



Making it happen: UK climate leadership through five actions in five years

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The University of Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership

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Corporate Leaders Group UK

The UK Corporate Leaders Group (CLG UK) provides a strong voice to support UK leadership, nationally and internationally, for the transition to a climate neutral, nature positive and socially inclusive economy. The CLG is convened by the University of Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership. It is guided by CISL's world-class expertise and specialist teams to build understanding and shape policy for a sustainable economy.

Authors and acknowledgments

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Executive Summary

The UK has historically been a strong climate leader: it is the first G20 nation to halve its emissions since 1990, while simultaneously growing its economy by nearly 80 per cent.¹ However, efforts to scale up climate action have slowed recently, meaning the UK is perceived to have lost its clear leadership position. Between now and 2030, the UK has an opportunity to act fast and decisively to regain that leadership position and influence climate ambition globally.

Other countries have learnt from the UK being a first mover in climate policy. Through the 2008 Climate Change Act, the UK was the first country globally to set a legally binding climate mitigation target: to reduce emissions by 80 per cent based on 1990 levels.² In 2019, the UK became the first major economy to set a legally binding target to ensure all greenhouse gas emissions reach net zero by 2050 at the latest,³ a move that was supported by business.⁴ In 2020, the UK published an ambitious updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)⁵ emissions reduction target to reduce all greenhouse gas emissions by at least 68 per cent by 2030 on 1990 levels.⁶

Although the UK has made significant progress in reducing its emissions, it is **currently off track to achieve its 2030 NDC**,⁷ while the global race towards net zero is well under way. Where the UK has previously led, including in the move to renewables, other countries are now pushing ahead and the UK risks being left behind and losing investment overseas.⁸ Notable examples include China's clean power surge – in the first half of 2024, it added as much clean energy generation as the UK produced from all sources in the same period in 2023⁹ – and the US Inflation Reduction Act.¹⁰

Accelerating action towards achieving the UK's 2030 climate target through decisive leadership presents an opportunity for growth, innovation, investment and resilience. Mutually reinforcing actions from government and business that create stability, build trust and remove barriers can create a virtuous circle of fast-flowing investment, accelerated action and ratcheted ambition.

However, accelerated growth does not stop at 2030 – **investing now to meet the current 2030 target is essential to put the UK on track to meet future targets.** Through a UN process requiring all countries to announce ratcheted 2035 NDCs, the UK can show leadership by setting an ambitious 2035 target, as well as leading the way in delivery and implementation.

The UK government needs to demonstrate leadership in the decade of delivery through leveraging policy synergies that enhance policy cohesion and cross-departmental collaboration to maximise effectiveness, prioritising policies that:

1. **Deliver on electrification:** incentivise and facilitate large-scale electrification, while phasing out the use of fossil fuels
2. **Deliver on markets:** support decarbonisation through market creation
3. **Deliver on skills:** plan and prepare for a future-fit workforce
4. **Deliver on homes:** implement comprehensive and stable policies to ensure UK homes are comfortable, energy efficient and low carbon
5. **Align climate and nature targets:** make climate change mitigation, adaptation and nature targets mutually reinforcing

The UK's NDC: how high ambition can drive global leadership

Many countries still look to follow the UK's lead on climate action. In addition to being the first country to set a net zero emissions target in law, and to declare an environment and climate emergency,¹¹ the UK was also the first ever country to appoint a Special Representative for Climate Change, in 2006, to take a lead in global climate negotiations and diplomacy.¹² The UK has built its credibility through a cross-party consensus and international opportunities, such as the UK hosting COP26, to reinforce this position, influencing ambition and action globally.

Strong policies have led to significant progress in emissions reductions that other countries have sought to learn from. For example, the UK is the first G7 and advanced country to phase out coal (see Figure 1), having enacted several policies – for example, the offshore wind strategy, contracts for difference and the carbon price floor – since putting its climate target into law in 2008¹³ that have contributed to the UK's reduced emissions. The UK has used its global influence to lead on the global phaseout of coal through enabling the creation in 2017 of the [Powering Past Coal Alliance \(PPCA\)](#). Since launching the PPCA with Canada, the UK has worked proactively to enable it to grow to 181 national, sub-national and non-state actors committed to the phaseout of unabated coal power, including 24 out of 27 EU governments.

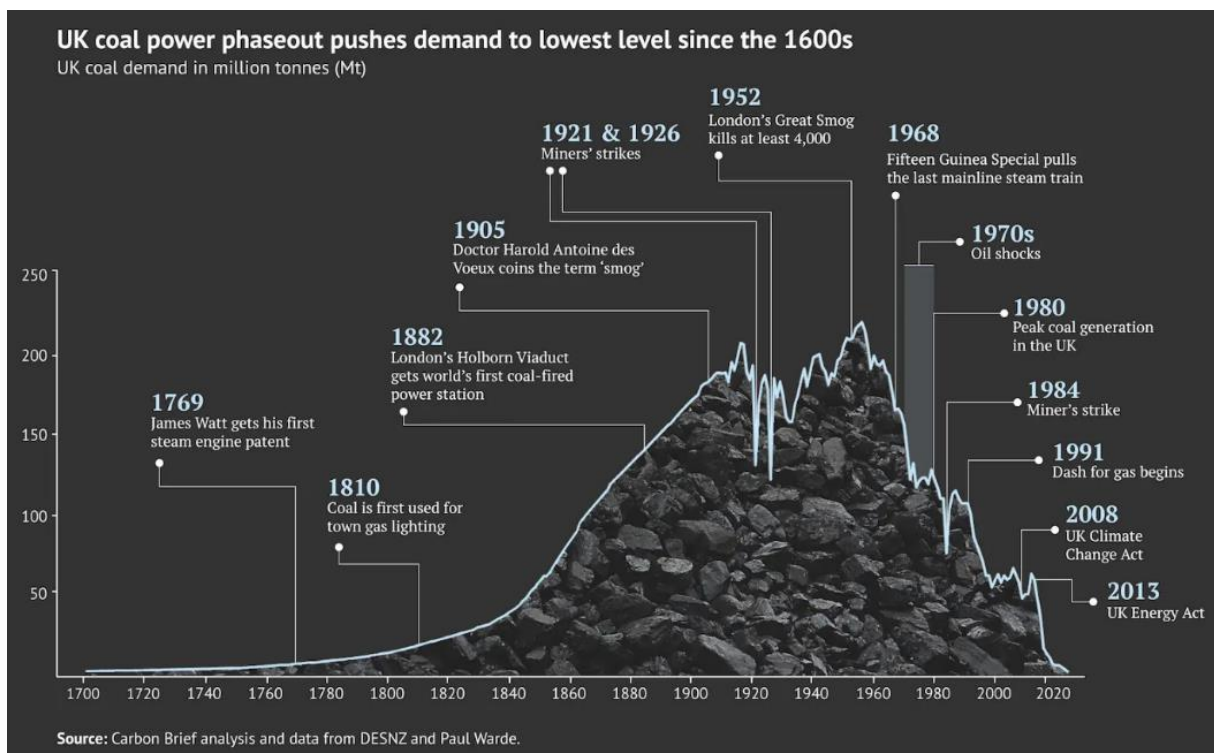


Figure 1: UK coal power phaseout (source: [Q&A: How the UK became the first G7 country to phase out coal power](#) ([carbonbrief.org](#)))

Other key policies the UK has piloted that other countries have sought to follow include the legal framework created by the 2008 Climate Change Act, and the efficiency of finance support for renewable energy provided by the UK's auction-led contracts for difference scheme. The UK was also the first G20 nation to put into law mandatory [Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures \(TCFD\)](#) aligned requirements for the country's largest companies and financial institutions to report on climate-related risks and opportunities.¹⁴

The opportunity

In 2025, a United Nations (UN) process for all countries to announce 2035 emissions reduction targets provides the UK with an opportunity to re-establish itself as a global climate leader and bring other countries with it.

Under the Paris Agreement,¹⁵ the 196 countries ('Parties') committed to update their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) every five years and are due to do so ahead of the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) in November 2025. This will be an important process internationally, which will determine the level of ambition that nations will be working to advance on climate action in the next critical decade. While this timeline rightfully focuses the attention of governments and non-state actors on the essential process of ratcheting up climate ambition for 2035, **climate leadership is also about delivery and implementation of commitments.**

The new NDCs will be informed by the outcome of the first global stocktake, which concluded at COP28 at the end of 2023. According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Executive Secretary, "this next round of NDCs may be the most important documents to be produced in a multilateral context so far this century,"¹⁶ setting economies and societies on a long-term pathway over the next five to ten years.

Ambitious implementation plans can unlock investment

The UK can show leadership not just by setting an ambitious 2035 NDC, but also through how it leads the way in implementation. Setting out a clear ambitious target, aligned with the developing Industrial Strategy¹⁷ and supported by a detailed long-term implementation plan through an updated UK Net Zero Strategy can trigger **investment** and support **innovation**.¹⁸

- **Investment:** climate action requires significant infrastructure investment in power, transport, homes and buildings, as well as green infrastructure such as nature conservation and land management. These investments create jobs in the short term and support longer term growth. The UK economy needs an increase in investment to improve productivity and economic outcomes. A clear vision and delivery plan can provide the stability required to unlock the finance and investment needed to support accelerated climate action in meeting its targets.
- **Innovation:** the process of decarbonisation requires an accelerated process of innovation, securing positive change across the economy, and supporting long-term growth and competitiveness.

A strong long-term plan can also support economic **resilience**:

- **Resilience:** as climate impacts and wider economic changes – alongside other factors like pandemics – undermine economic development, environmental sustainability and social wellbeing, the UK should set out more detailed long-term plans to be more resilient to such systemic risks and impacts.

Demonstrating a renewed ability to meet its 2030 target through delivering the policy priorities set out in the following chapter would place the UK once again in a leading position globally. To succeed, the UK government must bring business with it on its journey. While many businesses are already leading, a tension between profitability and sustainability can slow progress. It is vital government removes this tension and delivers change at scale through creating enabling markets, removing regulatory barriers, banning harmful practice and pricing in environmental impacts.¹⁹

Businesses need stable and decisive government leadership

It is the role of government to set targets and policies that can lead to net zero emissions. However, it will not achieve these without the support of the private sector. Individual business action can demonstrate what is possible, build momentum for change and contribute to effective regulation. However, economic structures and competitive markets which drive sustainable outcomes for all are the only systemic solution to the global sustainability challenge.²⁰

Businesses are taking a lead with setting their own targets and delivery plans. **UK businesses make up 5,964 of the 11,368 businesses signed up globally to the Race to Zero**, a global campaign rallying non-state actors to take rigorous and immediate action to halve global emissions by 2030 and deliver a healthier, fairer, net zero world.²¹ In working to deliver their own strategies, businesses have asked for a clear signal from the UK government that the UK's level of ambition aligns with their own aims through the UK announcing a strong 2035 NDC that is:²²

- aligned with business targets that aim to deliver the goals of the Paris Agreement
- embedded in UK policy and implementation plans
- supporting global ambition and levelling the playing field
- connecting climate and nature plans.

While this call for action is aimed at the UK government, the business call for action is global. The We Mean Business Coalition (WMBC) campaign calling for ambitious and investable NDCs sets out a call to action for how NDCs can support business to create a virtuous circle of fast-flowing investment, accelerated action and ratcheted ambition (see Figure 2).²³ Alongside this, some leading businesses have published their own asks for what NDCs should cover.²⁴

In supporting these calls to action, business can also work with the UK government to engage other countries in setting ambitious targets and creating more tailored plans. Through the UK's extensive network of embassies it can not only bring the voice of the UK's climate and nature envoys, ministers and senior civil servants, as it already does, but it also provides an opportunity to work collaboratively with businesses whose supply chains reach into those countries to bring their voices to these negotiations.



Figure 2: The NDC and policy implementation cycle
(source: [WMBC](#))

The three pillars are not independent of one another and can be seen as a mutually reinforcing cycle. An ambitious and clearly communicated NDC drives stronger policy development and helps to attract private investment, which accelerates implementation. This in turn motivates governments to ratchet ambition further in the next NDC cycle, while inspiring other countries towards greater ambition.

Decade of delivery: taking leadership in meeting 2030 targets

For all countries, delivering 2030 NDC emissions reduction targets is a necessary precondition for setting and achieving ambitious 2035 targets. The world does not have the option to delay action and accelerate post-2030.²⁵ To keep to the Paris Agreement of limiting warming to 1.5°C, globally emissions need to peak by 2025 and then reduce by at least 45 per cent by 2030.²⁶ However, the current 2030 targets are insufficient: even assuming that all existing 2030 targets are met, the world is on course to experience 2.1 to 2.8°C of warming by 2100.²⁷ In this situation, it is vital to continue strengthening the targets, and to implement the policies to ensure 2030 targets are met or exceeded to limit warming to 1.5°C.

The UK has already made some progress towards its 2030 target, primarily in the power sector and through electrification of private car use. However, the UK lags behind in the delivery of most of its 2030 progress indicators: the latest progress report from the Climate Change Committee (CCC)²⁸ stated that only a third of the emissions reductions required for the UK to meet its 2030 target were covered by credible plans, and urgent action would be required to get the UK back on track.²⁹ Within a list of ten recommended actions for the UK government to take by the end of 2024, the CCC included top priorities to make electricity cheaper, reverse recent policy rollbacks, and ramp up rates of tree planting and peatland restoration. Additionally, they set out that, by 2030:

- annual offshore wind installations must increase by at least three times, onshore wind installations will need to double and solar installations must increase by five times
- approximately 10 per cent of existing homes in the UK will need to be heated by a heat pump, compared to only approximately 1 per cent today
- the market share of new electric cars needs to increase from 16.5 per cent in 2023 to nearly 100 per cent.

Businesses aiming to deliver their own climate targets are seeking urgent support from the UK government to enable them to put in place a decisive and detailed delivery plan. **The UK government needs to demonstrate leadership in the decade of delivery through leveraging policy synergies that enhance policy cohesion to maximise effectiveness, prioritising policies, as follows:**

Leverage policy synergies:

enhance cohesion and cross-government collaboration

1



Deliver on electrification: incentivise and facilitate large-scale electrification, while phasing out the use of fossil fuels

2



Deliver on markets: support decarbonisation through market creation

3



Deliver on skills: plan and prepare for a future-fit workforce

4



Deliver on homes: implement comprehensive and stable policies to ensure UK homes are comfortable, energy efficient and low carbon

5



Align climate and nature targets: make climate change mitigation, adaptation and nature targets mutually reinforcing

Leverage policy synergies: enhance cohesion and cross-government collaboration

The UK government needs to approach the climate challenge holistically, as piecemeal action will not deliver change and impact at the pace and scale required to meet the UK's 2030 and 2050 emission reduction targets. A cross-cutting, mission-driven approach means aligning the objectives and approaches espoused in the government strategies on climate, nature, energy, agriculture, industry, circular economy, transport, competitiveness, buildings, health and wellbeing. Such alignment will enable the government to **exploit policy synergies**, avoid one policy offsetting the impacts of another, and gain economic and emission reduction opportunities. Sectoral emissions reduction targets, informed by the CCC, must be at the centre of all government strategies and policies for all sectors of the economy.

Effective alignment of strategies and policies requires close **collaboration across different government departments to develop policy packages**³⁰ that combine different types of instruments (such as regulation and financial and fiscal incentives) and apply these to multiple sectors. Government departments may also need to accept that costs/investments and benefits do not always accrue to the same department. The holistic approach set out below for the power sector needs to happen across other sectors, including the built environment and agriculture, and land use, all of which would benefit from a much more mission-driven approach to accelerate action.

To meet its 2030 emissions reductions target, the UK government should implement policies that:

1. Deliver on electrification: incentivise and facilitate large-scale electrification, while phasing out the use of fossil fuels

One of the key statements of ambition from the new government has been "Clean Power by 2030".³¹ **Increasing the share of low carbon electricity in the power supply** is crucial to facilitating economy-wide decarbonisation. While the UK has made significant progress on reducing emissions from the power sector, the delivery and deployment of low carbon electricity generation and grid infrastructure must be achieved at a much greater pace than the present regulatory, planning and consenting regimes can achieve.³² **All levels of government need to collaborate** to establish the framework conditions that address current challenges, which hinder faster and more extensive infrastructure development. This should include developing best practices for renewable energy project developers for community engagement, as well as benefit sharing agreements to increase public support for essential projects.³³

Decarbonisation of the power supply alone, however, will not deliver substantial emissions saving across the economy, without **large scale electrification** across sectors where electric technologies can reasonably replace fossil-fuel-dependent options. Collaboration across various government departments and levels of governance (including national, regional and local), alongside close co-operation with progressive industry leaders in all sectors, is needed to incentivise and facilitate **electrification and reduce consumption of fossil fuels with the aim of phasing them out** in industry, transport and the buildings sector.

Hydrogen usage should be directed on those applications where electrification is not suitable. To facilitate financially feasible low carbon hydrogen production and supply, the government should look to adapt hydrogen support policies to address some of the current cost and regulatory barriers, such as the regulatory framework around metering and lack of compensation for system balancing, which are increasing the challenges for early low carbon hydrogen projects.³⁴

2. Deliver on markets: support decarbonisation through market creation

Since 2005, carbon pricing and regulation – such as carbon price floor, contracts for difference for renewable electricity, air quality regulations and phase out date for Internal Combustion Engine vehicles- have effectively encouraged producers in industry and power sectors to reduce their emissions, where viable alternatives exist. However, for the UK to achieve its climate objectives, supply-side measures such as carbon pricing need to be complemented with demand-side measures to **increase market demand for low carbon materials, products and services**.

These markets can drive innovation, improve competitiveness, stimulate new industries, create job opportunities and propel economic growth, while also addressing environmental challenges. Through technology learning³⁵, growing markets for low carbon alternatives will make it easier and cheaper for businesses and consumers to adopt sustainable options, improving the financial viability of more sustainable production.³⁶ Markets for circular materials and products can also help reduce import dependency and improve supply chain resilience (especially but not exclusively for critical raw materials), making them less vulnerable to disruptions related to global fossil fuel price peaks, supply shortages and regulatory changes.³⁷

It is not financially feasible for the private sector to invest in research, development and adoption of new low carbon technologies unless they can be confident that there is sufficient market demand for the low carbon materials, products and services they are developing. The government plays a crucial role in reducing the investment risk by facilitating the emergence and scaling up of these markets through regulation on embodied and operational emissions, financial and fiscal incentives, and public sector procurement. It can also collaborate with other countries to facilitate market growth internationally through joint development and implementation of embodied carbon accounting and reporting mechanisms (such as the Digital Product Passport) and trade agreements.³⁸

Improved certainty over levels of future demand is critical to scale up the supply of low carbon products and materials. To facilitate the growth of low carbon markets, the government needs to understand why companies and consumers continue to choose energy-intensive, material-intensive or emission-intensive options, even if more sustainable solutions are available. These may include cost-related or regulatory barriers (such as outdated technology standards), lack of awareness, or inability to secure insurance for innovative products and materials.³⁹ The government must address these barriers holistically and comprehensively, using medium- and long-term targets to establish a clear direction of travel. It must also bear in mind that the need for stable downstream demand affects all stages of the value chain, but the specific nature of the challenges may vary between segments of the value chain, sectors and product categories.

To address demand-side challenges, policymakers may wish to consider replacing technology standards with performance standards, government-backed insurance schemes and regulatory sandboxes to identify opportunities and challenges with new solutions. It will also be important to ensure that policies that seek to level the playing field for domestic producers, such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), do not harm UK industries by reducing demand for UK products in foreign markets, including the EU. To reduce the risk of declining trade volumes between the EU and the UK, especially on sectors such as power, linking the EU and UK Emissions Trading Systems could be a more effective option than a unilateral UK CBAM.

3. Deliver on skills: plan and prepare for a future-fit workforce

The sheer numbers in terms of roles and existing skills is both a major challenge and a big opportunity for businesses and employees. The net zero transition has the potential to generate more jobs than it displaces, with estimates suggesting that between 135,000 and 725,000 net new jobs could be created in low carbon industries by 2030.⁴⁰ At the same time, the green transition will increase the demand for skills in many areas, including construction and building retrofit, electrification of buildings and industry, and renewable electricity generation and grid upgrades.

In a context of growing inequalities, the UK government should ensure that these opportunities from the green transition benefit broad segments of the population. To develop educational models and enhance arrangements that offer decent career pathways that support a green transition to a wider range of people, the government could:

- encourage companies to work together with vocational colleges to distribute information about opportunities available in different sectors and enable students to gain work experience through apprenticeship programmes
- set up more funded apprenticeship programmes that enable young people to learn a trade working with skilled and accredited sole traders
- reduce inequalities by supporting alternative career pathways, such as paid internships and apprenticeships, among low-income students, women who have children and members of marginalised communities
- introduce more, and more extensive, adult education and retraining programmes to support life-long learning. These should be designed and delivered in a way that facilitates equitable participation.

It might not be in the government's or UK industries' best interest to retain the strict immigration controls imposed by the previous government, without considerable exemptions for the 'green' jobs listed above, as well as other sectors with high demand, such as health and social care. They may want to **consider options such as flexible visa programmes to encourage the top talent to come to the UK to work on the green transition and fill the green skills gap.**

4. Deliver on homes: implement comprehensive and stable policies to ensure UK homes are comfortable, energy efficient and low carbon

In 2022, emissions from residential buildings accounted for around 20 per cent of the UK's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.⁴¹ The vast majority (around 90 per cent) of these emissions come from the use of fossil fuels, predominantly natural gas, to heat space and water.⁴² In shifting away from fossil fuels, and as part of its mission to make Britain a clean energy superpower, the UK needs to consider how it can make homes more efficient, to reduce the demand for energy.

Enhanced energy efficiency and adoption of heat pumps (which can also be used to cool homes) can help to mitigate residential sector emissions substantially. They can also reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and improve general health and wellbeing caused by uncomfortable indoor temperatures, damp and mould associated with leaky buildings. In its current format, the Energy Performance Certificate

(EPC) rating scheme is not fit for purpose and a reformed system based on actual or measured energy and carbon consumption is needed, rather than the current process based on predicted or designed performance. Energy efficiency retrofits of existing building stock are particularly crucial,⁴³ and moves to boost minimum energy efficiency standards for rental properties through a forthcoming consultation⁴⁴ are a positive step forward.

Although the technologies for electrification of heat and improved energy efficiency have been around for over 20 years, adoption rates have remained low, and are currently well below what is needed to meet the 2030 targets.⁴⁵ **To deliver on the 2030 targets, the UK government (and devolved administrations) must set clear and ambitious targets, and commit sufficient resources to achieve them.** These resources need to be accessible to owners of residential properties in all sectors of the housing market, and all income groups.

The government should also establish **long-term support programmes that generate sustained demand for low carbon solutions and retrofits.** This will provide the private sector with the confidence to invest in expanding production capacity and develop human capital. Short-lived subsidy schemes, such as the Green Homes Grant, have failed to deliver any substantial progress in the UK,⁴⁶ while government U-turns on targets and policies have generated uncertainty and distrust among industry.⁴⁷ Demand from large-scale landlords would also help to vitalise the market, improving the business case for service providers and enabling economies of scale to develop – eventually resulting in cost reductions.

5. Align climate and nature targets: make climate change mitigation, adaptation and nature targets mutually reinforcing

The 2023 *State of Nature* report states that the UK is one of the most nature-depleted countries on the planet.⁴⁸ This is a great cause for concern. Nature is the system underpinning people's wellbeing and provides critical ecosystem services that are essential for not just planetary health but also most, if not all, economic activities.⁴⁹ Research highlights that damage to the natural environment is slowing down the UK economy, and could lead to an approximate 12 per cent reduction to gross domestic product (GDP) in the years ahead – more significant than the impact on GDP from the global financial crisis or Covid-19.⁵⁰

There is a closely intertwined relationship between climate change and nature loss. Climate change is increasingly contributing to nature loss, alongside land use change, which remains the primary driver.⁵¹ Conversely, nature loss is also a significant driver of climate change. Maintaining intact ecosystems is essential for their resilience in the face of climate variability.

The UK government has committed to halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030, both as a signatory to the Global Biodiversity Framework and through a legally binding domestic target to halt and reverse the decline of species abundance by 2030. However, with only six years left to meet this and other critical targets (including to protect nature in 30 per cent of the country's land and sea) there is a need for urgent, transformative action. As with climate, nature targets alone are insufficient, with a need for better enabling policies and greater coherence between climate and nature policies. In this regard the government can take some key actions:

- **Develop a robust and multifunctional Land Use Framework to ensure that sectoral transitions do not unnecessarily impact nature:** As the government ramps up its transitions in multiple sectors like energy, agriculture and transport, land use will need to be optimised and provide a mechanism for

managing diverse land demands.⁵² It must also be aligned with other planning requirements and regimens to ensure a mutually beneficial outcome while trade-offs are examined in order to minimise negative impacts. A key example in balancing these demands would be the renewable energy transitions. There are estimates that only 2–3 per cent of the UK's land is needed for renewable energy infrastructure. But while this is not a large amount, optimally deploying infrastructure (such as on low-value agricultural land, away from key habitats, away from densely populated areas etc) would ensure benefits for climate, nature and biodiversity.⁵³ The newly formed National Energy System Operator must consider these aspects as it develops its Strategic Spatial Energy Plan.⁵⁴

- **Empower stakeholders at the local level to implement and monitor nature-related policies:** Impact on nature happens at different scales but the key place of impact is at project sites. As such, nature monitoring and implementation should be place-based, which would necessitate local stakeholders to be effectively enabled. This could involve re-evaluating how powers and responsibilities are devolved so that local councils and mayors are empowered. A key instrument in this regard is Local Nature Recovery Strategies⁵⁵ that are being rolled out across the country. It is important that local authorities have the right support and funding for developing and executing these strategies. They can also be a good mechanism for community engagement, and it is important to engage key stakeholders such as businesses, landowners etc to co-design and implement them.

Site-level impacts can also aggregate at the landscape level, which then have knock-on effects at the corporate and sectoral level. Therefore, ensuring alignment between policies and execution mechanisms at local, sectoral, regional and national level is vital. A good example of this would be the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). In February 2024, England brought in the BNG, under which all developers would have an obligation to leave wildlife habitats and biodiversity better than when they started.⁵⁶ While the plan is ambitious, clear 'governance gaps' exist as the system for monitoring biodiversity gains on new development sites is less robust compared to gains purchased off-site.⁵⁷ This process is managed by local planning departments, which can often lack the necessary capacity and ecological expertise.

UK climate leadership in the decade of delivery

The UK has an opportunity to act decisively to regain its global climate leadership position and influence climate ambition globally. The UK can show leadership not just by setting an ambitious 2035 NDC, but through how it leads the way in implementation. If the UK can deliver a clear, credible plan and policies to set it on track to meet its 2030 target, it also sets it firmly on a pathway to meet an ambitious 2035 target. However, it cannot do this alone. To succeed, the UK government must bring business with it, creating a virtuous circle of reinforcing ambition.

The UK government needs to demonstrate leadership in the decade of delivery through leveraging policy synergies that enhance policy cohesion to maximise effectiveness. There needs to be close collaboration across different government departments to develop synergistic policy packages that:

- 1) **Deliver on electrification:** incentivise and facilitate large-scale electrification, while phasing out the use of fossil fuels:
 - Produce a clear roadmap to move all sectors to net zero, through a combination of electrification, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage (CCS) and sustainable fuels, and the phaseout of fossil fuels.
- 2) **Deliver on markets:** support decarbonisation through market creation:
 - Reduce investment risk by facilitating the emergence and scaling up of low carbon markets through regulation, financial and fiscal incentives, and public sector procurement.
 - Address demand-side challenges through replacing technology standards with performance standards, government-backed insurance schemes and regulatory sandboxes to identify opportunities and challenges with new solutions.
- 3) **Deliver on skills:** plan and prepare for a future-fit workforce:
 - Work with businesses and education providers to offer decent green skills career pathways and ongoing learning opportunities to everyone.
 - Consider options to encourage the top talent to come to the UK to work on the green transition and fill the green skills gap.
- 4) **Deliver on homes:** implement comprehensive and stable policies to ensure UK homes are comfortable, energy efficient and low carbon:
 - Set clear and ambitious 2030 targets, and commit sufficient resources to achieve them.
 - Establish long-term subsidy programmes that generate sustained demand for low carbon solutions and retrofits.
- 5) **Align climate and nature targets:** make climate change mitigation, adaptation and nature targets mutually reinforcing:
 - Develop a robust and multifunctional Land Use Framework to ensure that sectoral transitions do not unnecessarily impact nature.
 - Empower stakeholders at the local level to implement and monitor nature-related policies.

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