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PGES 40th Anniversary Inquiry Report
"What are the energy policies that will drive an independent UK to Net Zero while fuelling the economy?"
Renewables: leading transitions to a more sustainable energy system – Dr Fatih Birol, IEA

ENERGY FOCUS

PGES 40th Anniversary Inquiry Report launched

The journal of appg PGES All-Party Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies Founded in 1980

The All-Party Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies
Established in 1980, the Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies remains the only All-Party Parliamentary Group representing the entire energy industry. PGES aims to advise the Government of the day of the energy issues of the day. The Group's membership is comprised of over 100 parliamentarians, 100 associate bodies from the private, public and charity sectors and a range of individual members.

Published three times a year, Energy Focus records the Group's activities, tracks key energy and environmental developments through parliament, presents articles from leading industry contributors and provides insight into the views and interests of both parliamentarians and officials.

PGES, Room 2.2, Speaker's House, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA www.pges.org.uk

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

ENERGY FOCUS

Editor: **Matthew Gordon** matthew@pges.org.uk 0797 445 1085

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"Owing to past neglect, in the face of the plainest warnings, we have entered upon a period of danger. The era of procrastination, of half measures, of soothing and baffling expedience of delays, is coming to its close. In its place we are entering a period of consequences". We cannot avoid this period, we are in it now"
Winston Churchill, November 12, 1936

Easter Egg hunt. Count how many eggs have been hidden by the Easter Bunny in the cover illustration and tell us where they are. There is no prize, this is just for a bit of fun...
Please send your suggestion to matthew@pges.org.uk

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CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD

We are in the midst of unlocking our lives from the restrictions of CoViD. Pace is gathering towards CoP26 in Glasgow in November. Spring is in the air and there is an undeniable feeling of growing optimism.

Energy policy remains centre stage globally. Alok Sharma, the President Designate for CoP26 led the International Energy Agency CoP26 Net Zero Summit on 31st March with one of our recent speakers, Fatih Birol, the Executive Director of the IEA as well as securing agreements from around the world. International activity increases with the US leading a global Earth Day summit on April 22nd and has made a major announcement regarding offshore wind.

The report arising from the PGES 40th Anniversary Inquiry into energy policy **"What are the energy policies that will drive an independent UK to net zero while fuelling the economy?"** has been published. More details can be found in later pages of this edition and all documents on our website **pges.org.uk/inquiry.**

PGES strives to inform the Government of the day on the energy issues of the day and has been recognised as such. Using the responses from the inquiry, we continue to put forward consolidated policy suggestions before MPs, Peers, ministers and civil servants.

Since its launch, many other organisations are also calling for concerted and logical long-term ambitions and action towards net zero. One key message this I have taken away is the importance of engaging everyone, so that we all understand what needs to be done and can each play our part in moving towards net zero.

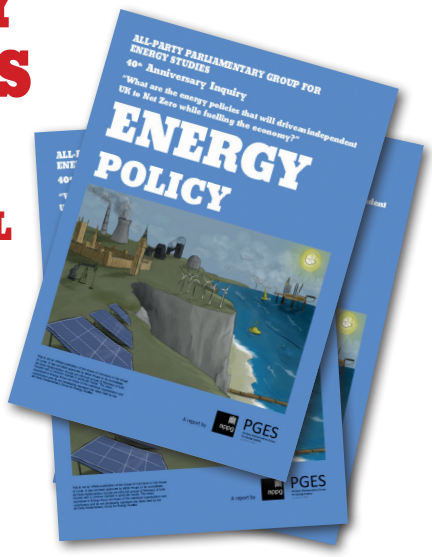
This is the third edition of *Energy Focus* that comes to you from under lockdown – I suspect that it may not be the last, despite the amazing vaccine roll out across the UK. We have undergone a lifestyle revolution. We must now consider what aspects of that new lifestyle we want to continue, at work, at home and at leisure.

In the remainder of the year we will see the whole world focussed on energy and particularly the UK. That is why, PGES stands ready to play its part. We will need to ensure that promises made before CoP26 are fulfilled afterwards.

Please take the opportunity to engage with PGES as the attention on energy intensifies. The path to net zero will need clear thinking and good judgement. It is the voice of membership, both large and small that gives us our confidence, clarity and conviction.

Ian Liddell-Grainger MP
Chairman PGES

ALL-PARTY PARLIAMENTARY GROUP FOR ENERGY STUDIES 40TH ANNIVERSARY INQUIRY



"WHAT ARE THE ENERGY POLICIES THAT WILL DRIVE AN INDEPENDENT UK TO NET ZERO WHILE FUELLING THE ECONOMY?"

FROM THE FOREWORD

by Ian Liddell-Grainger MP
Chairman, PGES

Without energy, there is no recovery, no economy, no future. The lifespan of energy policy is far greater than that of politicians, so its effects are felt by future generations and it is important we get it right now.

Although our respondents come from across the spectrum, there was a common message for clear, set timelines, policies and desired outcomes to take us to Net Zero with immediate action.

By the time we reach CoP26 at the end of the year, the UK must demonstrate leadership in decarbonisation.

To achieve our Net Zero ambitions, a holistic approach must be taken, setting Regulations and using Demonstration at government level, with Implementation at local authority level and Education at consumer level.

Our focus must be on fossil free fuel, with the collection and use of all renewable energies, but we must keep two strong themes: "Net Zero must also mean Zero Waste" and "Use it, don't lose it, don't waste it."

INTRODUCTION

The objective of the Inquiry was to be able to make policy recommendations for energy that will affect future generations after the energy transition.

The All-Party Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies (PGES) aims to inform the Government of the energy issues of the day. To mark its 40th Anniversary, PGES held an Inquiry into the importance of energy in the context of the UK as an independent nation.

We sought views on the key policies required from those who supply, need and use energy. The Inquiry asked fundamental questions, across our activities, about energy as our vital resource. Without energy, there is no economy.

The timing of this Inquiry was perfect. Outside the EU, the UK is establishing policies that will affect future generations. The 'fourth industrial revolution' has moved industry from mechanical to digital, and a lifestyle revolution, accelerated by CoViD-19, is dramatically changing our energy footprint. Meanwhile, the challenge of Net Zero has prompted local, regional and sectoral organisations to use their initiative, skills and resources to encourage location-based decarbonisation.

The full report can be found on the PGES website **HERE** pges.org.uk/inquiry

THE EVOLUTION OF ENERGY POLICY OVER 40 YEARS

AN ASSESSMENT BY ENERGY MINISTERS

All-Party Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies (PGES) is one of the longest standing APPGs. This year marks 40 years since we took on our role of informing the Government on the energy issues of the day. We collated personal views from past energy ministers to illustrate how energy issues have changed since 1980.

The UK is undergoing a revolutionary period. We are going through:

- a political revolution, as the UK moves outside of the European Union.
- a lifestyle revolution, with a mass population adoption of working from home driven by CoViD- 19.
- an energy revolution, as we move from fossil domination to low carbon; and
- a digital revolution, moving from manual to digital, the fourth industrial revolution.

Acceptance of Climate Change is universal as is the need to reverse the trend. However, there remains a gulf between our ambitions, the level of debate and the recognition of energy as a vital resource.

We asked every past energy minister the same questions to see how energy issues and policies have evolved:

1: Which department had responsibility for energy during your tenure?

Since the formation of PGES in 1980, energy has been the responsibility of no less than 7 different departments. There have been 54 energy ministers, of whom 44 are still alive, and many are still in Parliament or the upper House. There have only been 2 Government departments with a focus directly on energy (Department of Energy 1980 - 1992 and Department of Energy & Climate Change 2008-2017).

2: What was the most pressing energy policy issue when you were in office?

- 1980: Oil supply and price; militant coal mining unions threatening power supplies.
- 1990: The privatisation of the Electricity Industry, which was effectively completed in 1990.
- 2010: The pricing of nuclear power.
- 2020: Net Zero target.

3: What is the most pressing issue for the future?

Every response was based on Net Zero.

4: On what issue have you changed in your opinion most, since being in office – and why?

"Recognition that the UK coal industry declined to zero even faster than believed then (1979/80). Recognition that 'peak' in oil is in demand, not as was then in supply. Recognition that renewables can supply a larger part of power supplies, at competitive cost, than thought earlier."

"I haven't" (2010)

"The potential of hydrogen to transform our economy". (2020)

"I think in 1990 at the time we saw energy security being best delivered by a mixture of coal, gas and nuclear-fired power stations. For reasons that are self-evident, the UK's reliance on coal-fired power stations will end in the not too distant future. With the growth of renewable energy and the everincreasing potential of renewable energy, I consider further expenditure in nuclear power to be a waste of taxpayers' money. The infrastructure is incredibly expensive, and we have not yet really, satisfactorily, resolved the policy issues surrounding nuclear waste disposal and everyone grossly underestimates the contingent liability of the eventual disposal of nuclear power stations when they are no longer serviceable. The reality is that, given the nature of the nuclear industry, taxpayer investment in further nuclear power in the UK is simply going to create most of the jobs in France, rather than in the UK."

5: When do you think we will achieve our goal of Net Zero emissions?

This was a slightly more varied set of opinion. Estimates of achieving Net Zero ranged from 2040 to impossible.

PGES would like to thank all the past energy ministers who took part in the survey.
But, one unsolicited comment struck home – this is a twoway transaction:

"I should like to compliment the All-Party Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies on 40 years of thoughtful and well-considered policy work."

Sir Tony Baldry, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State 1990

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Responses from those outside the energy sector showed remarkable similarity to those within.

KEY POINTS

- The transition to Net Zero to prevent excessive Climate Change must involve everyone, from legislators to ordinary members of the public, through educators and communicators.
- There is a legal obligation to achieve Net Zero by 2050, so all Government measures should reflect the Energy Transition, subsidies should encourage reduction of waste, demand and carbon content, not reward wasteful or fossil fuel use.
- Collaboration is essential across Parliament, Government departments, and with regional and devolved administrations. National targets will be delivered best locally – the CoViD-19 vaccination programme is a great demonstration of this.
- The key risk to decarbonisation was seen as not moving quickly enough. Clear long-term policies are required with a roadmap for achievement and effect, policy should not specify the technology nor method of attainment. The markets will deliver.
- Key opportunities were seen in the use of fossil free fuel of all variants with consumer engagement led by regional schemes. In addition, a new fairer and more effective energy system is required that values demand, storage and supply equally.
- The biggest elements of energy policy holding us back are inflexibility of market rules and a lack of roadmap for policy.
- Key to decarbonisation is hydrogen, but it needs education at all levels to drive consumer behaviour change.
- Education was also seen as an urgent need to enable sectors to become active and flexible consumers of energy.
- The most effective Government investment should be focussed on R&D and retrofit in existing buildings (both public and private). Government should use their estate to lead by example and data should be made widely available.
- There was 'across the board' support for giving local and regional organisations a key role in delivering Net Zero. The 'place based' message was tempered by the fear of fragmentation as each region or area has very different natural resources, skills, expertise and businesses.
- Hard areas to decarbonise are transport, especially aviation and heat. Both are essential, hydrogen was seen as a means to make progress in heat, as it needs no major change in end-user behaviour.
- To assess the efficiency, effectiveness and cost of decarbonisation, a specific working group needs to be established. This would also ensure that information presented to the public is fair, balanced and transparent.
- Policy consensus is seen in the desire to end fossil fuel use - but a date needs to be set. Similarly, we need clarity on what the Net looks like in Net Zero.
- Policy negotiation is still needed on timescales and financing the transition.
- Actions that need to be taken to raise awareness on energy and the climate emergency focussed on clear and consistent communication and regular updates on progress, as demonstrated by the Climate Assembly UK and the CoViD-19 response. Again, public buildings modernisation will demonstrate to consumers what is available.
- When looking at what the UK should do differently post Brexit, post CoViD-19, there were recommendations for practical actions, promotion of the UK and political response. We need to establish a clear plan for a realistic Energy Transition in line with our climate targets and be fully coordinated across Whitehall.
- Agenda Items for CoP26 included:
  - → To set a clear agreed date to stop using fossil fuels.
  - → Securing agreement to adopt green recovery, due to its economic benefits.
  - → Focus on the UK demonstrating leadership in decarbonisation.

POLICY PROPOSALS

OVERRIDING PRINCIPLES

- Set clear, unambiguous policy based on science.
- Present policy decisions as a trade-off, with the counterfactual made clear.
- Define what the 'Net' looks like in Net Zero.
- Make clear the delivery timeline.
- Take a 'Learn, Adopt and Share' approach to solutions to speed up deployment.
- Consider societal benefits in analysis (e.g. reduced health care, more skills training).
- Collect consistent data, hold it centrally and make it freely available to any organisation to use (respect GDPR).
- Use consistent, transparent standards which are simple to understand.
- Use life cycle analysis not short-term measures.
- Expand levelised cost to the levelised cost of emissions.
- Enable all techniques and technologies to help achieve our aspirations for decarbonisation of heat (e.g. demand reduction or management, storage, biomass,hydrogen, CCUS, offshore and onshore renewable and nuclear).

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

USE ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND DELIVERY

- **Set national targets** with the help of local and regional organisations and place the obligation to deliver on local authorities who have direct responsibility for some emissions as well as key influence over other decision makers and support them with Government funding.
- **Support energy research**, innovation and demonstration projects at a regional scale and deliver via umbrella organisations such as Local Enterprise Partnerships to share expertise.
- **Collate data** on local, regional and national scales and make it available.

PROMOTE JOBS

- **Direct education and training** to ensure that the necessary skills are available to carry out the necessary work over the coming years.
- **Provide incentives** and make positive use of public sector support, local as well as national, **to encourage job creation**, including trade and construction jobs in energy projects as well as science and management sspecialisms.

PROVIDE ADVICE

- **Engage with domestic consumers** so they can make informed decisions about energy in their homes and about more complex tariffs.
- **Educate consumers** about the carbon implications of their transport and heating choices. The consumer must have access to advice regarding their technology choices and Government is regarded as unbiased.

REDUCE INVESTMENT RISK

- Help the supply chain invest by designing subsidy regimes to even out the 'spend and return' fluctuations.

PROTECT HOME INDUSTRY

- Protect UK manufacturing with Carbon Border Tariffs or similar schemes, including for embedded emissions. This ensures that UK manufacturing remains competitive while decarbonising at a greater rate than other countries.

USE JOINT WORKING ACROSS THE ECONOMY – BUILD SUPERTEAMS

- **Build a network across Government** departments to promote a whole systems approach.
- **Include academia, catapults, industry**, policy makers and finance to provide a holistic approach.

IMPROVE THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- **Use Building Regulations immediately** to accelerate improvement in the built environment.
- **Review planning regimes** urgently and update to align with the UK's Net Zero commitment.
- **Improve public health** through building upgrades.

SUPPORT R&D

- **Support for investment in R&D** either by grants, subsidies, or increased R&D tax credits for projects leading to Net Zero.

HYDROGEN

- **Support the hydrogen economy** for use in transport and home heating.
- **Tackle process emissions** through support of CCS in conjunction with the hydrogen economy.

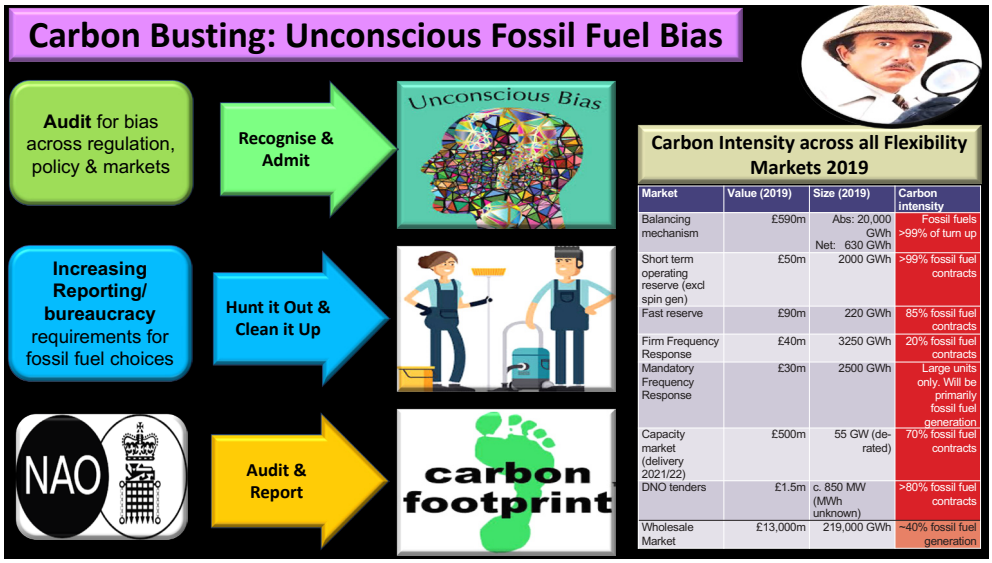
RAW MATERIALS

- **Support research** into alternative raw materials with a lower carbon footprint.

RESTACK THE DECK: HUNT OUT THE UNCONSCIOUS FOSSIL BIAS

"FROM RECOSTING ENERGY - THE FINAL REPORT"

"by Laura Sandys: Challenging Ideas



While we recognise that we will still be dependent on some fossil fuels, ReCosting Energy urges there to be a real focus on hunting out the unconscious fossil bias that is hidden – and in some instances not so well hidden – throughout regulation, policy and business practise.

To be frank we have become quite lazy pivoting to the easy and known response – the Ramp it Up Johnny default – even when there are other more productive, and significantly less carbon intensive options readily available. This is not just bad for our Net Zero ambitions but is also reducing investment in renewables, storage and innovative system design with fossil fuels crowding out their routes to market. It is lose lose!

Just consider the government run Capacity Market that is handsomely rewarding fossil fuels, while ESO and DNO markets are drawing on fossil fuel actors for balancing and flexibility. These important markets that are designed either through policy or regulatory frameworks deny a real route to market for demand side actions, and low carbon responses.

Proportion of Fossil Fuel Generation

Table 1: Value, size and carbon intensity of electricity markets

Market	Value (2019)	Size (2019)	Carbon intensity
Balancing mechanism	£590m	Abs: 20,000 GWh Net: 630 GWh	Fossil fuels >99% of turn up
Short term operating reserve (excl spin gen)	£50m	2000 GWh	>99% fossil fuel contracts
Fast reserve	£90m	220 GWh	85% fossil fuel contracts
Firm Frequency Response	£40m	3250 GWh	20% fossil fuel contracts
Mandatory Frequency Response	£30m	2500 GWh	Large units only. Will be primarily fossil fuel generation
Capacity market (delivery 2021/22)	£500m	55 GW (de-rated)	70% fossil fuel contracts
DNO tenders	£1.5m	c. 850 MW (MWh unknown)	>80% fossil fuel contracts
Wholesale Market	£13,000m	219,000 GWh	~40% fossil fuel generation

Source: BEIS 'Carbon in Flexibility Markets' workshop, 14th October 2020, p. 10

RESTACKING THE DECK

To drive out carbon the current situation is no longer acceptable and we need to make the "green" option ALWAYS the default, with fossil fuels the difficult, expensive and bureaucratic option. There is a really important role for policy and regulation to become Net Zero compliant in all that they do and address the significant distortions in the market that discriminate against low carbon energy and in some instances penalise it.

AUDIT AND ADDRESS FOSSIL FUEL BIAS

There is an urgent need for a comprehensive audit of all policy and regulatory measures to ensure that they are Net Zero compliant. Those explicit bias can be addressed quite quickly, however there are pockets of distortions that sit deep within the system and need to be hunted out.

Some of this could be easily rectified by an explicit merit order across all markets and regulation where demand actions at zero carbon top their merit order, with flexibility and low carbon generation second and fossil fuel options only as a last resort. The government controlled Capacity Market shockingly in 2019 allocated more funding for coal than demand side response. While regulation that drives networks to procure fossil fuel responses can be changed through the network regulatory framework in the new price control.

MAKING FOSSIL ONEROUS

It is not possible to stop the need for fossil fuel-based assets immediately in electricity. However this is not to say that fossil fuel choices should be "easy" or "pain free". Bureaucracy is sometimes more of a deterrent than "cash".

We call that all regulated actors should be required to provide public justification of why they had to resort to fossil solutions, outline other options they considered and justify why demand side or decarbonised solutions were not suitable. This process should become progressively more onerous and should be published and submitted to the House of Commons Environmental Audit and BEIS Committees.

IS IT REALLY "GREEN"?

We can also go someway to removing the "green washing" that happens throughout the system. For example the Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin is known to be misused and abused and needs to be reformed to ensure that it is a robust mechanism. By more rigorously associating them with the actual decarbonised generation, it will provide an additional investment signal for renewable technologies. Public support for renewable technologies remains high as does the demand for "green energy tariffs" so it is very important that this is seen as a robust system that is delivering what consumers are paying for.

There are no easy ways to achieve Net Zero but the inherent fossil fuel bias is just frittering away our carbon budget, distorting the renewables market and inhibiting investment and routes to market for some of the more exciting new technologies and renewable energy sources. Leadership must start with BEIS and Ofgem and they need to review their regulatory models, policies and schemes to ensure that they are Net Zero compliant driving change and decarbonisation throughout all that they do.

ReCosting Energy – www.challenging-ideas.com/publications

HMT NET ZERO REVIEW: INTERIM REPORT PUBLISHED DECEMBER 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Reaching net zero is essential for long term prosperity.

Climate change is an existential threat to humanity. Without global action to limit greenhouse gas emissions, the climate will change catastrophically with almost unimaginable consequences for societies across the world. In recognition of the risks to the UK and other countries, the UK became, in 2019, the first major economy to implement a legally binding net zero target.

The UK has made significant progress in decarbonising its economy but needs to go much further to achieve net zero. This will be a collective effort, requiring changes from households, businesses and government. It will require substantial investment and significant changes to how people live their lives.

This transformation will also create opportunities for the UK economy. New industries and jobs will emerge as existing sectors decarbonise or give way to low carbon equivalents. The Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution and Energy White Paper start to set out how the UK can make the most of these opportunities, with new investment in sectors like offshore wind and hydrogen.The transition will also have distributional and competitiveness impacts that the government will need to consider as it designs policy.

In recognition of these challenges, the Climate Change Committee (CCC), in its advice on the net zero target, noted that "if policies are not sufficiently funded or their costs are seen as unfair, then they will fail" and recommended that the Treasury undertake a review to consider:

> "how the costs of achieving net zero emissions are distributed and the benefits returned... the fiscal impacts, risks of competitiveness effects and the impacts of decarbonisation across the whole economy"; and
>
> "the full range of policy levers, including carbon pricing, taxes, financial incentives, public spending, regulation and information provision."

The Treasury accepted this recommendation and published the terms of reference for the Net Zero Review in November 2019. This interim report and the final report that follows will sit alongside a comprehensive Net Zero Strategy next year, as well as sectoral decarbonisation strategies. They will form part of a government-wide effort to achieve net zero, address wider environmental issues and make the most of growth and employment opportunities.

THE INTERIM REPORT

This interim report sets out the analysis so far and seeks feedback ahead of the final report. There are 6 sections under these broad headings.

1. The combined effect of UK and global climate action on UK economic growth is likely to be relatively small. The scale, distribution and balance of new growth opportunities and challenges will depend on how the economy and policy respond to the changes required.
2. The costs of the transition to net zero are uncertain and depend on policy choices.
3. Government needs to use a mix of policy levers to address multiple market failures and support decarbonisation
4. Well-designed policy can reduce costs and risk for investors, support innovation and the deployment of new technologies.
5. The risk of carbon leakage will increase with efforts to reduce emissions.
6. Households are exposed to the transition through their consumption, labour market participation and asset holdings. Government needs to consider these patterns of exposure in designing policies for the transition.

THE FINAL REPORT

The final report will be published in spring 2021. This will build on the analysis set out in the interim report and will include: Innovation and growth; Competitiveness; Household impacts and Embedding the findings.

RENEWABLE ENERGY MARKET UPDATE OUTLOOK FOR 2020 AND 2021

Investment in energy efficiency is set to plummet by almost 10 per cent in 2020, according to a new report by the International Energy Agency.

Global primary energy intensity – a key indicator of how efficiently the world's economic activity uses energy – is expected to improve by less than 1 per cent this year, the weakest rate since 2010, according to Energy Efficiency 2020, the latest edition the IEA's annual update on efficiency trends. This is well below the 3 per cent annual level of improvement needed to achieve the world's shared goals for addressing climate change, reducing air pollution and increasing access to energy.

Energy efficiency's weakest progress in a decade threatens international climate goals and makes the next three years a critical period for reversing this worrying trend, the report says.

The already sluggish pace of global progress on energy efficiency is set to slow further this year as a result of the economic impacts of the Covid-19 crisis, deepening the challenge of reaching international energy and climate goals and making stronger government action critical, according to the report.

The disappointing trends are being exacerbated by a plunge in investments in energy-efficient buildings, equipment and vehicles amid the economic crisis triggered by the pandemic, the report finds. Purchases of new cars, which are more efficient than older models, have slowed, while construction of new, more efficient homes and other buildings is also expected to decelerate. In industry and commercial buildings, lower energy prices have extended payback periods for key efficiency measures by as much as 40 per cent, reducing their attractiveness compared with other investments. Overall, investment in energy efficiency worldwide is on course to fall by 9 per cent in 2020.

"Together with renewables, energy efficiency is one of the mainstays of global efforts to reach energy and climate goals. While our recent analysis shows encouraging momentum for renewables, I'm very concerned that improvements in global energy efficiency are now at their slowest rate in a decade," said Dr Fatih Birol, the executive director of the IEA. "For governments that are serious about boosting energy efficiency, the litmus test will be the amount of resources they devote to it in their economic recovery packages, where efficiency measures can help drive economic growth and job creation."

Improvements in energy efficiency can contribute around half of the reduction in energy-related greenhouse gas emissions that is required over the next two decades to put the world on a path to meeting international energy and climate goals, according to IEA analysis. But short-term trends resulting from the Covid-19 crisis are slowing improvements in the energy intensity of the global economy, meaning that every unit of economic output uses more energy than it would do otherwise. This is mainly because energy-intensive industries, such as metals manufacturing and chemicals, appear to have been less severely affected by the crisis than other, less intensive parts of the economy.

The stimulus packages governments are introducing as part of their economic recovery plans will heavily influence future efficiency trends. They have the potential to drive investments and structural changes that can reduce energy intensity across all sectors of the economy. More than 60 per cent of the funding for energy efficiency-related measures in stimulus packages announced by governments to date has focused on either the buildings sector or on accelerating the shift to electric vehicles, including new vehicle charging infrastructure.

Many opportunities remain untapped, however, with IEA tracking revealing a spending imbalance across sectors. No announcements have been made to increase the penetration of super-efficient appliances, while spending on vehicle efficiency beyond electric vehicles is minimal to date. The planned spending is also imbalanced on a regional basis, with announcements from European countries dwarfing those from other parts of the world. Announced spending in Europe accounts for 86 per cent of global public stimulus announcements for efficiency, with the remaining 14 per cent split between the Asia-Pacific region and North America.

"We welcome plans by governments to boost spending on energy efficiency in response to the economic crisis, but what we have seen so far is uneven and far from enough," said Dr Birol. "Energy efficiency should be at the top of to-do lists for governments pursuing a sustainable recovery – it is a jobs machi ne, it gets economic activity going, it saves consumers money, it modernises vital infrastructure and it reduces emissions. There's no excuse not to put far more resources behind it."

Spending on efficiency-related stimulus measures announced by governments worldwide to date is set to generate almost 2m full-time jobs between 2021 and 2023, according to IEA analysis, mostly in the buildings sector and mainly in Europe. However, theIEA's Sustainable Recovery Plan suggests further recovery efforts related to energy efficiency could create another 4m jobs globally through enhanced public and private sector investment in buildings, transport and industry.

ENERGY WHITE PAPER 2020 OVERVIEW OF KEY COMMITMENTS

PUBLISHED BY BEIS, THIS WHITE PAPER SETS OUT THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES AND COMMITMENTS TO PUT US ON COURSE TO NET ZERO, LEVELLING UP THE COUNTRY AND STRENGTHENING THE UNION AS WE ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. WE WILL:

TRANSFORM ENERGY

Building a cleaner, greener future for our country, our people and our planet, by measures including:

- **Targeting 40GW of offshore wind by 2030**, including 1GW floating wind, alongside the expansion of other low-cost renewables technologies.
- **Supporting the deployment of CCUS in four industrial clusters** including at least one power CCUS project, to be operational by 2030 and putting in place the commercial frameworks required to help stimulate the market to deliver a future pipeline of CCUS projects.
- **Establishing a new UK Emissions Trading System**, aligned to our net zero target, giving industry the certainty they need to invest in low-carbon technologies.
- **Aiming to bring at least one large-scale nuclear project to the point of Final Investment Decision** by the end of this Parliament, subject to clear value for money and all relevant approvals.
  - **Consulting on whether it is appropriate to end gas grid connections to new homes being built from 2025**, in favour of clean energy alternatives.
  - **Growing the installation of electric heat pumps**, from 30,000 per year to 600,000 per year by 2028.
  - **Building world-leading digital infrastructure for our energy system** based on the vision set out by the independent Energy Data Taskforce, publishing the UK's first Energy Data Strategy in spring 2021, in partnership with Ofgem.

SUPPORT A GREEN RECOVERY FROM COVID-19

Growing our economy, supporting thousands of green jobs across the country in new green industries and creating new export opportunities, by measures including:

- **Increasing the ambition in our Industrial Clusters Mission four-fold**, aiming to deliver four lowcarbon clusters by 2030 and at least one fully net zero cluster by 2040.
- **Investing £1 billion up to 2025 to facilitate the deployment of CCUS in two industrial clusters** by the mid-2020s, and a further two clusters by 2030, supporting our ambition to capture 10MtCO2 per year by the end of the decade.
- Working with industry, **aiming to develop 5GW of low-carbon hydrogen production capacity by 2030**.

CREATING A FAIR DEAL FOR CONSUMERS

Protecting the fuel poor, providing opportunities to save money on bills, giving us warmer, more comfortable homes and balancing investment against bill impacts, by measures including:

- **Creating the framework to introduce opt-in switching**, consulting by March 2021 on how it should be designed, tested and incrementally scaled up.
- **Considering how the current auto-renewal and roll-over tariff arrangements could be reformed** to facilitate greater competition, consulting by March 2021 on how opt-out switching could be tested as part of any future reforms.
- **Assessing what market framework changes may be required to facilitate the development and uptake of innovative tariffs and products** that work for consumers and contribute to net zero, engaging with industry and consumer groups throughout 2021 before a formal consultation.
- **Ensuring the retail market regulatory framework adequately covers the wider market**, consulting by spring 2021 on regulating third parties such as energy brokers and price comparison websites.
- **Establishing the Future Homes Standard** which will ensure that all new-build homes are zero carbon ready.
- **Consulting on regulatory measures to improve the energy performance of homes**, and are consulting how on how mortgage lenders could support homeowners in making these improvements.
- **Requiring that all rented non-domestic buildings will be Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Band B by 2030**, barring lawful exceptions.
- **Extending the Energy Company Obligation to 2026** and expanding the Warm Home Discount to £475 million per year from 2022 to 2025/2026.

In addressing these issues we respect the devolution settlements with Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. All proposals in this white paper which touch on devolved matters will be progressed in accordance with those settlements.

BEIS INDUSTRIAL DECARBONISATION STRATEGY: DOCUMENT OVERVIEW

PUBLISHED 17TH MARCH 2021 CP399

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UK is a world leader in the fight against climate change. In 2019 we became the first major economy in the world to pass laws to end its contribution to global warming by 2050. Reaching this target will require extensive, systematic change across all sectors, including industry. We must get this change right as the products made by industry are vital to life in the UK, and the sector supports local economies across the country.

This strategy covers the full range of UK industry sectors: metals and minerals, chemicals, food and drink, paper and pulp, ceramics, glass, oil refineries and less energy-intensive manufacturing. These businesses account for around one sixth of UK emissions, and transformation of their manufacturing processes is key if we are to meet our emissions targets over the coming decades (BEIS, Final UK greenhouse gas emissions from national statistics: 1990 to 2018: Supplementary tables, 2020).

The aim of this strategy is to show how the UK can have a thriving industrial sector aligned with the net zero target, without pushing emissions and business abroad, and how government will act to support this. An indicative roadmap to net zero for UK industry based on the content in this strategy is set out at the end of this summary. This strategy is part of a series of publications from government, which combined show how the net zero transition will take place across the whole UK economy.

PART 1: FOUNDATIONS TO DELIVER NET ZERO FOR INDUSTRY

CHAPTER 1: WHY WE NEED A STRATEGY AND OUR APPROACH

We want to provide a clear signal to industry, setting out how we expect decarbonisation will happen through the sector, and the role government will take in supporting and enabling this transition. By doing so, we will support industrial development decisions, improve investor confidence, and provide the greater certainty needed to enable industrial businesses to begin the journey to net zero.

CHAPTER 2: GETTING INVESTORS TO CHOOSE LOW CARBON

We want to support existing industry to decarbonise, and encourage the growth of new, low carbon sectors in the UK. In the long run we believe that markets will be best placed to determine the most cost-effective pathways to decarbonisation. Throughout the next decade government will need to help overcome the barriers that currently prevent industry from securing investment to start the low carbon transition.

CHAPTER 3: GETTING CONSUMERS TO CHOOSE LOW CARBON

Without a clear demand for low carbon industrial products, industry risk being undercut by cheaper, high carbon alternatives after decarbonising. Government can take action to support low carbon manufacturers by creating demand and developing the market for low carbon industrial products, without significantly impacting endconsumers financially.

PART 2: TRANSFORMING INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

CHAPTER 4: ADOPTING LOW-REGRET TECHNOLOGIES AND BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE

The diversity of industry means that decarbonisation of the sector will be achieved through a combination of different technologies and measures. We will use our industrial decarbonisation pathways modelling to focus on low-regret deployment of key technologies such hydrogen and CCUS, which is robust to future uncertainties such as industrial demand, technical challenges and fuel prices.

CHAPTER 5: IMPROVING EFFICIENCY

Energy and resource efficiency measures, which reduce the level of energy and materials used in producing industrial goods, will be crucial to getting industry to net zero. Improvements in energy and resource efficiency will play a particularly significant role in reducing industrial emissions in the 2020s, leading the way in widespread emissions reductions while infrastructure for the deep decarbonisation options is built up throughout the decade.

CHAPTER 6: ACCELERATING INNOVATION OF LOW CARBON TECHNOLOGIES

The low carbon technologies that are needed to decarbonise industry are at various stages of development. We need to continue to innovate and develop a broad range of low carbon technologies to put us in the best position to reduce the cost of decarbonisation and maintain the competitiveness of industry throughout the net zero transition.

PART 3: MAXIMISING THE UK'S POTENTIAL

CHAPTER 7: NET ZERO IN A GLOBAL MARKET

Decarbonising industry is a global challenge. Industrial products are bought and sold in every country in the world, and the sector accounts for around 24% of global carbon dioxide emissions

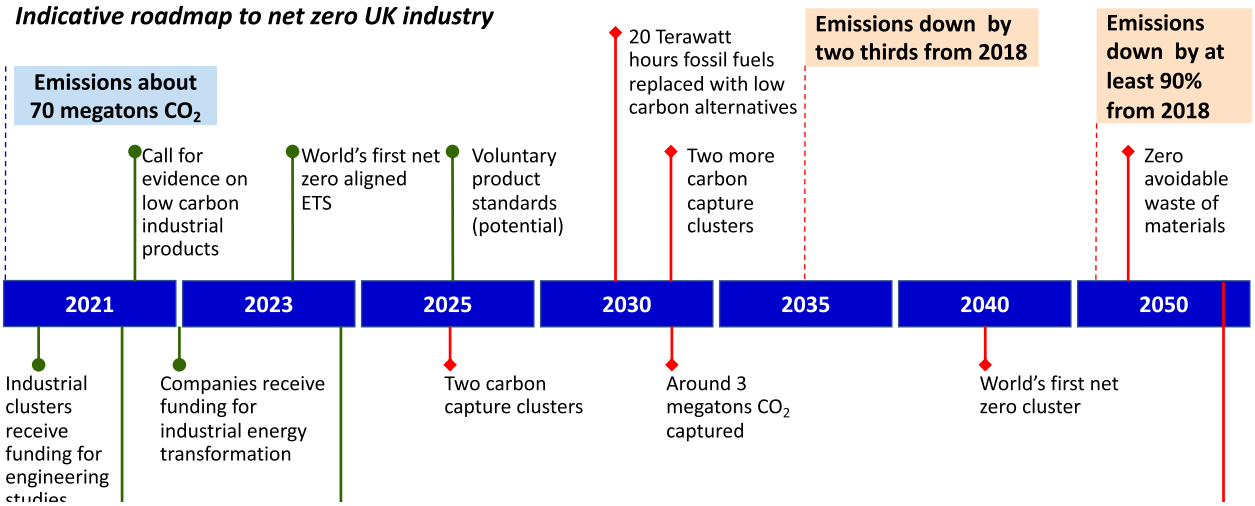
(IEA, Tracking Industry 2020, 2018). By leading and advocating for stronger international collaboration with others, we will develop new technologies faster, increase production, and bring down the costs of industrial decarbonisation more quickly.

CHAPTER 8: LEVELLING UP

The manufacturing sector is a crucial part of local economies across the UK, often providing well-paid jobs in areas where salaries fall below the UK average, and it is vital that this sector thrives now and in the future. We will use the opportunity of net zero to transform the UK's industrial regions, attracting inward investment, future proofing businesses and securing the long-term viability of jobs.

CHAPTER 9: TRACKING PROGRESS

Industrial decarbonisation is a complex process and it is imperative that we take action now to reach our 2050 goals. In this strategy, we are setting out new ambitions for a thriving low carbon industrial sector, and we need new indicators to measure our progress. For example, we need to track the deployment of new infrastructure that will enable widespread capture and storage of carbon dioxide, as well as monitoring the growth of green jobs in industry.



PARLIAMENTARY RECORD

SELECT COMMITTEE STATEMENTS, REPORTS AND INQUIRIES

1st January 2021 – 31st March 2021

HOUSE OF COMMONS

BUSINESS, ENERGY AND INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Post-pandemic economic growth inquiry. Opened 3rd June 2020.

No further events took place for this inquiry.

Post-pandemic economic growth: Industrial Strategy inquiry. Opened 23rd July 2020

Oral evidence was taken on 26th January from Dick Elsy CBE, Chief Executive Officer at High Value Manufacturing Catapult; Dr Jeremy Silver, Chief Executive Officer at Digital Catapult; Professor Chris Day, Vice-Chancellor at University of Newcastle; Dr David Connell, Senior Research Fellow at Centre for Business Research, University of Cambridge. As well as Amanda Solloway MP, Minister for Science, Research and Innovation at Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy; Jessica Skilbeck, Director of Industrial Strategy at Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy; Dame Ottoline Leyser, Chief Executive Officer at UK Research and Innovation; Mike Biddle, Programme Director, Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund at Innovate UK

On March 2nd from Andy Haldane, Chair at Industrial Strategy Council and other Members at Industrial Strategy Council: Dame Kate Barker CBE, Professor Dame Nancy Rothwell, Charlie Mayfield.

Post-pandemic economic growth: Levelling Up inquiry. Opened 24th July 2020

No further events took place for this inquiry.

Decarbonising heat in homes. Opened 2nd October 2020.

Oral evidence was taken on 9th February from Dr Richard Lowes, Research Fellow and Lecturer at University of Exeter; Professor Janette Webb, Professor of Sociology of Organisation at University of Edinburgh; Dr Will McDowall, Associate Professor at University College London, and Senior Researcher at Institute for Government; Professor Nick Eyre, Professor of Energy and Climate Policy at University of Oxford. As well as Craig Dyke, Head of Strategy and Regulation at National Grid Electricity System Operator; Graham Halladay, WPD Operations Director at Western Power Distribution; Gus McIntosh, Director of Energy Futures at SGN; Ian Rippin, Chief Executive Officer at Microgeneration Certification Scheme Service Company.

On 16th March from Steve Keeton, Director of External Affairs at Vaillant Group UK Ltd; Greg Jackson, CEO and Founder at Octopus Energy; Michael Lewis, CEO at E-ON; Dr Angie Needle, Director of Strategy at Cadent Gas. As well as David Renard, Chair at Local Government Associations' Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board; Patrick Chauvin, Executive Director - Assets at Stonewater; Randolph Brazier, Director of Innovation and Electricity Systems at Energy Networks Association; George Day, Head of Markets, Policy and Regulation at Energy Systems Catapult.

Net zero and UN climate summits. Opened 6th March 2021

On 12th January, oral evidence was taken from Chris Stark, Chief Executive Officer at Committee on Climate Change; Emma Pinchbeck, Chief Executive Officer at Energy UK; Nina Skorupska CBE, Chief Executive at The Association for Renewable Energy and Clean Technology; Sam French, Interim Chair at Decarbonised Gas Alliance. As well as Richard Leese, Director at Mineral Products Association; Frank Aaskov, Energy and Climate Change Policy Manager at UK Steel; Richard Woolley, Head of Energy and Climate Change at Chemical Industries Association; Deirdre Michie OBE, Chief Executive at Oil and Gas UK.

On 19th January, from Members of the Cabinet Office, Rt Hon Alok Sharma MP, COP 26 President; Peter Hill, COP 26 Chief Executive Officer; Ros Eales, COP26 Chief Operating Officer; Archie Young, COP26 UK Lead Climate Negotiator. As well as from Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Rt Hon Kwasi Kwarteng MP, Secretary of State; Joanna Whittington, Director General, Energy and Security; Jo Shanmugalingam, Director General, Industrial Strategy, Science & Innovation; Ashley Ibbett, Director General, Trade, Europe and Analysis.

The report was published on 5th March – we highlight one paragraph here.

"We welcome the COP26 President's engagement with APPGs and his plans to explore the potential for further briefings with these groups, which are a key link between parliamentarians and wider stakeholder groups. However, this should not be considered to be a substitute for public scrutiny by Parliament, which will be key to ensuring transparency and accountability."

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

The role of technology, research and innovation in the CoVid-19 recovery. Opened 24th July 2020

Written evidence has been published. No events have taken place or are planned.

The role of hydrogen in achieving Net Zero. Opened 4th December 2020

On 3rd March, oral evidence was taken from Professor David Cebon, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at University of Cambridge; Professor Nilay Shah, Head of the Department of Chemical Engineering at Imperial College London. As well as Michael Liebreich, CEO at Liebreich Associates; Dr Jenifer Baxter, Chief Engineer at Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Finally, The Baroness Brown of Cambridge DBE FREng FRS.

On 24th March, from Professor Marcus Newborough, Development Director at ITM Power; Tim Dumenil, Acorn Hydrogen Project Manager at Pale Blue Dot. As well as Paul Booth, Chair at Tees Valley Local Enterprise Partnership; Dr Martin Pei, Executive Vice President and Chief Technical Officer at SSAB; Dr Richard Leese, Director for Industrial Policy, Energy and Climate Change at Mineral Products Association.

On 14th April a further evidence session is scheduled to take place.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Achieving Net Zero. Opened 17th December 2020.

On 28th January 2021, oral evidence was taken from Sarah Munby, Permanent Secretary at

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy; Julian Critchlow, Director General, Energy Transformation and Clean Growth at Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy; Steve Field, Director, Climate, Environment, Energy at HM Treasury.

Report published 5th March 2021. Included within this were the following recommendations:

Recommendation: The Department should ensure that the key sector strategies, and the overarching net zero strategy, are published by September 2021. These strategies should include a clear timeline of key net zero milestones and decision points, to give Parliament and the public an overview of government's net zero plans, what it plans to achieve and when.

Recommendation: The Department should, in the next 12 months, develop a public engagement strategy that sets out how communications will be coordinated. "As much as 62% of the future reduction in emissions will rely on individual choices and behaviours, from day-to-day lifestyle choices to one off purchases."

HOUSE OF LORDS

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

Role of batteries and fuel cells in achieving Net Zero. Opened 3rd March 2021

On 9th March, oral evidence was taken from Professor Nigel Brandon, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering at Imperial College London; Professor Mauro Pasta, Associate Professor of Materials at University of Oxford; Professor Pam Thomas, CEO at Faraday Institution, and Pro Vice Chancellor for Research at University of Warwick; Mr Amer Gaffar, Director of Manchester Fuel Cell Innovation Centre at Manchester Metropolitan University.

On 16th March from Professor Serena Corr, Chair in Functional Nanomaterials, and Director of Research, Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering at University of Sheffield; Professor Paul Shearing, Professor in Chemical Engineering at University College London; Dr Jerry Barker, Founder and Chief Technology Officer at Faradion Limited; Dr Melanie Loveridge; Associate Professor, Warwick Manufacturing Group at University of Warwick. As well as Professor Andrea Russell, Professor of Physical Electrochemistry at University of Southampton; Professor Anthony Kucernak, Professor of Physical Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences at Imperial College London; Professor John Irvine, Professor, School of Chemistry at University of St Andrews.

On 23rd March from Mr Tony Harper, Industrial Strategy Challenge Director, Faraday Battery Challenge at UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) at Innovate UK; Dr Lucy Martin, Deputy Director of Cross-Council Programmes and lead for Net Zero at Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council; Dr Bob Moran, Deputy Director, Head of Environment Strategy at Department for Transport; Professor Paul Monks, Chief Scientific Adviser at Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. As well as Professor Philip Taylor, Director at EPSRC Supergen Energy Networks Hub, and Pro-Vice Chancellor for Research and Enterprise at University of Bristol; Professor David Greenwood, CEO, High Value Manufacturing Catapult at Warwick Manufacturing Group, Director, Industrial Engagement at Warwick Manufacturing Group, and Professor of Advanced Propulsion Systems at University of Warwick; Professor Paul Dodds, Professor of Energy Systems at University College London.

A further evidence session is scheduled for 20th April 2021.

PARLIAMENTARY RECORD

ORAL QUESTIONS: 1st January 2021 – 31st March 2021

HOUSE OF COMMONS

New deep coal mine in Cumbria
Naz Shah (Bradford West) (Lab)
11th January Column 16

Embrace the views of the youngsters of today to look after the future of tomorrow
Ian Levy (Blyth Valley) (Con)
19th January Column 770

G7 summit in Carbis Bay in June
Derek Thomas (St Ives) (Con) [V]
20th January Column 964

Pension scheme assets tackling climate change
Robert Largan
(High Peak) (Con) [V]
25th January Column 18

What steps to promote environmentally sustainable economic growth.
Andrew Griffith
(Arundel and South Downs) (Con)
26th January Column 161

Green gilts in the Climate Emergency
Bridget Phillipson (Houghton and Sunderland South) (Lab)
26th January Column 162

Green recovery through transport decarbonisation.
Introduce mandatory e10 fuels;
provide funding for sustainable aviation fuel plants;
and provide a bus strategy
Alan Brown (Kilmarnock and Loudoun) (SNP)
28th January Column 536

Defence Procurement: Net Zero Carbon Emissions Target
Geraint Davies
(Swansea West) (Lab/Co-op)
1st February Column 673

BEIS QUESTIONS

9th February – Column 135 - 154

What support for UK research and development
Jack Lopresti
(Filton and Bradley Stoke) (Con)

Steps to achieve Net Zero by 2050
Andy Carter
(Warrington South) (Con)
Henry Smith (Crawley) (Con)

Green Hydrogen
Chris Grayling
(Epsom and Ewell) (Con)

Covid-19: Safety of Meter Readers
Sam Tarry (Ilford South) (Lab)

Renewable Energy
Alex Cunningham
(Stockton North) (Lab)
Mark Logan
(Bolton North East) (Con)
Simon Baynes
(Clwyd South) (Con)

DONE TO FEBRUARY 9th...

Tapping the potential of Geothermal Heat
Dr Kieran Mullan
(Crewe and Nantwich) (Con)
10th February Column 323

Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission
Simon Fell
(Barrow and Furness) (Con)
22nd February Column 610

Energy-efficient Housebuilding
Andrew Selous
(South West Bedfordshire) (Con)
22nd February Column 618

Decarbonisation of NHS Estate
Andrew Jones (Harrogate & Knaresborough) (Con)
23rd February Column 753

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COP26 QUESTIONS

9th February – Column 898 - 905

Steps to promote (a) climate action and (b) a green recovery ahead of COP26.
Imran Hussain
(Bradford East) (Lab)

UK-based nuclear energy production
Mark Menzies (Fylde) (Con)

CoP26 – UK's objectives.
Nicola Richards
(West Bromwich East) (Con)
Virginia Crosbie (Ynys Môn) (Con)
Deidre Brock
(Edinburgh North and Leith) (SNP)
Edward Miliband
(Doncaster North) (Lab)

Climate Change: UK as a Global Leader
Alison Thewliss
(Glasgow Central) (SNP)

Paris Agreement Long-term Strategy
Sir Oliver Heald
(North East Hertfordshire) (Con)

Climate Change: Raising International Ambition
Neil Parish
(Tiverton and Honiton) (Con)
Darren Jones
(Bristol North West) (Lab) [V]

Consultation with Civil Society and Youth Groups
Robert Largan (High Peak) (Con)

Tackling Climate Change: Covid-19
Cherilyn Mackrory
(Truro and Falmouth) (Con)

Energy from waste
Dr Andrew Murrison
(South West Wiltshire) (Con)

Net Zero Carbon Industrial Cluster
Emma Hardy (Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle) (Lab)

"Saudi Arabia of Wind"
Duncan Baker
(North Norfolk) (Con) [V]
24th February Column 906

Climate Change: International Co-operation
Jack Brereton
(Stoke-on-Trent South) (Con)
Paul Howell (Sedgefield) (Con)
2nd March Column 109

Prime Minister's 10 Point Plan
Patrick Grady
(Glasgow North) (SNP)
4th March Column 377

Transport Decarbonisation
Deidre Brock
(Edinburgh North and Leith) (SNP)
11th March Column 981

Mr Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi
(Slough) (Lab)
11th March Column 985

BEIS QUESTIONS

23rd March – Column 773 - 794

Rural Electricity Grid Investment: Electric Vehicles
Jonathan Edwards (Carmarthen East and Dinefwr) (Ind)

Energy Efficiency in Homes
Neil Parish
(Tiverton and Honiton) (Con)
Stuart Anderson (Wolverhampton South West) (Con)
Philip Dunne (Ludlow) (Con)

Green Homes Grant
Dr Alan Whitehead
(Southampton, Test) (Lab)

Horizon Europe
Carol Monaghan
(Glasgow North West) (SNP)

Energy Transition Projects in Scotland
Alan Brown
(Kilmarnock and Loudoun) (SNP)

PARLIAMENTARY RECORD

LEGISLATION: 1st September 2020 – 17th December 2020

CLEAN AIR (HUMAN RIGHTS) BILL

A Bill to establish the right to breathe clean air; to require the Secretary of State to achieve and maintain clean air in England and Wales. A Private Members' Bill (Starting in the House of Lords) sponsored by Baroness Jones of Moulsecoomb. First reading was on 13 January 2020. The date for its Second reading is yet to be announced.

CLIMATE AND ECOLOGY BILL

A Bill to require the Prime Minister to achieve climate and ecology objectives; to give the Secretary of State a duty to create and implement a strategy to achieve those objectives; to establish a Citizens' Assembly to work with the Secretary of State in creating that strategy; to give duties to the Committee on Climate Change regarding the objectives and strategy; and for connected purposes. This is a Private Members' Bill and was presented to Parliament on 2nd September 2020 by Caroline Lucas MP. The date for its Second reading is yet to be announced.

DECARBONISATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT (AUDIT) BILL 2019-21

A Bill to make provision for independent audits of the costs and benefits of the decarbonisation of road transport, and of the regulation of the sale and production of petrol, diesel and hybrid cars. This is a Private Members' Bill and was presented to Parliament on 10th February 2020 by Sir Christopher Chope MP. The date for its Second reading is yet to be announced.

DECARBONISATION AND ECONOMIC STRATEGY BILL 2019-21

A Bill to place duties on the Secretary of State to decarbonise the United Kingdom economy and to reverse inequality; and for connected purposes. This is a Private Members' Bill and was presented to Parliament on 7th July 2020 by Caroline Lucas MP. The date for its Second reading is yet to be announced.

DOMESTIC ENERGY (VALUE ADDED TAX) BILL

A Bill to reduce Value Added Tax on domestic energy bills; and for connected purposes. This is a Private Members' Bill and was presented to Parliament on 10th February 2020 by Sir Christopher Chope MP. The date for its Second reading is yet to be announced.

DOMESTIC PREMISES (ENERGY PERFORMANCE) BILL

A Bill to require the Secretary of State to ensure that domestic properties have a minimum energy performance rating of C on an Energy Performance Certificate; to make provision regarding performance and insulation of new

heating systems in existing properties; and for connected purposes.

Originally presented by Sir David Amess in the previous Parliament, this was presented in the House of Lords by Lord Foster of Bath. 2nd reading took place on 7th February. Committee stage, line by line examination of the Bill is yet to be scheduled.

ENVIRONMENT BILL (2019-21)

A Bill to make provision about targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment; for statements and reports about environmental protection; for the Office for Environmental Protection; about waste and resource efficiency; about air quality; for the recall of products that fail to meet environmental standards; about water; about nature and biodiversity; for conservation covenants; about the regulation of chemicals; and for connected purposes.

This is a Government Bill, introduced by Sir George Eustace, Department for Environment and Rural Affairs. The Bill was being considered by a Public Bill Committee, has now completed its work and has reported the Bill with amendments to the House, and is no longer able to receive written evidence. The Bill is now in its report stage since 26th January 2021.

LOCAL ELECTRICITY BILL 2019-21

A Bill to make provision for an independent audit of the costs and benefits of meeting the requirement under A Bill to enable electricity generators to become local electricity suppliers; and for connected purposes. This is a Private Members' Bill and was presented to Parliament on 10th June 2020 by Peter Aldous MP. The date for its Second reading is yet to be announced.

NET ZERO CARBON EMISSIONS (AUDIT) BILL 2019-21

A Bill to make provision for an independent audit of the costs and benefits of meeting the requirement under the Climate Change Act 2008 for net United Kingdom carbon emissions to be zero by 2050; and for connected purposes.

This is a Private Members' Bill and was presented to Parliament by Sir Christopher Chope on 10th February 2020. The date for its Second reading is yet to be announced.

NEW HOMES (NEW DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS) BILL

A Bill to require residential developers to meet minimum standards of provision for insulation, broadband connectivity and electric car charging points in new homes; and for connected purposes.

This is a Private Members' Bill and was presented to Parliament under the 10 Minute Rule by Sir Geoffrey Clifton-Brown on 30th June 2020. The date for its Second reading is yet to be announced.

PGES

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for Energy Studies

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