

PARLIAMENTARY ONE PAGER



UN House Scotland Briefing: Is Scotland on the path to Climate Justice?

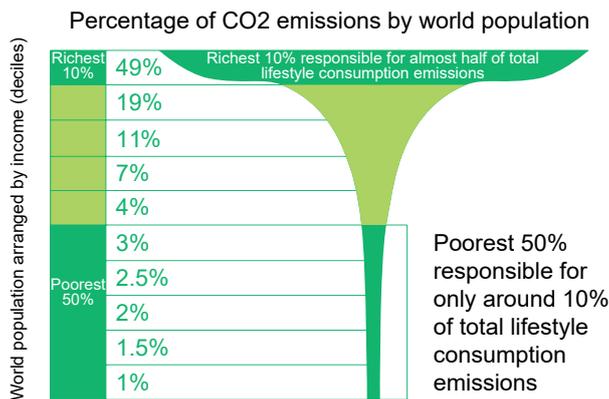
“Inadequate hopes to correct inadequate ambitions to complete inadequate plans to fulfil inadequate goals.” (Mathieu Munsch, 2018).

BACKGROUND:

- Under the Paris Agreement, 2015, all parties commit to keep global temperature rise to “well below 2°C”, and to “pursue efforts” to limit that rise to 1.5°C.
- The 2°C is an arbitrary target and the aspirational target of 1.5°C is still likely to have devastating impacts such as extreme heat waves, food production losses and most coral reefs will be at risk.



PROPOSED TARGETS	NEEDS
90% CO2 emission by 2050 and net zero target “as soon as possible”.	Zero carbon by 2035-2040 globally; 100% emission reduction by 2050 in order to reach the 1.5°C global target.
Measured against an inadequate policy pathway.	Grounded in global carbon budget that recognises internal inequalities, legacy of the past as well as equity challenges within Scotland.
Gradual emission reduction of 2.7% a year all the way to 2050.	Drastic mitigation rates of ~10% a year before 2025.



- Poverty and disadvantages are expected to increase in many populations as global warming increases; limiting global warming to 1.5°C, could reduce the number of people both exposed to climate-related risks and susceptible to poverty by up to several hundred million by 2050.

- The new Climate Bill would only delay Scotland’s carbon expense by 2 years within Scotland’s fair share of the global carbon budget.

CONCLUSION:

- 1) The Climate Bill sets insufficient targets that do not correlate with the actual needs.
- 2) Ties between Scottish economy and fossil fuels should be severed: the Scottish economy is still reliant on fossil fuels, notably in the North Sea. This has a global impact even if Scotland doesn’t burn those fuels domestically.
- 3) There is a need for collective efforts at all levels that includes non-state actors such as corporations, industry, civil society and scientific institutions.
- 4) There is a need to eliminate dependency on speculative negative emission technologies, such as carbon capture and storage.