

Press release: UK expertise to help developing countries tackle climate change and move to cleaner energy

The Prime Minister yesterday at the UN General Assembly in New York outlined over £160 million of funding to help countries transition to cleaner, greener energy systems and support communities affected by climate change.

The UK is a world-leader on clean growth and green finance and is pioneering efforts to build greater resilience to climate change. It has cut emissions by more than 40% since 1990 – more than any other G7 country on a per person basis – and its legally-binding targets will see emissions fall by an average of 57% over the period 2028 to 2032 and at least 80% by 2050 from 1990 levels.

The UK is committed to sharing its expertise and help developing countries in the global challenge of tackling climate change. The government has committed at least £5.8 billion of funding between 2016 and 2020 to help developing countries both reduce emissions and build resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Appearing at the 73rd Session of the UN General Assembly in New York, the Prime Minister was clear that it is only through collective effort that we can successfully address the threat of climate change. She joined the UN Secretary General to call for countries to work together and strive towards ambitious outcomes at COP24, at the UN Secretary General's 2019 Climate Summit, and beyond.

She set out:

- £60 million of technical assistance to share the UK's world leading expertise on energy market reform, transition to clean growth, green finance and climate legislation
- £94.5 million focused on mitigating the effects of climate change would provide direct support to families most affected by droughts in Northern Kenya, as part of the government's Kenya's Hunger Safety Net Programme which will then transition to full government of Kenya ownership and funding
- £15 million will make it more profitable for companies to buy from smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa, helping to build resilience against rising food demand and climate shocks

She also said the UK would:

- lead international efforts on climate resilience for the Secretary General's Climate Summit in 2019
- help gather evidence on the actions needed to adapt to climate change ahead of the 2019 The UN Secretary General's Climate Summit in 2019 by

co-convening the Global Commission on Adaptation

- join the Carbon Neutrality Coalition to support ambitious action in support of the Paris Agreement's collective goals of net-zero global emissions

Energy and Clean Growth Minister Claire Perry said:

We were one of the first countries to recognise the challenge and huge economic opportunities of the global shift to a greener, cleaner economy – putting clean growth at the heart of our Industrial Strategy.

Now we want to share our world-leading expertise with developing countries. This £60 million programme could provide the boost they need to begin their own clean growth movements, building economies fit for the future.

International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt said:

When drought strikes in the developing world, it is the most vulnerable communities which are hit the hardest by damage to livestock and crops. I witnessed earlier this year in northern Kenya how the swift support of UK aid and our partners helped households, which would otherwise be at risk of sliding deeper into poverty.

UK aid is supporting the government of Kenya to build systems that will help them to withstand the devastating impact of future climate shocks.

This is good news for Kenya as the country takes another step towards moving beyond aid and this is good news for the UK as we grow our relationship with Kenya, a key trading partner.

The UK will lead global efforts to mitigate and respond to the effects of climate change protecting food, water and jobs for the future, and building resilience to cut the impact and cost of natural disasters. It is well placed to offer this expert advice and support in cutting carbon emissions as a global leader in tackling climate change, playing a vital role in negotiating the Paris Agreement.

The UK was also the first country to introduce domestic legally binding emission reduction targets and has reinforced this commitment by joining the Carbon Neutrality Coalition, an initiative led by New Zealand and the Marshall Islands that will promote long-term planning and ambitious action in support of the Paris Agreement's collective goals of net-zero global emissions by the second half of this century.

There are huge opportunities to work with like-minded countries to affect

global change while building on UK expertise. The UK is a leading country behind the move to incentivize green finance, securing approval to develop a new international standard this week. Development of the Green Finance ISO by the British Standards Institute and its Chinese counterpart comes a week ahead of the launch of the UK's first ever Green GB Week, raising awareness of the need and economic opportunities of reducing emissions.

Notes to editors

1. On Monday 15 October, the government will launch the first [Green GB week](#). This will be a week of events and announcements across the UK designed to promote the opportunities that come from clean growth and raise awareness of how businesses and the public can contribute to tackling climate change.
2. Further details of the £60 million Technical Assistance Programme will be released during Green GB Week.
3. The UK has transformed how its electricity is generated with the amount of electricity from low carbon sources hitting 50% in 2018, reducing carbon emissions from electricity faster than any other major country. Joining [global efforts](#) to phase out coal power in 2017 the UK has already committed to completely removing dirty coal power by 2025.
4. A third and final phase of UK support of £94.5 million has been committed to the government of Kenya's Hunger Safety Net Programme with the government of Kenya leading and fully financing the programme from 2024.
5. The Hunger Safety Net Programme provides cash support to help meet the poorest people's basic needs, such as food and school fees. The support is distributed through an innovative, technology-led system which ensures it reaches those most in need. The programme works in northern Kenya where poverty levels are the highest in the country.
6. An additional £15 million has been approved for Food Trade and Resilience. The project will provide expertise and advice to make it more profitable for commercial companies to buy from smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa. This will increase the income of 1.8 million farming families, while helping to build resilience against rising food demand and climate shocks.
7. The UK has also helped establish the [Powering Past Coal Alliance](#) today uniting more than 70 members including 28 national governments, states and businesses to accelerate clean growth and climate protection through the rapid phase-out of unabated coal power.

[News story: Fishing industry in 2017 statistics published](#)

It includes details on the UK fleet, the number of fishermen, the quantity

and value of UK landings, international trade, worldwide fishing and the state of key stocks.

The report highlights that in 2017:

- The quantity and value of sea fish (which include shellfish) landed by UK vessels have increased by 3 per cent and 4 per cent respectively on 2016.
- UK vessels landed 724 thousand tonnes of sea fish into the UK and abroad with a value of £980 million.
- UK fleet landings abroad rose to 290 thousand tonnes compared with 256 thousand tonnes in 2016, almost entirely down to increases in blue whiting and mackerel
- Mackerel accounted for 227 thousand tonnes, 31 per cent of UK fleet landings.
- The Scottish and Northern Irish fleets caught mainly pelagic fish. The English landed mainly demersal species and the Welsh caught mostly shellfish.
- The UK fishing fleet remained seventh largest in the EU in terms of vessel numbers, with the second largest capacity and fourth largest engine power.
- Seventy four per cent of the quantity landed by the UK fleet was caught by vessels over 24 metres in length which accounted for 4 per cent of the total number of UK vessels. These vessels tend to catch lower value pelagic fish.
- Around 11,700 fishermen were active in the UK. Approximately 2,000 were part-time.
- Scottish vessels accounted for 64 per cent of the quantity of landings by the UK fleet while English vessels accounted for 28 per cent.
- Peterhead was the port with the highest UK fleet landings – 151 thousand tonnes with a value of £167 million.
- Brixham had the highest quantity and value of UK fleet landings in England – 15 thousand tonnes (of mainly high value shellfish) with a value of £41 million, £10 million higher than in 2016.
- Imports of fish were down 3 per cent to 705 thousand tonnes. Exports rose by 5 per cent to 460 thousand tonnes.
- World figures for 2016 showed that China caught the largest amount of fish, 15.4 million tonnes. Indonesia had the second largest catch at 6.1 million tonnes.

The full report, and more detailed supplementary tables, can be on the [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2017 webpage](#).

Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ)

In addition to the annual report there is an annex report with a further breakdown of landings by Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ). As a new addition we have examined all major quota stocks caught in UK waters and examined how much of the total landings for that stock came from UK waters.

For example this report shows that:

- UK vessels landed 80% of their tonnage from UK waters (83% by value). A further 13% by tonnage was sourced from non-UK EU Member State's waters (9% by value).
- We estimate that 99.9 per cent of West Coast Nephrops, worth £35 million, was taken from UK waters.

This annex is an experimental statistics and we are actively seeking end users' views on the usefulness and quality of this work. If you have any thoughts on what can be better, what you'd like to see more of or what isn't relevant please do take the time to fill in the short survey in the document. In addition to the report we have also released detailed underlying data sets of UK landings by EEZ.

For more information, [please read our blog](#).

Notes to editors:

The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) regulates the seas around England, including the management of fisheries.

The MMO has the difficult balancing task of ensuring that stocks are managed throughout the year to maximise fishing opportunities for the UK industry, while ensuring that stocks are not overfished and the UK government and taxpayer does not have to pay steep penalties.

We are continually working with the fishing industry to improve day-to-day management with accurate catch limits and forecasts that secure longer fisheries, while safeguarding the welfare of fish stocks.

National Statistics: Sub-national total final energy consumption during 2016

Data which aggregates the sub-national electricity, gas, road transport and other fuels consumption datasets produced by BEIS.

National Statistics: Sub-national

consumption of other fuels during 2016

Other fuels are defined as non-gas, non-electricity and non-road transport fuels, and cover consumption of coal, petroleum, manufactured solid fuels and bioenergy and wastes not used for electricity generation or road transport.

Official Statistics: Sub-national electricity consumption in Northern Ireland, 2016

Experimental statistics on Sub-national domestic and non-domestic electricity consumption in Northern Ireland for 2016.