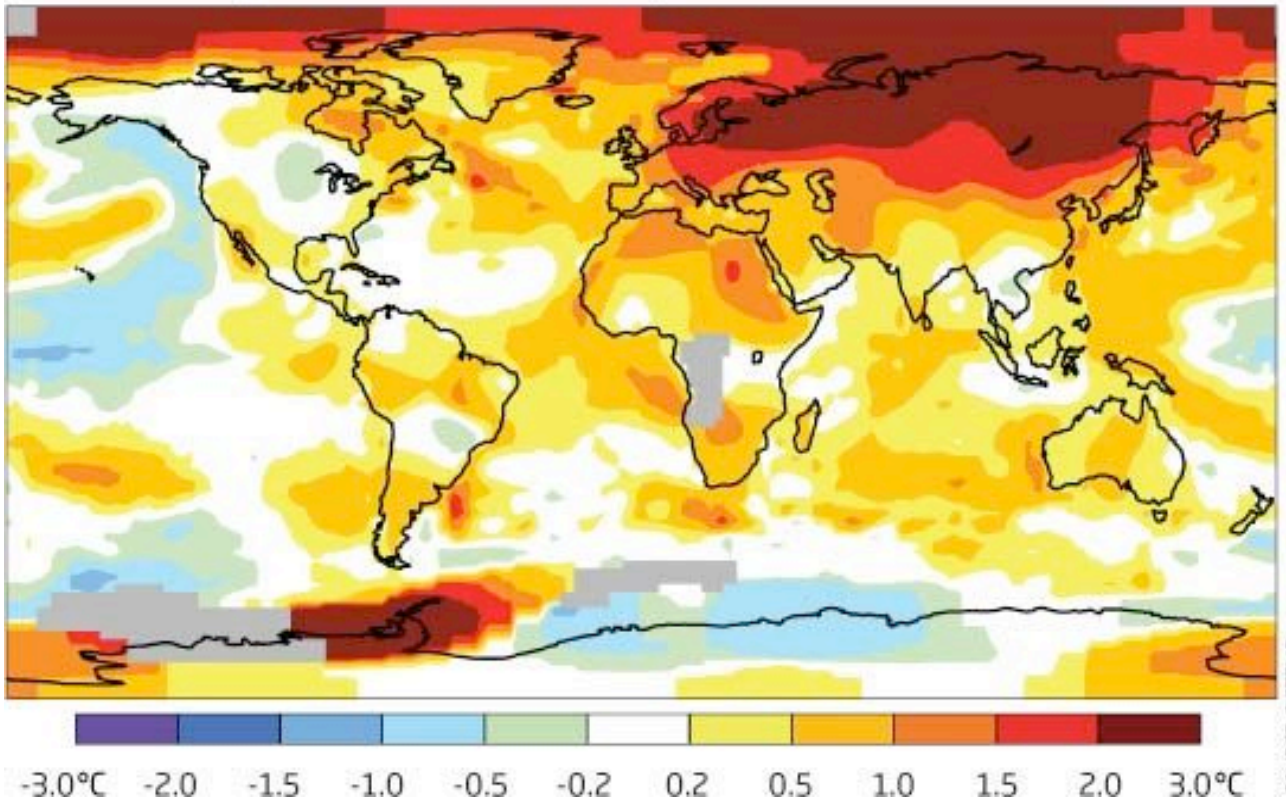
ACT AND ADAPT: CLIMATE CHANGE IN SCOTLAND

Climate Change Division

The Scottish Government

In 2008, temperatures across much of the far north were more than 2 °C higher than the 1951-1980 average



Predicted water scarcity and stress in 2025

SOURCE: UNEP

Climate Change: Global Action

Against background of economic problems, United Nations meets in Copenhagen in December 2009. The agreement of USA, China, India and Brazil on fossil fuels, deforestation and finance for the developing world is crucial.

EU, UK and Scotland are committed to the low carbon economy and have acted unilaterally by introducing the EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package, the UK Climate Change Act 2008, and the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.

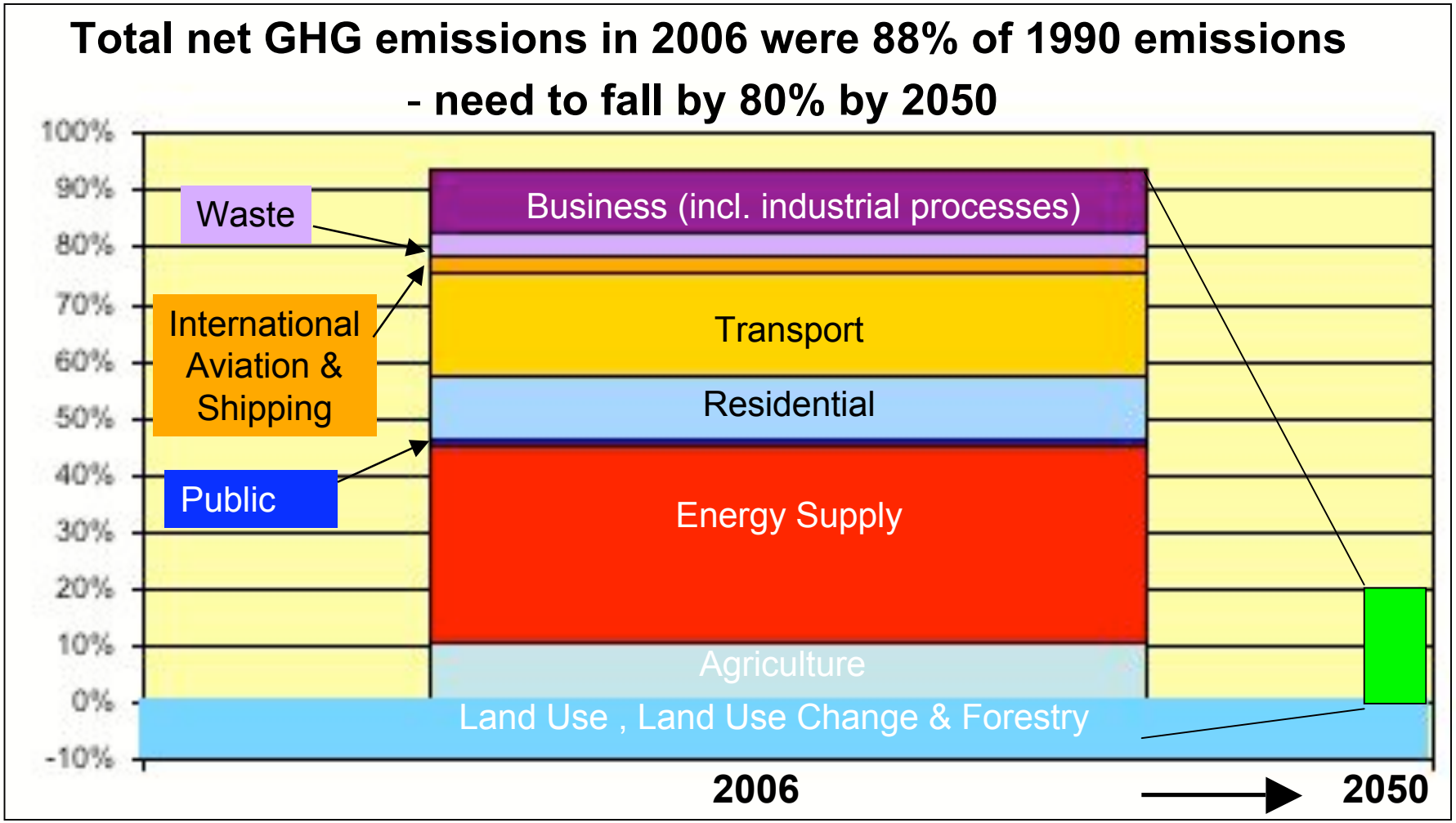
Homecoming Scotland 2009

Scottish Ministers' Policy

- Climate change is a serious threat.
- Cost of action is much less than cost of inaction.
- Scotland can act as a model of international best practice to influence international action.
- The shift to a low carbon economy is a major opportunity, particularly for economic recovery.
- Scotland to be green energy capital of Europe.

Scotland: Green Energy Capital of Europe

The Challenge



Transport Emissions are Rising

Legislation

Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009

A world-leading level of ambition, including:

- **all 6 Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases**;
- emissions from **international aviation and shipping**;
- a system of **annual targets** for cuts in emissions;
- an interim target of **at least 42% cuts by 2020** subject to expert advice (Scottish Ministers are committed to the highest achievable targets based on expert advice);
- sets in statute the Government Economic Strategy target of **at least 80% cuts by 2050**;

Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009

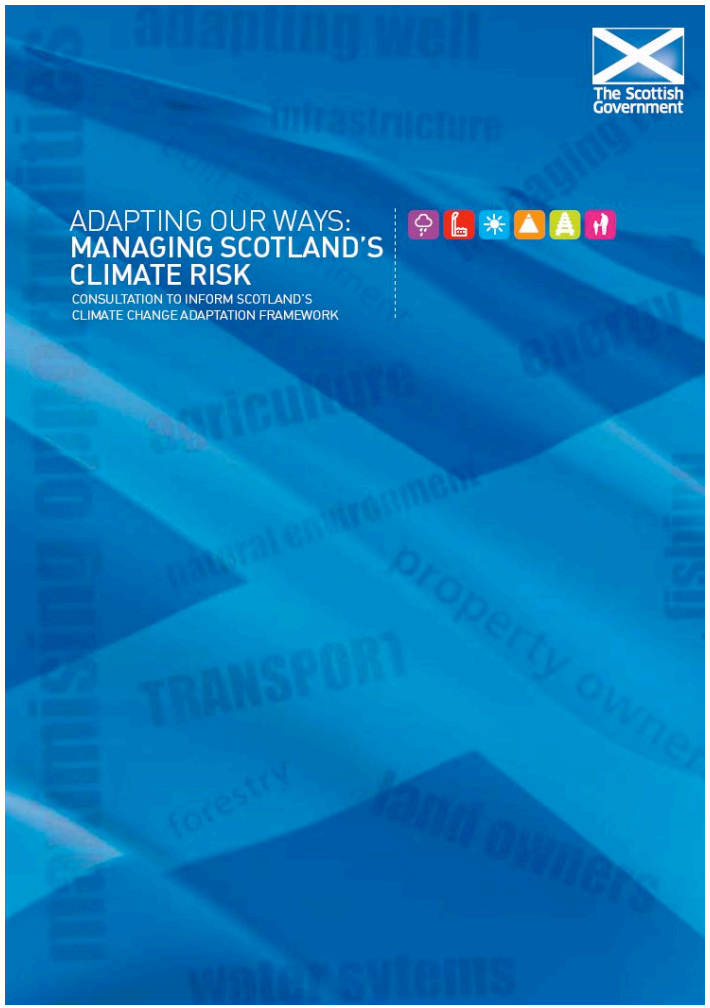
- a **duty on Public Bodies** to contribute to the Act's targets and to adaptation;
- a requirement for a **Public Engagement Strategy**;
- duty to produce a **Land Use Strategy**;
- duty of Local Authorities to establish **energy efficiency discount schemes**;
- extensive **reporting** requirements!

Climate Change Delivery Plan

4 major transformational outcomes:

- largely **carbon-free electricity generation** sector by 2030, exploiting Scotland's vast potential in renewable energy complemented by fossil fuels with carbon capture and storage;
- largely **carbon-free heating for buildings** by 2050, through reduced demand, energy efficiency, and renewable and low carbon heating;
- almost complete **decarbonisation of road transport** by 2050, with significant progress by 2030, through wholesale adoption of electric cars and vans;
- a **comprehensive approach to carbon in rural land use**.

Climate Change Adaptation Framework



Scotland is one of very few countries to take a strategic approach to building resilience to the impacts of climate change:

- understanding consequences;
- equip stakeholders with skills and tools;
- complementary wider public policy and regulation.

Next Steps

- The Scottish Government will publish a **Carbon Assessment** of the impact of its spending alongside the 2010-11 Budget, putting it at the forefront of developments to integrate carbon assessment into the key budget process of government.
- A detailed **Report on Proposals and Policies will be published in Summer 2010**, building the detail of the Delivery Plan.
- **Guidance to Public Bodies**.
- **Public Engagement Strategy**.

Local Authorities

- Single Outcome Agreements.
- Best Value / Audit Scotland.
- Public Sector Leadership.
- Scotland's Climate Change Declaration.
- Cosla Climate Change Task Group and Official Support Group.
- Carbon Trust and Carbon Management Plans.
- Carbon Reduction Commitment.
- Carbon Assessment.
- Statutory Duty and Statutory Guidance.
- Public Engagement Strategy.
- International Engagement.