



The Climate Change
Collaboration

Ashden Trust · JJ Charitable Trust
Mark Leonard Trust · Tedworth Charitable Trust

Climate Change Impacts

Ashden Trust, Mark Leonard Trust, and JJ Charitable Trust

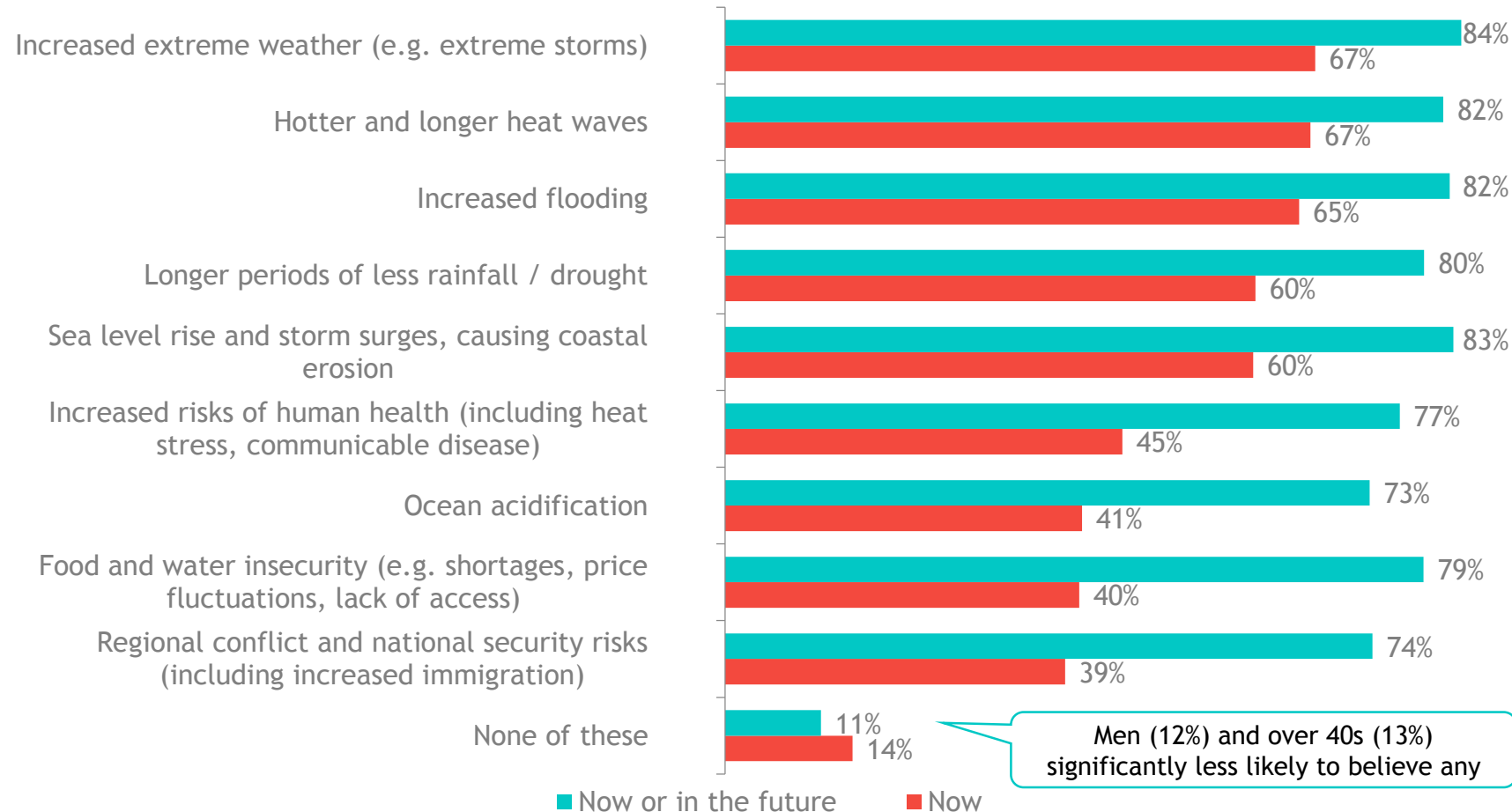
This report presents the findings of a survey of 2,000 UK adults aged 18+ conducted between 20th and 24th July 2018. The figures are weighted to be representative of all UK adults.



Climate change impacts

Globally, weather changes are the most common effects of climate change noticed by people, and there is significant worry about the future of food and water supplies

WHICH ARE CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE AROUND THE WORLD NOW OR IN THE FUTURE

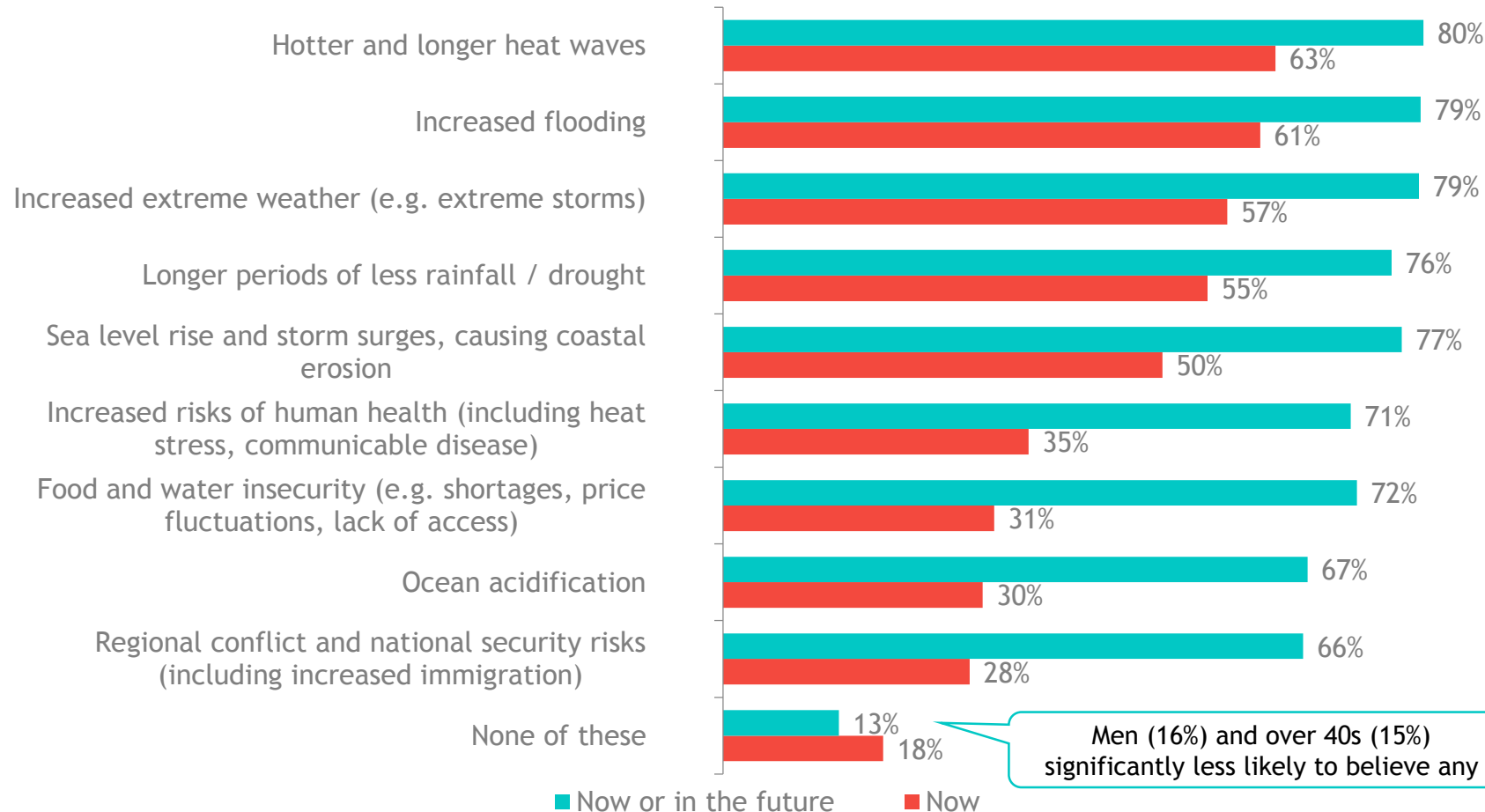


18-24 year olds are more likely to believe that the majority of the climate change effects are happening in the world now or will in the future, but are significantly more likely to have said:

- Sea level rise and storm surges, causing coastal erosions (90%)
- Longer periods of less rainfall/drought (86%)
- Increased risks of human health (84%)
- Regional conflict and national security risks (81%)
- Ocean acidification (81%)

Weather changes are the most common effects of climate people expect to affect the UK, and there is significant worry about the future of food and water supplies, human health and conflict

WHICH ARE CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE UK NOW OR IN THE FUTURE



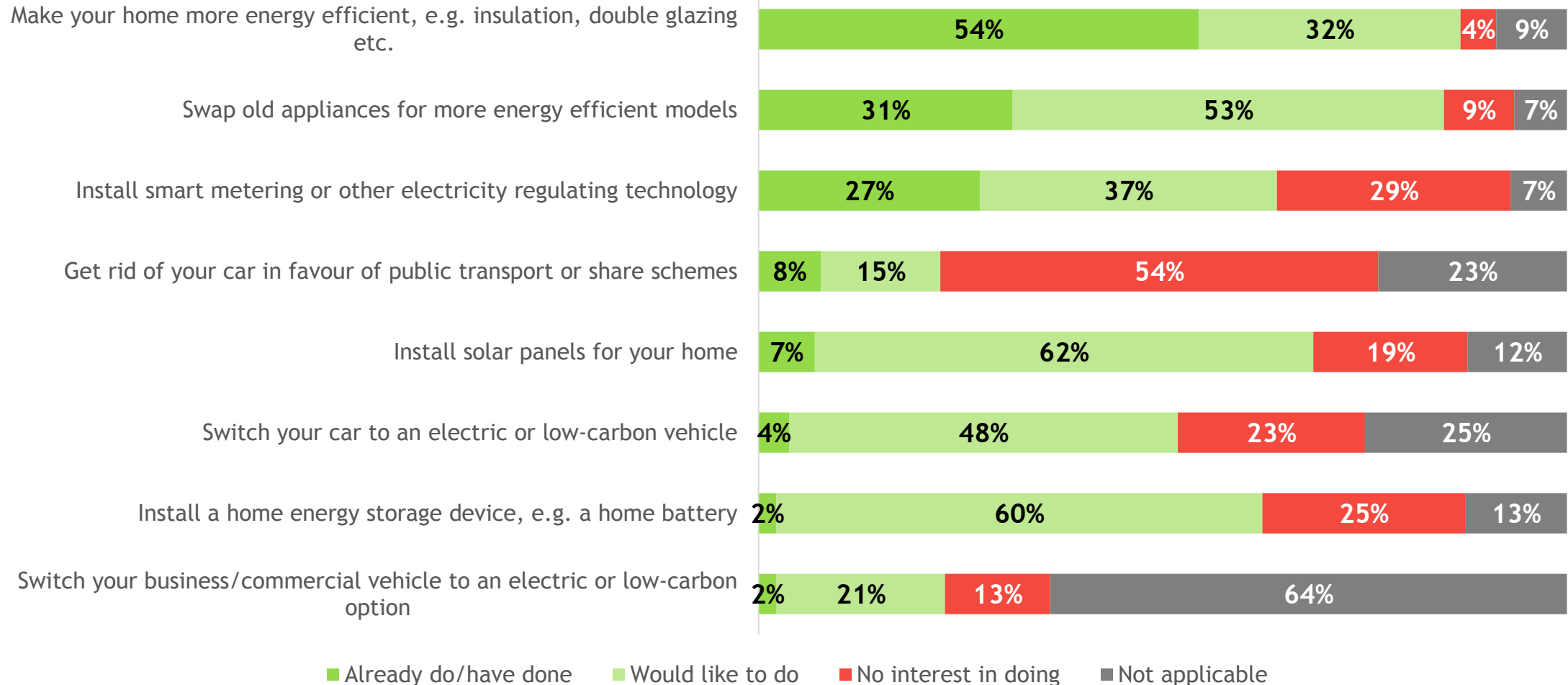
18-24 year olds are more likely to believe that the majority of the climate change effects are happening in the world now or will in the future, but are significantly more likely to have said:

- Hotter and longer heat waves (88%)
- Increased flooding (86%)
- Increased extreme weather (85%)
- Sea level rise and storm surges, causing coastal erosion (85%)
- Increased risks of human health (81%)

— What are consumers doing?

A majority of consumers would like to install both solar panels and a home energy storage device for their homes, if greater assistance was available

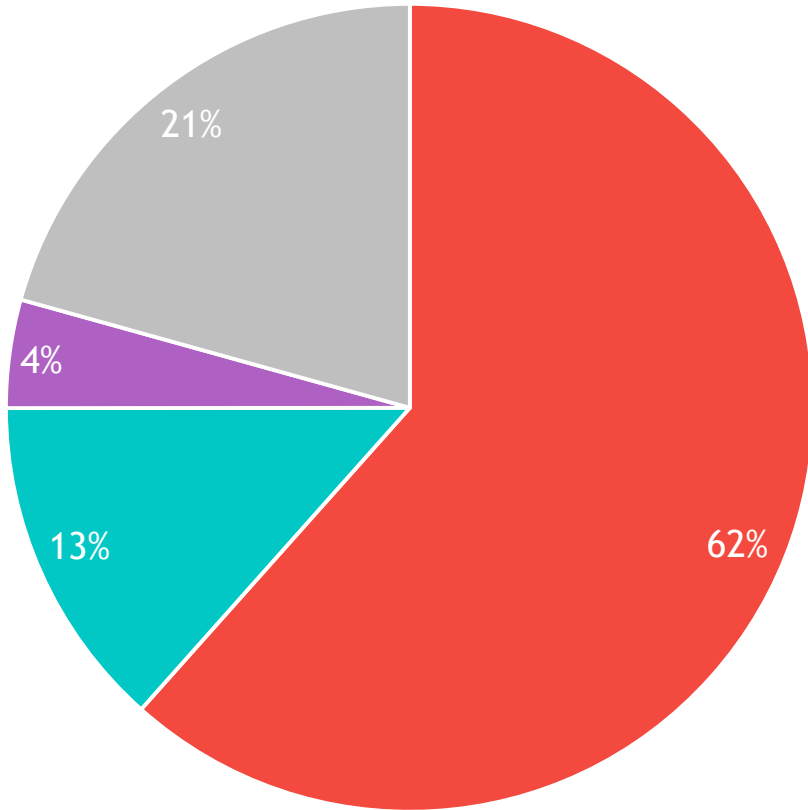
Q22. Are there any actions you would like to take personally or as a household, in response to climate change concerns, if there was greater assistance from the UK government or through community or commercial schemes?



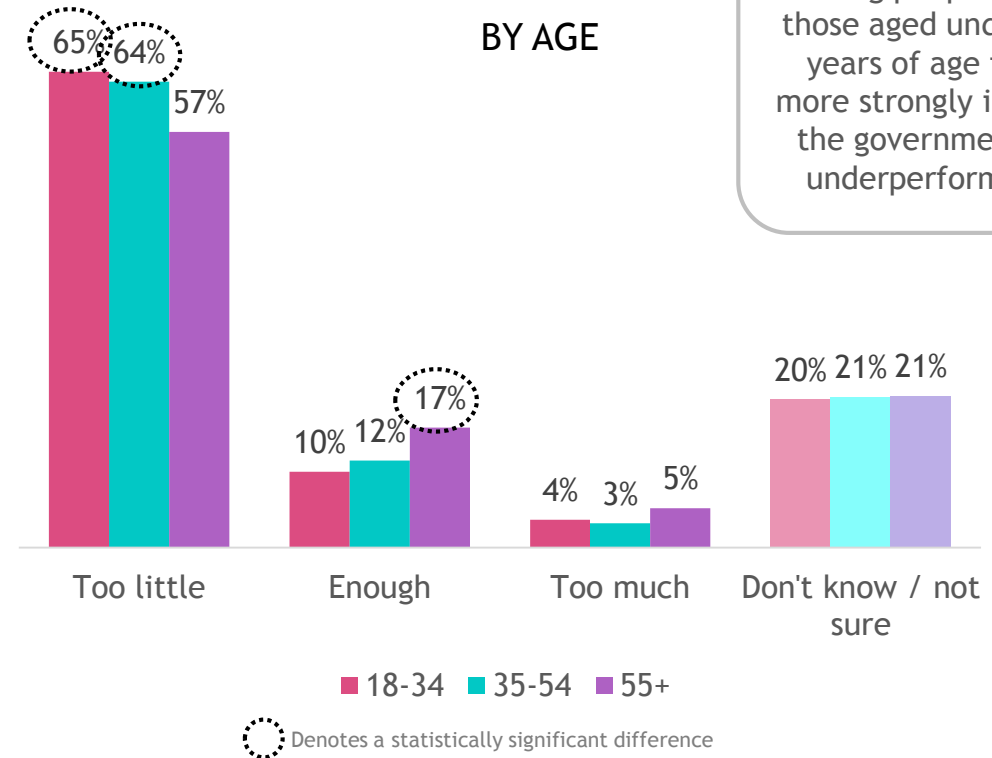
— What should the government be doing?

More than three in five feel that the government is not doing enough in preparing for and adapting to the impacts of climate change

WHEN PREPARING FOR AND ADAPTING TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, THE UK GOVERNMENT IS DOING...



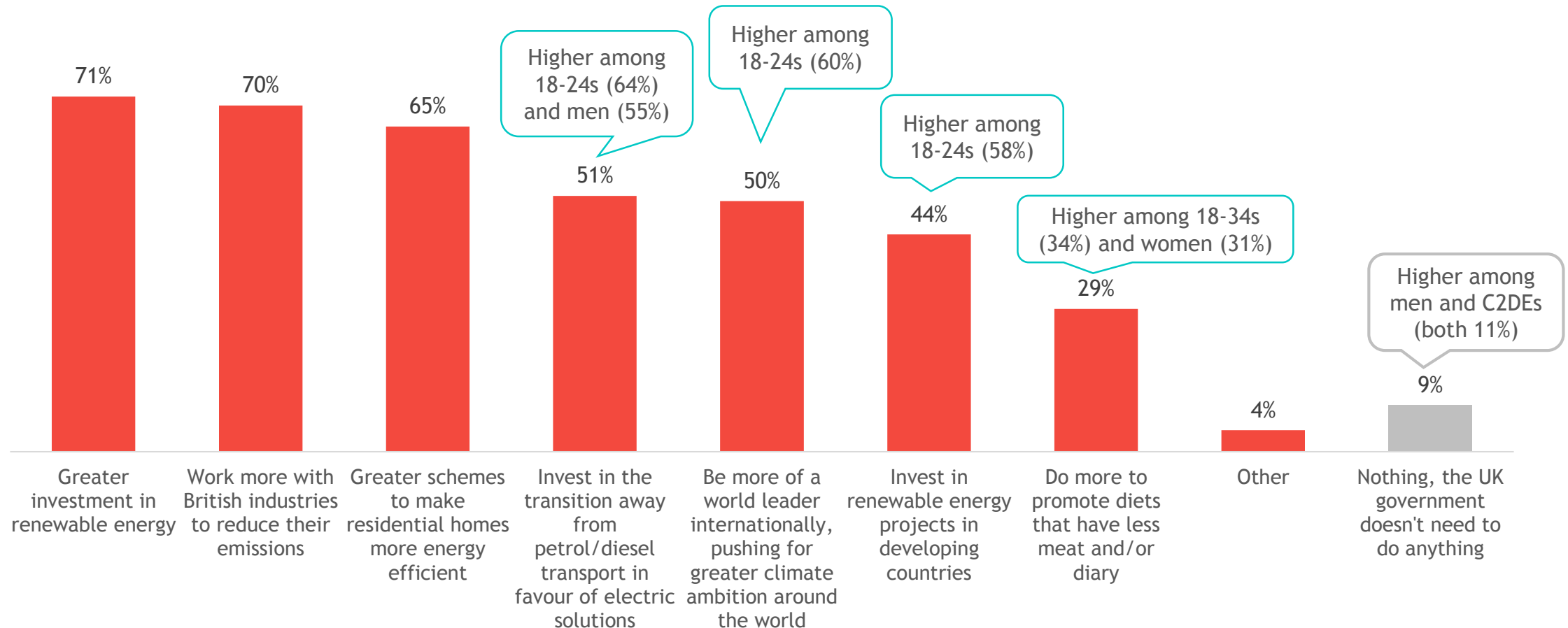
■ Too little ■ Enough ■ Too much ■ Don't know / not sure



Young people and those aged under 55 years of age feel more strongly in how the government is underperforming

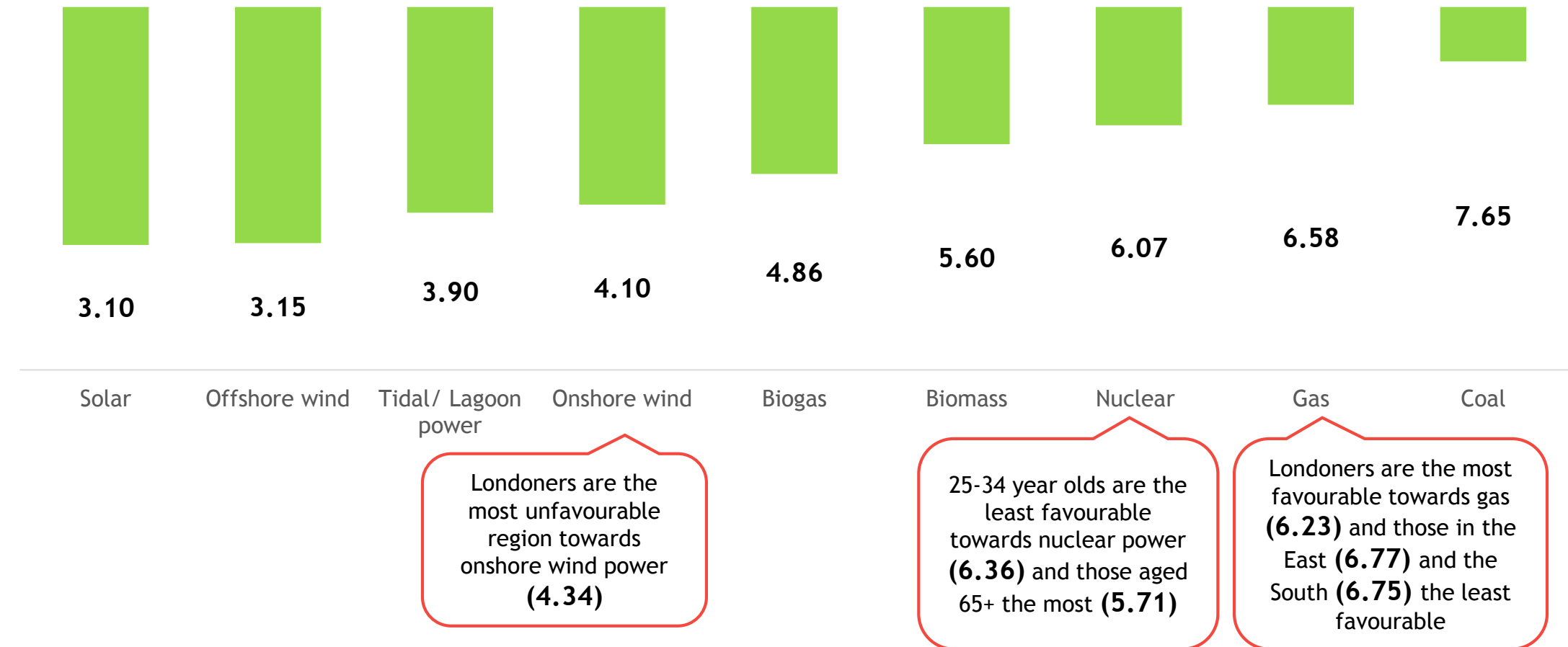
Investment in renewable energy and reducing industry emissions are the most popular actions people believe the UK government should be taking to limit climate change

ACTIONS THE UK GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE TAKING TO LIMIT CLIMATE CHANGE



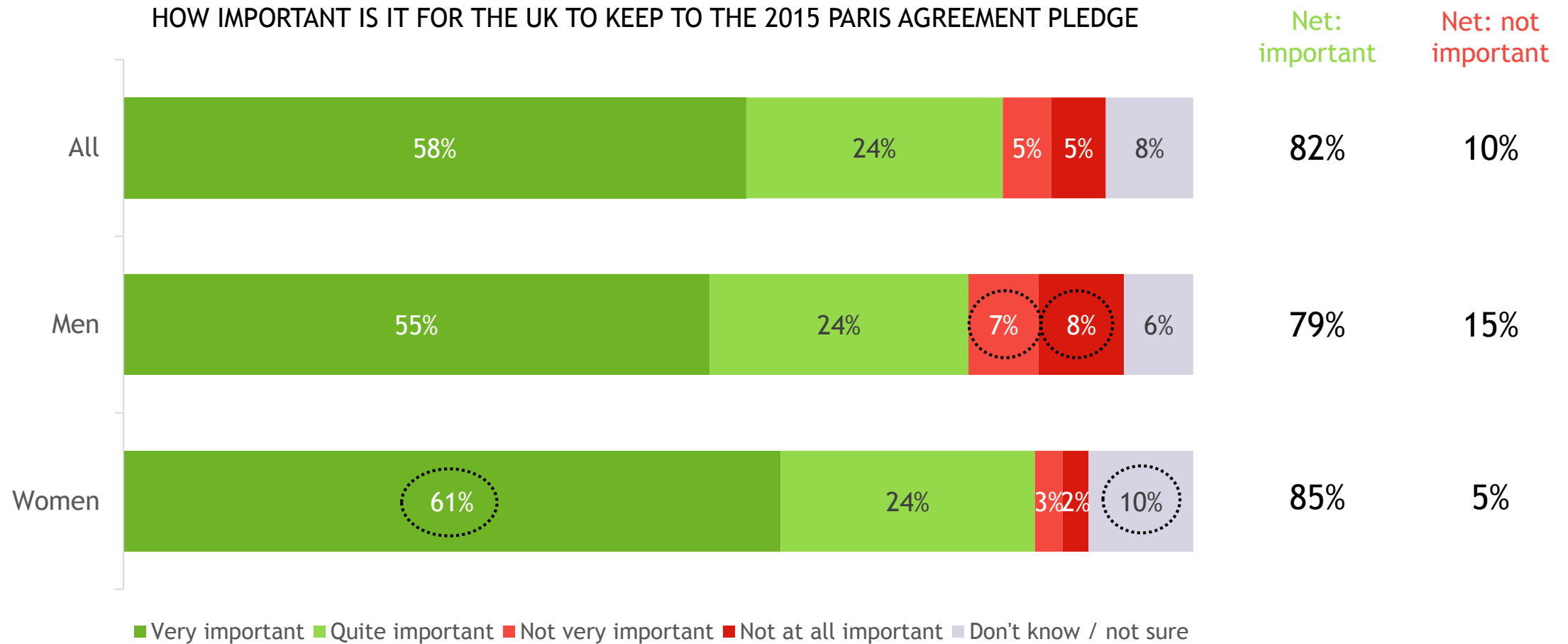
Consumers ranked gas second last for energy sources the UK government should favour, with solar and offshore wind leading

Q19. What energy sources should the UK government be favouring in its energy mix? Please place them in rank order from 1 being most favourable to 9 least favourable (Mean rank scores shown - higher scores denote less favour)



— The Paris Agreement

More than eight in ten think it is important for the UK to keep their Paris Agreement 2015 pledge



Net: important Net: not important

q6. The global community signed up to the Paris Agreement in 2015 - a declaration to limit the amount of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere. When countries signed, they made individual pledges to reduce their emissions as quickly as they could and to aim at having net zero emissions as soon as possible in line with each country's respective capabilities. How important or not do you think it is for the UK to keep this pledge?

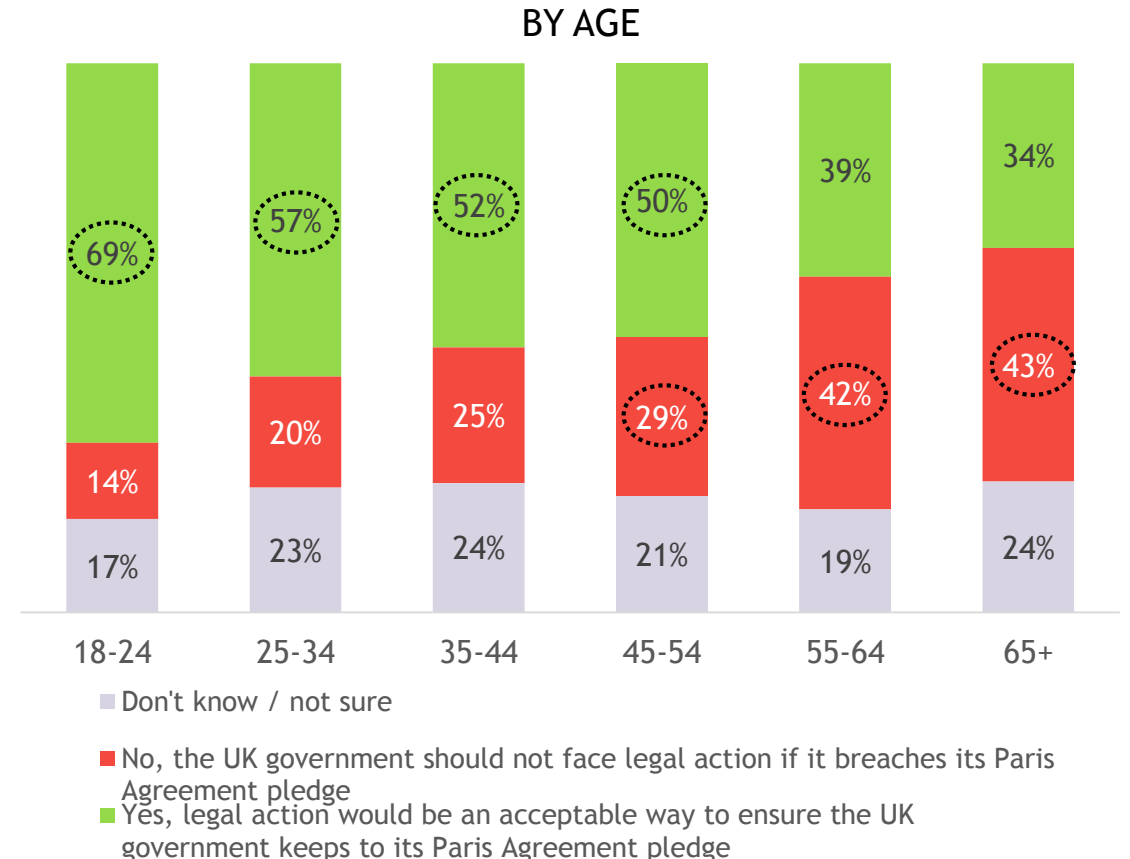
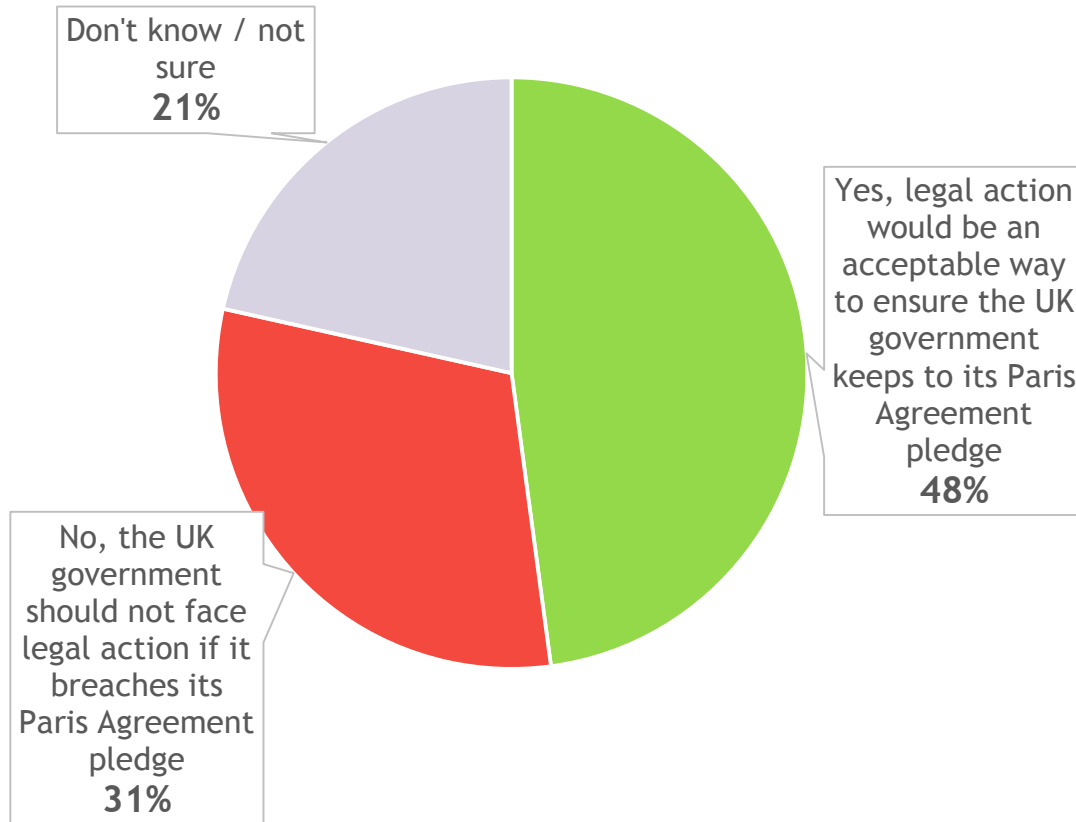
Base: all (n=2,005)

⊙ Denotes a statistically significant difference

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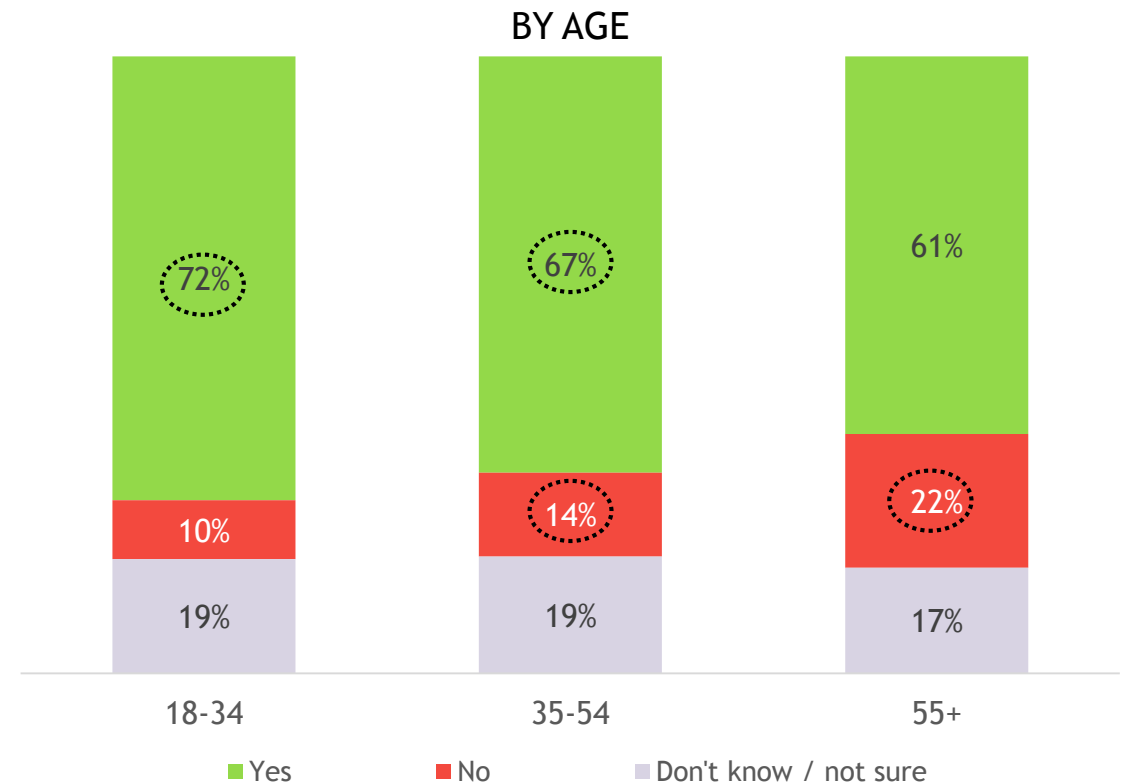
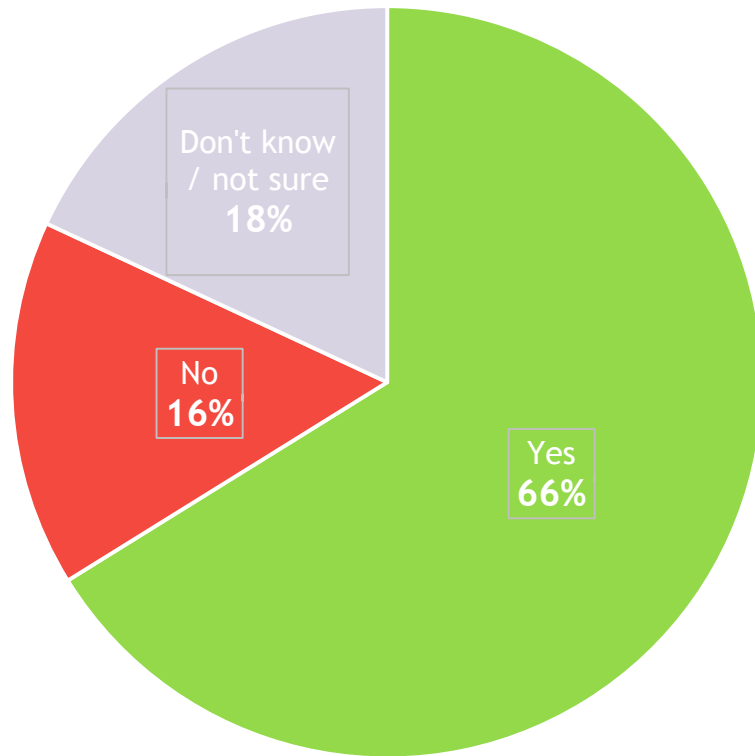
Almost half believe it would be acceptable for UK citizens to take the government to court if it failed to keep its Paris Agreement pledges, rising to 69% of 18-24s

IS IT ACCEPTABLE FOR UK CITIZENS TO TAKE THE GOVERNMENT TO COURT TO ENSURE IT KEEPS ITS PARIS AGREEMENT PLEDGES



Two thirds believe people should be able to challenge in court policy decisions that impact people in areas vulnerable to climate change

SHOULD PEOPLE BE ABLE TO USE THE COURTS TO CHALLENGE GOVERNMENT DECISIONS THAT AFFECT PEOPLE LIVING IN AREAS VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE



q8a. After major floods in Britain in 2015, there was public concern that homes may be threatened by weakened flood defences, due to the UK Government's budget cuts. Sometimes political decisions can be made that are likely to have an impact on people living in areas vulnerable to climate change. Do you think it is right that people can use the courts to challenge such decisions?

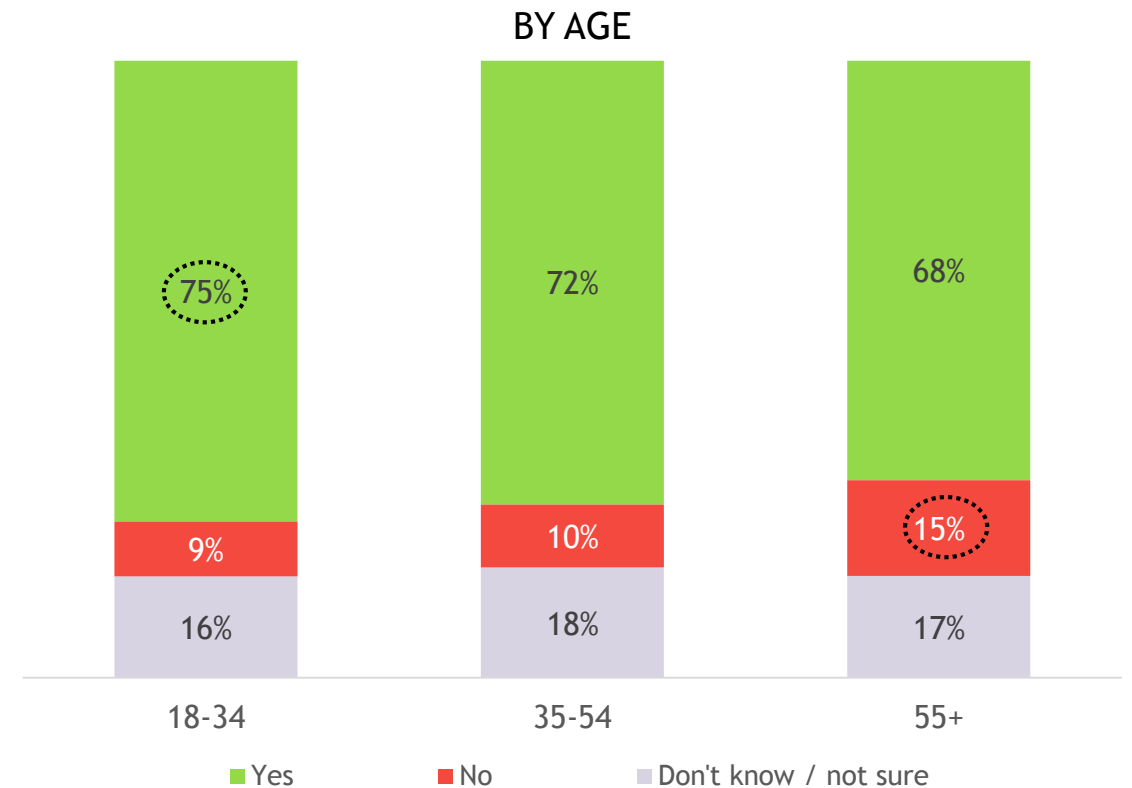
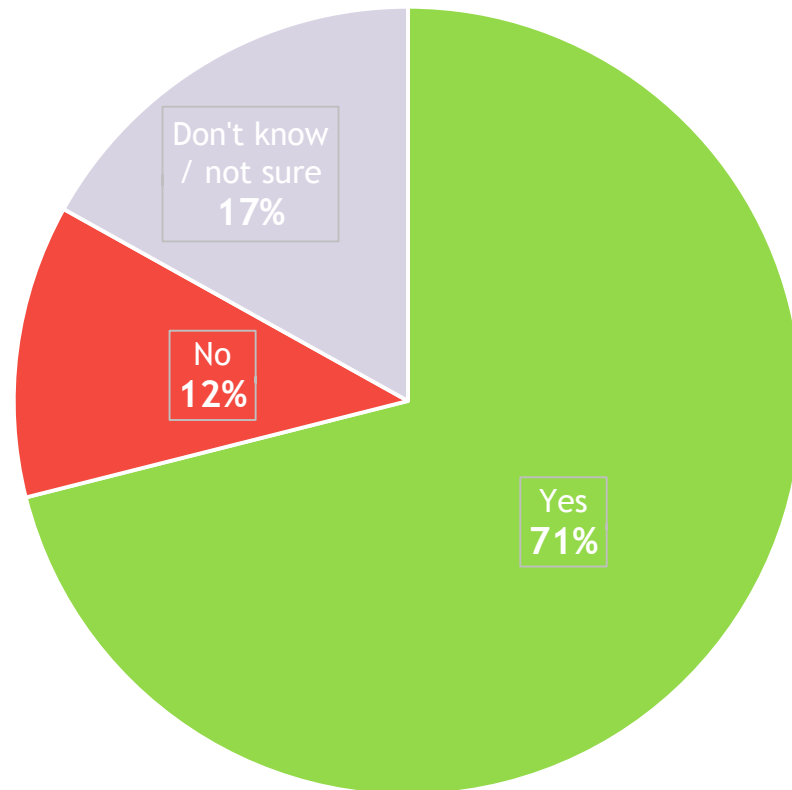
Base: all (n=2,005)

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Seven in ten believe fossil fuel companies should help pay for damage caused by extreme weather events

SHOULD FOSSIL FUEL COMPANIES HELP PAY FOR EXTREME WEATHER DAMAGE



Denotes a statistically significant difference

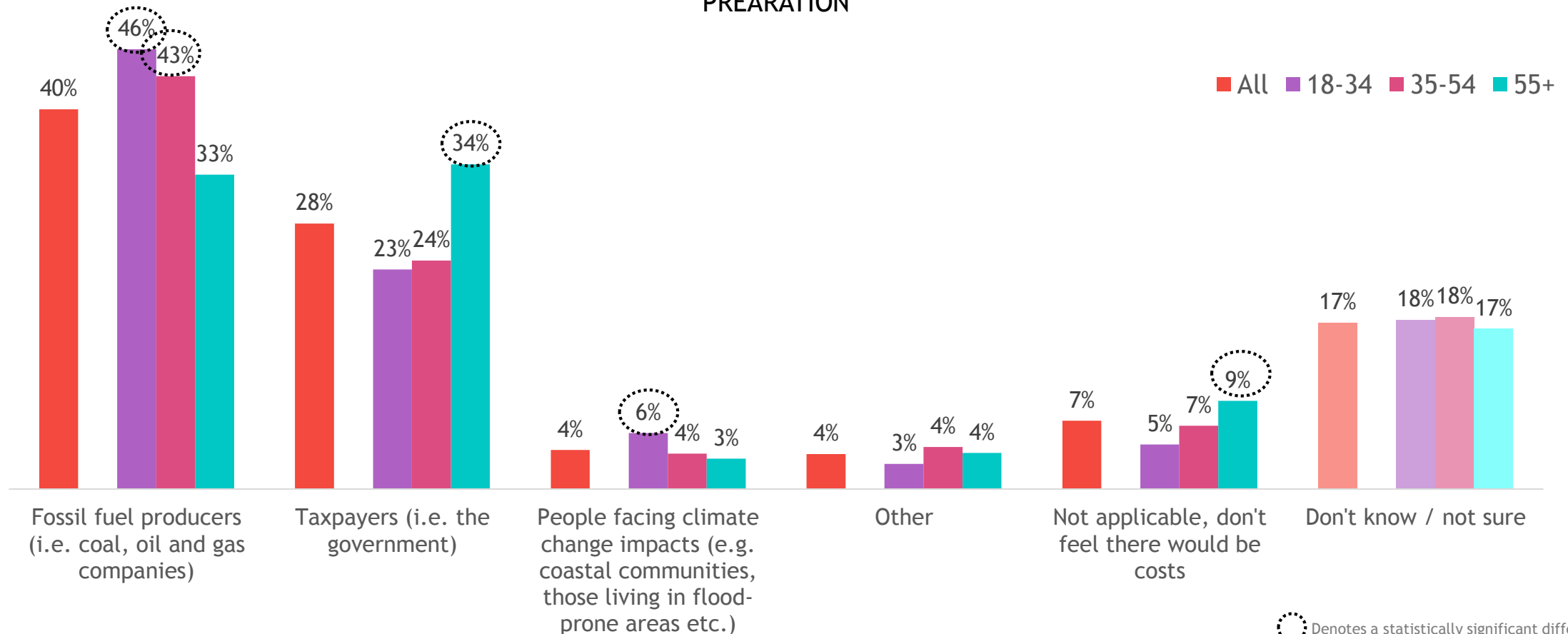




Who should pay for the costs of climate change?

Fossil fuel companies come out top overall as the group most obliged to pay for the costs of climate change preparation, with strongest feelings among those aged under 55

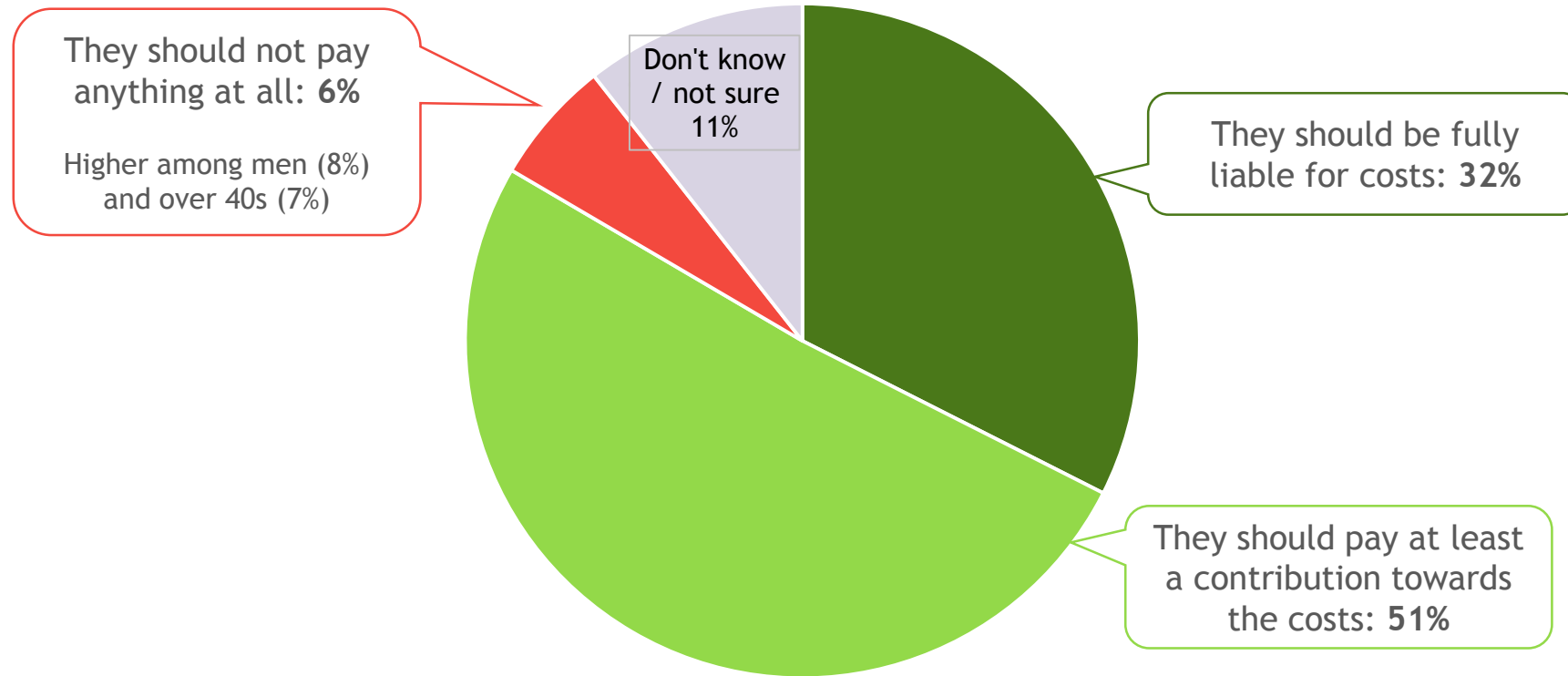
WHO HAS THE MOST OBLIGATION TO PAY THE COSTS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE PREPARATION



Denotes a statistically significant difference

More than eight in ten believe that companies who knew about climate change early on and continue to lobby government against taking action should be at least partially responsible for the costs of major weather events

SHOULD COMPANIES THAT KNEW ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE DAMAGE AND LOBBY AGAINST IT PAY FOR MAJOR WEATHER EVENT COSTS

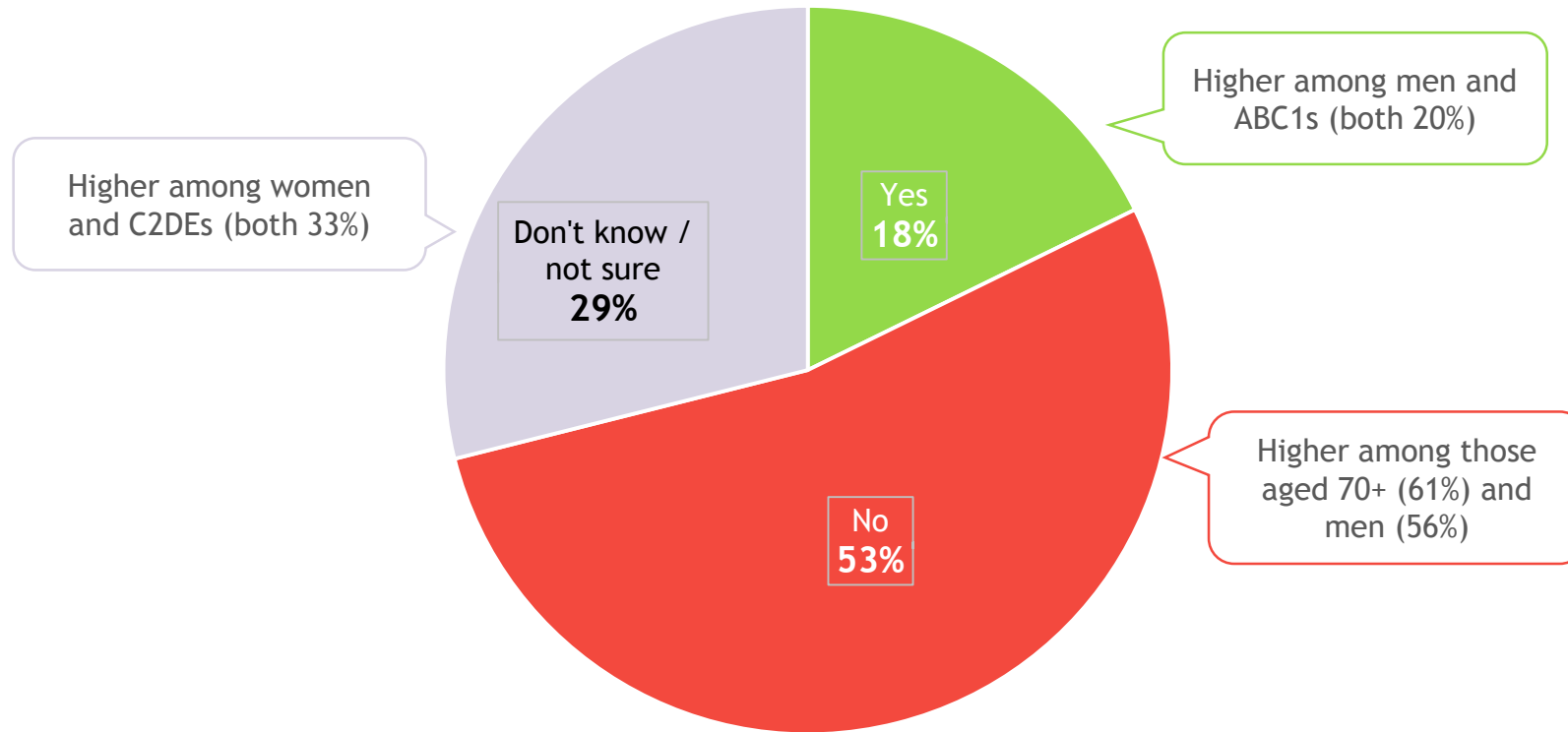


q9a. Investigations show that oil companies such as Shell, Exxon and BP knew in the 1980s about climate change and the damage it would cause. However, in the following decades, such companies funded efforts to sow doubt about climate science and continue to lobby governments against taking action to prevent climate change today. To what extent, if at all, should companies like these be made to pay for costs caused by major weather events?

Base: all (n=2,005)

Fewer than a fifth believe fossil fuel companies can be trusted to change their business model, even faced with shareholder concern about climate change

CAN FOSSIL FUEL COMPANIES BE TRUSTED TO CHANGE THEIR BUSINESS MODEL FACED WITH STAKEHOLDER CONCERN ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

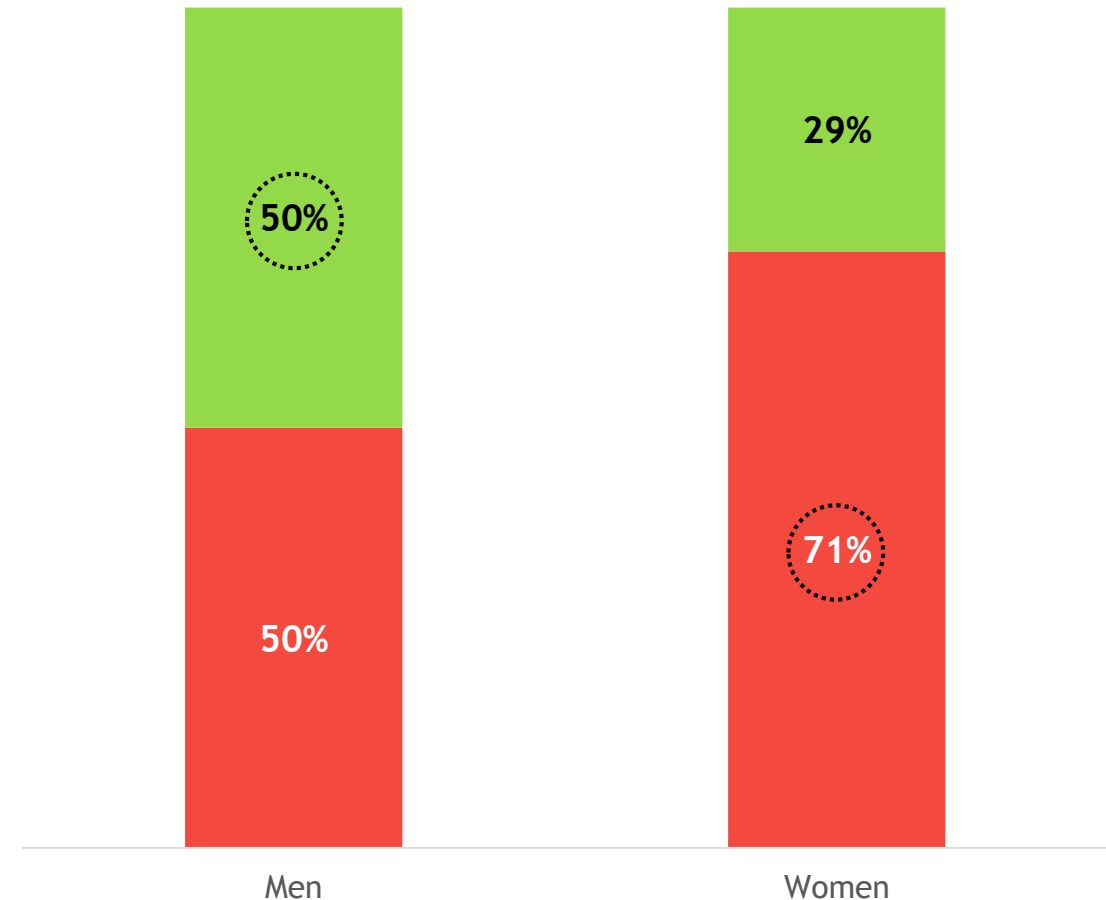
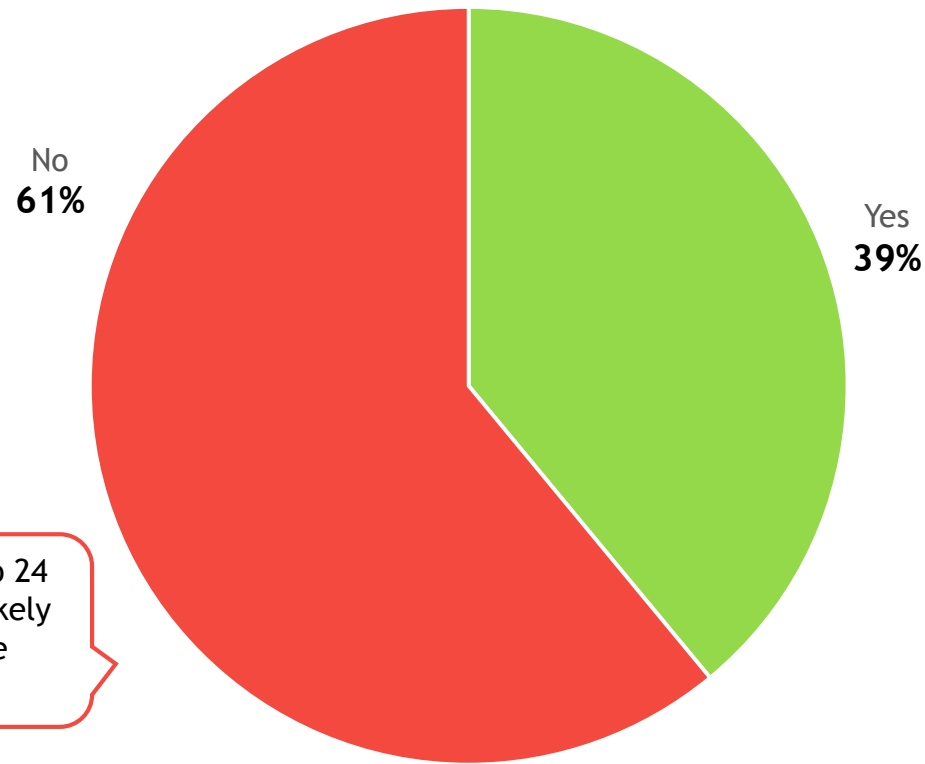


q10. Faced with shareholder concern about climate change, some major fossil fuel companies say they will change their business model, to eventually move away from oil, gas and coal. Do you think these companies can be trusted to change in that way?
Base: all (n=2,005)

Fossil fuel investments

Only two fifths were aware that UK financial institutions may use customer investments to pay for fossil fuel projects, with men significantly more likely to feel aware than women

q12. Did you know that UK financial institutions like banks and pension funds use ordinary customer's investments to help pay for fossil fuel projects - like coal mines, oil wells and gas fields - to be built and operated?

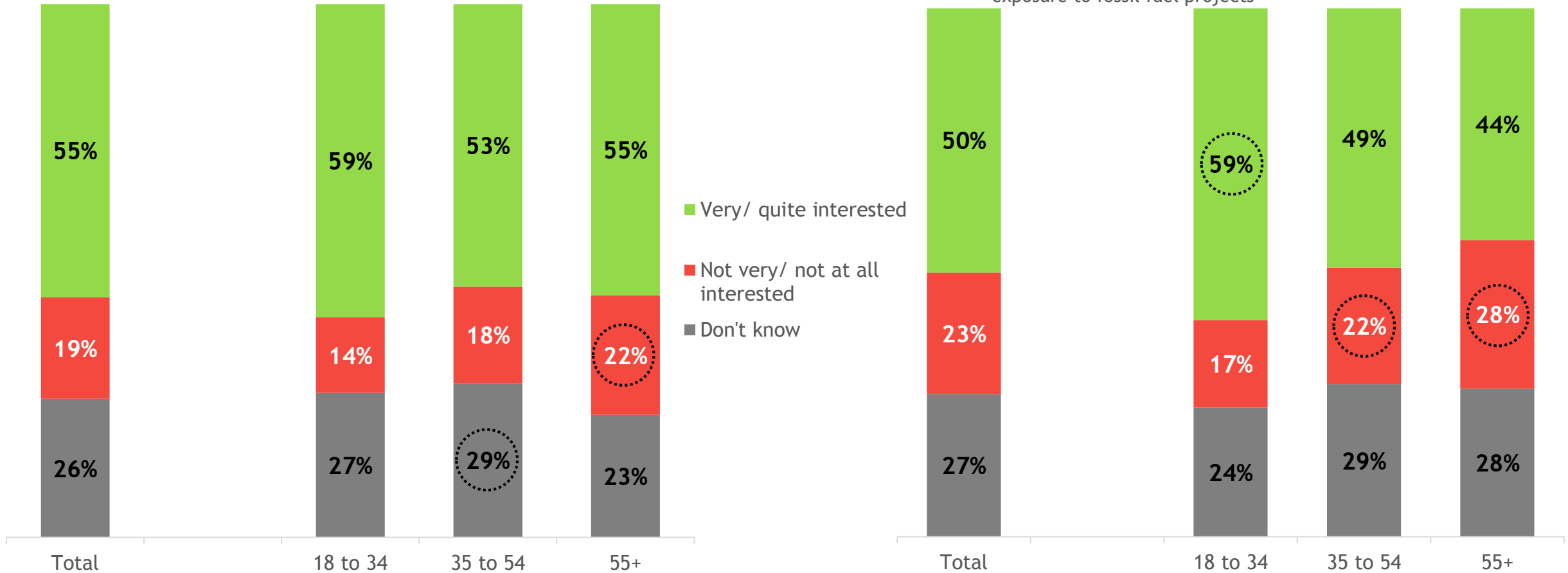


Over half would expect their pension/investments to avoid fossil fuel projects that contribute to climate change, but those aged 18 to 34 are significantly more likely than other age groups to consider moving their funds as a result

q13. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I expect my pension or other investments to avoid investing in fossil fuel projects that contribute to climate change

I would consider moving my pension or other investments to another provider if I found out that my current fund was investing in companies that have a significant exposure to fossil fuel projects

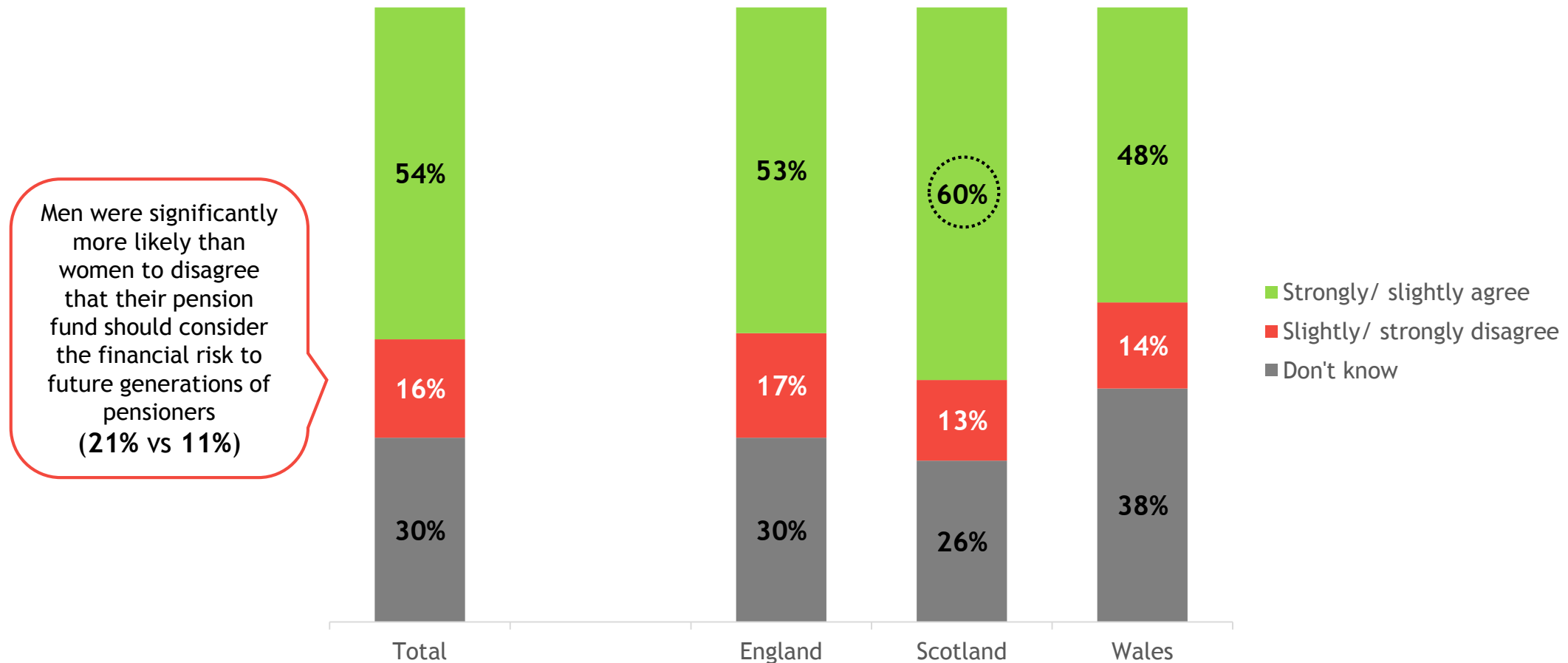


Base: All respondents (2,005)

Denotes a statistically significant difference

When told about the Bank of England's warning that climate change will threaten the "long term prosperity" of the UK's economic system, half would expect their pension fund to consider the financial risk to future generations - rising to three fifths of Scottish adults

Q14. The Bank of England has warned that climate change will threaten the "long-term prosperity" of our economic system. Yet pension funds often state it is their duty to maximise immediate wealth of their retiring members ahead of considering the effects of climate change. Given this, to what extent do you agree or disagree that you would expect your pension fund to consider the financial risk to future generations of pensioners, not just maximise immediate wealth for existing pensioners? If you don't currently have a pension or had one in the past please think about how you might feel in the future or would have felt.

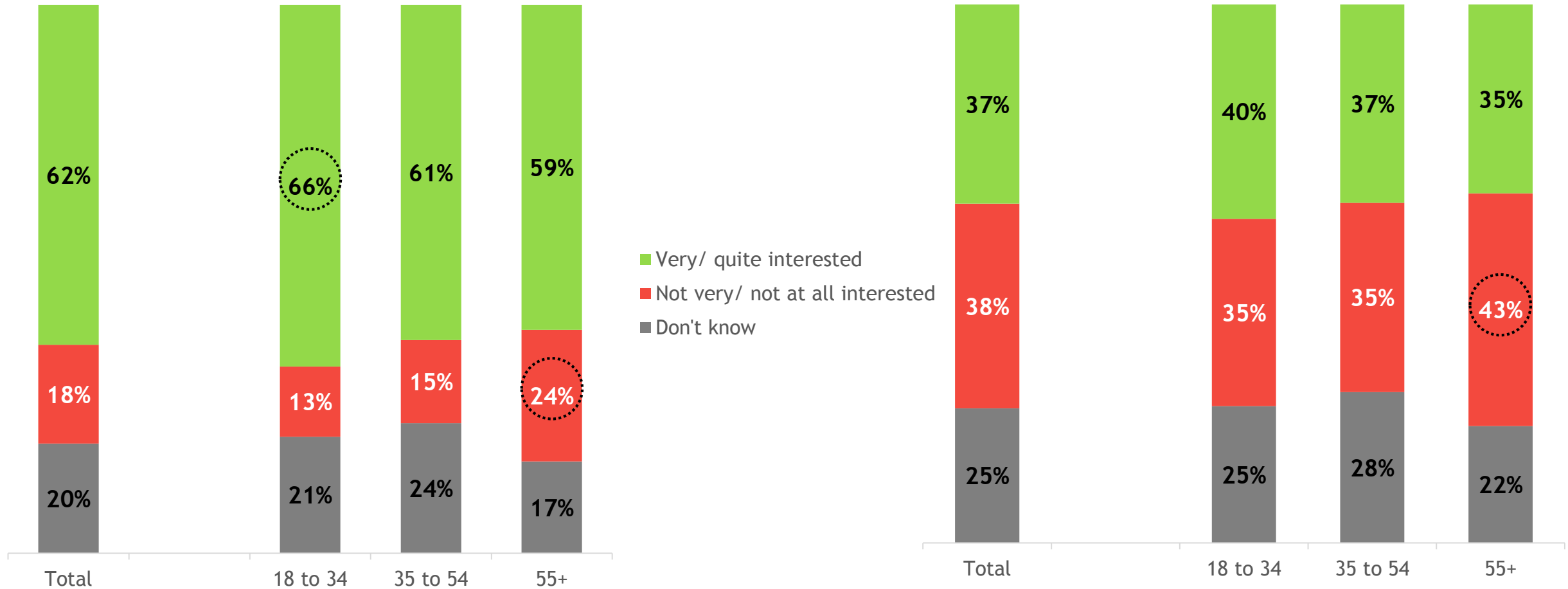


Three fifths would be interested in a pension fund/ financial institution that considers climate change impacts of the companies it invests in

q15. How interested would you be in a pension fund or other financial institution that...

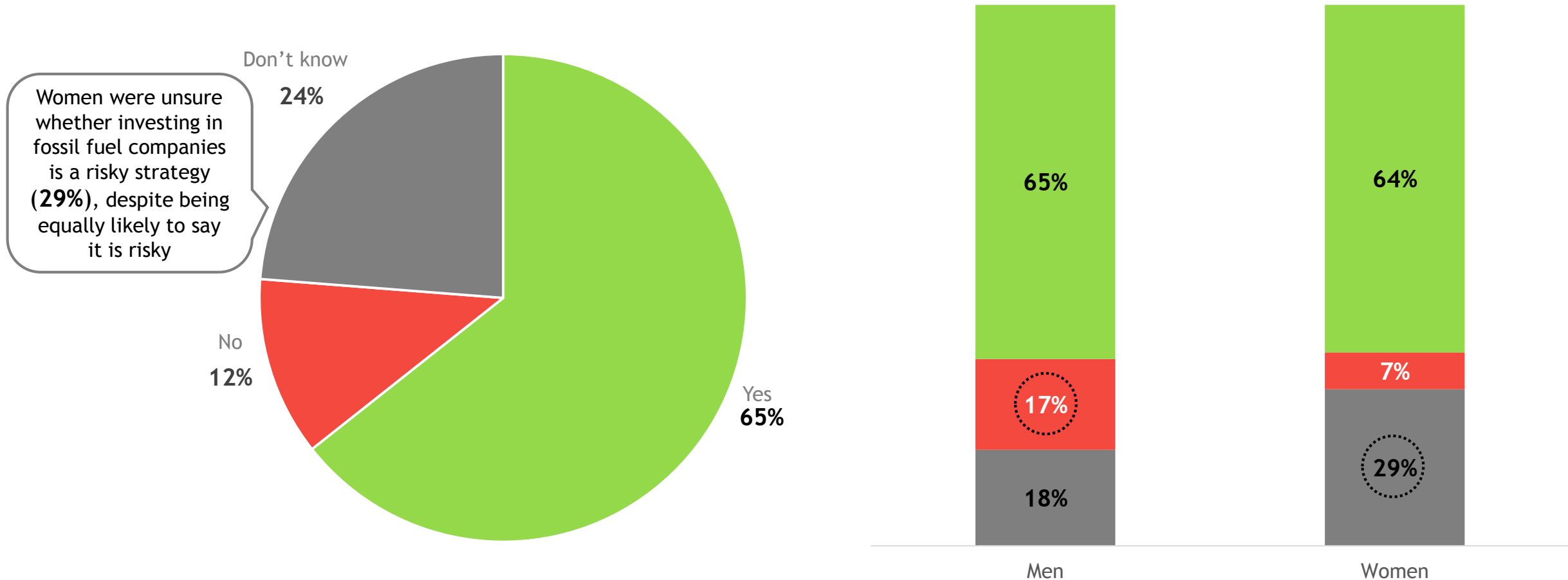
Considers the climate change impacts of the companies it invests in

Only considers maximising financial returns



When told that some scientists say 80% of the world's current fossil fuel reserves need to stay in the ground, two thirds thought investing in fossil fuel companies is a risky strategy for the long term

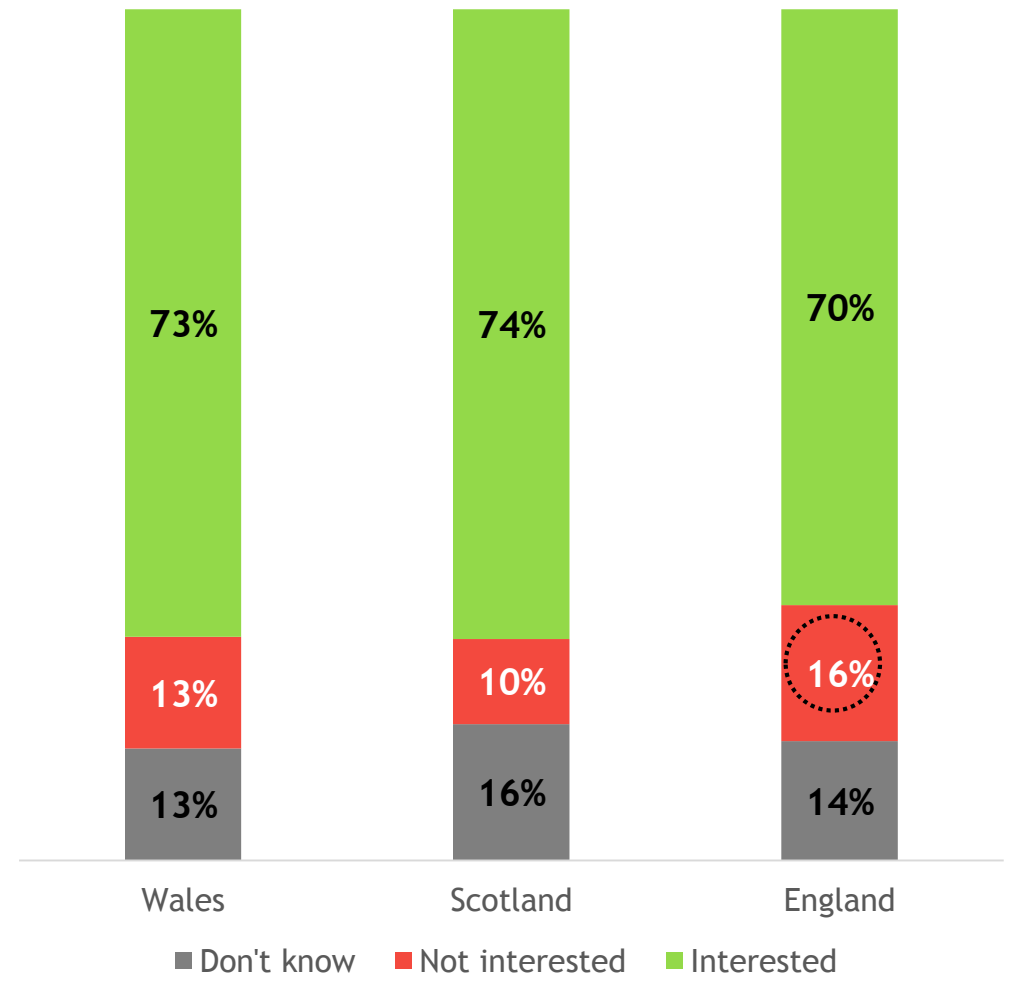
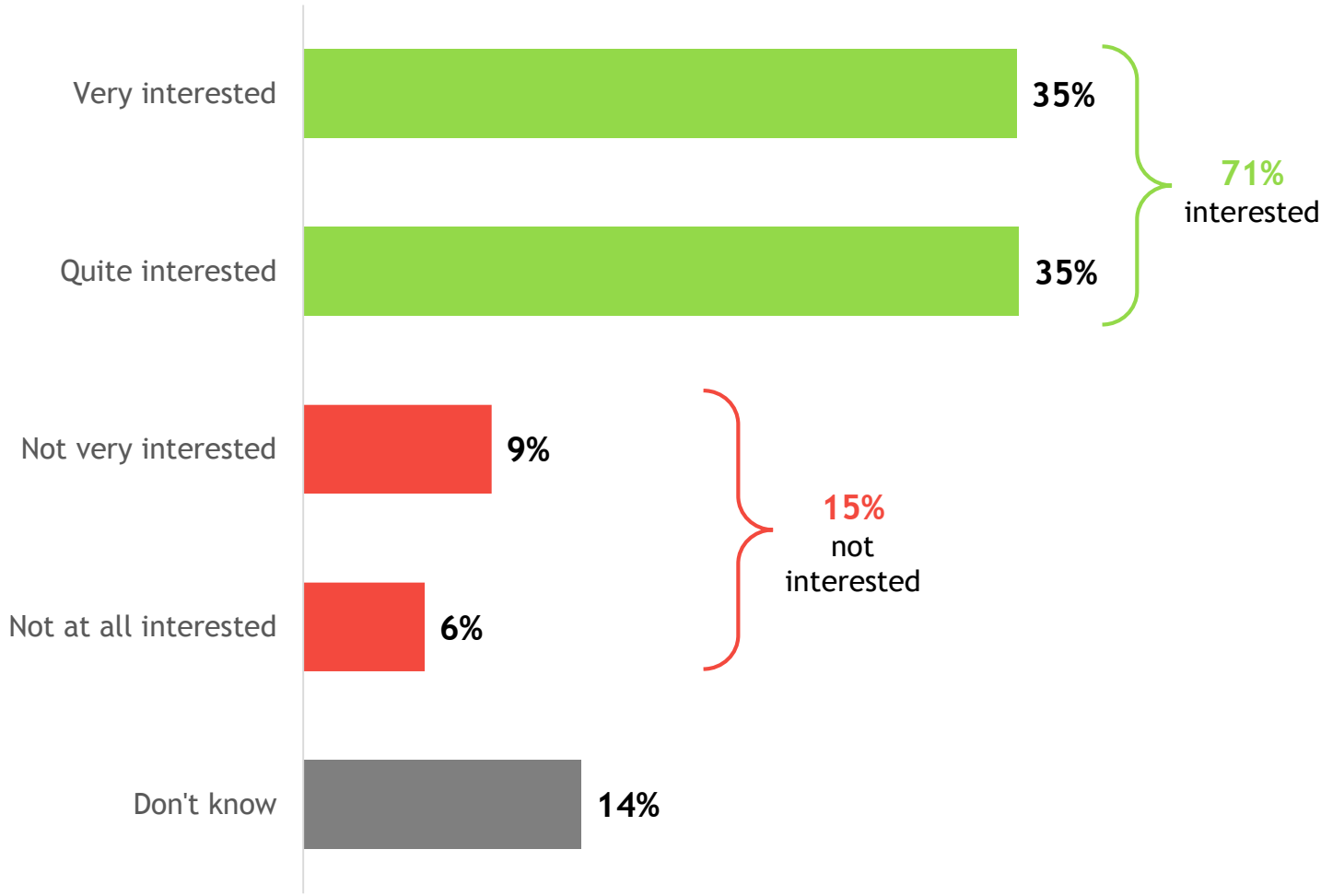
q16. For the world to avoid catastrophic climate change, scientists say 80% of the world's current fossil fuel reserves - oil, gas and coal - need to stay in the ground. If major fossil fuel companies are relying on burning these reserves to stay profitable, do you think investing in fossil fuel companies is a risky strategy long-term?



Community energy

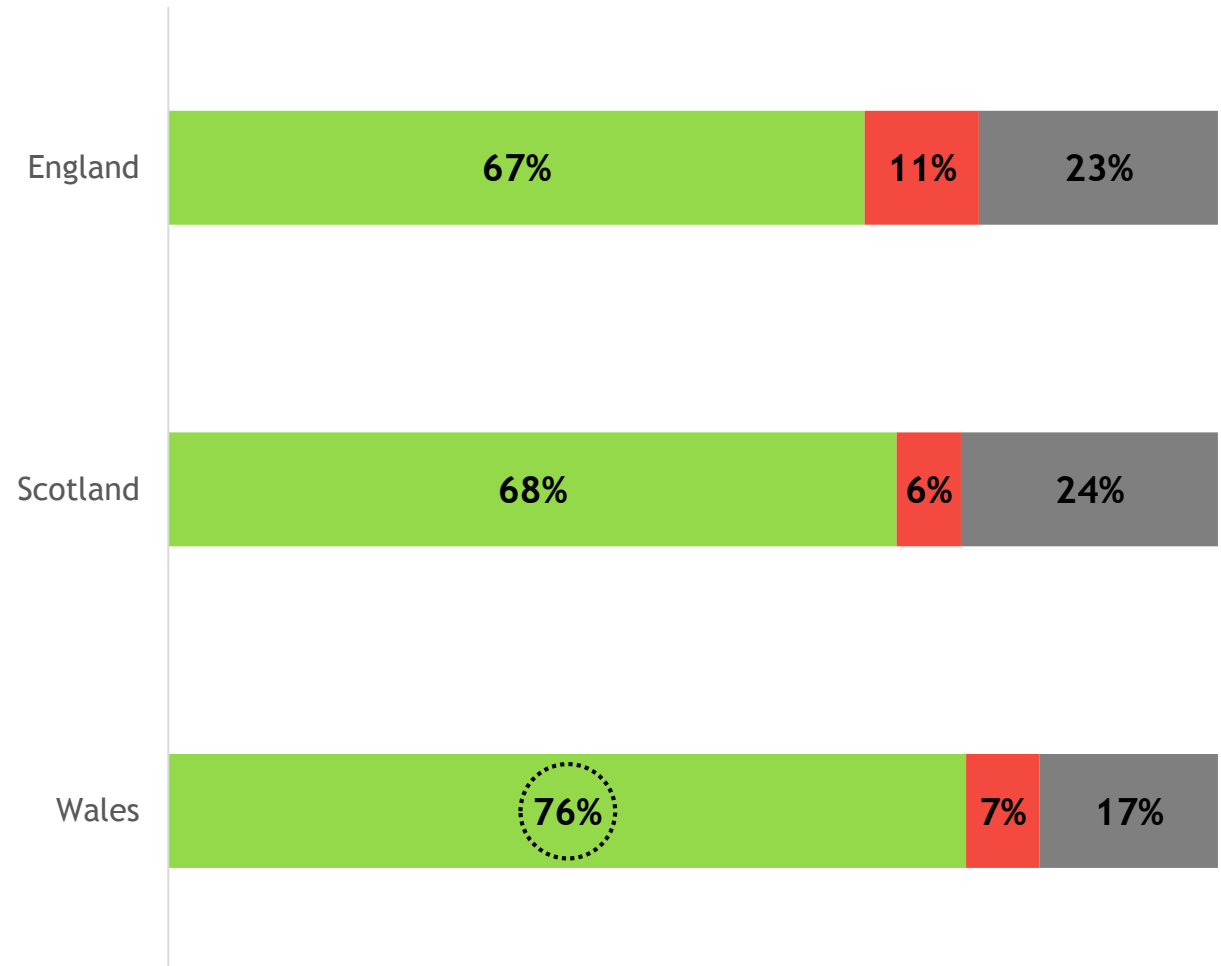
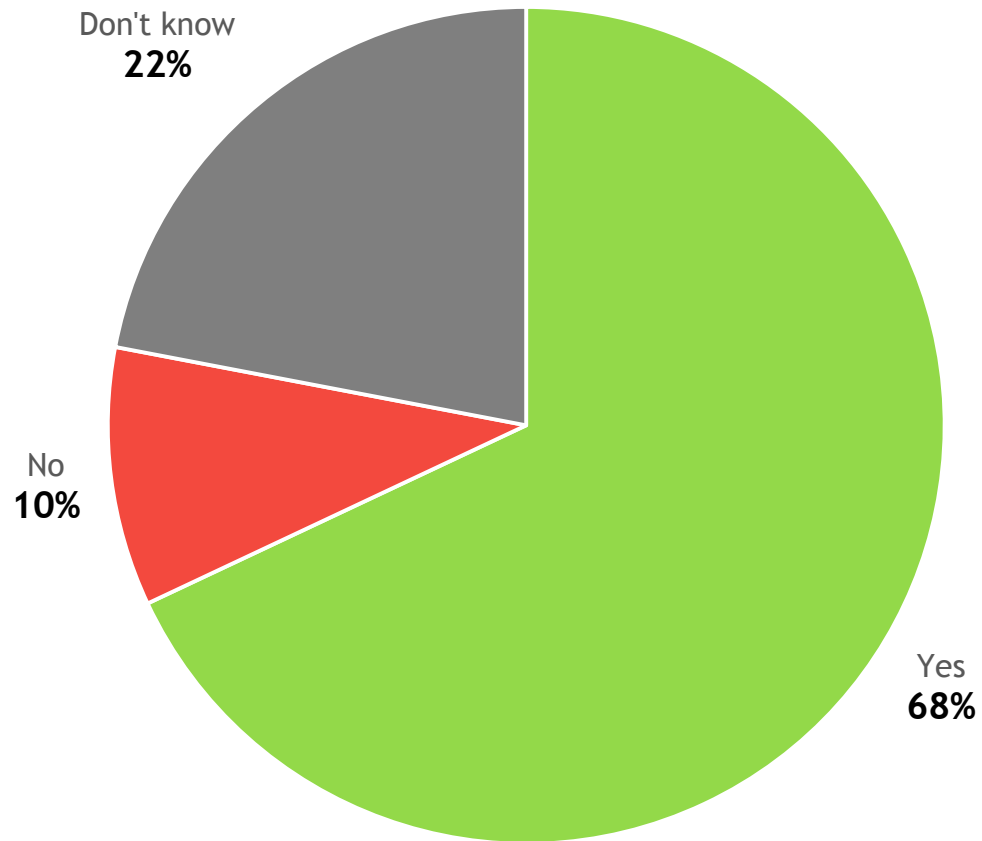
Almost three quarters of consumers would be interested in community energy schemes, with residents in Scotland and Wales among those most interested

q17. Community energy is renewable energy generated by the community for the community. If the government introduced a scheme that made it easier for communities to set up their own locally owned solar or wind projects, with profits remaining in local hands, how interested or not would you be in joining?



Over two thirds were in favour of breaking up the Big Six's market share to allow smaller, cleaner, and locally owned energy systems to grow - with those in Wales significantly more in favour than English adults were

q18. The Big Six energy retailers currently control approximately 80% of the UK's household energy market. Should the market share of the Big Six be broken up to allow smaller, cleaner and locally owned energy systems to grow?





Biomass

Only a quarter of respondents thought that biomass should be classified as a clean, carbon-neutral energy source, but two fifths simply weren't sure. Those aged 55+ were the most in favour, while 34 to 54 year olds didn't know.

q21. Do you think biomass should be classified as a clean, carbon-neutral energy source?

