easing’, despite mandate to support government climate goals. |
| 3 DEC 2020 | “We are taking the lead with an ambitious new target to reduce our emissions [by 68%] by 2030, faster than any major economy.” | 11 MAR 2020 | Announced their £27 billion road expansion programme – the largest ever in England – (for which the DfT is currently facing legal action for ignoring official advice to consider policy in line with climate obligations and for grossly underestimating emissions output from the scheme). |
| 12 DEC 2020 | “By COP26 we need every country to have stepped up, with Nationally Determined Contributions and Long-Term Strategies that put us on track to 1.5 degrees. And clear policies...to make these targets a reality. ” | 3 MAR 2021 | Froze petrol, diesel and some red-diesel duties for 11th consecutive year at the estimated annual cost of £11.2 billion (according to Institute of Fiscal Studies). |
| | | 5 MAR 2021 | Government has no coordinated plan with clear milestones towards achieving the ‘net zero emissions by 2050’ target [according to Parliament’s Public Accounts Committee]. |
| | | 10 MAR 2021 | Plan to cut Air Passenger Duty on UK domestic flights. |
| | | 18 APR 2021 | Cut grants for electric car buyers with immediate effect. |
| | | 3 MAR 2021 | Gave “freeport” status to East Midlands Airport to massively expand air-freight. |
| | | 3 MAR 2021 | Cut Air Passenger Duty for short and medium haul flights for the 9th year in a row. |
| | | 2020–2021 | Failed to call-in expansion plans at 6 major commercial UK airports, many of which aim to double passenger numbers by 2030 despite CCC directive for no net airport expansion. |
| | | 9 DEC 2020 | Off-track to meet 57% reduction in emissions by 2032 (i.e. Fifth Carbon Budget). |
| | | 9 DEC 2020 | Off-track to meet 50% reduction in emissions by 2027 (i.e. Fourth Carbon Budget). |
| | | 25 JUN 2020 | Failing on 17 out of 21 annual progress indicators for Net Zero, according to CCC’s 2020 progress report. |