

## Targets

November 2019

### Detailed Targets

#### International

##### *International level*

The main targets currently set within the international context are introduced by the **Paris Agreement 2015**, and the **UN Sustainable Development Agenda 2030**. The Paris Agreement is a treaty built upon the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Agreement sets a target to keep the global temperature rise below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to attempt limiting the increase even further to 1.5°C. States are required to work towards the elimination of climate change through a number of measures under the Agreement's obligations, as well as, report on emissions and implementation efforts.

Through adopting 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the 2030 Agenda addresses global challenges **related to climate, poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice**. Key to success is recognizing that *"progress in one goal can both depend on and unlock progress in another – and interconnected goals require an interconnected approach"*.

'SDG 13 – Climate Action' focusses specifically on taking action to combat climate change and its impacts. Many of the other SDGs also contribute towards achieving this goal.

The SDGs were adopted by the Scottish Government in 2015, and this interconnected approach is highlighted through Scotland's National Performance Framework. This approach to sustainable development is represented locally through the Perth and Kinross Community Plan/LOIP 2017-20127

#### EU

[https://ec.europa.eu/clima/about-us/climate-law\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/about-us/climate-law_en)

**2020 Climate & Energy package** is a set of binding legislation to ensure the EU meets its climate and energy target by 2020

20% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels)

20% of EU energy from renewables

20% improvement in energy efficiency

National emissions reduction targets

Covers sectors which are not in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) accounting for some 50% of total EU emissions such as housing, agriculture, waste and transport (excluding aviation)

The targets differentiate between countries depending on national wealth – from a 20% cut for the richest countries to a maximum 20% increase for the least wealthy.

Renewable energy

20% target for 2020, more than double the 2010 level 9.8%

10% share of renewables in the transport sector

**The 2030 climate change and energy framework** includes EU wide targets and policy objectives for the period 2021-2030. These are:

- At least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels) by 2030
- At least 32% share for renewable energy by 2030
- At least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency to be achieved collectively by the EU in 2030 with an upward revision clause by 2030.

Governance system

A transparent and dynamic governance process will help deliver the 2030 climate and energy targets, in an efficient and coherent manner. The EU has adopted integrated monitoring and reported rules to ensure progress towards the 2030 climate and energy targets and its international commitments under the Paris Agreement. Based on the better regulation principles, the governance process involves consultations with citizens and stakeholders.

National Energy and Climate Plans

Member States are obliged to adopt integrated National Climate and energy Plans (NECPs) for the period 2021-2030. Member states had to submit their draft plans by the end of 2018. The final plans must be submitted by the end of 2019.

National long-term strategies

Under the governance system, Member States are also required to develop national long-term strategies by 1 January 2020, and ensure consistency between their long-term strategies and NECPs.

## **2050 Long-term Strategy**

Climate-neutral by 2050

### **UK**

Climate Change Act 2008

- Net UK carbon account for the year 2050 has to be at least 100% lower than the 1990 baseline.

Carbon Budget Orders

Climate Change Act 2008 (Credit Limits and Definitions) Orders

Emissions Performance Standard Regulations 2015/933

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2012/3038

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) and National Emissions Inventory Regulations 2005

### **Scotland**

Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009

- Net Scottish emissions account for the year 2050 is at least 80% lower than the baseline i.e. 1990 for carbon dioxide
- Interim target: net Scottish emissions account for the year 2020 is at least 42% than the baseline

Climate Change (Additional Greenhouse Gas) (Scotland) Order SSO 2015/197

Climate Change (Annual Targets) (Scotland) Orders

Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Order SSI 2015/347

Emissions Performance Standard Regulations 2015/933

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2012/3038

Climate Change Plan 2018-2032

- Emissions reduced by 66% by 2032 relative to the baseline
- By 2030, 50% of all Scotland's energy needs will come from renewables
- By 2032, industrial and commercial energy productivity to improve by at least 30% from 2015 levels.
- By 2032, industrial and commercial emissions intensity will fall by at least 30% from 2015 levels

Energy Strategy

- By 2030, 'all energy' target to supply the equivalent of 50% of the energy for Scotland's heat, transport and electricity consumption from renewable sources.

Climate Change Bill 2018 amending the 2009 Act

- 70% emissions reduction by 2030 and 90% by 2040
- Net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045
- Scotland becoming carbon neutral by 2040
- New interim target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 75% by 2030

The Government's Programme for Scotland 2019-20

- Decarbonising Scotland's railways by 2035 and making the Highlands and Islands the world's first net zero aviation region by 2040
- Developing regulations so that new homes from 2024 must use renewable or low carbon heat

- Net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045
- Phasing out new petrol and diesel cars by 2032
- Creating the conditions to phase out the need for all new petrol and diesel vehicles in Scotland's public sector fleet by 2030 and phasing out the need for all petrol and diesel cars from the public sector fleet by 2025
- Phase in renewable and low carbon heating systems for new non-domestic buildings consented from 2024.
- Scottish Water will become a zero carbon user of electricity by 2040
- Reaching Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Band C by 2030 and zero-carbon by 2045

#### Fuel Poverty Act 2019

- No more than 5% of Scottish households in fuel poverty