

Net Zero Review response

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/review-of-net-zero-call-for-evidence/net-zero-review-call-for-evidence>

- 1) The current extreme energy prices are the major contributor to inflation, and a major hurdle to growth. The solution is a rapid removal from fossil fuels from the electricity system. Ember research shows the UK now has the opportunity to have entirely reshaped its energy system to achieve clean power by 2030. This in itself would be a major contributor to growth - but the lower energy bills it would entail would boost growth across the economy. Read more: A Path Out Of The Gas Crisis: New power sector modelling shows the UK can achieve clean power by 2030.

<https://ember-climate.org/insights/research/uk-gas-power-phase-out/>

- 2) Planning and permitting delays continue to be a major hurdle for the transition. The government must act to accelerate progress through the planning system if the UK is to meet net zero by 2050.

5) UK subsidy for biomass power generation and proposed subsidies for large-scale BECCS are not economically efficient. The UK should avoid further subsidy for biomass, whilst its sustainability and benefit to climate change are in doubt.

Read more:

The cost of the Drax BECCS plant to UK consumers: A proposed £31.7billion plant may not deliver negative emissions as promised.

<https://ember-climate.org/insights/research/cost-drax-beccs-plant/>

UK biomass emits more than coal

<https://ember-climate.org/insights/research/uk-biomass-emits-more-co2-than-coal/>

6) There is no trade-off between delivering energy security and achieving net zero. The UK's enormous offshore wind resource, backed by nuclear, hydrogen and other energy storage, is the only way to provide energy security without remaining reliant on a volatile international market for fossil fuels.