







# TO THE ACCUSED: UK GOVERNMENT

## CHARGE: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY



	WHAT THEY SAY		WHAT THEY DO
11 JAN 2018	<p>“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 gas 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.
		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 (only slightly less than the UK’s total annual emissions). Now under review.
		24 MAR 2021	Gave £16 billion funding package to the oil and gas industry to encourage the sector to decarbonise, yet set no time frame for completing this process, and refused to rule out future licensing for oil and gas production.
23 SEPT 2019	<p>“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 around £4bn.
		17 JUL 2020	UKEF and HM Treasury guaranteed \$1.15 billion in financial support for a natural gas project in Mozambique - one of UKEF’s largest single investments. (Still going ahead, despite the recent government decision to end funding for fossil fuel projects overseas).
		31 MAR 2021	Excluded the UK Development Bank (CDC) – which in 2019 had £674m invested or committed to overseas fossil fuel projects and currently has 17 active investments – from policy obligations to end fossil fuel funding overseas.
11 JAN 2018	<p>“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.
		2016–2021	Used at least £4.8 billion of public funds to support fossil fuel projects via UK Export Finance since joining the Paris Agreement.
25 JUL 2019	<p>“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>“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 \$27.82bn committed to supporting low-carbon energy.
24 NOV 2019	<p>“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).

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30 JUN 2020	“The government will build back better, <b>build back greener, build back faster.</b> ”	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.
		19 JAN 2021	Delayed regulations for low carbon homes (Future Homes Standard) until 2025 – meanwhile pushing for vast home building – meaning hundreds of thousands of homes built in the period to 2025 will likely be built to current standards and require retrofitting.
18 NOV 2020	“We are committed to driving forward a green revolution as we build back better and greener from the pandemic.”	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	“I guarantee: reaching Net Zero by 2050 with investment in... <b>green infrastructure to reduce carbon emissions and pollution</b> ”	11 MAR 2020	Announced their £27 billion road expansion programme – the largest ever in England – (for which the DfT faced legal challenge for ignoring official advice to consider policy in line with climate obligations and for grossly underestimating emissions output from the scheme).
24 NOV 2019	“We will support clean transport to ensure clean air.”	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).
		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	Froze Air Passenger Duty for short haul flights for the 10th year in a row.
		2020–2021	Failed to call-in expansion plans at 6 major UK airports - many of which aim to double passenger numbers by 2030 - despite CCC directive for no net airport expansion.
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.”	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).
		24 JUN 2021	Off-track in 18 out of a total 21 policy progress indicators for Net-Zero, according to the CCC’s 2021 progress report.
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. <b>And clear policies...to make these targets a reality.</b> ”	5 MAY 2021	Environment ministry still have no plan or policies in place to meet emissions target, according to internal memo.
		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].