

Consultation QuestionsTargets

<p>1. Should a Scottish target be based on carbon dioxide only or the basket of six greenhouse gases?</p>	<p>The basket of six. If new research finds out factors linked only with the six - then this is automatically recognised.</p>
<p><i>2. Should the Bill contain provisions to alter which gases are included, for example if the reliability of data for a particular gas improves or if science changes in the future about which gases cause climate change?</i></p>	<p>The science will remain the same > only its bias might alter. Hence a basket of six gases should operate with an open option to include others as it is felt necessary.</p>
<p>3. The Scottish Government wishes to ensure that the Bill gives sufficient incentives to invest in energy efficiency and renewable electricity. Should the targets be based on source emissions; an end-user inventory, or on individual targets for energy efficiency and renewable electricity? Do you have any other suggestions?</p>	<p>Why not reward whatever target means is chosen and publicise the rewards. Minds are then changed, and isn't that what's desired?</p>

<p>4. Do you agree that the Bill should allow the means of measuring the target to be changed through secondary legislation to reflect international developments or unforeseen consequences of the Bill?</p>	<p>Yes, for reasons stated in the question.</p>
<p>5. Should the emissions reduction target take account of the abatement effort made by companies under emissions trading schemes? If so, how?</p>	<p>Not necessarily > Trading, so far, has a poor track record. Emissions often go up despite trading going on. It kind of justifies itself without impacting.</p>
<p>6. Do you agree that international credits should be counted towards Scottish targets? Should there be limits on credits counted towards Scottish targets?</p>	<p>There should be limits on credits, because it is a suspect system, unproven over time.</p>
<p>7. Should the Bill allow the level of the 2050 target to be changed through secondary legislation? If so, should this only be allowed on the basis of independent, expert advice, to reflect international developments or unforeseen consequences of the Bill? Should any changes to the target be limited to an increase in the target?</p>	<p>The question is a very suspect one. One can always find some "expert" to give the advice that one should avoid difficult decisions.</p>

Supporting Framework

<p>8. What factors should be taken into account when setting the level of budgets?</p>	<p>Climate change brings problems. It isn't necessary to back off them and spin it either way if things cost!</p>
<p>9. How long should interim budget periods be?</p>	
<p>10. How many years in advance should emissions budget periods be set in order to provide sufficient time to develop infrastructure?</p>	<p>Only experts on the infrastructure can decide.</p>
<p>11. What should be the limit (in terms of absolute quantity or as a percentage of the budget period) on the amount of emissions which the Government can borrow from a following budget period?</p>	
<p>12. Should the Bill include an interim point target? If so, what year (or years) should it be for (2020, 2025, 2030 etc)? How should the level be chosen?</p>	

Reporting Scrutiny and Framework

<p>13. Should the Scottish Ministers be required to report on any other issues related to climate change in addition to the requirements already set out. If so, what and how often?</p>	<p>Yes, on issues such as, real or perceived, threats to species already here, or ready to move here.</p>
<p>14. Is a process of Parliamentary scrutiny the appropriate way of holding the Scottish Government to account if targets or budgets are not met?</p>	<p>Yes, and this should be made public.</p>
<p>15. What should be the primary source of advice to the Scottish Government for setting emissions targets or budgets and why? Options include: the proposed UK Committee on Climate Change, a new Scottish Committee on Climate Change, an existing public body in Scotland, or the Scottish Government itself.</p>	<p>A new Scottish Committee which includes organisations concerned with the environment and changes which are , or will be, occurring.</p>
<p>16. If it were to be an existing Scottish public body, which public body is most suited to carrying out this task and why?</p>	<p>The Scottish Government (it's accountable)</p>
<p>17. Which organisation should be tasked with monitoring the progress of the Scottish Government on reducing emissions and why? Options include: the proposed UK Committee on Climate Change, a new Scottish Committee on Climate Change, an existing public body in Scotland, or the Scottish Government itself.</p>	<p>A new Scottish committee. It would have a remit outwith political concerns and would be perceived as more impartial.</p>
<p>18. If it were to be an existing Scottish public body, which public body is most suited to carrying out this task and why?</p>	<p>The Scottish Government > easier and obligatory possibilities for disclosure. Publicity might be easier.</p>
<p>19. Should additional independent mechanisms for scrutinising the effectiveness of the Scottish Government's policies in reducing emissions be created by the Bill (in addition to any scrutiny already provided by the Scottish Parliament)?</p>	<p>No > multiplying scrutiny is not the issue.</p>
<p>20. If so, which organisation is best placed to carry out this function and why? Options include a new Scottish Committee on Climate Change or an existing public body</p>	<p>A new Scottish Committee.</p>

<i>in Scotland.</i>	
21. If it were to be an existing Scottish public body, which public body is most suited to carrying out this task and why?	The Scottish Government.
22. Are there any other functions related to climate change, existing or new, which should be carried out at arms length from the Scottish Government and why?	Issues of coping with environmental challenge and threat could be carried out at various academic and agricultural institutions. Their impact might be conceived as having greater weight.

Supporting Measures

23. Should the Bill contain enabling powers to introduce a duty on certain parts of the public sector (i.e. local authorities and large public bodies) to take specified actions on climate change or other specified environmental issues? Why?	Yes, or the actions might be ignored, excused, or even "traded off" in some mystical way.
24. What should such a duty (or duties) include?	Calling to account in a public way. Hinting at penal punishments, perhaps. League tables?
25. Should the Bill contain enabling powers to introduce statutory guidance for certain public sector bodies (i.e. local authorities and large public bodies) on specified climate change or other environmental measures? Why? Are there gaps in any existing guidance?	The gaps are in helping along the environment as it struggles under even the minimal change expected under climate change.
26. What should this guidance include?	Helping farmers and gardeners and organisations such as RSPB(Scotland) to get hold of info. and share it. Help them onto the new "Committee".
27. Should the Bill contain enabling powers to create a requirement for certain public sector bodies (i.e. local authorities and large public bodies) to make regular reports on specific measures they are taking to tackle climate change (whether mitigation or adaptation) or other environmental issues? Why? What should be included in such reports?	Yes as long as it is not too frequent. This allows publicity to help everyone with the problem. Largely a need to be able to publicise success, not punish failure.
28. As a potential non-legislative measure, should current Best Value guidance be	I have no attitude.

<p><i>amended to take specific account of climate change mitigation and adaptation? If so, how should Best Value guidance be amended?</i></p>	
<p>29. Are there any amendments to existing legislation or any enabling powers needed to allow for variable charging (for example by local authorities) to incentivise action or eliminate perverse incentives?</p>	<p>Maybe, but stress should be made on publicising through the media the successes that lead to incentives to others. (Environmental schemes, from The Forestry Commission to schools and factories)</p>
<p>30. Are there any provisions to help Scotland adapt to the impacts of climate change which should be included in the Scottish Climate Change Bill?</p>	<p>Scotland's reputation for innovation should be exploited to preserve its unique landscape and environment. Its new pride in itself can help it see climate change as having a Scottish dimension rather than just another signatory to a treaty.</p>
<p>31. Should provisions within the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, be amended in order to provide clearer links with emissions reduction? If so, how should this be done?</p>	<p>I don't know.</p>
<p>32. What are the equalities implications of the measures in the proposals for the Scottish Climate Change Bill?</p>	<p>I do not know.</p>
<p>33. Is there any existing legislation within the competence of the Scottish Parliament (devolved) which needs to be amended so that appropriate action can be taken on climate change by sectors in society?</p>	<p>Not as yet. In these early days, the Scottish Parliament, by publicity and example, can achieve changes. Personal efforts by Scottish M.P.s in their private and public lives could be publicised, and even expected by Parliament.</p>