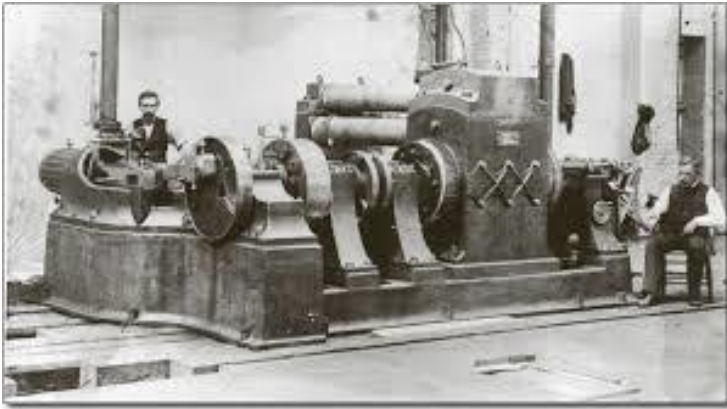

Políticas públicas para la eliminación de carbón en la matriz eléctrica del Reino Unido

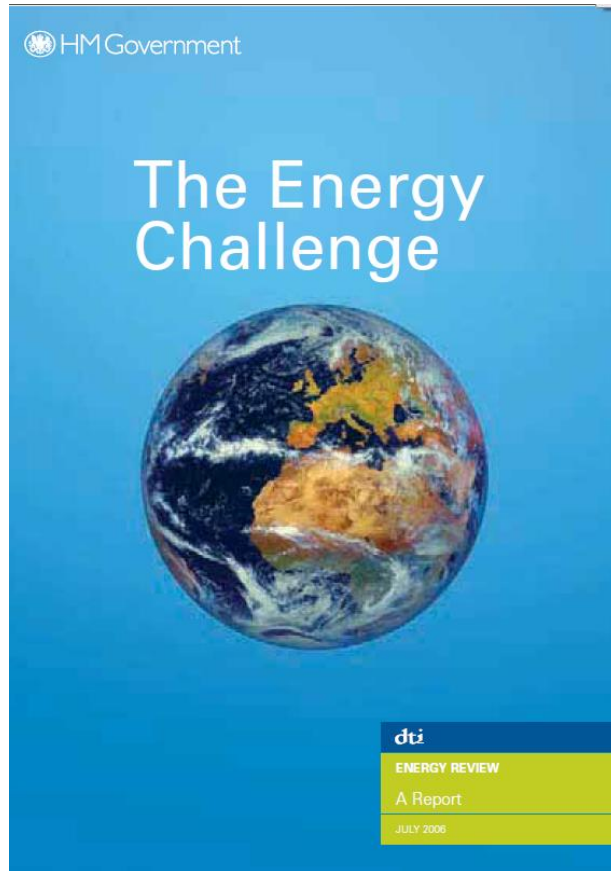
UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

Ed Hogg, International Climate and Energy



Department for
& Industrial Strategy

La diferencia de políticas en una década



ELIZABETH II

c. 27



Climate Change Act 2008

2008 CHAPTER 27

An Act to set a target for the year 2050 for the reduction of targeted greenhouse gas emissions; to provide for a system of carbon budgeting; to establish a Committee on Climate Change; to confer powers to establish trading schemes for the purpose of limiting greenhouse gas emissions or encouraging activities that reduce such emissions or remove greenhouse gas from the atmosphere; to make provision about adaptation to climate change; to confer powers to make schemes for providing financial incentives to produce less domestic waste and to recycle more of what is produced; to make provision about the collection of household waste; to confer powers to make provision about charging for single use carrier bags; to amend the provisions of the Energy Act 2004 about renewable transport fuel obligations; to make provision about carbon emissions reduction targets; to make other provision about climate change; and for connected purposes. [26th November 2008]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART 1

CARBON TARGET AND BUDGETING

The target for 2050

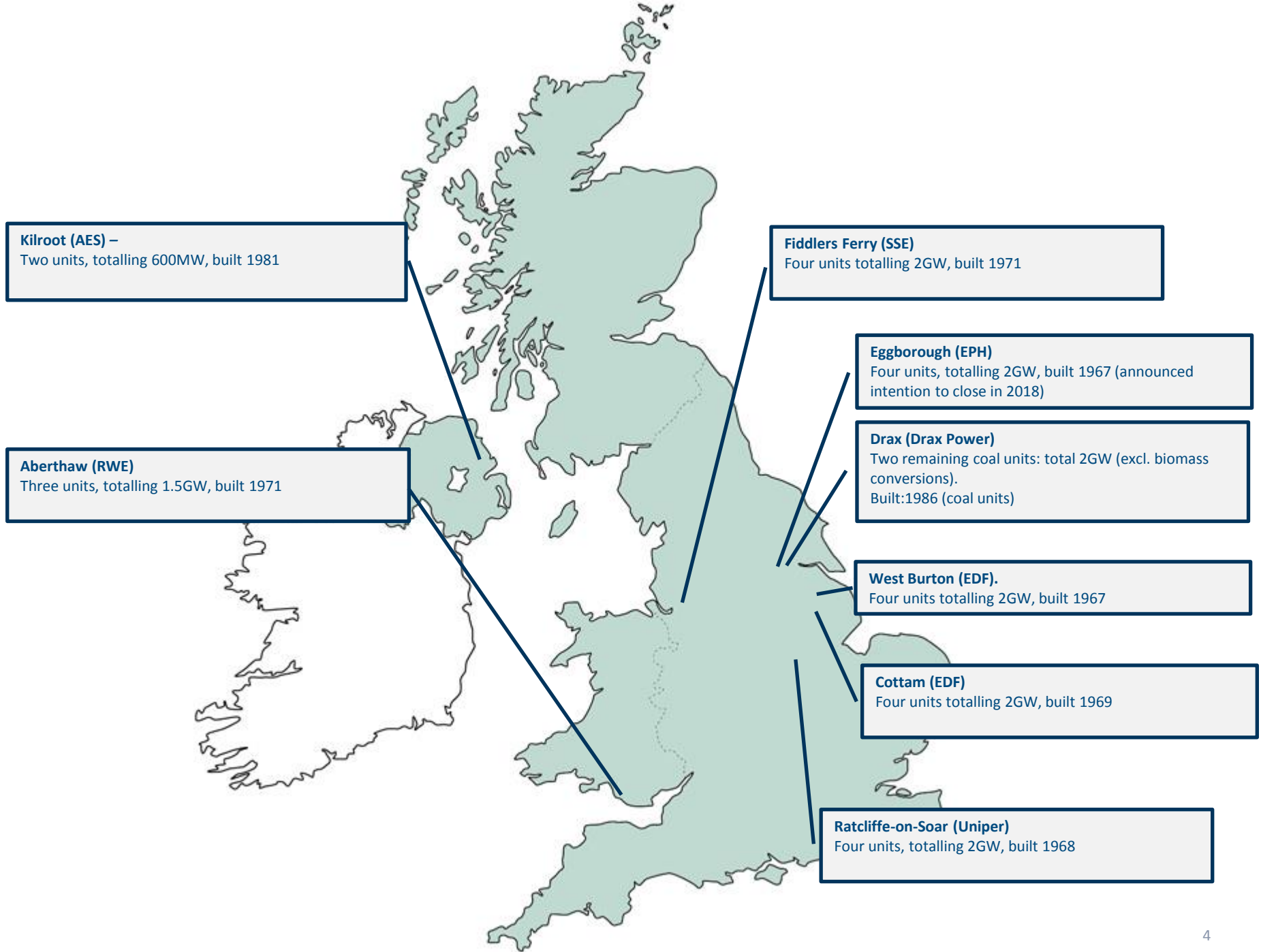
1 The target for 2050

- (1) It is the duty of the Secretary of State to ensure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline.
- (2) "The 1990 baseline" means the aggregate amount of—
 - (a) net UK emissions of carbon dioxide for that year, and

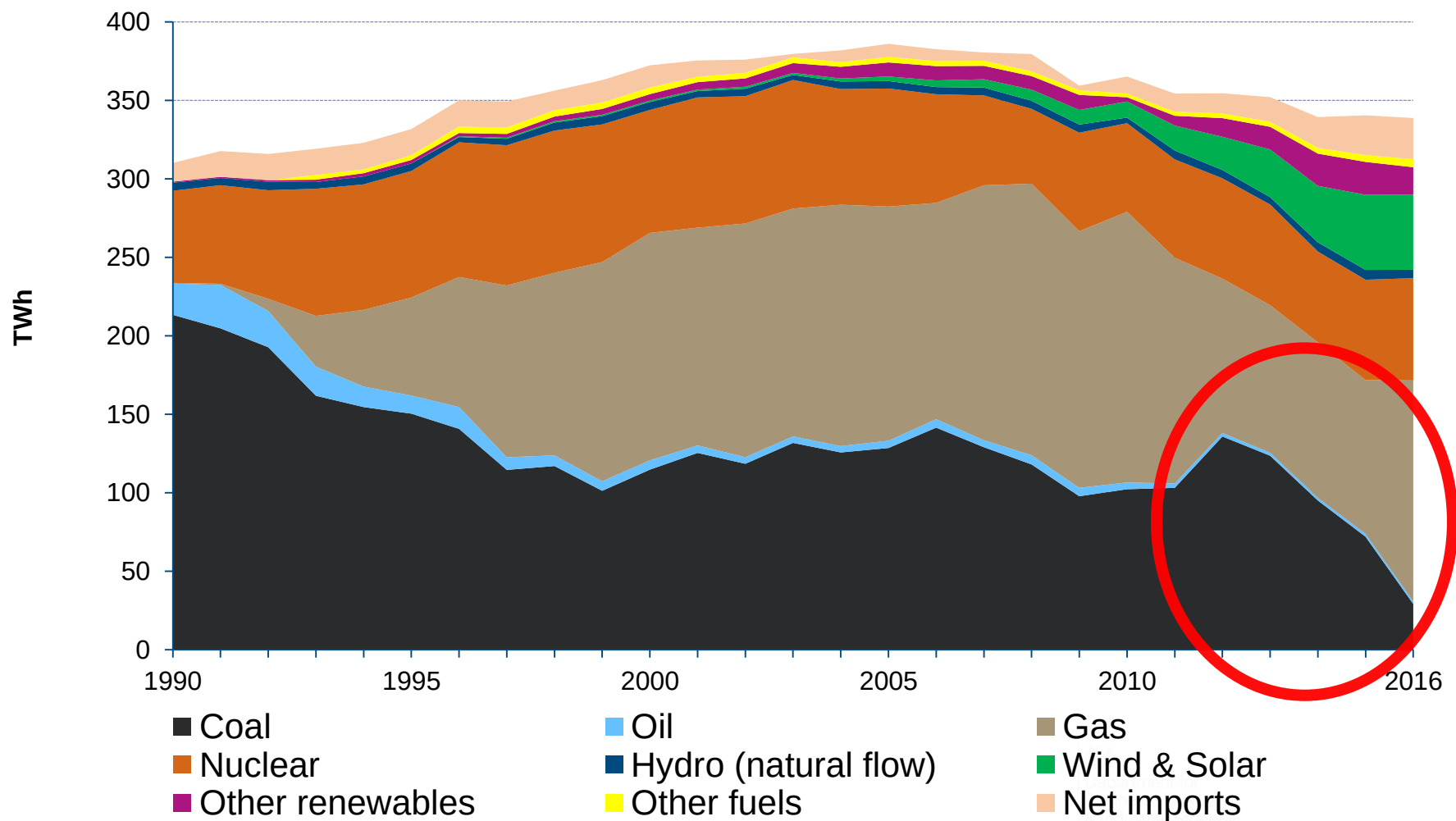
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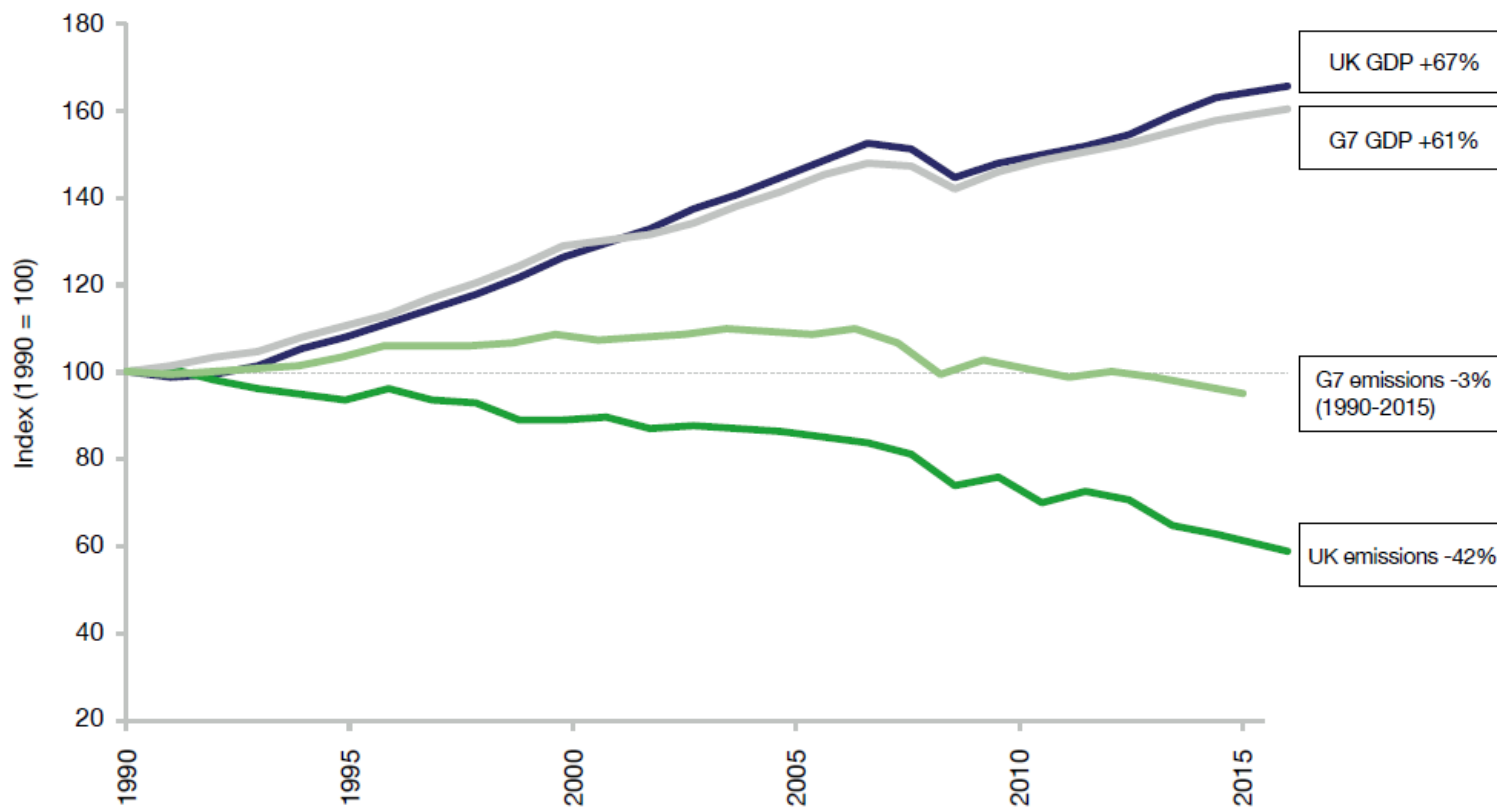


El resultado



Y el impacto sobre las emisiones GEI

Figure 1: UK and G7 economic growth and emissions reductions⁸



Source: UNFCCC; World Bank; BEIS

Industry & Industrial Strategy



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En los diarios



National Grid Control Room ✓

@NGControlRoom

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UK passes 1,000 hours without coal as energy shift accelerates

Revival of last eight coal plants when 'beast from the east' hit Britain proved to be brief

theguardian.com

11:45 AM - 13 Jul 2018

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La necesidad de una capacidad nueva y flexible

Desde 2014 hemos tenido un Mercado de Capacidad además del “wholesale market” para brindar seguridad a la red.

Para ofrecer mayor previsibilidad para el sector privado, el gobierno ya anunció que a partir de 2025 no se podrá usar carbón para:

- Asegurar el suministro proporcionando certeza a nuevas formas de capacidad confiable (como gas (CCGT, OCGT), interconectores, almacenamiento, etc.)
- Asegurar una transición ordenada desde el uso de carbón
- Garantizar la reducción de emisiones de CO₂ y otros contaminantes

Método: establecer un límite de intensidad de 450g/kWh en los centros que usen carbón desde el 1 Octubre 2025



La respuesta del mercado

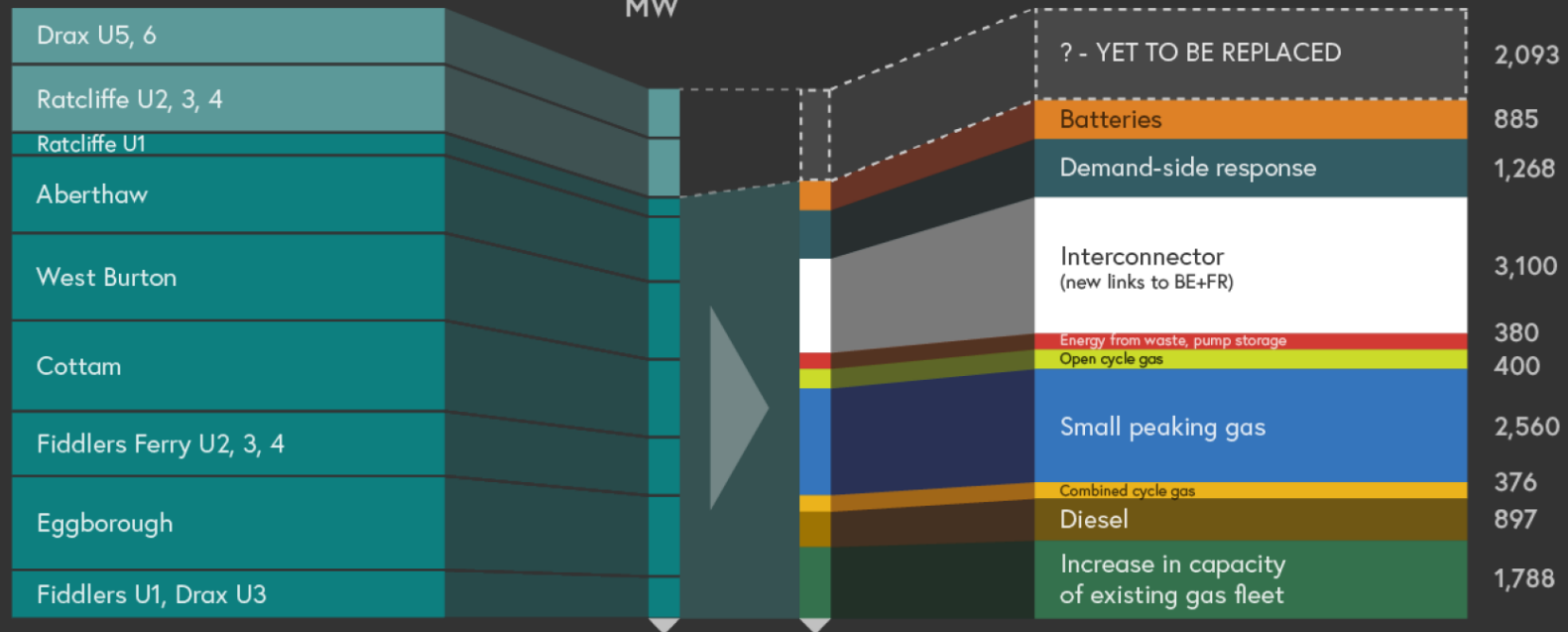
7 coal plants need to be replaced by 2025...

5 coal plants have already been replaced

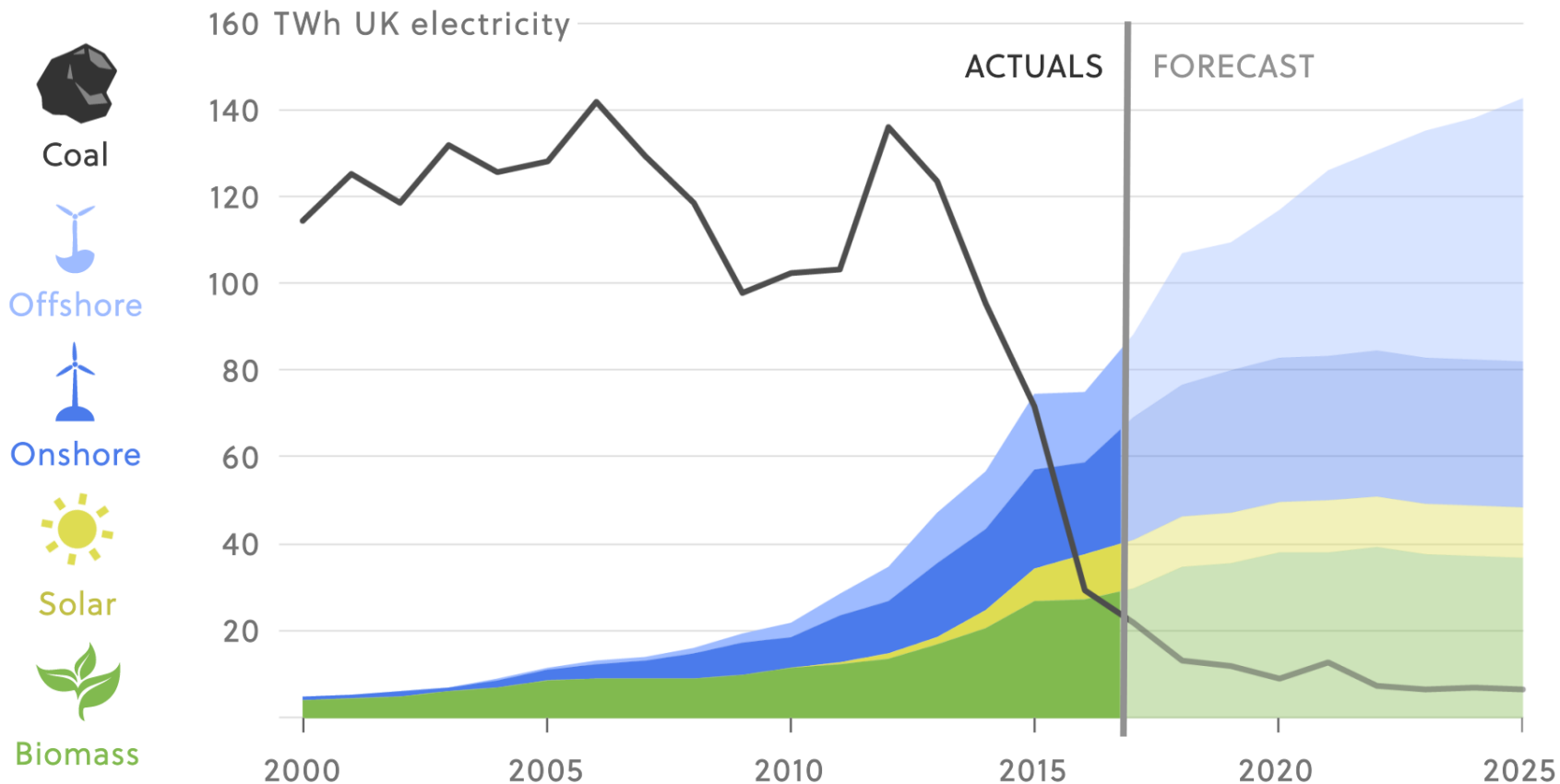
13,747 MW

REPLACED
MW

11,654 MW



El futuro?



Source: BEIS, Ofgem
& Industrial Strategy



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

Powering Past Coal Alliance



Una alianza de 64 países, provincias, ciudades y empresas comprometidas a eliminar el uso de carbón de la red eléctrica para cumplir con la ambición del Acuerdo de París

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