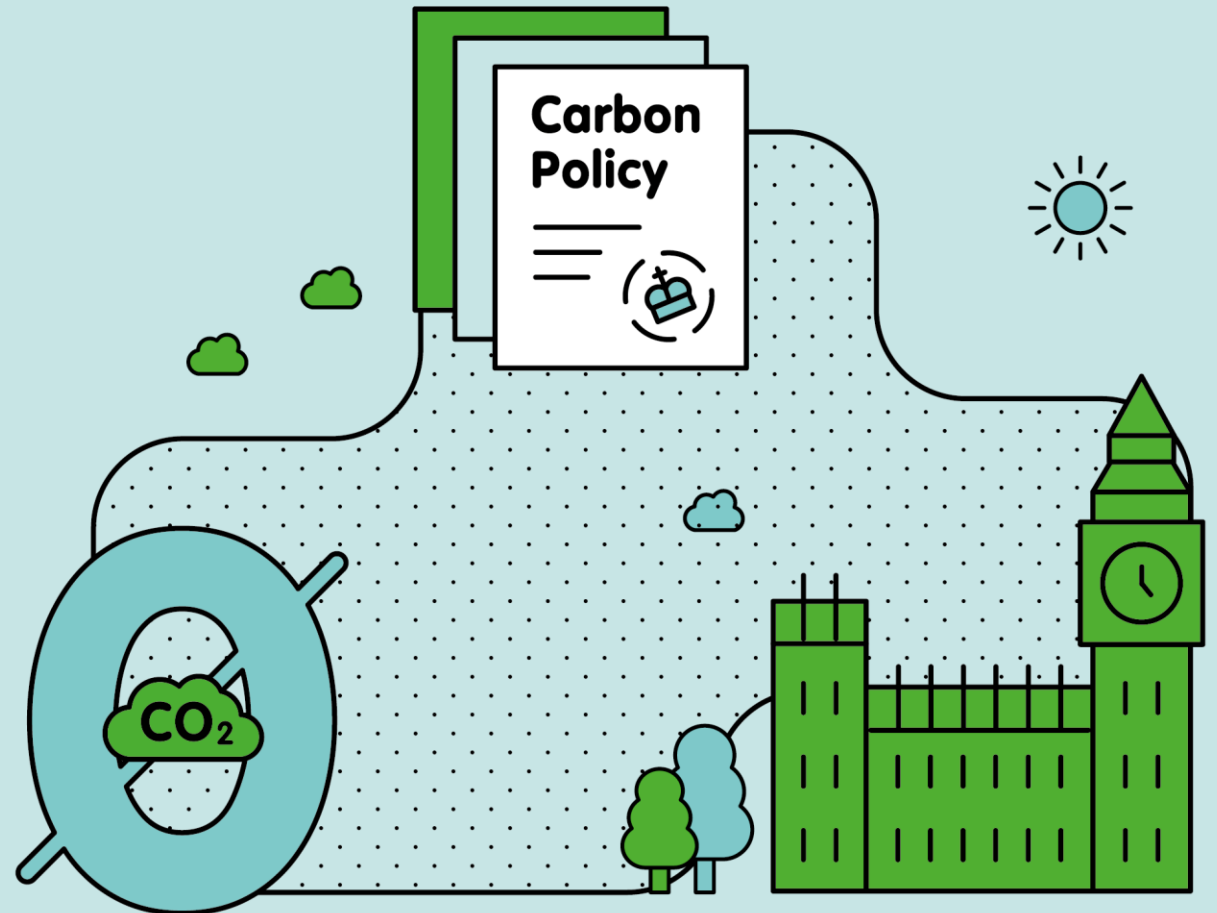


# Accelerating to Net Zero: A sector led approach to an economy-wide carbon policy framework

**Dr. Danial Sturge**  
Energy Policy Advisor

Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021



# About Energy Systems Catapult



**Mission: Unleash innovation and open new markets to capture the clean growth opportunity**

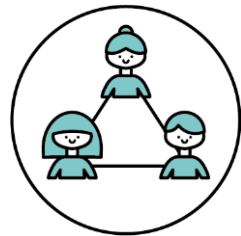
**200** Innovation experts



Hubs in Birmingham and Derby



Established, overseen and part-funded by Innovate UK. Independent from Government. Not for profit



Bridge the gap between stakeholders in the sector



Supporting innovators



Research



Trials



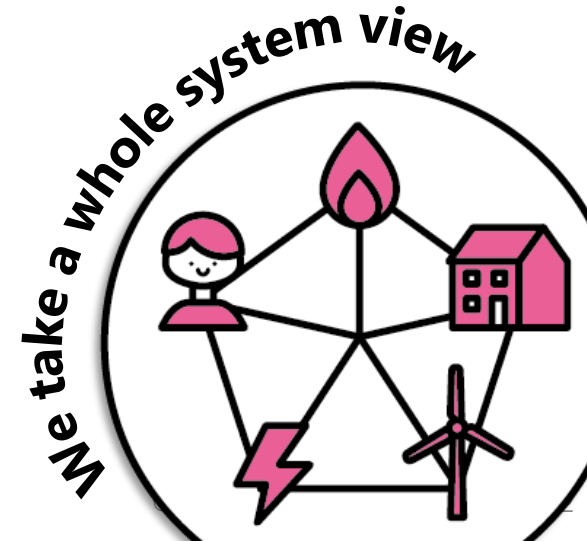
Systems engineering



Digital

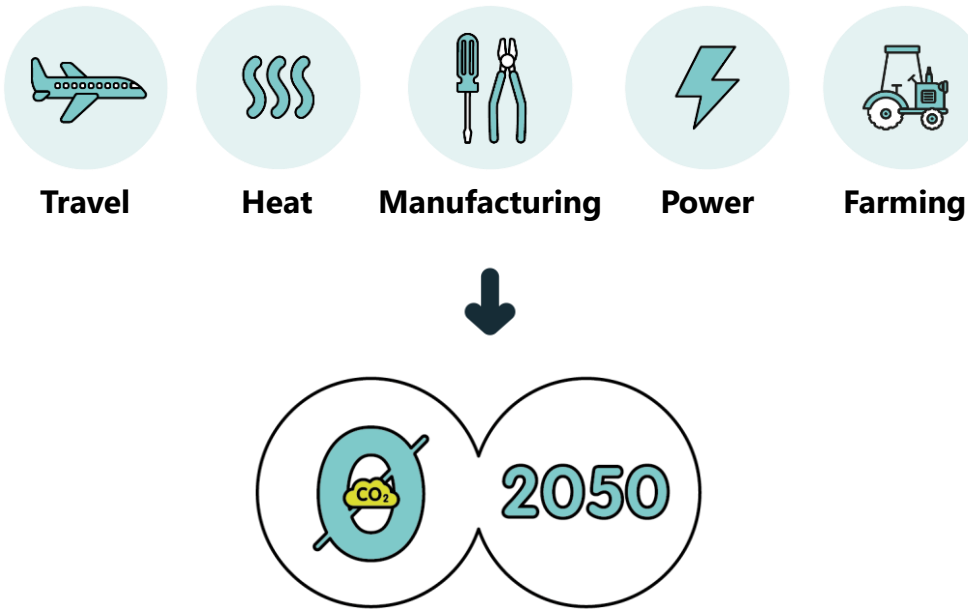


Modelling and simulation



# Only thirty years remain before the UK must legally reach Net Zero emissions

**All major emitting sectors will need to change radically to get as close as possible to zero emissions by 2050.**

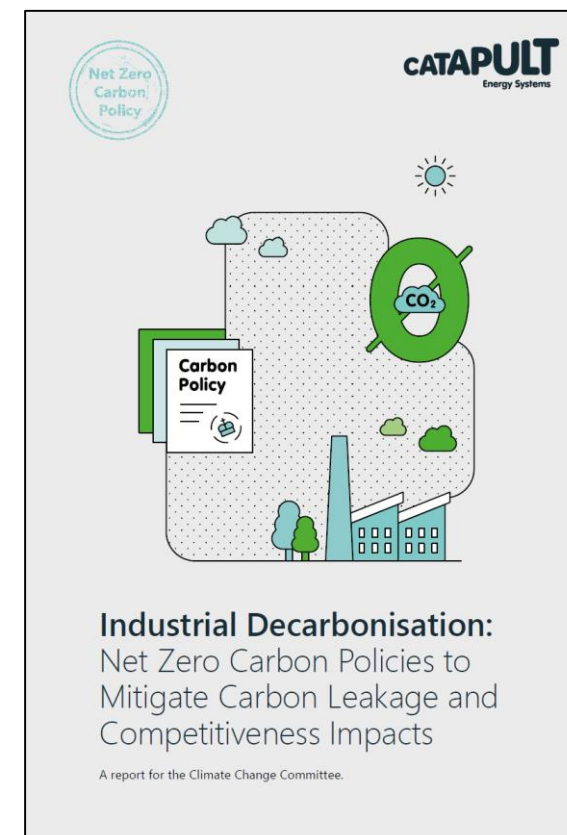
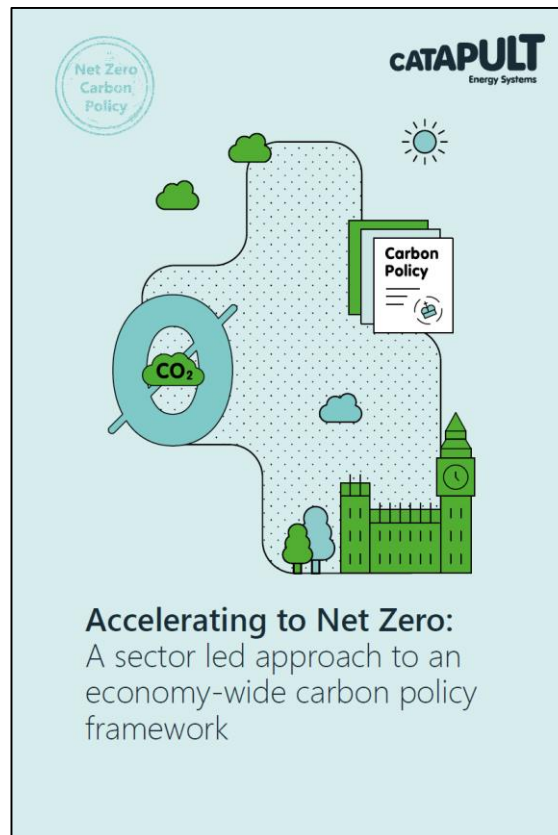


Our earlier work showed how current policies are too uneven and weak to achieve this. The existing policy framework is incompatible with Net Zero.



Our thought leadership project, focusing on how the UK can build an innovation-friendly, economy-wide framework for Net Zero.

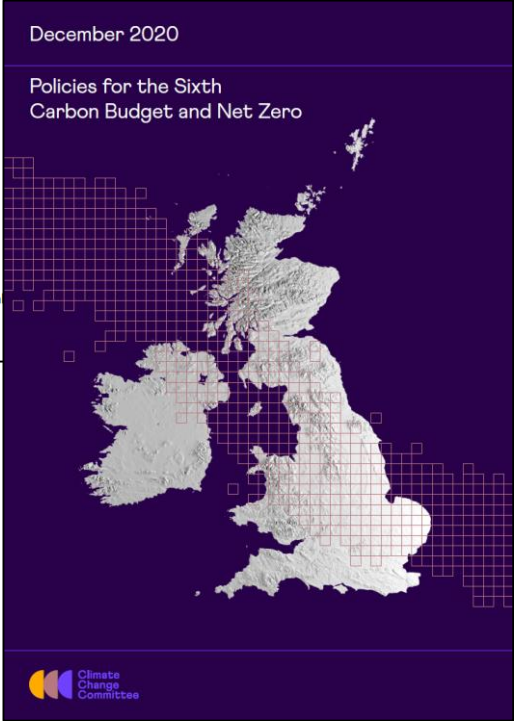
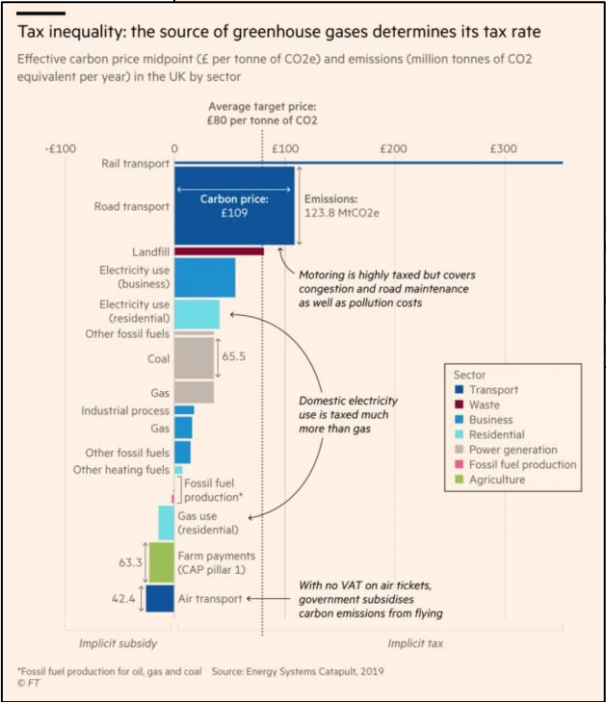
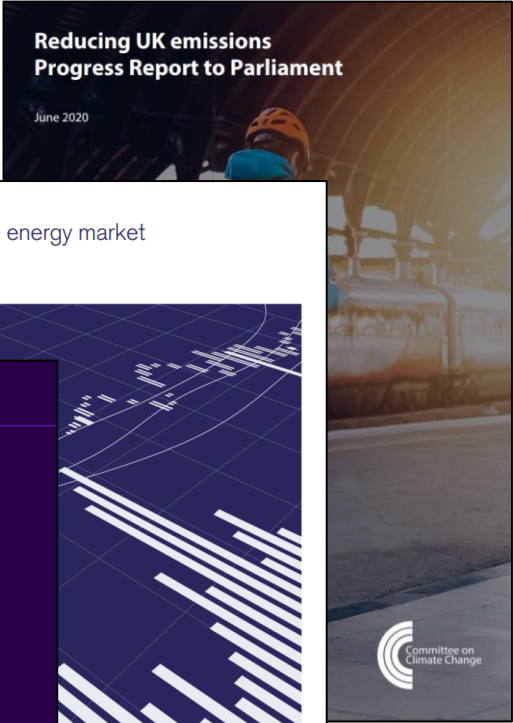
We have published a number of *Rethinking Decarbonisation Incentives* and *Net Zero Carbon Policy* project reports to date



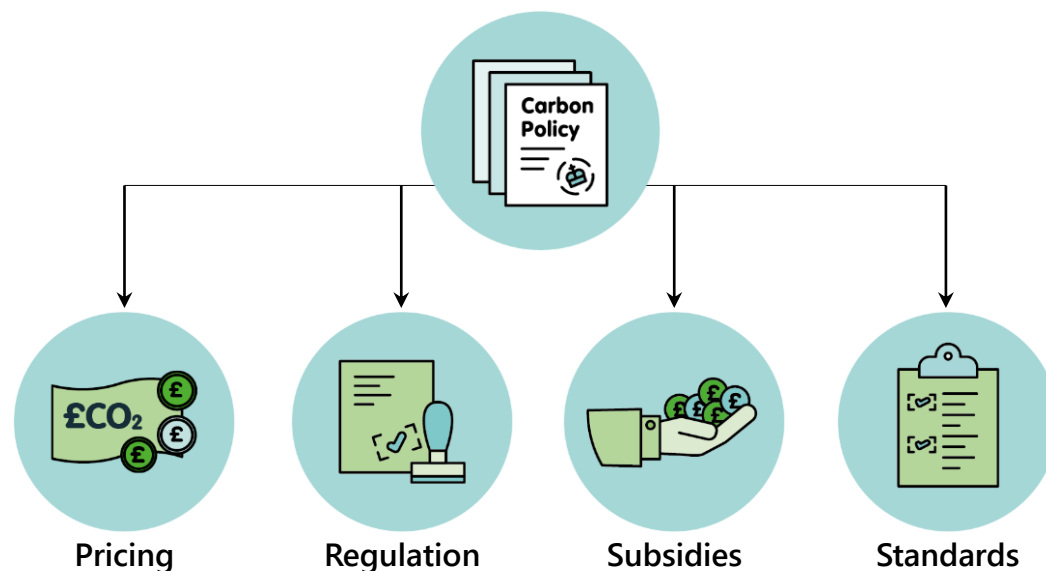
Read More:

- [Rethinking Decarbonisation Incentives: Future Carbon Policy for Clean Growth](#)
- [Accelerating to Net Zero: A Sector Led Approach to an Economy-Wide Carbon Policy Framework](#)
- [Developing Carbon Credit Markets](#)
- [Industrial Decarbonisation: Net Zero Carbon Policies to Mitigate Carbon Leakage and Competitiveness Impacts](#)

Our work has also been widely cited, including:



Carbon policy is a shorthand term for all policies that require or incentivise action to reduce or remove GHG emissions



**Carbon policies should be designed to:**

Enable markets to discover a broadly cost efficient and socially beneficial pathway to Net Zero



Recognise the importance of fairness and societal acceptability for the mix of changes

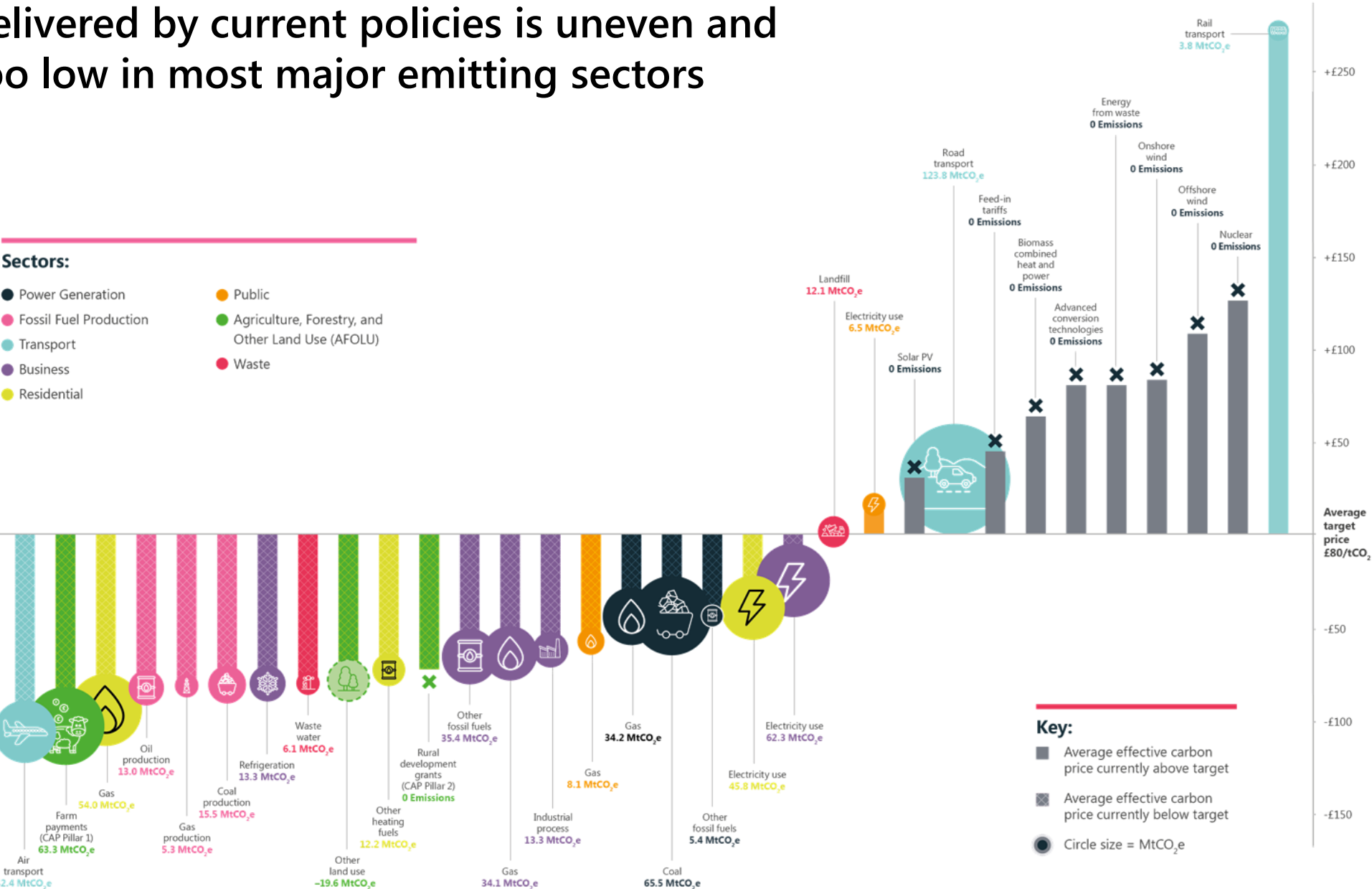


Be supported by packages of complementary policies, including innovation support

# The pattern of effective carbon prices delivered by current policies is uneven and too low in most major emitting sectors

**Sectors:**

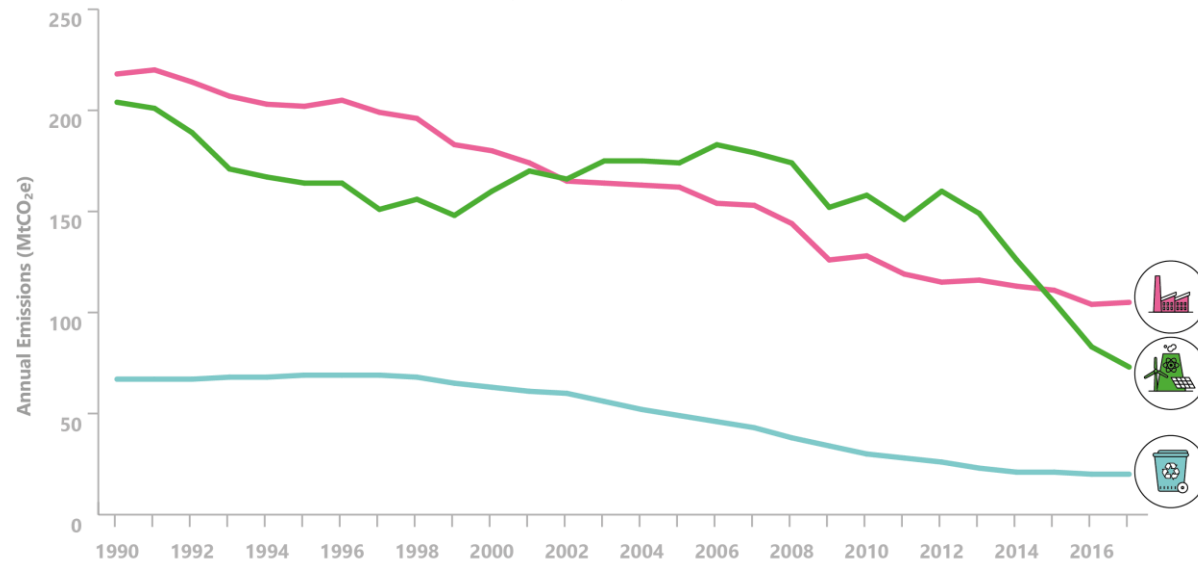
- Power Generation
- Fossil Fuel Production
- Transport
- Business
- Residential
- Public
- Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
- Waste



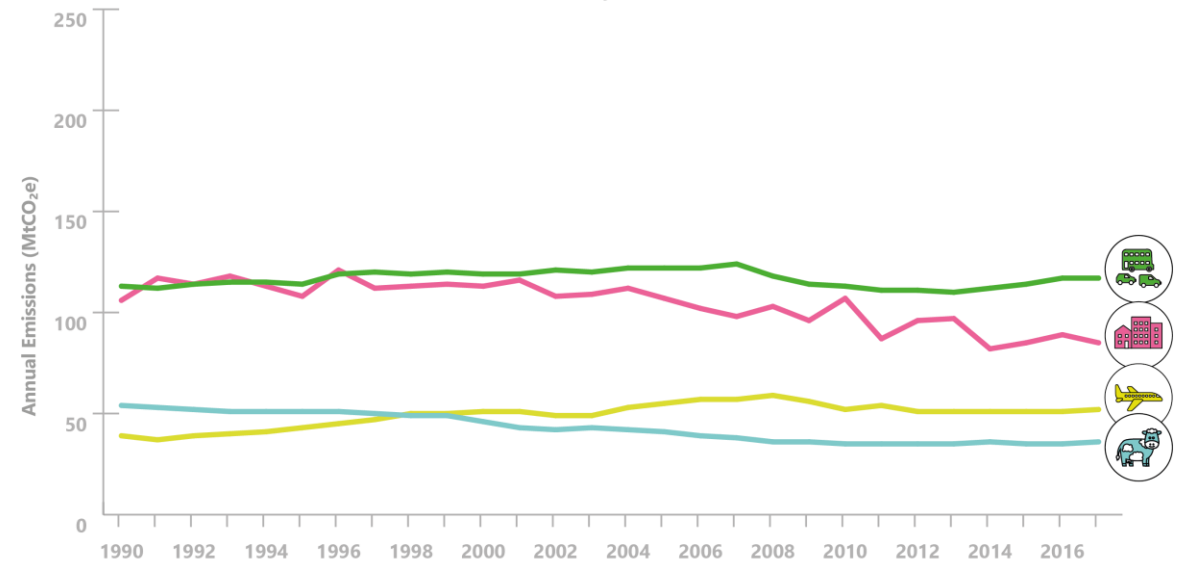
- Key:**
- Average effective carbon price currently above target
  - Average effective carbon price currently below target
  - Circle size = MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

This has resulted in a flatlining across key sectors. Where progress has been made, this has been a direct result of a mix of sector specific carbon and complementary policies as part of wider policy packages with innovation and emissions reduction at its heart

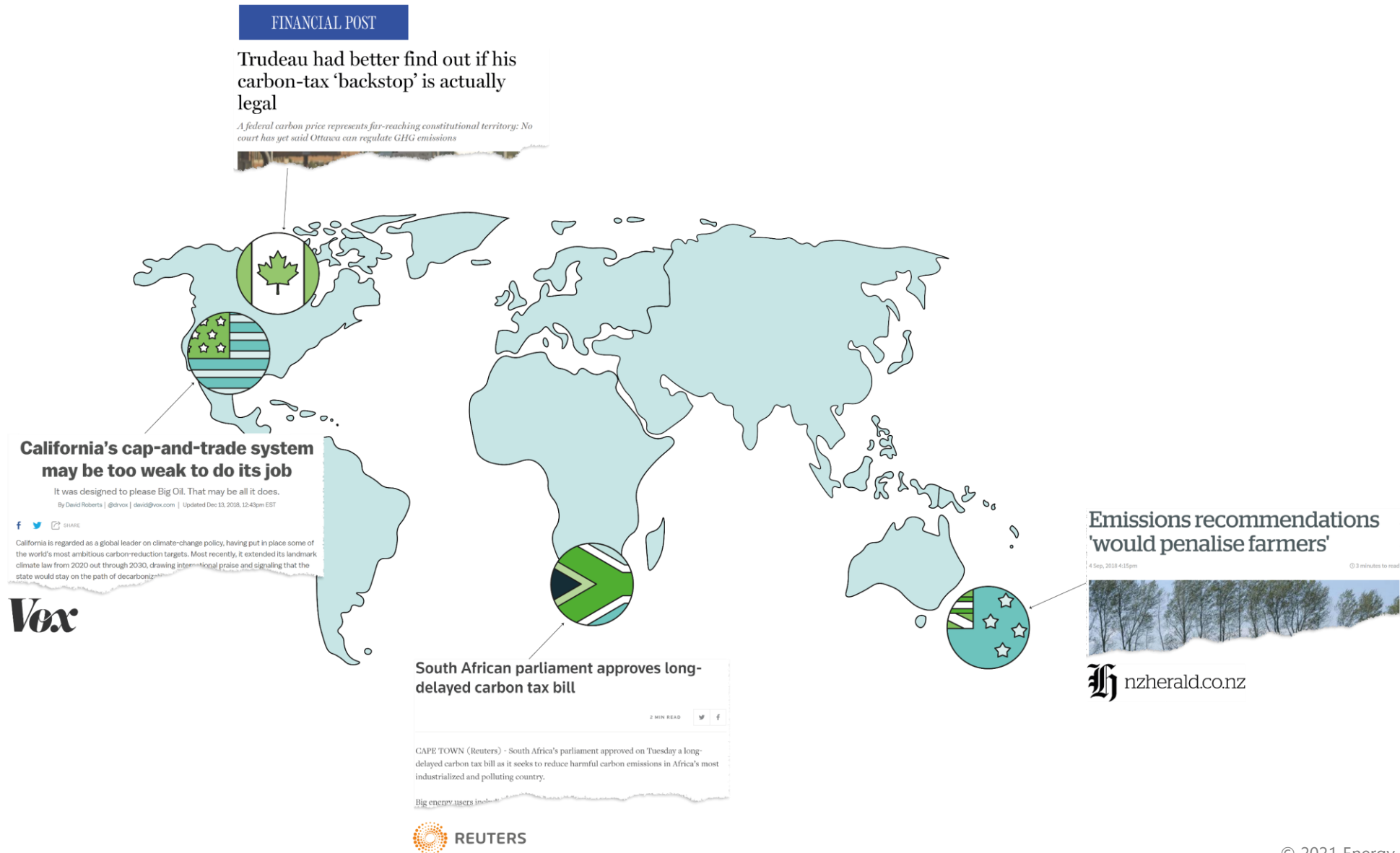
'Progressing Sectors'



'Flatlining Sectors'



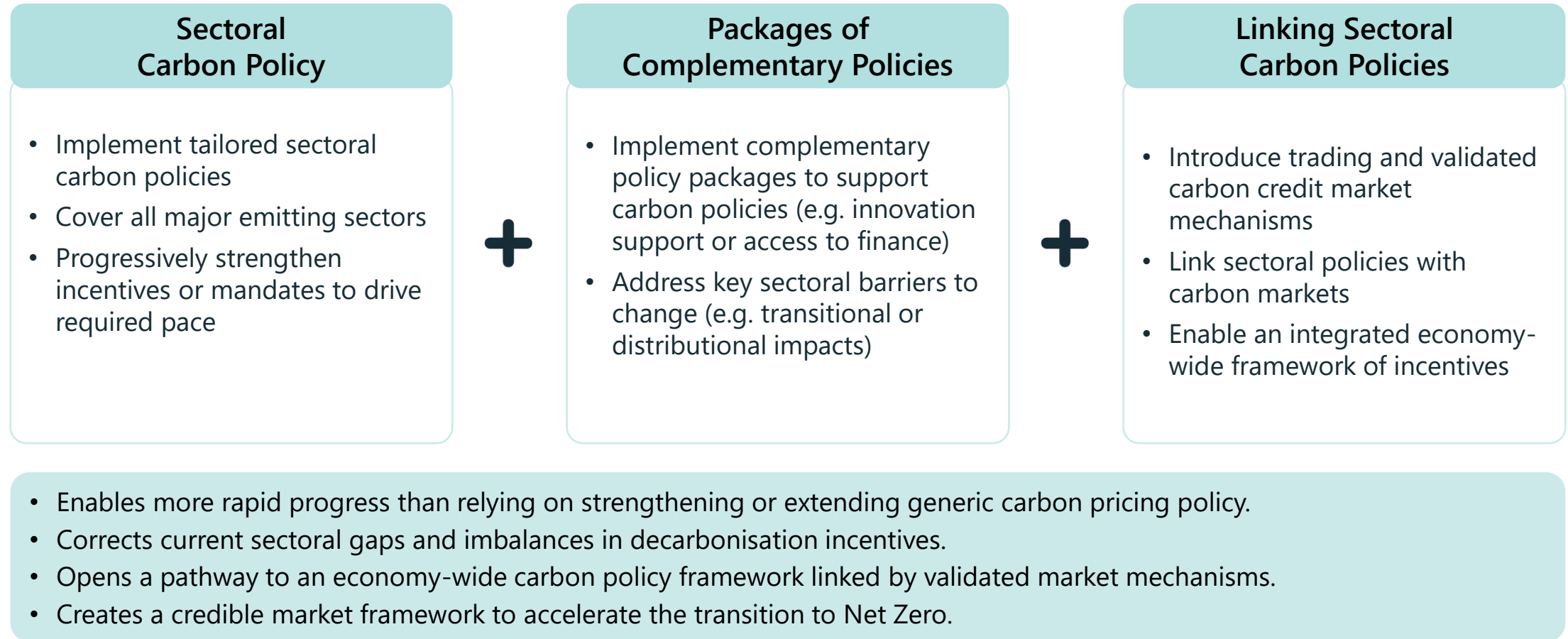
# International experience highlights the challenges of introducing an enduring economy-wide carbon pricing policy



We propose the following guiding principles for developing and implementing the carbon policies (as part of wider policy packages) necessary to establish an economy-wide framework

1. Economy-wide in scope
2. A whole system approach
3. Technology, vector, and material neutral as far as possible
4. Create coherent market incentives for low and zero carbon choices
5. Market signals need to be supported by complementary policies
6. Support a just transition
7. Long-term credibility

# A sector led approach can open a pathway to an economy-wide carbon policy framework



# Sector carbon standards can be an alternative (or addition) to explicit carbon pricing policies

**These can be used to create stable market signals to drive investment and innovation, as well as combined with complementary policy packages designed to address sector specific market conditions, barriers, and social or transitional challenges.**



Technology-neutral, which provides flexibility in compliance and enables longer-term cost efficiency.

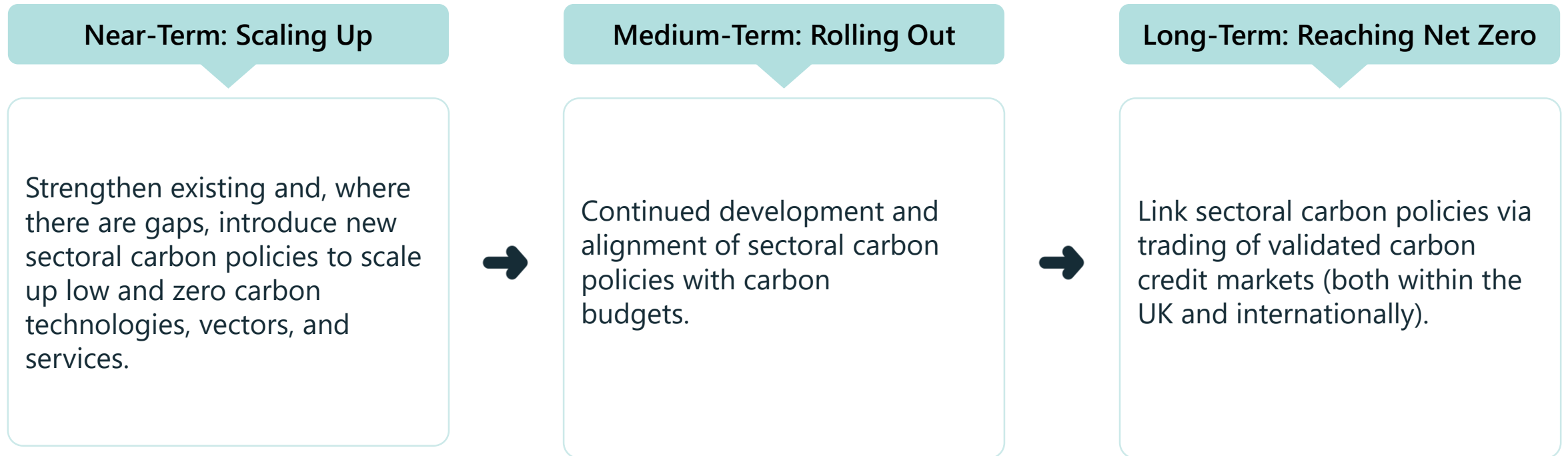


Flexible and tradeable, with trading of validated carbon credits within (and potentially between) sectors providing an additional level of flexibility in compliance strategies.

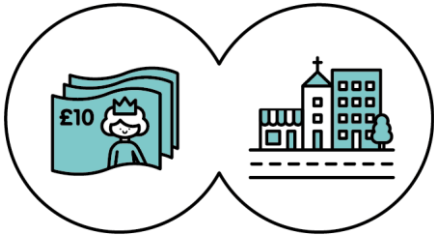


Transparently aligned with carbon budgets, thereby providing long-term certainty and enhancing credibility for investors.

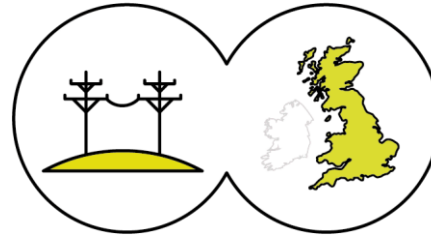
# A pathway to an economy-wide carbon policy framework over the coming decades



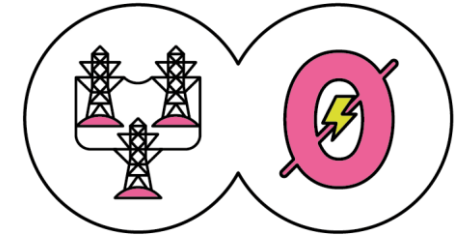
# An example of a sector led approach, using a combination of standards, incentives, regulation, and planning to decarbonise buildings



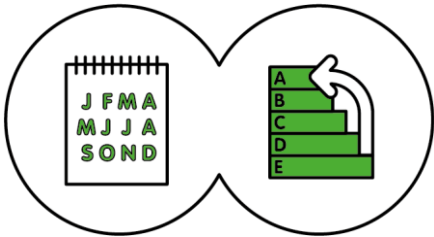
1. Fund place-based low carbon programmes to build supply chain and skills



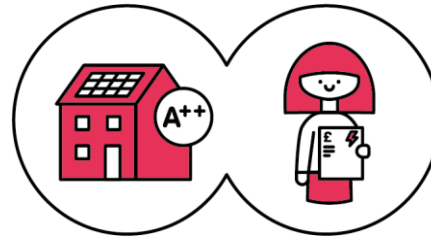
2. Roll out Local Area Energy Planning (LAEP)



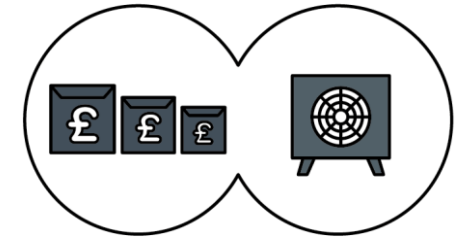
3. Make energy networks invest for Net Zero (by adapting the RIIO2)



4. Phase in minimum carbon performance requirements for all building owners

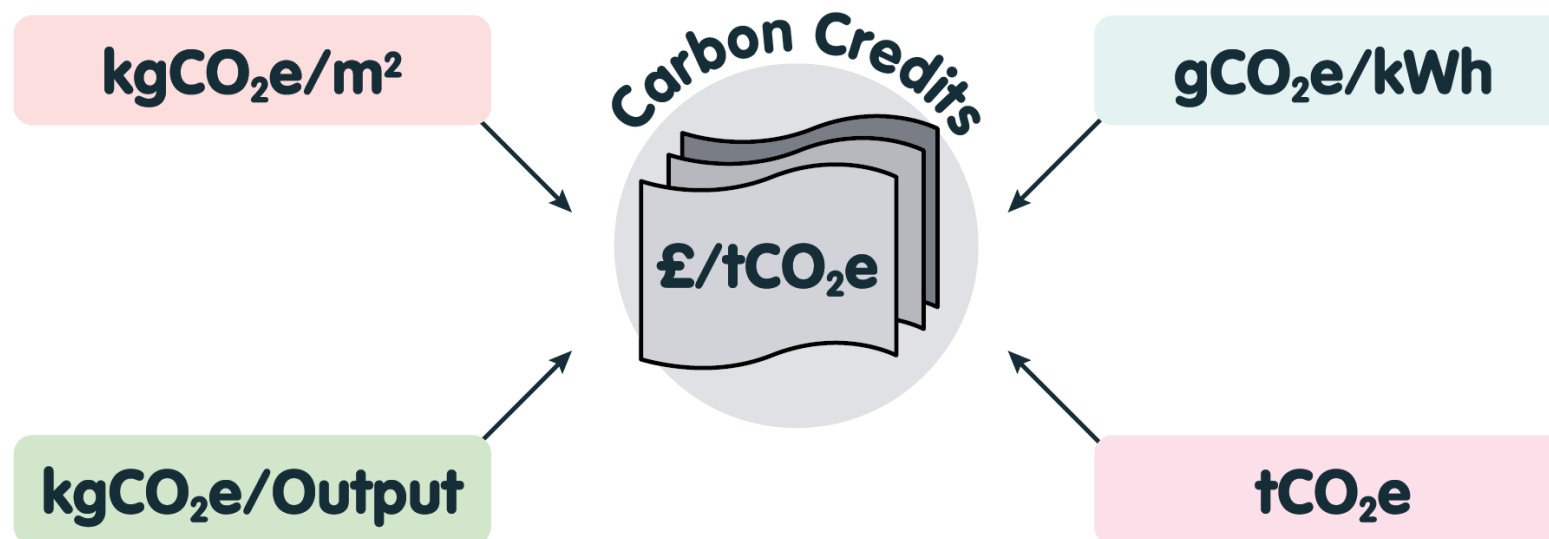


5. Reward low carbon choices through energy bills

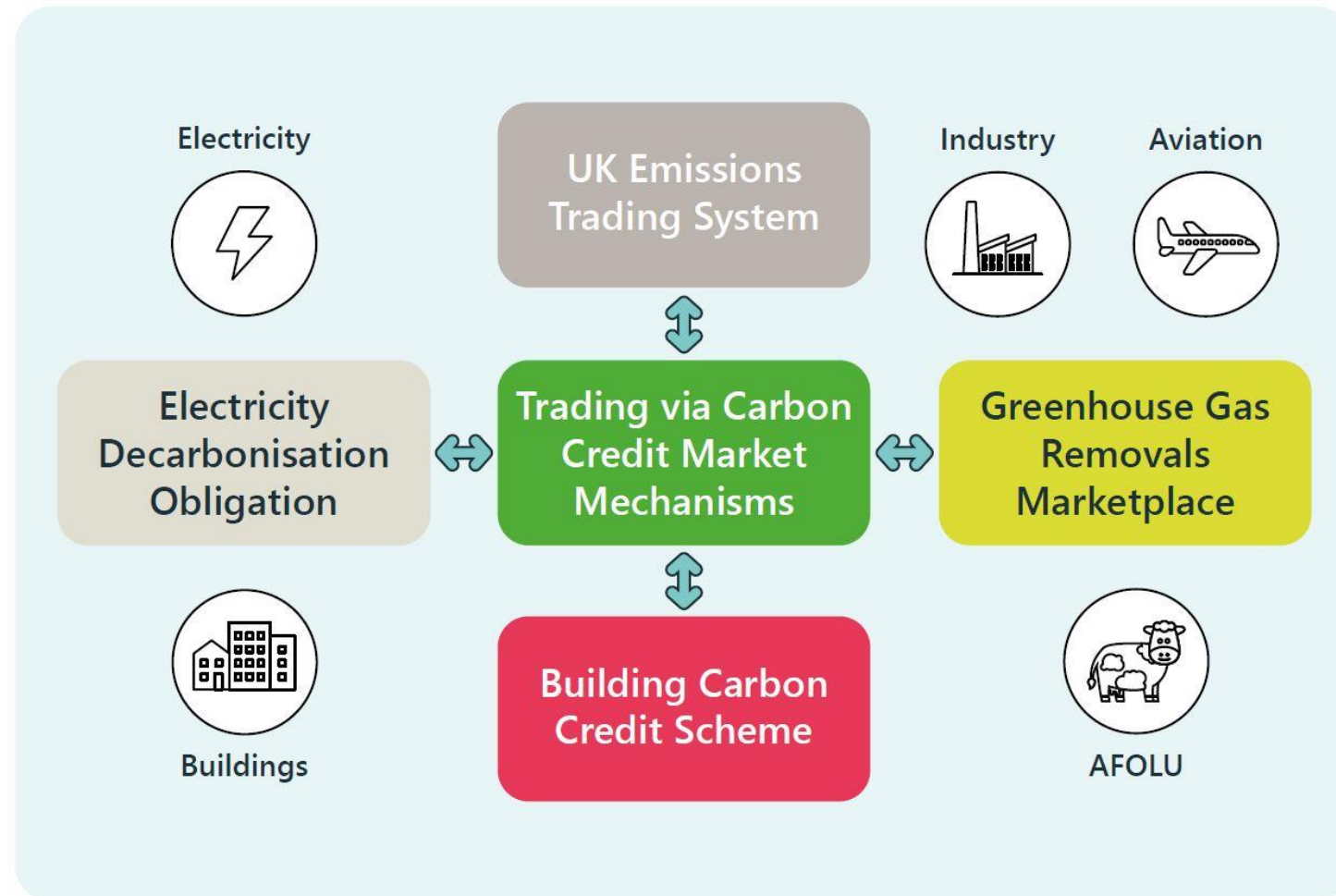


6. Develop low cost green finance for zero carbon solutions

To enable linkages, sector specific carbon metrics and standards can be converted into a common 'currency'



Sectoral carbon policies can be linked by trading via carbon credit market mechanisms to enable an integrated economy-wide framework of incentives

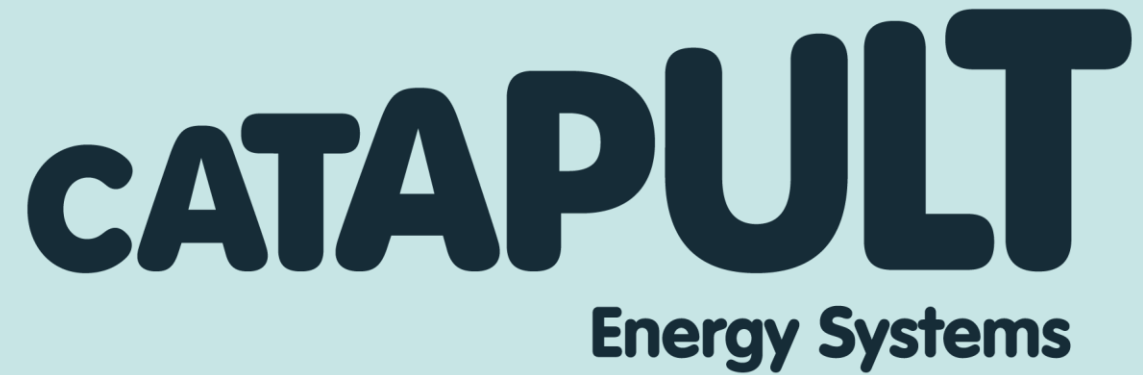


# Linking carbon credit markets requires effective scientific and regulatory oversight to ensure economic incentives are driving genuine emissions reduction and removal

- **One possible solution is to provide additional powers to an existing regulator or by setting up a new regulator, with responsibilities including:**
  - Establish the principles and frameworks for carbon accounting across the economy.
  - Track the latest science in monitoring, reporting, and verification of emissions and how it is reflected in both compliance and voluntary carbon markets, as well as for consumption-based (or embodied) emissions.
  - Take account of attributes such as risk, permanence, level of empirical confidence, additionality etc.
  - To ensure that the monitoring and reporting of emissions is robust, transparent, and accurate as far as possible, along with consistent verification across all major emitting sectors.
- **We will be publishing a report exploring this further in the Spring:**



The Case for an Economy-Wide  
Carbon Regulator



Dr. Danial Sturge

[danial.sturge@es.catapult.org.uk](mailto:danial.sturge@es.catapult.org.uk)