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## FUTURE UK ENERGY PRICE SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ECONOMIC STABILITY AND ENERGY SECURITY

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### Executive summary

On 17<sup>th</sup> October 2022, the UK government announced that it would U-turn on its pledge to freeze all household energy prices for two years. The Energy Price Guarantee had meant that an average household might have expected to pay £2,500 per annum in over the next two years. With the Guarantee now set to end in April 2023, average household energy bills could rise to £3,500 to £4,300 next year.<sup>1</sup> The government has pledged to develop a targeted approach and “incentivise energy efficiency”, in a bid to reduce public expenditure propping up household bills.

Devising a system to ensure adequate targeted financial support for low-income and vulnerable households should be the immediate priority. Investing in home retrofits to reduce household exposure to volatile gas prices is also key, and a matter of fiscal responsibility.

Addressing the cold and leaky nature of UK housing, as well as transitioning away from dependency on fossil gas for home heating will be essential for long-term energy security and economic stability. Fossil fuel prices are likely to remain high and volatile until 2030,<sup>2</sup> and unless domestic structural drivers are addressed, the

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<sup>1</sup> Cornwall Insight, October 2022, quoted in the Express, **Energy Bills Price Guarantee U-Turn support**

<sup>2</sup> Cornwall Insight, October 2022 **Energy prices likely to remain significantly above average up to 2030 and beyond**



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government could be left spending tens of billions on emergency financial support packages each year – or leaving millions of households in serious financial distress.

However, there is no magic button to ramp up the retrofit installation supply chain. Industry has been burnt by boom-bust decision-making and is sceptical of sugar-rush policies that inject billions of pounds one minute and withdraw it the next – leading to job losses and economic insecurity. What industry needs now is a commitment to long term investment and a strong and predictable regulatory framework to provide clear investment signals to boost skills and supply chain development. A comprehensive suite of solutions is needed, as set out by the Energy Efficiency Infrastructure Group and other industry bodies.<sup>3</sup>

To reap these benefits, we encourage the government to confirm **energy efficiency as a national priority and mobilise government resources** – setting a target for energy demand reduction, and forming a Delivery Taskforce with industry to support the following priorities:

- **Public awareness raising and tailored advice**, with a nationwide energy saving campaign; and providing local, trusted advice on home retrofits.
- **Support skills and supply chain resilience**, taking a ‘whole supply chain’ approach and providing long-term certainty for industry to achieve scale. Boost skills and incentives; and raise awareness of training opportunities.
- **Turn up the dial on existing government-backed retrofit programmes** by providing additional financial firepower in line with 2019 Manifesto pledges and unblocking bottlenecks holding back delivery.
- **New schemes and incentives to build a mass-market** such as concessional loans through the UK Infrastructure Bank, an Energy Saving Stamp Duty incentive and boosting green homes finance. New support should be *additional* to existing spending commitments.
- **Underpin short-term measures with long-term certainty** – confirming the timelines set in the Heat and Buildings Strategy to phase out fossil fuel heating in off-grid (2026) and on-grid homes (2035), as well as tightening Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards in the private rented sector and introducing standards for owner occupiers and social housing.

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<sup>3</sup> Energy Efficiency Infrastructure Group, June 2021, [The Better Building Investment Plan](#)



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## Targeted energy bill support

By limiting the universal price guarantee to 6 months, the government is leaving millions of families exposed to bills that could rise to well over £4,000 next year. There are estimates that 11 million households will be left in fuel poverty in April 2023, unless the government ensures they receive the right level of support.<sup>4</sup>

Targeted direct financial support – provided to those most in need – has merit in that vulnerable households should be provided with a higher level of assistance than well-off households. In practice, there are challenges in designing a system which can provide the scope and scale of support needed for the vast number of households that will struggle to foot £4,000 bills. Means-tested benefits and council tax bands are helpful but administratively slow or inadequate yardsticks which will leave many falling through the gaps.<sup>5</sup> The reality is that many more will need help. A recent ONS survey found 43% of adults said they found it very or somewhat difficult to afford them, even before next April’s price hike.<sup>6</sup>

Other solutions have been put forward to ensure all households can access a basic level of comfort. Social tariffs or rising block tariffs are based on the premise that energy is a basic right which everyone should have access to, with a minimum essential block provided as a safety net.<sup>7</sup> Additional blocks could then be applied for consumers who wish to consume more energy. A ‘slab’ tariff is used in Dubai, where price increases progressively with rising consumption – incentivising efficiency.<sup>8</sup> There is concern that rising block tariffs penalise those in the least efficient homes and vulnerable households who need more energy (people with disabilities, young children, older people and certain medical conditions). Additional support would be needed to mitigate unintended social consequences.

The government must ensure that vulnerable and low-income households are not left exposed from April 2023. Tests for ensuring the approach is sufficient include:

- > Ensure that there is **no cliff-edge from April 2023**, tapering support safely until a robust safety net has been created.
- > Ensure the support package provides the **right number of people** with support, ensuring that as few fall between the gaps as technically possible.

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<sup>4</sup> Calculations by the End Fuel Poverty Coalition, October 2022, [Government Measures to Tackle Fuel Poverty](#)

<sup>5</sup> Institute for Global Change, October 2022, [Target Practice](#)

<sup>6</sup> ONS, October 2022, [Public Opinions and Social Trends Great Britain](#)

<sup>7</sup> National Energy Action, June 2022, [Solving the Cost of Living Crisis: The case for a new social tariff](#)

<sup>8</sup> Government of Dubai, 2022, [Slab Tariff](#)



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This means that no vulnerable group is left without accessible means to gain financial support for their energy bills.

- > Provide an **adequate level of support** for those who need it. This might be on a sliding scale for those with higher needs – large families, those living in inefficient homes, with energy intensive medical equipment, etc. This includes an uprate in benefits in line with inflation as soon as possible.

In addition, the government could consider emergency support to help households reduce bills – for instance, free loft insulation and draughtproofing, and boiler inspections to adjust boiler flows to reduce energy use in the near term.

## Scaling up permanent solutions for lower bills: measures to rapidly increase retrofit

The role of energy efficiency in permanently reducing energy bills is well reported;<sup>9</sup> and yet compared to other countries, the UK has failed to put this front and centre of its gas crisis response. This follows a ‘lost decade’ of action which has cost the UK billions in potential energy bill savings, with the Energy and Climate Intelligence Unit estimating that the 2013 cut for home insulation means 10 million homes have missed out, costing taxpayers up to £9bn a year.<sup>10</sup> Scaling up retrofits after years of boom-bust policies will require a sustainable, long-term approach that industry and consumers alike can buy into. There is no silver bullet, and an ecosystem of measures – including subsidies, incentives, advice, training, regulation and consumer protection will be needed to ensure an approach which works for everyone (see Figure 1).

There are immediate actions that the government can take to pave the way for a future mass-market. This requires fast-tracking decisions and unblocking bottlenecks, while baking in high standards to ensure our housing stock is fit for the future and delivers best value for consumers, taxpayers and industry.

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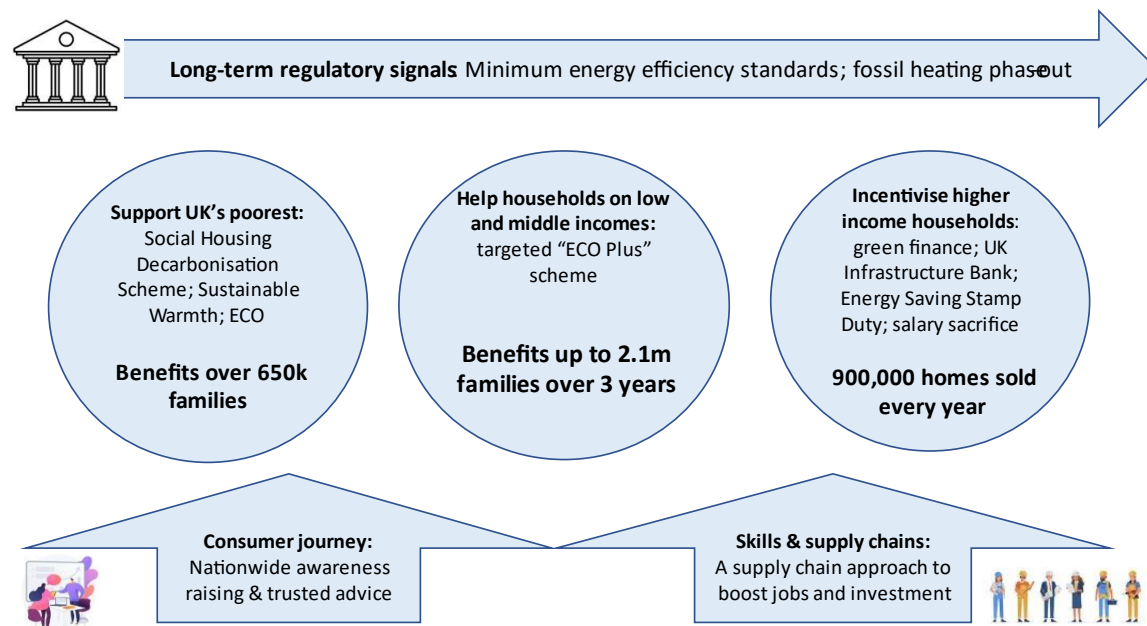
<sup>9</sup> International Energy Association, September 2022, **Ministers from around the world agree to speed up energy efficiency to help tackle global energy crisis**

<sup>10</sup> ECIU, August 2022, **Taxpayers facing 18 billion bill for failure to insulate UK homes**



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Figure 1: An ecosystem of measures is needed to underpin a nationwide retrofit drive



## Making energy efficiency a national priority

To date, 'demand side' measures (focused on reducing energy use by end-consumers and in industrial processes) have been the poor relation in the UK's approach to the gas crisis, with more focus on supply-side measures such as expanding support for nuclear, fracking and offshore oil and gas.<sup>11</sup> None of these actions can reduce energy bills in the near term.

There is a need for to set energy efficiency as a national priority, and to mobilise resources accordingly behind this. This could be done through setting an energy reduction target of 25% by 2030 and establishing a delivery taskforce with industry CEOs, civil society and ministers to oversee progress. This should be linked to long term programme to reach the existing fuel poverty target to bring the homes of the fuel poor up to a minimum energy efficiency rating of band C, by 2030.

## Consumer awareness raising and rolling out advice

Making home retrofits straightforward to households will be critical to drive demand and underpin successful delivery. The return on investment for the government of supporting awareness raising and advice schemes could be

<sup>11</sup> E3G, June 2022, [Energy Security Strategy E3G response](#)



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enormous: Energy Saving Trust estimates that, if the type of advice and support provided by Home Energy Scotland was delivered across the whole of England, it has the potential to deliver £1bn annually in benefits.<sup>12</sup>

A high-level, nationwide awareness-raising campaign can provide advice on how households could change their thermostat settings to achieve comfort while lowering energy consumption. It can also increase awareness of retrofit measures and financing options available, including schemes such as the Boiler Upgrade Grant and ECO. This could build upon existing industry and not-for-profit resources and campaigns, such as the Nesta boiler campaign<sup>13</sup> and resources from Energy Saving Trust.<sup>14</sup> It is important programmes are run by trusted, independent organisations to boost public engagement.

In parallel, the government should establish an independent, impartial and tailored advice service to support households make informed decisions that are right for them – akin to the ‘one stop shop’ model.<sup>15</sup> This can build on the Home Energy Scotland model, where consumers can access a wealth of information easily in person, over the phone and online. Households can be connected with local installers, retrofit co-ordinators and delivery partners.

Linked to this agenda should be the improvement of green homes data and metrics used to measure the efficiency of homes, including the acceleration of improvements to Energy Performance Certificates<sup>16</sup> and a shift to real-time monitoring to ensure households have accurate data about their properties that can prompt informed action and investments.

## Support investment in local skills and supply chains across energy efficiency and clean heat

A “whole supply chain” approach is needed to support UK industry to scale at pace – from manufacturers to installers – engaging all relevant sectors.

Steps can be taken to spur and support manufacturing. Ultimately, this must be linked to long-term certainty – as factories cannot be built overnight, and industry needs to know there will be a long-term payback for investing in UK PLC. Tax

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<sup>12</sup> E3G, June 2022, [The Home Energy Security Strategy](#)

<sup>13</sup> Nesta, October 2022, [Boiler Campaign](#)

<sup>14</sup> Energy Saving Trust, 2022, [How to save money on your energy bill](#)

<sup>15</sup> Institute for Global Change, [Three Birds one stone, how green homes can solve the energy trilemma](#)

<sup>16</sup> BEIS, 2021, [Improving Energy Performance Certificates Action Plan](#)



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incentives could also support businesses manufacturing quality insulation and low carbon heating technologies, and firms could receive loan guarantees from UK Export Finance, as seen with electric vehicles.<sup>17</sup>

The UK has considerable heating appliance manufacturing expertise which could be harnessed to capitalise upon domestic and export opportunities for a heat pump mass-market.<sup>18</sup> The government should advance the market-based mechanism on low carbon heat to incentivise the UK's fossil gas boiler manufacturers to turn to heat pumps.<sup>19</sup>

Insufficient skills and labour shortages risk holding back retrofit at scale. Building up a workforce of skilled installers and engineers will be critical to establish a sustainable mass-market and ensure households get the best quality services.<sup>20</sup> When Britain hosted the Olympics in 2012, it was recognised that a concerted push would be needed to make the Games a triumph. A coordinated effort is now needed for energy efficiency. An Olympic style retrofit academy would provide a catalyst to kickstart training at scale. Proposed by the Insulation Assurance Authority and supported by E3G and others, the scheme is envisioned as a partnership between government, industry and further education providers; with investment or investment in kind provided by industry.<sup>21</sup>

Boosting the number of heat pump installers should be considered as part of a wider transition for the heating industry towards higher standards and better working conditions.<sup>22</sup> Certain heat pump knowledge, skills and experience fit within the existing competences of those who are highly skilled in the heating engineering and plumbing workforce. Electrify Heat and the TUC have set out recommendations to support good jobs in heat pumps for industry and government.<sup>23</sup> Work to implement these can begin immediately, including by incentivising and supporting uptake of training opportunities; and ensuring that existing government-backed green skills programmes provide learners with skills which are immediately transferable for the market.

These actions could be underpinned by a national recruitment drive to encourage people to enter the industry, with financial and non-financial incentives to boost

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<sup>17</sup>UK Government, 2022, [500 million loan guarantee support Jaguar Land Rovers Electric Vehicle Plans](#)

<sup>18</sup>Electrify Heat, July 2022, [The International Race to Clean Heat](#)

<sup>19</sup> E3G, May 2022, [Decarbonising home heating: how can the new market mechanism work](#)

<sup>20</sup> The Climate Change Committee, 2022, [Progress in reducing emissions report to Parliament](#)

<sup>21</sup> For a full briefing, please contact Nigel Donohue, CEO at [NigelDonohue@theiaa.co.uk](mailto:NigelDonohue@theiaa.co.uk)

<sup>22</sup> Electrify Heat, June 2022, [The role of heat pumps in building a high skill high wage economy](#)

<sup>23</sup> Electrify Heat, June 2022, [The role of heat pumps in building a high skill high wage economy](#)





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uptake. This could include Department for Education initiatives for college and secondary schools. It can create energy efficiency apprenticeship opportunities through the apprenticeship levy – which requires employers to pay 0.5% of wage bills over £3 million – which currently does not cover this sector. The government could consider how tax incentives could encourage companies to hire new recruits, for example through reducing National Insurance contributions.

## Supercharge existing programmes and supply chains

To turn up the dial on retrofit at speed, it makes sense to ramp up existing government-backed programmes – which will be quicker to scale compared to creating new schemes from scratch. The UK has existing programmes that support home upgrades for low-income households, including the Energy Company Obligation (ECO), Sustainable Warmth competitions (Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery programme and Home Upgrades Grant) and Social Housing Decarbonisation Scheme. The Boiler Upgrade Scheme provides £5,000 off an air source heat pump and £6,000 off a ground source heat pump, and the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme for public buildings such as schools and hospitals.

The government should scale these schemes, at a minimum fulfilling Conservative Manifesto pledges – including £1.4bn for the Home Upgrade Grant, £200 million for social housing and £400 million for public buildings. To scale these successfully, BEIS must engage with key delivery partners and experts to identify ways that funding could be scaled sustainably. These are considered in the table below.

Figure 2: Boosting existing government-backed retrofit programmes

Scheme	What it does	How it could be boosted
ECO4 and ECO Plus	ECO4, the fourth version of the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) on energy companies to deliver insulation and heat measures to fuel poor households. ECO4 requires a 'whole house' approach, with PAS 2035 quality standards. ECO Plus is a new, parallel, scheme to provide low-cost	Provide an additional £2bn to ECO Plus over 3 years, in line with supply chain capacity to absorb. <sup>24</sup> Support installation firms get up to speed with PAS 2035. Design ECO Plus to ensure it doesn't 'cannibalise' ECO4 – with a risk companies will prefer to deliver simple, low-cost measures than 'whole house' approaches. Mechanisms

<sup>24</sup>Gemserv, July 2022, [Proposed Energy Efficiency Scheme ECO Plus](#)





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	<p>measures, with £1bn to 2025. Half the funding will go to fuel poor homes eligible for ECO, and the other half targeted at households in low council tax band properties. The government will consult before launch in April 2023.</p>	<p>could be put in place, for example requiring a 2:1 ratio of ECO Plus vs whole-house. Cover costs of TrustMark lodgement fees for cost-effective compliance. Consider compliance pathways to reflect risk and proportionate to the measure, i.e., Trustmark License Plus. Address concerns over scoring methodology and finding ECO-eligible households.</p>
<p>Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF)</p>	<p>Upgrading social housing stock below EPC C with funding allocated in a competition to local authorities, combined authorities, and registered social housing providers.</p>	<p>Provide regular and consistent waves of funding on a non-competitive basis, working with partners in deprived areas to unleash funding and increase capacity for delivering the programme. Provide guidance for installers applying for tenders; and support with PAS 2035. Open Local Authority Frameworks to new applicants on a continuous basis.</p>
<p>Public Sector Decarbonisation Fund</p>	<p>Provides grants for public sector bodies to fund heat decarbonisation and energy efficiency measures – mainly hospitals and schools.</p>	<p>Provide more funding to the scheme on a non-competitive basis, working with partners in deprived areas to access funding and increase competence and capacity for delivering the programme.</p>
<p>Sustainable Warmth competitions</p>	<p>The Sustainable Warmth Competition provides funding to Local Authorities to upgrade low-income homes in England. Its focus is on upgrading the worst insulated owner occupier and private rented homes with energy efficiency installations and clean heat.</p>	<p>Extend and expand the scheme. Provide more funding to the scheme on a non-competitive basis, working with Local Authorities in deprived areas to access funding and increase competence and capacity for delivering the programme. Fulfil the outstanding £1.4bn Conservative Manifesto pledges.</p>
<p>Boiler Upgrade Scheme</p>	<p>A grant offering £5,000 off an air source heat pump, and £6,000 off an air source heat pump. Installers apply for the grant on behalf of customers.</p>	<p>Boost public awareness of the scheme. Increase subsidy for ground source heat pumps, recognising higher upfront costs. Cover full costs for fuel poor. Continue to improve the voucher application process for installers.</p>



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## New retrofit support schemes to build a mass-market across different tenures

Even after ramping up existing schemes considered in part 4, there will remain significant gaps in the market for support and incentives across different housing tenures in the UK. In particular, Britain’s owner occupier tenure – who represent the largest proportion of the housing stock – have limited support to decarbonise their homes. Research from E3G identified that 81% of owner occupiers who are on mid to low incomes living in leaky homes rated EPC D or lower have no access to the only nationally available fuel poverty programme, ECO.<sup>25</sup> While ECO Plus will go some way to plug this gap, given its limited budget and targeted nature, there will remain many households who continue to fall between the gaps.

Figure 3: Creating a mass-market across different tenures

Tenure	Levers to spur action
<p><b>Owner occupiers:</b> Homeowners represent around two thirds of the UK’s housing stock. This market is made up of households in wide ranging financial positions with different housing and retrofit needs. A diversity of solutions is likely to be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Support innovations in <b>green financial products and services</b>, as well as <b>innovative business models</b>, to spur private finance. Model under development by the Green Finance Institute – including the Property-Linked Finance and Demand Aggregation Financing models – could be supported to market, and the government could look to accelerate the roll-out of ‘heat as a service’ models.</li> <li>➤ <b>Concessional loans to households</b>, inspired by the successful KfW German development bank, wherein projects which lead to the most efficient homes can access the most attractive rates and subsidies, incentivising greater ambition and promoting additional economic activity. These can be offered through retail banks.</li> <li>➤ Government should incentivise energy efficiency improvement at the point of sale by introducing an <b>energy saving stamp duty</b>, where homes pay an adjusted lower rate, with a rebate paid to new homeowners who improve the energy efficiency of their home within two years of purchase. An enhanced rebate level which tapers out as property value increases could be set to give greater support to those buying lower-value homes. The incentive principle could be announced immediately, sending a clear message of intent to homeowners and the marketplace, with changes coming in 2023.</li> </ul> <p>The careful introduction of <b>Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards</b> will be the ultimate driver of private investment and innovation.</p>
<p><b>Private rented sector:</b> Representing 20% of homes, with the highest proportion of fuel poor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Back in 2004, the UK Government introduced a <b>Landlords Energy Saving Allowance</b> to encourage landlords to undertake energy efficiency measures, with up to £1,500 per property available to claim against tax each year. This could be reintroduced.</li> </ul>

<sup>25</sup> E3G, October 2021, [Responding to the UK gas crisis](#)



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<p>Challenges exist in motivating landlords to make improvements</p>	<p>In conjunction, the government should move forward with plans to tighten <b>Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards</b>, as consulted upon in 2020 (all PRS properties to meet EPC C by 2028) to incentivise action from landlords, and deliver the <b>Decent Home Standard</b>.</p>
<p><b>Social rented sector:</b> Where a social rented landlord owns a number of homes in the same estate, neighbourhood or block of flats, it is possible to aggregate demand and tap into economies of scale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Bring in <b>Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards</b> for the social rented sector, equivalent to the private rented sector.</li> <li>➤ <b>‘Whole street’ or ‘street by street’</b> approaches have been proposed to tap into economies of scale and reduce costs through renovating multiple properties in one go – for example, by using the same scaffolding provider. This approach can be most easily applied to the social rented sector, where it is possible to move with speed once properties for renovation have been identified. The UK Infrastructure Bank could work with local authorities and social landlords in deprived areas to advance programmes.</li> </ul> <p>Once schemes are established, they could expand to include other tenures living within streets or blocks of flats, with consent and (if necessary) contribution from households</p>
<p><b>New build properties.</b></p>	<p>Accelerate the <b>Future Homes Standard</b> and <b>Future Building Standard</b> to ensure new homes are being built to support minimum energy consumption and clean heat as soon as possible before 2025, with the interim uplift introduced as indicated.</p>

## Underpinning short-term measures with long term regulatory certainty

Government can encourage private investment in skills and supply chains by providing assurances about future demand. The best way to do this is to provide long-term signals confirming regulatory timelines for minimum energy efficiency standards for all housing tenures and the phase-out of fossil heating systems.

In a similar way that the target to phase out internal combustion engines by 2035 has spurred innovation and investment, confirming timelines set out in the Heat and Buildings Strategy will provide a similar catalyst for the retrofit sector.

- > Confirm the timelines published in the Heat & Buildings Strategy for tightening Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards for the **private rented sector** to meet an EPC C rating by 2025 for new tenancies and by 2028 for all tenancies.
- > Set a long-term regulatory standard to improve **social housing** to EPC band C, consulting with those in the sector.



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- > The major missing gap in the government's current approach is **owner occupiers**. Setting clear "point of sale targets" with long lead-in times will enable homeowners to plan and give the market time to provide innovative offers. A gradual approach could be taken to phase-in their introduction – for example, first sending targeted advice and information to homeowners purchasing a home rated below EPC C.
  - > Press ahead with phasing out **fossil fuel systems** in line with the timelines set out for off-grid properties (2026) and to phase out new gas boilers from being installed (2035), while taking steps to ensure affordability for low-income and vulnerable households.

## Moving forward with measures to lower the running costs of electrification

The UK must urgently reduce its gas consumption, and heat electrification is among the most effective measures available. Replacing a gas boiler with a hydronic heat pump reduces a home's gas use by over 70%, and for every heat pump installed, the UK can save around £1,100 in wholesale gas.<sup>26</sup>

Electricity prices are around 3.4 times the price of gas<sup>27</sup> due to several factors, including inefficiencies in gas power plants used to generate electricity, as well as the fact consumers cannot benefit from the low costs of cheap, homegrown renewable energy as the price is pegged to that of gas. The government should ensure the costs paid for renewable energy better reflects the low cost of generation, rather than the much higher cost of gas, moving forward with the Review of Electricity Market Arrangements and passage of the Energy Security Bill to enable the introduction of an Independent System Operator.

Now is the time to push forward with measures that allow efficient and flexible consumption, reducing costs for consumers and the whole system. Electricity network companies should be set ambitious objectives for digitalising the grid such that flexible consumption can deliver a material reduction in costs (e.g., by avoiding the need for expensive network upgrades). In parallel, consumers should be supported in adopting smart appliance controls. A key objective of the Review of Electricity Market Arrangements should be to create markets that respond to the evolving ability of system operators to value flexibility and allow digital

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<sup>26</sup> Nesta, October 2022, [How the energy crisis affects the case for heat pumps](#)

<sup>27</sup> UK Government, 2022, [Review of Electricity Market Arrangement](#)



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innovators to develop new products and services that maximise the benefits of providing flexibility for consumers.

Figure 4: Summary of projected costs and savings

Measure	Additional cost to 2025	Savings and benefits
Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund	At least £0.2bn, in line with Manifesto pledges	Full SHDF covers estimated 180,000 homes
Home Upgrade Grant	At least £1.4bn, in line with Manifesto pledges	200,000 homes, saving on average £750/year
Public Sector Decarbonisation Fund	At least £0.4bn, in line with Manifesto pledges	
Smoothing existing schemes	No/ low cost	Enables all schemes to fulfil potential
ECO Plus	£2bn (in addition to £1bn from mini-budget)	Up to 2.1m homes in 3 years
Energy Saving Stamp Duty	No cost	900,000 homes sold per year
UK Infrastructure Bank (subsidised by HMT)	£0.6bn for owner occupier incentives	Spurs new products and services
Public engagement and consumer advice	£20 million	£1bn in England per year
Supporting skills and supply chains	<b>Heat pumps:</b> ~£31.5 million over 3 years  <b>Energy efficiency:</b> £7m one-off capital investment and ~£26m over 3 years	20-30k trained  6k employment outcomes, 3k apprenticeships and 9k upskilled workers



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## About E3G

E3G is an independent climate change think tank with a global outlook. We work on the frontier of the climate landscape, tackling the barriers and advancing the solutions to a safe climate. Our goal is to translate climate politics, economics and policies into action.

E3G builds broad-based coalitions to deliver a safe climate, working closely with like-minded partners in government, politics, civil society, science, the media, public interest foundations and elsewhere to leverage change.

More information is available at [www.e3g.org](http://www.e3g.org)

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