Policy Levers

- **PUBLIC SPENDING**
  - Strategic investments and delivery
    - Including investment in and/or direct delivery of infrastructure (transport, digital, waste management, carbon removal etc.) either net zero projects (heat pumps, refrigeration, peatland restoration, etc.) and/or enabling projects
  - Lower infrastructure funding and delivery costs
    - Including investment in and/or direct delivery of lead infrastructure (commonly transport, digital, waste management, carbon removal etc.) that is not net zero projects (insulation, refrigeration, peatland restoration, etc.) and related services.
  - Investment in R&D
    - R&D funding for universities and the private sector, and/or 'in-house' research and development. Includes patent finance and other approaches to incentivize research, development and deployment of new technologies.
  - Consulting in and/or providing infrastructure
    - Includes public investment to create enabling environment for, or need to, or do-it-or-private-investment (also e.g. public investment bank and similar).
  - Public subsidies
    - Subsidies to incentivise behaviour change by people and businesses
  - Public procurement
    - High environmental standards for goods and services procured by public organisations to ensure that public sector is a responsible 'consumer'.
- **TAXATION**
  - Production taxes
  - Consumption taxes
  - Income taxes
  - Wealth taxes
  - Land use taxes (e.g. council tax, business rates, taxes on empty property)
    - Taxes to incentivise behaviour change by people, businesses and organisations, to generate funding for delivery of environment and climate goals, and/or to achieve distributional objectives.
  - Tax reliefs
  - Carbon pricing
    - Carrots: Greenhouse gas cap under Regulation, and Emissions trading scheme under Market Creation
- **DIRECT CONTROL**
  - Democratisation of industries
    - Includes increasing public stake in the economy to directly lead/change and achieve environmental outcomes (e.g. housing, transport, waste management, refreshment), as increasing other forms of democratic ownership to change outcomes.
  - Democratisation of land and natural resources
    - Includes increasing public land ownership to directly lead/ change and achieve environmental outcomes (e.g. housing, transport, waste management, refreshment), as well as increasing other forms of democratic ownership to change outcomes.
- **REGULATION**
  - Land use planning
    - Land use planning and regulation for sustainable urban and rural development, including transport, heating, food service and employment provision (e.g. 20 minute cities), to walking etc.
  - Building codes, housing standards and planning
    - Regulation related to construction materials and methods, EPC efficiency of new and existing building stock, retrofit, etc.
  - Regulation of financial markets and institutions
    - Includes where pensions are invested, green finance etc.
  - Regulation of industries
    - Greenhouse gas cap
      - Limits on emissions by industries.
    - Regulation of technologies and materials
      - Bans and regulations on permitted technologies and materials.
    - Quotas
      - Production quotas imposed on industries.
  - Information-based regulation
    - Business disclosures
      - Including requirements/guidance for businesses to assess and disclose information on nature and climate related impacts and risks, to help influence investor/consumer choices and direct financial flows to sustainable businesses.
    - Supply chain traceability and transparency
      - Including tools for improving the traceability of international supply chains (e.g. digital passports, block chain, remote sensing and geospatial data) and measures for businesses (e.g. due diligence requirements) to monitor and minimise unsustainable practices along supply chains.
    - Information on consumers
      - Including tools such as eco-labelling and certification schemes, and controls on advertising to provide information to consumers on the sustainability of products and influence consumer decisions.
  - Regulation of consumption and labelling
    - Limits imposed on personal consumption
- **MARKET CREATION**
  - Emissions trading scheme
    - Provision of regulation, infrastructure, enforcement and backing for an emissions cap, and/or trade scheme (e.g., UK Emissions Trading Scheme).
  - Carbon offset markets
    - Provision of regulation, infrastructure, enforcement and backing for the market with carbon credits (e.g., Woodland Carbon Code, Peatland Code).
- **INFORMATION AND EDUCATION**
  - Education in schools
    - Includes building learning on nature and sustainability into school curricula and education policy, and development of skills for a net zero society.
  - Upskilling and reskilling
    - Includes upskilling and retraining to enable job transition to a net zero society.
  - Democratisation of information
    - Includes producing and sharing reliable and trustworthy information to guide important decisions, fighting disinformation and information wars, but also regulation related to knowledge protection and dissemination (intellectual property, peer review etc).
  - Providing guidance to businesses and organisations
    - Includes planning guidance and policy frameworks for energy, infrastructure, transport, housing, land and marine use etc. to enable shift towards sustainable lifestyles and business practices.
  - Providing advice to landholders and organisations
    - Includes advice to enable shift towards sustainable lifestyles and business practices, for example to land managers.
  - Raising awareness
    - Campaigns and other communication tools drive behaviour change among the public and/or businesses.