

## 10 POINT NET ZERO ACTION PLAN

1. **Develop a clear and systematic Net Zero Roadmap** for sustainable delivery of Net Zero at scale that clarifies urgent short-term priorities, sets interim (5-year) targets, and includes robust implementation, review and governance arrangements;
2. **Build an expansive and ambitious COVID-19 green recovery package** that:
  - **is guided by the economics**, noting that green projects create more jobs, deliver higher short-term returns per Pound spend and lead to increased long-term cost savings, when compared with traditional fiscal stimulus;
  - **focuses on green job creation and workforce retooling**, especially in disadvantaged areas, wedding the COVID-19 recovery and Net Zero transition goals;
  - **prioritises energy efficiency**, with a particular focus on decarbonising space heating;
  - **incentivises green infrastructure and technology development** through strategic seed investment and enabling regulatory environments in priority areas, such as renewable and firm low carbon energy, energy storage, clean industry, EV charging infrastructure and purchasing subsidies, electric buses, expanding rail networks and cycle-lanes, green hydrogen, CCS and carbon removal technologies, and adaptation; and
  - **maximises local impact** through coordination with local and regional government and industry on implementation and supply chain localisation;
3. **Make access to the Covid Corporate Financing Facility conditional upon enhanced climate commitments**, including clear corporate Net Zero business plans;<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See, for example, UNFCCC Race To Zero criteria for net zero commitments (<https://unfccc.int/climate-action/race-to-zero-campaign>)

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4. **Enhance electricity demand response tools and incentives** for consumers and industry to increase use of energy flexibility and allow higher renewable and low-carbon energy penetration;
5. **Develop an ambitious green hydrogen strategy** to position the UK to capitalise on the opportunities green hydrogen presents;
6. **Bring forward ban on sale of new internal combustion engine vehicles to 2032** (from 2035) and set interim EV sales targets;
7. **Launch a cross-departmental review of building standards** to ensure regulation, and enforcement, serves as a cohesive catalyst towards achieving Net Zero and leverages sectoral interdependencies, low carbon materials, circular economy thinking, and emerging technologies;
8. **Establish a ‘Carbon Takeback Obligation’** for fossil fuel extractors and importers, and airlines, requiring them to permanently store an increasing percentage of the CO<sub>2</sub> generated by the products they sell, rising to 100% (net zero emissions) by 2050. Shifting leadership to industry will bolster existing UK plans for permanent storage of residual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by increasing investment, accelerating innovation, lowering costs, and assigning responsibility more equitably;
9. Use post-2020 UK carbon pricing architecture and the forthcoming Environment Bill to **create incentives for nature-based emissions reduction and enhanced CO<sub>2</sub> uptake activities**, with particular potential to offset short-lived climate pollutants from agriculture (e.g. methane); and
10. **Invest in a major communications and awareness campaign** to build popular support for the green recovery and galvanise community and individual action towards Net Zero. Key strategies could include promoting behaviour change through education and self-assessment tools, highlighting leadership and innovation through public competitions (e.g. 2030 Homes Competition).

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