<u>Keeping 1.5 alive, phasing out fossil</u> <u>fuels and tackling climate inequality</u> <u>must be priorities for COP28 climate</u> talks



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As the COP28 climate talks begin today in Dubai, the Green Party has set out three key demands. They are to 'keep 1.5 alive'; an agreement on the fair and managed phase-out of all fossil fuels; and measures to address 'climate inequality.' Greens are challenging the UK government to lead by example and put into practice policies that will help meet these demands.

Co-leader of the Green Party, Carla Denyer, said:

"We need to hear a clear unambiguous commitment from the UK government to the 1.5C Paris Agreement target which was signed up to by 196 countries eight years ago at COP21. The government must agree to whatever climate action is needed to get this target back on track. It's going to require a hugely ambitious strategy, but the massive scaling up of climate action that is now necessary is because of dither and delay by countries like the UK in taking the bold action needed.

"Another vital outcome of COP28 must be the fair and managed phase-out of all fossil fuels. As one of the rich countries most responsible for the climate crisis, the UK must stand on the side of future generations and those on the front line of climate breakdown and agree to urgently move away from fossil fuels. The UK government must resist pressure from the petrostates and others at COP who wish to continue with business as usual and keep the world hooked on fossil fuels. At home this means leading by example with an immediate end to all new oil and gas licences and a rapid acceleration towards renewable energy.

"Thirdly, these climate talks must recognise that it is a super-rich elite who are super-heating the planet. The UK government must be willing to challenge the grotesque inequality driving climate breakdown and reform our tax system to make the polluter pay. This means taxing the wealth of the super-rich and introducing a carbon tax on the most polluting corporations and individuals. Such taxes, introduced globally, could generate the funds needed for a generous new Loss and Damage Fund to finance climate action in the poorest countries — those suffering the most from the impacts of climate breakdown but contributing the least to the crisis."

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