



**PARLIAMENTARIANS' CALL
FOR A FOSSIL FUEL FREE FUTURE**

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#FOSSILFUELFREEFUTURE

ENGLISH

As nationally elected representatives serving millions of people across multiple countries, communities, continents, and reflecting a range of political visions, we come together to speak with one voice and alert our fellow representatives and partners in government of the need for deeper and far reaching cooperation and ambition on our global approach to fossil fuels.

The scientific consensus is clear that human activities are primarily responsible for global climate change, and that the climate crisis now represents one of the gravest threats to human civilization and nature.

Changes to the world's climate are already being felt. These changes have led to devastating consequences and pose grave risk to people's lives, homes, livelihoods and many of our cultural traditions. Climate impacts exacerbate the spread of disease, threaten our existing patterns of food production, endanger key infrastructure, and will push millions more people into poverty, hunger, and displacement.

The burning of fossil fuels - coal, oil, and gas - is the source of 80% of carbon dioxide emissions since the industrial revolution. In addition to being the leading source of emissions, fossil fuel systems have left billions of people without sufficient energy to lead lives of dignity due to the high cost of electricity and fuel and prioritization of profit over delivery of service.

And yet there are local pollution, environmental, and health costs of extracting, refining, transporting and burning these fuels that are often carried by communities with little power and influence in our societies, and these processes frequently violate the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Meeting the temperature stabilization goals set out in the Paris Climate Agreement, which our governments have ratified, will require significantly more commitment and transformation at all levels of our society, starting with those who have contributed most to fueling the climate crisis.

Given the huge historical contribution of fossil fuels to causing climate change, and the industry's continuing expansion plans, and demands on the public purse:

We call on world leaders and our fellow parliamentarians to work together in a spirit of international cooperation to:

- End new expansion of oil, gas and coal production in line with the best available science as outlined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and United Nations Environment Program;
- Phase out existing oil, gas and coal in a manner that is fair and equitable, taking into account the responsibilities of countries for climate change and their respective capacity to transition;
- Commit to and pursue transformational policies and plans to ensure 100% access to renewable energy globally, support economies to diversify away from fossil fuels, and enable people and communities across the globe to flourish through a just global transition.
- Enact national budgets and fiscal policies that will support this swift and just transition nationally and globally; Ensure the timely and adequate delivery of public, additional and non-debt creating climate finance as part of the obligations of rich, industrialized countries to address climate change

We call for new international commitments and treaties, complementing the Paris Agreement, to address the urgency of a swift and just transition away from fossil fuel energy and building democratic, renewable, safe energy systems for all people and communities in line with the goal of keeping global temperature rise below to 1.5 degrees Celsius and preventing climate catastrophe.

ANNEX

The following represent relevant source materials for this letter.

Endorsement of the letter does not imply endorsement of these materials or all of their content.

- World Economic Forum, “The Global Risks Report 2020,” Insight Report (World Economic Forum; Marsh & McLennan; Zurich Insurance Group; National University of Singapore; Oxford Martin School; Wharton Risk Management and Decision Processes Center, University of Pennsylvania, 2020);
- IPCC, “Summary for Policymakers,” in Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5°C above Pre-Industrial Levels and Related Global Greenhouse Gas Emission Pathways, in the Context of Strengthening the Global Response to the Threat of Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Efforts to Eradicate Poverty (World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 2018), <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>.
- Global Carbon Project (2020) ‘Supplemental data of Global Carbon Budget 2020 (Version 1.0)’ [Data set]. From Friedlingstein et al (2020) ‘Global Carbon Budget 2020’. *Earth System Science Data*, 12 (4): 3269-3340.
- SEI et al., “The Production Gap: The Discrepancy between Countries’ Planned Fossil Fuel Production and Global Production Levels Consistent with Limiting Warming to 1.5°C or 2°C,” 2019, <http://productiongap.org/>; International Energy Agency, CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion 2018, CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion (OECD, 2018), https://doi.org/10.1787/co2_fuel-2018-en.
- Vohra K et al (2021) ‘Global mortality from outdoor fine particle pollution generated by fossil fuel combustion: Results from GEOS-Chem’. *Environmental Research*, 195: 110754.
- Kenner, D. (2019) *Carbon Inequality: The Role of the Richest in Climate Change* Abingdon: Routledge; Newell, P. (2021) *Power Shift: The Global Political Economy of Energy Transitions* Cambridge: CUP.
- Fergus Green and Richard Denniss (2018) ‘Cutting with both arms of the scissors: the economic and political case for restrictive supply-side climate policies’. *Climate Policy*, 150: 73-87.