



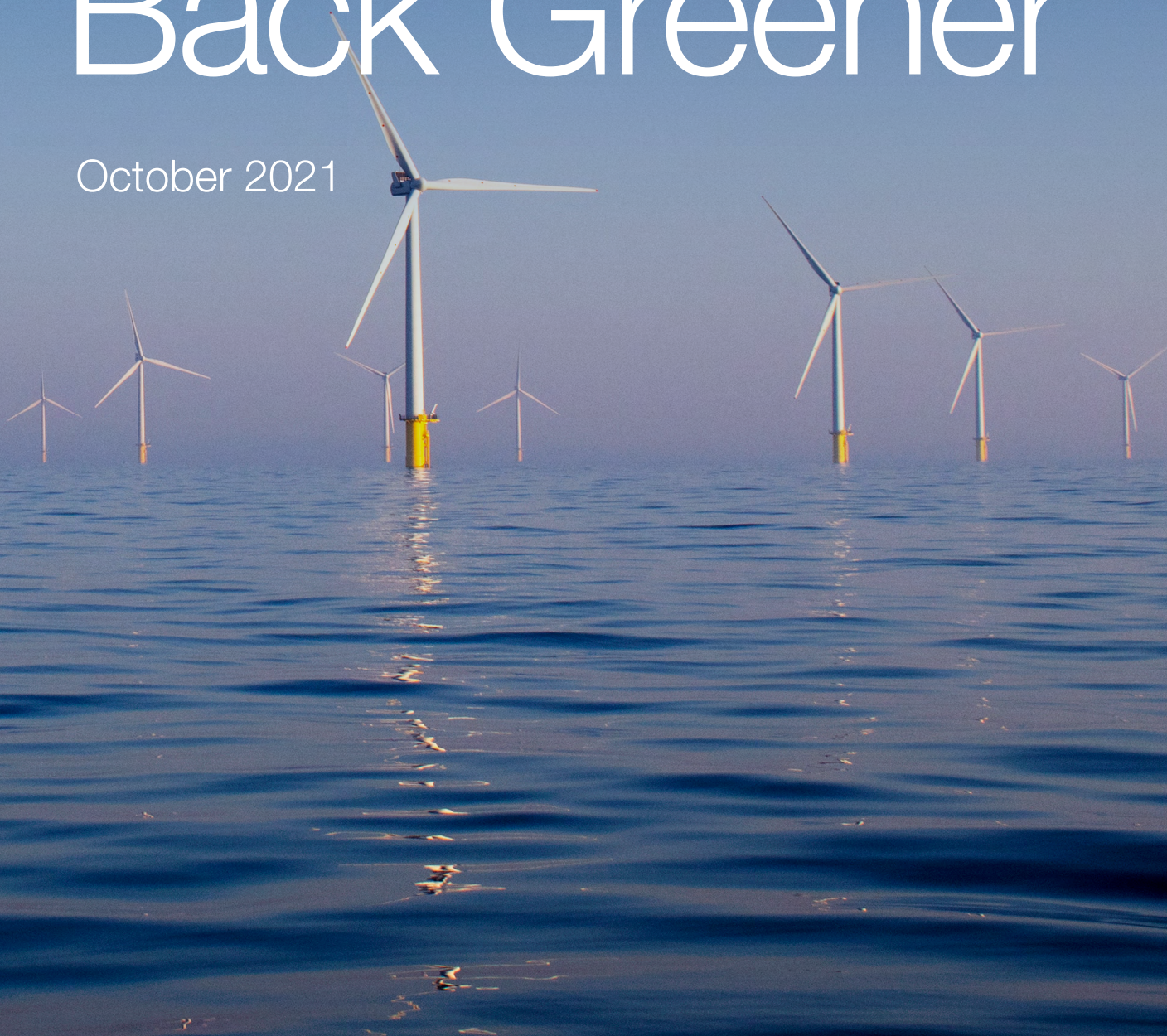
HM Government

TOGETHER  
FOR OUR  
PLANET



# Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener

October 2021





# Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 14  
of the Climate Change Act 2008



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ISBN 978-1-5286-2938-6

E02678428 10/21

Printed on paper containing 75% recycled fibre content minimum

Printed in the UK by HH Associates Ltd. on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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21. The pathway considers that sectors have the potential to make progress at different rates, for example, depending on the availability and deployment of technological solutions; development of supply chains,

financing, and infrastructure; and the need to overcome wider delivery barriers. These constraints and action to overcome them are summarised below and explored in more detail in subsequent chapters.

Sector	% of UK emissions (2019) <sup>11</sup>	Expected reduction by 2035 from 1990	Key features of the delivery pathway to 2037
Power	11%	80-85%	By 2035, all our electricity will need to come from low carbon sources, subject to security of supply, moving to a fully decarbonised power system whilst meeting a 40-60% increase in demand. Expected residual emissions will be limited to CCUS plants, unabated gas, and energy from waste. This means increased investment in the grid network, electricity storage solutions and flexible grid management, to ensure decarbonisation without risking security of supply.
Fuel supply and Hydrogen	5%	53-60%	Large potential from electrification of oil and gas installations and addressing venting and flaring in the existing fuel supply sectors where demand is expected to fall over time. Emissions savings in the incumbent fuel supply sector will be marginally offset by emissions expected from low carbon hydrogen and fuel production, which will enable significant emissions savings through fuel switching across a range of end use sectors. Hydrogen production is expected to establish in the 2020s before a significant ramp up in the early 2030s, using a range of production methods to meet demand.
Industry	15%	63-76%	Deep decarbonisation through resource and energy efficiency, fuel switching, and CCUS deployment are all required, starting with industrial clusters and major emitters, such as the steel sector. Decarbonisation of smaller and more dispersed sites will also be needed, placing demands on associated infrastructure.