

Appendix A

Meeting the requirements of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 (amended)

The Greater London Authority Act 1999 (amended in 2007) requires the Mayor to produce a London climate change mitigation and energy strategy. The table below describes the relevant requirements of the Act and where those requirements are met within this Strategy.

Section	Requirement	Where it is addressed in this strategy
41	General duties of the Mayor in relation to his strategies	
41 (1)	41. – (1) This section applies to— (a) the transport strategy prepared and published under section 142 below, (b) the London Development Agency strategy prepared and published under section 7A(2) of the [1998 c. 45.] Regional Development Agencies Act 1998, (c) the spatial development strategy prepared and published under Part VIII below, (d) the London Biodiversity Action Plan prepared and published under section 352 below, (e) the municipal waste management strategy prepared and published under section 353 below, (ee) the London climate change mitigation and energy strategy prepared and published under section 361B below (f) the London air quality strategy prepared and published under section 362 below, (g) the London ambient noise strategy prepared and published under section 370 below, and (h) the culture strategy prepared and published under section 376 below.	

Section	Requirement	Where it is addressed in this strategy
41 (4)	<p>(4) In preparing or revising any strategy mentioned in subsection (1) above, the Mayor shall have regard to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the principal purposes of the Authority; (b) the effect which the proposed strategy or revision would have on – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the health of persons in Greater London; and (ii) the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom; (ii) climate change and the consequences of climate change; and (c) the matters specified in subsection (5) below. 	<p>The policies and actions outlined in this Strategy aim to reduce London’s CO₂ emissions by 60 per cent by 2025 on 1990 levels. An impact assessment of the policies and actions contained in this Strategy will be published alongside the public consultation draft of this Strategy, which will include assessments of the Strategy’s inclusion of policies and proposals (actions) to promote improvements in the health of persons in Greater London, and to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom.</p>
41 (5)	(5) Those matter are –	
	(a) the need to ensure that the strategy is consistent with national policies and with such international obligations as the Secretary of State may notify to the Mayor for the purposes of this paragraph;	See Appendix B of this Strategy.
	(b) the need to ensure that the strategy is consistent with each other strategy mentioned in subsection (1) above;	<p>Other strategies have been reviewed as part of the development of this Strategy. Specific examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Chapter 8 aligns with the Mayor’s draft transport strategy. (b) Chapter 3 includes policies aligning with the Mayor’s draft economic development strategy. (c) Chapters 4, 7 and 8 include policies and

Section	Requirement	Where it is addressed in this strategy
		<p>actions aligning to those in the draft replacement London Plan.</p> <p>(d) Chapters 4 and 8 include reference to the use of waste for the generation of energy, and Chapter 2 outlines the Mayor's approach to tackling indirect CO₂ emissions from waste.</p> <p>(e) Chapters 4 and 8 include reference to policies and actions included in the Mayor's draft Air Quality Strategy.</p>
	(c) the resources available for implementation of the strategy; and	Resource requirements are identified throughout this Strategy. The Mayor's approach to mobilising private sector investment to meet these targets is dealt with principally in Chapter 3. Further details on these will be included in the public consultation draft of this Strategy.
	(d) the desirability of promoting and encouraging the use of the River Thames safely, in particular for the provision of passenger transport services and for the transportation of freight.	Chapter 8, Policy 10, Action 10.17: Safeguard wharf sites for water freight.
41(6)	(6) The Mayor— (a) in considering whether any strategy mentioned in subsection (1) above needs to be revised, (b) in implementing any such strategy, or (c) in exercising in relation to the spatial development strategy any of his functions under sections 334 to 341 below, shall have regard to the matters specified in subsection (5) above.	See 41(5) above.

Section	Requirement	Where it is addressed in this strategy
41(7)	<p>(7) Where the Mayor prepares or revises any strategy mentioned in subsection (1) above, he shall include such of the available policies and proposals relating to the subject matter of the strategy as he considers best calculated—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to promote improvements in the health of persons in Greater London, and (b) to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom, and (c) to contribute towards the mitigation of, or adaptation to, climate change, in the United Kingdom; <p>except to the extent that he considers that any action that would need to be taken by virtue of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) above is not reasonably practicable in all the circumstances of the case.</p>	<p>The policies and actions outlined in this Strategy aim to reduce London’s CO₂ emissions by 60 per cent by 2025 on 1990 levels. An impact assessment of the policies and actions contained in this Strategy will be published alongside the public consultation draft of this Strategy, which will include assessments of the Strategy’s inclusion of policies and proposals (actions) to promote improvements in the health of persons in Greater London, and to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom.</p>
41(9)	<p>(9) The Mayor shall from time to time set such targets with respect to the implementation of any strategy mentioned in subsection (1) above as he may consider appropriate, having regard to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any related targets or objectives set nationally; and (b) any performance indicators set by the Secretary of State, whether nationally or locally, which affect the exercise of functions by authorities involved in the implementation of the strategy; <p>and in setting any such targets the Mayor shall seek to secure that they are not less demanding than any related targets or objectives which are set nationally.</p>	<p>Government has set a UK-wide CO₂ emissions reduction target of 80 per cent by 2050, based on 1990 levels. The Mayor has set a target to reduce CO₂ emissions in London by 60 per cent by 2025, based on 1990 levels and is proposing interim targets for 2015 and 2020. The Mayor has also proposed a target of supplying 25 per cent of London’s energy from local decentralised sources by 2025.</p> <p>The Mayor has also proposed to work with the GLA group to set CO₂ emissions reduction targets for the functional bodies. Please see Chapter 9: Policy 13: Action 13.1.</p>

Section	Requirement	Where it is addressed in this strategy
42	Consultation	
42(1)	42. – (1) In preparing or revising any strategy to which this section applies the Mayor shall consult – (a) the Assembly, (b) the functional bodies, (c) each London borough council, (d) the Common Council, and (e) any other body or person whom he considers it appropriate to consult.	The Mayor is consulting on this Strategy with the London Assembly and Functional Bodies until 1 April 2010. He will then consider the responses to the consultation and make any necessary changes to the Strategy before publishing it for consultation with the public and stakeholders in early Summer 2010. These will include those bodies set out in section 32(3) of the GLA Act 1999.
361B	The London climate change mitigation and energy strategy	
361B (1)	361B. – (1) The Mayor shall prepare and publish a document to be known as the 'London climate change mitigation and energy strategy'.	
361B (2)	(2) The London climate change mitigation and energy strategy shall contain the Mayor's proposals and policies with respect to the contribution to be made in Greater London towards each of the following: (a) the mitigation of climate change, (b) the achievement of any objectives specified or described in national policies relating to energy.	<p>The combined total of the policies and actions contained within this Strategy are projected to reduce London's CO₂ emissions by 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025.</p> <p>The measures contained within this Strategy set London well on course to meet UK targets of reducing emissions by 80 per cent of 1990 levels as set out in Climate Change Act 2008.</p> <p>Details of the achievement of objectives specified or described in national policies relating to energy are available in Appendix B.</p>

Section	Requirement	Where it is addressed in this strategy
361B (3)	(3) The strategy must include the Mayor's proposals and policies relating to each of the following:	
	(a) Minimising emissions of carbon dioxide and other significant greenhouse substances from the use of energy in Greater London for the purposes of surface transport	<p>Chapter 2 sets out the Mayor's approach to inclusion of 'significant' greenhouse substances within this Strategy.</p> <p>Chapter 8: Policies 10, 11 and 12 set out how the Mayor will minimise CO₂ emissions from the use of energy for the purposes of surface transport.</p>
	(b) Minimising emissions of carbon dioxide and other significant greenhouse substances from the use of energy in Greater London for purposes other than those of transportation	<p>Chapter 2 sets out the Mayor's approach to inclusion of 'significant' greenhouse substances within this strategy.</p> <p>Chapters 5, 6, and 7: Policies 6-9 set out how the Mayor will minimise CO₂ emissions from the use of energy for purposes other than those of transportation.</p>
	(c) Supporting innovation, and encouraging investment, in energy technologies in Greater London	Chapter 3: Policy 2 and Chapter 4: Policies 4 and 5 set out the Mayor's policies and actions to encourage innovation and investment in energy technologies, particularly decentralised energy.
	(d) Promoting the efficient production and use of energy in Greater London	Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9: Policies 4 – 16 set out the Mayor's policies and actions to promote the energy efficient production and use of energy in London.

Section	Requirement	Where it is addressed in this strategy
361B (4)	(4) In subsection (3) above 'other significant greenhouse substances' means substances (other than carbon dioxide) – (a) which contribute to climate change, and (b) which the Mayor considers it appropriate to deal with in the strategy.	CO ₂ emissions account for 98.6 per cent of London's carbon footprint, with the remaining 1.4 per cent coming from methane and nitrous oxide. This Strategy therefore concentrates on CO ₂ emissions. Box 2.2 in Chapter 2 provides further details.
361B (5)	(5) In performing the duty under subsection (3)(c) above, the Mayor must have regard to the desirability of advancing energy technologies which involve the emission of lower levels of substances which contribute to climate change.	Chapter 4: Policies 4 and 5 and Policy 6 in Chapter 5 set out how the Mayor will promote advancing energy technologies.
361B (6)	(6) The strategy shall also contain information about –	
	(a) The pattern of energy use in Greater London	Chapter 2: London's CO ₂ emissions are broken down by source and sector.
	(b) The levels of emissions in, or attributable to, Greater London of substances which contribute to climate change	In 2006, London's CO ₂ emissions totalled 47.5 million tonnes. Chapter 2 sets out historical emissions since 1990 with forecasts up to 2025.
	(c) The number of households in Greater London in which one or more persons are living in fuel poverty	A recent independent report – 'Fuel Poverty in London' – produced for the GLA, estimates that in 2008, 760,000 London households (24 per cent) were in fuel poverty using the Mayor's definition of residual income after housing costs. This compares to 318,000 (ten per cent) based on the Government's definition. Policy 7 in Chapter 5: Homes outlines how the Mayor will work to eradicate fuel poverty in London by 2016.

Section	Requirement	Where it is addressed in this strategy
	<p>(d) The measures to be taken, for the purpose of implementing the strategy, by each of the following –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Authority, (ii) Transport for London (iii) the London Development Agency <p>The measures which other bodies or persons are to be encouraged by the Mayor to take for the purpose of implementing the strategy.</p>	As specified in the Strategy.
361B (7)	(7) The Mayor must have regard to any guidance given to him by the Secretary of State in relation to the preparation or revision of the strategy.	Appendix B outlines the guidance given to the Mayor in 2008 by the Secretary of State and how the Mayor has addressed the guidance.
361B (8)	(8) The strategy must be consistent with national policies relating to mitigation of climate change, and national policies relating to energy.	Guidance given to the Mayor identifies the national policies relating to mitigation of climate change, and national policies relating to energy with which the Strategy must be consistent. This is covered in Appendix B.
361B (9)	<p>(9) In preparing or revising the strategy, the Mayor must consult each of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (b) Gas and Electricity Consumer Council, (c) Prescribed holders of licences granted under— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) section 7 or 7A of the Gas Act 1986, or (ii) section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989. 	These bodies will be consulted during the public consultation phase of this Strategy.

Appendix B

Statutory guidance requirements

In addition to the Great London Authority Acts 1999 and 2007, in 2008 government issued further statutory guidance on what London's climate change mitigation and energy strategy should include. The box below describes the requirements, as set out in further statutory guidance from government, as well as where it is addressed within this Strategy.

Guidance	Where it is addressed in this strategy
Preparation and revision of the Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy	
<p>In preparing or revising the strategy, the Mayor must consult each of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Gas and Electricity Markets Authority,(b) Gas and Electricity Consumer Council,(c) Prescribed holders of licences granted under—<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) section 7 or 7A of the Gas Act 1986,or(ii) section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989. <p>As set out under section 361B(10) of the Greater London Authority Act 1999, this should include any successor organisations to the above.</p> <p>In preparing or revising the strategy, Government encourages the following organisations to also be consulted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) The Carbon Trust(b) Energy Saving Trust(c) Salix Finance(d) Environment Agency Thames Region	<p>The Mayor will consult with these organisations as part of the development of the Strategy. This draft of the Strategy is being consulted on with the London Assembly and Functional Bodies until 1 April 2010. He will then consider the responses to the consultation and make any necessary changes to the Strategy before publishing it for consultation with the public and stakeholders in early summer 2010.</p> <p>As part of the consultation process with the London Assembly, the Strategy is publicly available on the website. These organisations and other stakeholders will be notified of its publication and views are welcomed as to its content.</p>

Guidance	Where it is addressed in this strategy
Content	
<p>The Greater London Authority Act 2007 gives the Mayor of London a new duty in tackling climate change. In particular, the 2007 Act gives the Mayor more scope to innovate and tackle climate change and reduce London's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases within the broad framework of national policy on climate change mitigation and energy policy.</p>	<p>The Strategy is comprehensive, outlining clear actions that will transform London into a world-leading low carbon city through effective use of the Mayor's powers and resources, and ability to influence and work with a wide range of partners.</p>
<p>The new statutory responsibility to produce the London climate change mitigation and energy strategy will also give the Mayor more influence with key stakeholders and partners – public and private – in London to achieve the Mayor's climate change and energy objectives.</p>	
<p>The Government recognises that the Mayor can play an important role in delivering carbon savings through the powers and responsibilities the Mayor has, in particular in planning, housing, transport and economic development, as well as through the opportunities to influence behaviour of individuals, businesses and communities, for example, to help drive the uptake of low carbon, energy savings technologies and practices.</p>	
<p>Consequently, the Strategy should set out how the Mayor proposes to use these powers, resources and influences to work across London to reduce carbon emissions, promote behavioural change in support of mitigation and move London to a low carbon economy.</p>	

Guidance	Where it is addressed in this strategy
<p>The Strategy should also set out how the Mayor proposes to support innovation and encourage investment in energy technologies, having regard to advancing renewable, low carbon and other energy technologies which help to reduce carbon dioxide and other significant greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>Chapter 3: Policy 2 and Chapter 4: Policies 4 and 5 set out the Mayor's policies and actions to encourage innovation and investment in energy technologies, particularly decentralised energy.</p> <p>CO₂ emissions account for 98.6 per cent of London's carbon footprint, with the remaining 1.4 per cent coming from methane and nitrous oxide. This Strategy therefore concentrates on CO₂ emissions. Box 2.2 in Chapter 2 provides further details.</p>
<p>The Government recognises that, on occasions, the Mayor will want to go further and faster in reducing emissions than the rest of the UK. The Government encourages the Mayor to innovate, and, where this is possible and reasonable, go further than national policy, particularly with regard to climate change mitigation.</p>	<p>The Mayor's target of a 60 per cent reduction in 2025 sets London on a faster trajectory to the UK's 80 per cent target by 2050.</p>
<p>For energy policy however, it is important that the Mayor's policies for London are not inconsistent with national policy objectives on security of supply and competitive energy markets.</p>	<p>The Mayor's policies for London will reduce energy demand and develop local supplies of clean and reliable energy, contributing to both security of supply and competitive energy markets.</p>
<p>Section 361B(8) states that the climate change mitigation and energy strategy must also not be inconsistent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) national policies relating to mitigation of climate change; and (b) national policies relating to energy. 	<p>The Strategy sets out relevant national policies on climate change mitigation and energy and how this Strategy is geared towards delivering. A key document is the Low Carbon Transition Plan. Modelling undertaken for this Strategy uses assumptions and forecasts of energy use and CO₂ reductions nationally as the basis for projections.</p>
<p>For national policies relating to climate change this includes, but is not limited to:</p>	

Guidance	Where it is addressed in this strategy
<p>(a) The approach to managing and tackling climate change in the UK as provided for under the Climate Change Act. This includes statutory national emission reduction targets for 2020 and 2050 and five-yearly carbon budgets.</p>	<p>Government has set a UK-wide CO₂ emissions reduction target of 80 per cent by 2050, based on 1990 levels. The Mayor has set a target to reduce CO₂ emissions in London by 60 per cent by 2025, based on 1990 levels, and is proposing interim targets for 2015 and 2020. The Mayor has also proposed a target of supplying 25 per cent of London's energy from local decentralised sources by 2025.</p> <p>The Mayor has also proposed to work with the GLA group to set CO₂ emissions reduction targets. Please see Chapter 9: Policy 13: Action 13.1.</p>
<p>(b) Any other national climate change mitigation targets (including those for other significant greenhouse substances) that may be announced by HM Government.</p>	<p>Specific targets have been set in this Strategy to develop renewable and low-carbon energy supplies (Chapter 4), improve the energy efficiency of buildings (Chapter 5 and Chapter 6), reduce the impact of transport (Chapter 8) and ensure new buildings meet and go beyond the Government's targets for low carbon design.</p>
<p>(c) The climate change policies and priorities for action in the UK as set out in the 2006 UK Climate Change Programme and any subsequent revisions of the UK Climate Change Programme.</p>	<p>Chapter 1 outlines the European and national policy context in which this Strategy has been prepared. This Strategy is consistent with the latest government climate change strategies and plans. The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan and related documents –The Renewable Energy Strategy, The Low Carbon Industrial Strategy, and Low Carbon Transport –will support its overarching goals to develop a competitive green economy, improve the energy efficiency of buildings and transport, and develop low carbon and renewable supplies of energy.</p>
<p>(d) Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (Dec 2007) and any further national policy on planning and climate change.</p>	<p>PPS1 has been taken into account when drafting relevant policies within this Strategy and the draft replacement London Plan. It is particularly dealt with in Chapters 7 and 4.</p>
<p>For national policies relating to energy this includes, but is not limited to:</p>	

Guidance	Where it is addressed in this strategy
(a) The Government's domestic and international energy strategy, as set out in the 2007 Energy White Paper	In Chapter 4, the Mayor outlines his plans for developing new low carbon energy infrastructure in London – this will diversify London's energy supply and improve energy security. Chapters 5 and 6 show how the energy efficiency of London's building will be improved – this will reduce energy demand and protect Londoners from rising energy prices.
(b) The White Paper on Nuclear Power 'Meeting the Energy Challenge: a White Paper on Nuclear Power', published in 2008	The Mayor recognises the continued part nuclear power generation will play in the UK's energy future as stated in Chapter 4.
(c) The approach to delivering UK energy and climate change policy as provided under the Energy Act.	Chapter 4 sets out how the Mayor proposes to increase the supply of energy in London from low carbon and renewable sources. The roll-out of smart meters is supported in Chapters 5 and 6.
(d) The Government's target for renewables to grow as a proportion of the UK's electricity supplies to 10 per cent, with an aspiration to double this by 2020, and any new and/or subsequent revision of the UK Government's renewable energy target(s).	Chapter 4 sets out how the Mayor will support renewable energy in London. It is also covered in Chapters 3, 5, 6 and 7.
(e) The Government's strategy for achieving 10 gigawatts of installed Good Quality Combined Heat and Power capacity by 2010, as set out in the Government's Strategy for Combined Heat and Power (2004) and any subsequent revisions of the Strategy.	The Mayor has set a target to generate 25 per cent of London's energy from local, decentralised energy systems. Chapter 4 sets out how this will be achieved.
(f) The current and planned policies and measures to improve energy efficiency contained in the UK Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2007, and any subsequent revisions of the Action Plan.	Chapters 5 and 6 deal principally with energy efficiency. Measures are also contained within Chapters 3,4,7 and 9.

Guidance	Where it is addressed in this strategy
<p>(g) The aim to expand the supply and use of biomass for heat, power and transport in a sustainable way, as set out in the Government’s Biomass Strategy (2007), and any new and/or subsequent revisions of this strategy.</p>	<p>Chapters 4 and 8 set out how the Mayor will use biomass for energy supply and transport.</p>
<p>(h) The current and planned strategy to advance micro-generation in the UK, as set out in the Government’s 2006 Micro-generation Strategy Our Energy Challenge: Power from the people, and any subsequent revisions of the strategy.</p>	<p>Chapters 4 and 5 set out how the Mayor will increase the deployment of micro-generation in London.</p>
<p>The London climate change mitigation and energy strategy shall also contain information about –</p> <p>(a) The levels of emissions of substances which contribute to climate change. This should be compiled by incorporating both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Emissions from within Greater London; and (ii) Emissions that occur outside of Greater London but which are still attributable to it, including emissions from electricity and gas use within Greater London. <p>This should be done with reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BERR’s regional energy statistics, published on annual basis; and • DEFRA’s local carbon dioxide emission statistics, published on an annual basis. 	<p>In the Strategy, CO₂ emissions are accounted for at the point of energy use. Any energy usage that occurs within the geographic boundary of Greater London will be considered to contribute to London’s direct emissions.</p> <p>This is consistent with the scope of measurement that government applies. CO₂ emissions associated with the electricity supplied to London through the national grid, which is generated by burning fossil fuels in power stations outside of Greater London, will be included in this Strategy.</p> <p>The most recent measurement of London’s CO₂ emissions was taken for the 2006 London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI), which collates measurements of greenhouse gas emissions in the geographic boundary of Greater London. This includes DECC’s regional energy statistics and local carbon dioxide emission statistics.</p>

Guidance	Where it is addressed in this strategy
<p>(b) The number of households in Greater London in which one or more persons are living in fuel poverty, within the meaning of the Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act 2000.</p> <p>The above should be compiled with reference to the Fuel Poverty indicator database (www.fuelpovertyindicator.org.uk)</p>	<p>A recent independent report – 'Fuel Poverty in London' – produced for the GLA, estimates that in 2008, 760,000 London households (24 per cent) were in fuel poverty using the Mayor's definition of residual income after housing costs. This compares to 318,000 (ten per cent) based on the government's definition.</p> <p>Policy 7 in Chapter 5: Homes outlines how the Mayor will work to eradicate fuel poverty in London by 2016.</p>

Appendix C

CO₂ modelling methodology

The box below sets out the methodology and assumptions that have informed the CO₂ emissions reductions identified in this Strategy. The reductions are set out according to the sector from which they are emitted (as well as those from energy supply) and the source of reductions, for example government policy or Mayoral policy.

LEGGI - the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas and Inventory, which measures London's CO₂ emissions. The most recent LEGGI was compiled in 2006.

LCTP - government's 'Low Carbon Transition Plan', published in 2009, which set out how Government policies will reduce CO₂ emissions across the UK.

	Energy supply	Homes	Workplaces	Transport	TOTAL
Business as usual emissions projections					
Methodology and assumptions	<p>Energy supply covers energy supplied directly to buildings and infrastructure (street lights, London Underground etc)</p> <p>Pro-rata of UK's total business as usual CO₂ emissions, as set out in the Low Carbon Transition Plan, based on London's relative share of CO₂ emissions as identified in LEGGI 2006.</p> <p>Grid carbon intensity of 470 g/kWh in 2025 (UK LCTP)</p>	<p>Pro-rata of UK's total business as usual CO₂ emissions (as set out in the Low Carbon Transition Plan), based on London's relative share of CO₂ emissions as identified in LEGGI 2006.</p> <p>Policy situation remains as in 2008 (pre Low Carbon Transition Plan, Committee of Climate Change recommendations and this Strategy)</p>	<p>Pro-rata of UK's total business as usual CO₂ emissions (as set out in the Low Carbon Transition Plan), based on London's relative share of CO₂ emissions as identified in LEGGI 2006.</p> <p>CO₂ emissions from transport electricity accounted for in workplaces sector in LEGGI. This Strategy accounts for these emissions in the transport sector.</p> <p>Policy situation remains as in 2008 (pre Low Carbon Transition Plan, Committee of Climate Change recommendations and this Strategy)</p>	<p>TfL modelling of future transport miles based on population and economic growth.</p> <p>TfL data for non electricity-related emissions and electricity consumption of electric transport (LU, DLR, National Rail)</p> <p>CO₂ emissions from electricity calculated to be consistent with energy supply assumptions</p> <p>Policy situation remains as in 2008 (pre Low Carbon Transition Plan, Committee of Climate Change recommendations and this Strategy)</p>	Sum of sectoral emissions
2025 emissions [MtCO ₂ /yr]	Energy supply savings captured in other three sectors	14.92	18.8	7.95	41.68

	Energy supply	Homes	Workplaces	Transport	TOTAL
	Savings projections for committed Mayoral policies				
Methodology and assumptions	<p>GLA modelling of how 25% of London's energy (heat and electricity) will be supplied by decentralised energy in 2025. Renewable energy component based on RE deployment outlined in London Plan. Remaining DE capacity predominantly gas CHP</p> <p>Annual electricity consumption in London's buildings and conventional electric transport remains level (as is consistent with Ofgem predictions), electric vehicle consumption increases, which results in net growth Grid carbon intensity of 300 g/kWh in 2025 (UK Low Carbon Transition Plan). 11.7 TWh of energy</p>	<p>Savings from maximum possible roll-out of HEEP programme. By 2025 2.4 million homes will have been approached by the HEEP and offered easy measures, all homes have cavity and loft insulation installed and over 400,000 homes will have solid wall insulation installed. The proportions of savings from Government schemes that are enabled by HEEP are counted as HEEP savings. Future savings due to Low Carbon Zones and savings from behaviour change not included. 5 Government programmes assumed a further 20% uplift as result of Mayoral facilitation.</p>	<p>Emissions of current Mayoral programmes as estimated by the LDA. Included further future projected emissions for combined BEEP and Green 500 successor programmes, assuming effective repetition of programme and savings each three years to 2019, after which all commercial buildings are retrofitted. It is assumed the BEEP will retrofit 200 buildings per year. 10 Government programmes assumed a further 20% uplift as result of Mayoral facilitation.</p>	<p>TfL MTS data for non-electricity related emissions savings and electricity consumption of electric transport (LU, DLR, National Rail, EV's). CO₂ emissions from electricity calculated to be consistent with energy supply methodology. 2 Government programmes assumed a further 20% uplift as result of Mayoral facilitation. Electric vehicles assumed to consume 523 GWh/yr in 2025, total transport consumption (inc LU etc) 2,934 GWh</p>	Sum of sectoral emissions savings
Projected CO2 emissions reductions by 2025 [MtCO ₂ /yr]	Energy supply savings captured in other three sectors	4.84 Savings on business as usual of: 4.02 from energy efficiency 0.82 from energy supply	3.90 Savings on business as usual of: 2.31 from energy efficiency 1.59 from energy supply	0.50 Savings on business as usual of: 0.38 from transport 0.11 from energy supply	9.24

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	Energy supply	Homes	Workplaces	Transport	TOTAL
Savings projections for committed government policies					
Methodology and assumptions	Savings from decarbonising national grid electricity. UK savings from Low Carbon Transition Plan factored down for London based on relative energy consumptions. Grid carbon intensity of 300 g/kWh in 2025 (UK Low Carbon Transition Plan)	Savings as outlined in UK Low Carbon Transition Plan. Only including the proportion of these schemes that would be delivered in London without enabling Mayoral programmes. Savings from CERT, CESP, Warm Front and other obligations on energy suppliers are enabled by HEEP, and therefore captured in the Mayoral savings	TfL MTS savings data for none electric emissions. Savings associated with transport electricity consumption calculated to be consistent with energy supply methodology	TfL MTS data on Government savings	Sum of sectoral emissions savings
Projected CO ₂ emissions reductions by 2025 [MtCO ₂ /yr]	Energy supply savings captured in other three sectors	2.82 Savings on business as usual of: 0.85 from energy efficiency 1.97 from energy supply	5.66 Savings on business as usual of: 1.83 from energy efficiency 3.83 from energy supply	1.05 Savings on business as usual of: 0.80 from transport 0.26 from energy supply	9.53

	Savings projections for Committee on Climate Change (CCC) recommendations				
Methodology and assumptions	Further measures on providing low carbon generation for the national electricity supply (more nuclear, CCS and RE capacity than currently planned by 2025), as recommended by CCC Grid carbon intensity of 200 g/kWh in 2025 (CCC)	No quantifiable recommendations made in CCC report	No quantifiable recommendations made in CCC report	Electric vehicle roll-out is accelerated. TfL data provided on savings achieved in none electric vehicles and extra electricity consumed by electricity vehicles. Electricity savings consistent with energy supply methodology. Electric vehicles assumed to consume 1,504 GWh/yr in 2025, total transport consumption (inc LU etc) 3,915 GWh	
Projected CO ₂ emissions reductions by 2025 [MtCO ₂ /yr]	Energy supply savings captured in other three sectors	0.95	1.85	0.78	3.58

	Energy supply	Homes	Workplaces	Transport	TOTAL
Savings projections for additional government measures					
Methodology and assumptions	Additional energy supply savings captured in other three sectors	Further required savings estimated by apportioning remaining gap based on measured sector contribution to over all emissions in 2006 Expected to provide 36% of remaining gap	Further required savings estimated by apportioning remaining gap based on measured sector contribution to over all emissions in 2006 Expected to provide 45% of remaining gap	Further required savings estimated by apportioning remaining gap based on measured sector contribution to over all emissions in 2006. Expected to provide 19% of remaining gap	Sum of sectoral emissions savings
Projected CO ₂ emissions reductions by 2025 [MtCO ₂ /yr]	Energy supply savings captured in other three sectors	0.59	0.46	0.24	1.29

Total savings					
	Energy supply	Homes	Workplaces	Transport	TOTAL
Total CO ₂ emissions reductions in 2025 [MtCO ₂ /yr]	Energy supply emission savings captured in other three sectors	9.20	11.87	2.57	23.64
Resulting CO ₂ emissions in 2025 [MtCO ₂ /yr]	Additional energy supply emissions captured in other three sectors	5.72	6.93	5.38	18.04