

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

EMPLOYEE POST-TRAVEL DISCLOSURE FORM Original Amendment

This form is for disclosing the receipt of travel expenses from private sources for travel taken in connection with official duties. This form does not eliminate the need to report privately-funded travel on the annual *Financial Disclosure Statements* of those employees required to file them. In accordance with House Rule 25, clause 5, **you must complete this form and file it with the Clerk of the House by email at gifttravelreports@mail.house.gov, within 15 days after travel is completed.** Please **do not** file this form with the Committee on Ethics.

NOTE: Willful or knowing misrepresentations on this form may be subject to criminal prosecution pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1001.

1. Name of Traveler: Harrison Jumper
2. a. Name of Accompanying Relative: _____ **OR** None
b. Relationship to Traveler: Spouse Child Other (specify): _____
3. a. Dates: Departure: 5/8/2024 Return: 5/13/2024
b. Dates at Personal Expense, if any: 5/12/2024 - 5/13/2024 **OR** None
4. Departure City: Washington, DC Destination: London, United Kingdom Return City: Washington, DC
5. Sponsor(s), Who Paid for the Trip: The Third Way Foundation (Progressive Policy Institute is a project of Third Way Foundation)
6. Describe Meetings and Events Attended: The trip included discussions with policymakers and experts working to advance climate goals in the UK and US, meetings with American companies operating globally, and various panels at the 2024 Progressive Britain Conference.
7. Attached to this form are **each** of the following, *signify that each item is attached by checking the corresponding box:*
 - a. a completed *Sponsor Post-Travel Disclosure Form*;
 - b. the *Primary Trip Sponsor Form* completed by the trip sponsor **prior** to the trip, **including all** attachments **and** the *Additional Sponsor Form(s)*;
 - c. page 2 of the completed *Traveler Form* submitted by the employee; **and**
 - d. the letter from the Committee on Ethics approving my participation on this trip.
8. a. I represent that I participated in each of the activities reflected in the attached sponsor's agenda. *Signify statement is true by checking the box.*
b. If not, explain: _____

I certify that the information contained on this form is true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Traveler:  Date: 5/22/2024

I authorized this travel in advance. I have determined that all of the expenses listed on the attached *Sponsor Post-Travel Disclosure Form* were necessary and that the travel was in connection with the employee's official duties and would not create the appearance that the employee is using public office for private gain.

Name of Supervising Member: Chrissy Houlahan Date: 5/22/2024

Signature of Supervising Member: 

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

SPONSOR POST-TRAVEL DISCLOSURE FORM

Original Amendment

This form must be completed by an officer of any organization that served as the primary trip sponsor in providing travel expenses or reimbursement for travel expenses to House Members, officers, or employees under House Rule 25, clause 5. **A completed copy of the form must be provided to each House Member, officer, or employee who participated in the trip within 10 days of their return.** You must answer all questions, and check all boxes, on this form for your submission to comply with House Rules and the Committee's Travel Regulations. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in the denial of future requests to sponsor trips and/or subject the current traveler to disciplinary action or a requirement to repay the trip expenses.

NOTE: Willful or knowing misrepresentations on this form may be subject to criminal prosecution pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1001.

1. Sponsor(s) who paid or provided in-kind support for the trip: _____

2. Travel Destination(s): _____

3. Date of Departure: _____ Date of Return: _____

4. Name(s) of Traveler(s): _____

Note: You may list more than one traveler on a form only if **all** information is **identical** for each person listed.

5. **Actual amount** of expenses paid on behalf of, or reimbursed to, each individual named in Question 4:

	Total Transportation Expenses	Total Lodging Expenses	Total Meal Expenses	Total Other Expenses (dollar amount per item and description)
Traveler				
Accompanying Family Member				

6. All expenses connected to the trip were for actual costs incurred and not a *per diem* or lump sum payment. Signify statement is true by checking box.

I certify that the information contained in this form is true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: Lindsay Lewis Date: _____

Name: _____ Title: _____

Organization: _____

I am an officer of the above-named organization. Signify statement is true by checking box.

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Email: _____

Committee staff may contact the above-named individual if additional information is required.

If you have questions regarding your completion of this form, please contact the Committee on Ethics at 202-225-7103.

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

TRAVELER FORM

1. Name of Traveler: Harrison Jumper
2. Sponsor(s) who will be paying or providing in-kind support for the trip: The Third Way Foundation (Progressive Policy Institute is a project of Third Way Foundation)
3. City and State **OR** Foreign Country of Travel: London, England
4. a. Date of Departure: 5/8/2024 Date of Return: 5/13/2024
b. Yes No Will you be extending the trip at your personal expense?
If yes, list dates at personal expense: 5/12/2024 - 5/13/2024
5. a. Yes No Will you be accompanied by a family member at the sponsor's expense? **If yes:**
 - (1) Name of Accompanying Family Member: _____
 - (2) Relationship to Traveler: Spouse Child Other (specify): _____
 - (3) Yes No Accompanying Family Member is at least 18 years of age?
6. a. Yes No Did the trip sponsor answer "Yes" to Question 8(c) on the *Primary Trip Sponsor Form* (i.e., travel is sponsored by an entity that employs a registered federal lobbyist or a foreign agent)?
b. **If yes, and you are requesting lodging for two nights, explain why the second night is warranted:**

7. Yes No *Primary Trip Sponsor Form* is attached, including agenda, invitation, invitee list, and any other attachments and Additional Sponsor Forms.

NOTE: The agenda should show the traveler's individual schedule, including departure and arrival times and identify the specific events in which the traveler will be participating.

8. Explain why participation in the trip is connected to the traveler's individual official or representational duties. **Staff should include their job title and how the activities on the itinerary relate to their duties.**
~~As Rep. Chrissy Houlahan's Senior Legislative Assistant who manages her role as Co-Chair of the bipartisan Climate Solutions Caucus and advises her on energy and environmental policy issues, meeting with international policymakers and learning from energy and industry experts on this trip will allow me to gain a more in-depth knowledge of global environmental and energy policy so that I may better advise the Congresswoman on these issues. The trip will also allow me to identify opportunities for possible collaboration on key climate policy issues facing the U.S. and U.K. in line with the Congresswoman's interests.~~

9. **Yes No Is the traveler aware of any registered federal lobbyists or foreign agents involved in planning, organizing, requesting, or arranging the trip?**

10. For staff travelers, to be completed by your employing Member:

ADVANCED AUTHORIZATION OF EMPLOYEE TRAVEL

I hereby authorize the individual named above, an employee of the U.S. House of Representatives who works under my direct supervision, to accept expenses for the trip described in this request. I have determined that the above-described travel is in connection with my employee's official duties and that acceptance of these expenses will not create the appearance that the employee is using public office for private gain.

Signature of Employing Member: _____

Date: 4/8/2024

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

PRIMARY TRIP SPONSOR FORM

This form should be completed by private entities offering to provide travel or reimbursement for travel to House Members, officers, or employees under House Rule 25, clause 5. A completed copy of the form (and any attachments) should be provided to each invited House Member, officer, or employee, who will then forward it to the Committee together with a *Traveler Form* **at least 30 days before the start date of the trip**. The trip sponsor should *NOT* submit the form directly to the Committee. The Committee's website (ethics.house.gov) provides detailed instructions for filling out the form. The Committee will notify the House invitees directly of its decision and will not notify the trip sponsors.

NOTE: Willful or knowing misrepresentations on this form may be subject to criminal prosecution pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1001. Failure to comply with the Committee's Travel Regulations may also lead to the denial of permission to sponsor future trips. Signatures must comply with section 104(bb) of the Travel Regulations.

1. Sponsor who will be paying for the trip:

The Third Way Foundation (Progressive Policy Institute is a project of Third Way Foundation)

2. I represent that the trip will not be financed, in whole or in part, by a registered federal lobbyist or foreign agent. *Signify that the statement is true by checking box.*

3. **Check only one.** I represent that:

a. The primary trip sponsor has not accepted from any other source, funds intended directly or indirectly to finance any aspect of the trip; **OR**

b. The trip is arranged without regard to congressional participation and the primary trip sponsor has accepted funds only from entities that will receive a tangible benefit in exchange for those funds; **OR**

c. The primary trip sponsor has accepted funds, services, or in-kind assistance from other source(s) intended directly or indirectly to finance all or part of this trip and has enclosed disclosure forms from each of those entities.

If "c" is checked, list the names of the additional sponsors: _____

4. Provide names and titles of **ALL** House Members *and* employees you are inviting. **For each House invitee, provide an explanation of why the individual was invited** (include additional pages if necessary): Please see attached.

5. Yes No Is travel being offered to an accompanying family member of the House invitee(s)?

6. Date of Departure: May 8, 2024 Date of Return: May 12, 2024

7. a. City of departure: Washington, D.C.

b. Destination(s): London, England

c. City of return: Washington, D.C.

8. **Check only one.** I represent that

a. The sponsor of the trip is an institution of higher education within the meaning of section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965; **OR**

b. The sponsor of the trip does not retain or employ a registered federal lobbyist or foreign agent; **OR**

c. The sponsor employs or retains a registered federal lobbyist or foreign agent, but the trip is for attendance at a one-day event *and* lobbyist / foreign agent involvement in planning, organizing, requesting, or arranging the trip was *de minimis* under the Committee's travel regulations.

9. **Check only one of the following.**
- a. I checked 8(a) or (b) above; **OR**
 - b. I checked 8(c) above but am not offering any lodging; **OR**
 - c. I checked 8(c) above and am offering lodging and meals for one night; **OR**
 - d. I checked 8(c) above and am offering lodging and meals for two nights. If you checked this box, explain why the second night of lodging is warranted. _____
-

10. Attached is a detailed agenda of the activities House invitees will be participating in during the travel (i.e., an hourly description of planned activities for trip invitees). *Indicate agenda is attached by checking box.*

11. **Check only one of the following.**
- a. I represent that a registered federal lobbyist or foreign agent will not accompany House Members or employees on any segment of the trip. *Signify the statement is true by clicking the box; OR*
 - b. *Not Applicable.* Trip sponsor is a U.S. institution of higher education.
12. For **each** sponsor required to submit a sponsor form, describe the sponsor’s interest in the subject matter of the trip **and** its role in organizing and/or conducting the trip:
 PPI has been conducting policy work and facilitating transatlantic dialogues between U.S. policymakers and international partners since 1989. The trip will focus on the global energy transition and related policy issues surrounding generation, infrastructure, trade, national security, and international relations.
-

13. **Answer parts a and b. Answer part c if necessary:**
- a. Mode of travel: Air Rail Bus Car Other (specify: _____)
 - b. Class of travel: Coach Business First Charter Other (specify: _____)
 - c. If travel will be first class, or by chartered or private aircraft, explain why such travel is warranted:

-

14. I represent that the expenditures related to local area travel during the trip will be unrelated to personal or recreational activities of the invitee(s). *Signify that the statement is true by checking box.*

15. **Check only one.** I represent that either:
- a. The trip involves an event that is arranged or organized *without regard* to congressional participation and that meals provided to congressional participants are similar to those provided to or purchased by other event attendees; **OR**
 - b. The trip involves events that are arranged specifically *with regard* to congressional participation. If “b” is checked:
 - 1) Detail the cost *per day* of meals (approximate cost may be provided): _____
Average of \$150 per day
 - 2) Provide the reason for selecting the location of the event or trip: _____
London is the seat of the U.K. government and capital city.
-

16. Name, nightly cost, and reasons for selecting each hotel or other lodging facility:
- Hotel Name: Wellington Hotel by Blue Orchid City: London Cost Per Night: \$236
 Reason(s) for Selecting: centrally located to meetings.
- Hotel Name: _____ City: _____ Cost Per Night: _____
 Reason(s) for Selecting: _____
- Hotel Name: _____ City: _____ Cost Per Night: _____
 Reason(s) for Selecting: _____

17. I represent that all expenses connected to the trip will be for actual costs incurred and not a per diem or lump sum payment. *Signify that the statement is true by checking the box.*

18. **Total Expenses for each Participant:**

<input type="checkbox"/> Actual Amounts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good Faith Estimates	Total Transportation Expenses per Participant	Total Lodging Expenses per Participant	Total Meal Expenses per Participant
For each Member, Officer, or Employee	\$900	\$850	\$400
For each Accompanying Family Member			

	Other Expenses (dollar amount per item)	Identify Specific Nature of "Other" Expenses (e.g., taxi, parking, registration fee, etc.)
For each Member, Officer, or Employee		
For each Accompanying Family Member		

19. **Check only one:**

- a. I certify that I am an officer of the organization listed below; **OR**
- b. *Not Applicable.* Trip sponsor is an individual or a U.S. institution of higher education.

20. **I certify by my signature that**

- a. **I read and understand the Committee's Travel Regulations;**
- b. **I am not a registered federal lobbyist or registered foreign agent; and**
- c. **The information on this form is true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge.**

Signature:  Date: 04/04/2024
 Name: Lindsay Lewis Title: Executive Director
 Organization: The Third Way Foundation
 Address: 1919 M Street NW, Ste 300, Washington, DC 20036
 Email: llewis@ppionline.org Telephone: (202)-617-4042

If there are questions regarding this form, please contact the Committee on Ethics at 202-225-7103 or travel.requests@mail.house.gov.

London Energy StaffDel Schedule
Wednesday, May 8, 2024 – Sunday, May 12, 2024

****All times local****

Wednesday, May 8

6:30 PM - 6:45 AM+1 **United (UA 918): IAD to LHR**

Thursday, May 9

6:45 AM Flight lands at LHR

7:00 AM *Transportation to hotel (anticipate at least 1 hour)*
Heathrow Express to Paddington Station, Cab to Hotel

8:00 - 10:00 AM *Check into hotel and drop bags off –*
Wellington Hotel by Blue Orchid
71 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PA, United Kingdom

10:30 AM - 12:00 PM **Meeting with Office of MP Ed Milliband**
Location: 20 Rushworth St, London SE1 0SS, United Kingdom

Staff will meet with office of Labour's Shadow Secretary of State for Climate Change and Net Zero, MP Ed Miliband, to discuss center-left climate politics and the UK's energy transition.

12:30 - 2:00 PM **Lunch Briefing on Climate Mitigation and Global Energy Security with UK energy experts**
Location: Cheniere London Offices. 3rd, Zig Zag, 70 Victoria St, London SW1E 6SQ

Staff will meet with industry and energy experts to discuss transatlantic energy security and climate mitigation.

2:00 - 3:00 PM **Trading Desk Tour and Market Discussion**
Location: Cheniere London Offices. 3rd, Zig Zag, 70 Victoria St, London SW1E 6SQ

Tour of the trading floor at Cheniere's offices will include a presentation on current market news, dynamics, and evolving responses to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

3:30 - 4:30 PM **Briefing on EU Energy and Climate Policy with EU Director-General of Energy Ditte Juul-Jorgensen.**
Location: 71 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PA, United Kingdom

Meeting with Director-General Ditte Juul-Jorgensen of the European Commission to discuss EU policy on energy security and Russia, climate and trade policy, and the European reception to the Inflation Reduction Act.

5:00 - 7:30 PM

Reception with Labour MPs, Staff, U.K. Business Officials

Location: Kentish Town Brewery, 55-58 Wilkin Street mews
Kentish Town, NW5 3NN

Reception with top Labour MP, prospective Candidates, staffers and business officials to discuss policy that supports domestic and international business

8:00 - 10:30 PM

Dinner: Conversation with John Kemp and Christabel Cooper

Location: Santini: 29 Ebury St, London SW1W 0NT, United Kingdom

Dinner discussion on the energy transition in British and global contexts. John Kemp is the energy transition reporter at Reuters and author of the Best in Energy newsletter. Christabel Cooper is a public opinion expert and data analyst for Labour Together, a center-left think tank based in London.

Friday, May 10

8:00 AM

Breakfast: Hotel

Location: Wellington Hotel, 71 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PA, U.K.

9:00 - 11:00 AM

Houses of Parliament Tour with MP Ian Lidell-Granger

Location: Palace of Westminster, London SW1A 0AA, United Kingdom

12:00 - 2:00 PM

Lunch Briefing on Innovation and the Electric Grid with Paul Domjan of Enoda

Location: Wellington Hotel, 71 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PA, U.K.

Discussion on grid reliability and resilience from Paul Domjan, CEO of Enoda, and presentation of the company's innovative distribution grid technology.

2:30 - 4:30 PM

Critical Minerals Roundtable with Benchmark Mineral Intelligence

Location: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence offices, 3 Coldbath Square
London EC1R 5HL

Roundtable discussion with Benchmark Mineral Intelligence COO Andrew Miller on critical minerals, global battery supply chains, and mineral-related policy efforts in the UK, US, and Europe.

5:00 - 7:00 PM

Reception with Progressive Britain and London Chapter of New Liberals

Location: Duke of Wellington, 12 Toynbee St, London E1 7NE, UK

Reception with staffers and researchers from Progressive Britain, Labour MPs, and the London Chapter of the Center for New Liberalism.

7:00 - 9:30 PM

Dinner Discussion led by Claire Ainsley, Director of PPI's Project on Center-Left Renewal

Location: Bellamy's. 18 Bruton Pl, London W1J 6LY, UK

Dinner discussion with Claire Ainsley on policies to support working class constituents in both the U.K. and the U.S.

Saturday, May 10

8:00 AM

Breakfast: Hotel

Location: Wellington Hotel, 71 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PA, U.K.

9:30 AM - 5:00 PM

2024 Progressive Britain Conference

Location: 133 Houndsditch, London, EC3A 7DB

[Link to conference page](#)

Note: Agenda to come

10:00 - 10:45 am: Keynote Address from Labour Party Leadership

11:00 - 11:50 am: Participants can choose from several small group policy discussions including: Economic growth, Energy and Net Zero, Crime, and Opportunity and Class

12:00 - 12:45 pm: Participants can choose between larger policy panels around Crime or Health care

12:45 pm - 1:30 pm: Lunch and networking Break

1:30 - 2:15 pm: Participants can choose from several small group policy discussions including: How does the Labour government tackle crime against women, Housing Priorities, Mental Health Crisis, and Workforce Development.

2:25 - 3:10 pm: Participants can choose from several small group policy discussions including: Municipal green growth, Change to Cultural Industrial Strategys, Cracking down on Fraud, Delivering high quality health care.

3:10 - 3:30 pm: Networking break

3:30 - 4:14 pm: Participants can choose from several small group policy discussions including: A.I. Growth, Saving the NHS, Protecting U.K. natural environment, and providing support for families and young children.

4:25 - 5:10 pm: Participants can choose between larger policy panels with Rachel Reeves MP, Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the State of the British Economy or Bidenomics and the Green New Deal

7:00 - 9:00 PM

Closing Dinner with Team PPI

Location: Dishoom Covent Garden, 12 Upper St. Martin's Lane, London

Closing discussion with PPI team on takeaways from the trips and lessons learned.

Sunday, May 11

12:15 - 3:20 PM

United (UA 919): LHR to IAD

U.S. House Staff Invites
StaffDel to London, May 8-12, 2024

Kurtis Miller

Legislative Assistant
U.S. Senator John Fetterman

Harrison Jumper

Senior Legislative Assistant
U.S. Representative Chrissy Houlahan

Will Pisano

Legislative Director
U.S. Representative Ann Kuster

Joe Valente

Legislative Assistant
U.S. Representative Jake Auchincloss

Mike Burnside

Senior Policy Advisor
U.S. Representative Marc Veasey

Alex Rajakovich

Legislative Assistant
U.S. Representative Chris Deluzio

Virginia Hayes

Senior Legislative Assistant
U.S. Senator Tammy Duckworth

Perna Bhat

Legislative Assistant
U.S. Senator Cory Booker

Chris Avila

Legislative Aide
U.S. Senator Chris Coons

Sydney Beasley

Senior Policy Advisor
U.S. Senator Ron Wyden

Michael Guest, Mississippi
Chairman
Susan Wild, Pennsylvania
Ranking Member

David P. Joyce, Ohio
John H. Rutherford, Florida
Andrew R. Garbarino, New York
Michelle Fischbach, Minnesota

Veronica Escobar, Texas
Mark DeSaulnier, California
Deborah K. Ross, North Carolina
Glenn F. Ivey, Maryland



ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

U.S. House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

Thomas A. Rust
Staff Director and Chief Counsel

Keelie Broom
Counsel to the Chairman

David Arrojo
Counsel to the Ranking Member

1015 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-6328
Telephone: (202) 225-7103
Facsimile: (202) 225-7392

May 7, 2024

Mr. Harrison Jumper
Office of the Honorable Chrissy Houlahan
1727 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Jumper:

Pursuant to House Rule 25, clause 5(d)(2), the Committee on Ethics hereby approves your proposed trip to United Kingdom,¹ scheduled for May 8 to 13, 2024, sponsored by the Third Way Foundation. We note that this trip includes one day at your personal expense.

You must complete an Employee Post-Travel Disclosure Form (which your employing Member must also sign) and file it, together with a Sponsor Post-Travel Disclosure Form completed by the trip sponsor, with the Clerk of the House within 15 days after your return from travel. As part of that filing, you are also required to attach a copy of this letter and both the Traveler and Primary Trip Sponsor Forms (including attachments) you previously submitted to the Committee in seeking pre-approval for this trip. If you are required to file an annual Financial Disclosure Statement, you must also report all travel expenses totaling more than \$480 from a single source on the "Travel" schedule of your annual Financial Disclosure Statement covering this calendar year. Finally, Travel Regulation § 404(d) also requires you to keep a copy of all request forms and supporting information provided to the Committee for three subsequent Congresses from the date of travel.

Because the trip may involve meetings with foreign government representatives, we note that House employees may accept, under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act (FGDA), gifts "of minimal value [currently \$480] tendered as a souvenir or mark of courtesy" by a foreign government. Any tangible gifts valued in excess of minimal value received from a foreign government must, within 60 days of acceptance, be disclosed on a Form for Disclosing Gifts from Foreign Governments and either turned over to the Clerk of the House, or, with the written approval of the Committee, retained for official use.

¹ Please be aware that the Committee's review of the proposed trip does not extend to either the security situation in the destination country or security related to foreign travel in general. We recommend you contact the Office of House Security (OHS) for a safety and security briefing prior to your departure. OHS may be reached at (202) 226-2044 or ohsstaff@mail.house.gov. House travelers should also register for the U.S. State Department's Smart Traveler Enrollment Program at <https://step.state.gov>.

If you have any further questions, please contact the Committee's Office of Advice and Education at extension 5-7103.

Sincerely,



Michael Guest
Chairman



Susan Wild
Ranking Member

MG/SW:mc



Charlie Chamness | Deputy Chief of Staff, Rep Mike Quigley IL-05

Charlie serves as Deputy Chief of Staff to Congressman Mike Quigley (D-IL). In this role, Charlie handles Congressman Quigley's work as ranking member of the Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Subcommittee. He also handles economic policy for Rep. Quigley, including tax, trade, financial services, and small business policy. Before joining Congressman Quigley's office, Charlie worked for Congresswoman Kendra Horn (D-OK) and Senator Joe Donnelly (D-IN). Charlie is originally from Indiana and holds a bachelor's degree from Indiana University and MBA from George Mason University.



Melanee Farrah | Chief of Staff, Rep. Nikema Williams GA-05

Raised in Queens, NY, Melanee Farrah was well versed in politics by the time she graduated from the George Washington University with a Master of Public Policy. Fresh from graduate school she became Chief of Staff for Atlanta City Councilman H. Lamar Willis of Post-3 At-Large. Farrah's wealth of talent in community outreach, education policy and organizational management come from her past experience leading work for the HHS Office of Head Start and the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service. Prior to her current role as Chief of Staff for Congresswoman Nikema Williams (GA-05), she served as the Senior Director of Talent and Human Resources for the Excellence Community Schools network of schools serving New York and Connecticut. Farrah also holds a Master of Science in Educational Leadership from the Broad Residency, and a BA in Government and Politics from the University of Maryland, College Park.



Chandra Harris | State Director, Sen. Jon Ossoff GA

In her role as State Director, Chandra Harris leads Senator Jon Ossoff's State Office, overseeing staff, operations, constituent services, and outreach across the state of Georgia. Harris previously served for more than a decade as District Director for Georgia's Thirteenth Congressional District. In Congressman David Scott's office, Chandra rose from constituent services representative to press secretary and went on to lead the Congressman's Georgia offices as District Director for more than 10 years. A native of Mobile, Alabama, Chandra earned her BA in Public Policy from Duke University and Juris Doctorate from the Georgia State University College of Law. She is a member of Ebenezer Baptist Church, the State Bar of Georgia and Leadership Georgia. Chandra lives in Atlanta with her husband and daughter.

**Rick Jakious | Chief of Staff, Rep. Seth Moulton MA-06**

Rick Jakious is Chief of Staff and Senior Advisor to Representative Seth Moulton and the former CEO of the Massachusetts Nonprofit Network, an advocacy group representing the interests of the nonprofit sector in Massachusetts. Rick has served in several roles with City Year, a national nonprofit focused on student and school success, including Deputy Director of its flagship site in Boston and National Corporate Sponsorship Director. In 2014, Rick was nominated to the board of the Massachusetts Health Connector by Governor Deval Patrick, in order to help execute a turnaround of the failed health exchange and protect health insurance for tens of thousands of Massachusetts residents. Rick serves on the boards Beyond Walls, Harborlight Homes and the North Shore Community Action Program and is a longtime volunteer with the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Scouts BSA. He is a proud AmeriCorps national service alumnus.

**Macey Matthews | Chief of Staff, Rep. Brittany Pettersen CO-07**

Macey Matthews is the Chief of Staff to Congresswoman Brittany Pettersen (CO-07) where she directs the Congresswoman's legislative and political strategy and oversees teams in Colorado and Washington, DC. Macey has over a decade of experience working for moderate Democrats both on campaigns and on Capitol Hill. She previously served as the Chief of Staff for Congressman Jason Crow and former Congressman Anthony Brindisi. In 2018, she helped lead the team that elected an Arizona Democrat to the United States Senate for the first time in 30 years.

**Louise O'Rourke | Chief of Staff, Rep. Kim Schrier WA-08**

Louise O'Rourke has worked with Congresswoman Schrier for over four years, first as her District Director in Washington State, and currently as her Chief of Staff. Prior to that she worked for US Senator Maria Cantwell, and before that Louise worked in the Washington State Legislature. The first five years of her career was in the tech sector working in program management. Louise was originally born in Ireland, but moved to Washington State as a child and lived there until relocating to DC.

**Casey O'Shea | Chief of Staff, Rep. Brad Schneider IL-10**

Casey O'Shea is Chief of Staff to Congressman Brad Schneider, a member of the House Ways and Means and Foreign Affairs Committees, Vice Chairman of the New Dem Coalition and Co-Chair of the DCCC Frontline Program. He has worked for six Members of congress in senior roles, including two election cycles at the DCCC as the National Field Director (2008) and Senior Advisor (2018).



Aaron Schmidt | Chief of Staff, Rep. Suzan DelBene WA-01

Aaron serves as Chief of Staff to Rep. Suzan DelBene from Washington state's 1st District, which includes Seattle's Eastside suburbs. Rep. DelBene is the Chairwoman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, the campaign arm for House Democrats. She is also a member of the Ways and Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over Social Security, Medicare, tax, and trade policy. Rep. DelBene was appointed to the U.S.-British Parliamentarian Group. Aaron started working for Rep. DelBene in 2012 and previously served as Policy Director in Rep. Chris Van Hollen's Assistant to the Speaker's Office. He has worked on Capitol Hill for 23 years in various roles. Aaron is a native of San Antonio, Texas and graduate of the University of Texas at Austin.



Jeremy Tittle | Chief of Staff, Rep. Salud Carbajal CA-24

Jeremy Tittle has served as Chief of Staff to Congressman Salud Carbajal (CA-24) since 2017. In this role Jeremy manages the Congressman's offices and supports him in his service as Vice-Chair of the New Democrat Coalition and membership on the House Transportation and Infrastructure, Armed Services, and Agriculture Committees. Jeremy was born and raised in Lancaster, CA and earned a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science from the University of California, Santa Barbara. He previously worked for former Congresswoman Lois Capps and managed political campaigns at the local and federal levels. In addition to managing Carbajal's initial campaign for Santa Barbara County Supervisor, Jeremy served as Chief of Staff in Carbajal's County Supervisorial office for 12 years before transitioning to his current role.



Yusuf Nekzad | Legislative Director for Rep. Nikki Budzinski

Yusuf Nekzad currently serves as Legislative Director for Congresswoman Nikki Budzinski (IL-13), handling energy, infrastructure, and labor issues. Prior to his time with the Congresswoman, he led Legislative Affairs for the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Infrastructure, with a particular focus on the implementation of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act. Before that, he served as Senior Policy Advisor to former Rep. Cheri Bustos (IL-17). He holds a B.S. in Molecular and Cellular Biology from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and a M.P.H. in Health Policy from the George Washington University. He was raised in Carterville, IL, and resides in Washington, D.C.



Joe Valente | Legislative Assistant for Rep. Jake Auchincloss

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Harrison Jumper | Senior Legislative Assistant to Rep. Chrissy Houlahan

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Will Pisano | Legislative Director for Rep. Annie Kuster

Will Pisano is the Legislative Director for Congresswoman Annie Kuster (NH-02). He is responsible for guiding the Congresswoman's legislative team and ensuring it achieves her priorities. In addition to managing her legislative staff, Will is the lead staffer for Rep. Kuster's work on the Energy Subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. He also advises Rep. Kuster on issues related to financial services, tax policy, and foreign affairs. Will is a graduate of Connecticut College and is pursuing his Juris Doctorate at the Georgetown University Law Center.



Mike Burnside | Senior Policy Advisor to Rep. Marc Veasey

Mike is a Senior Policy Advisor for Congressman Marc Veasey, focusing on energy, environment, labor, and tax matters. He's adept at collaborative work and has experience with Elevate Government Affairs, managing clients in transportation, technology, energy, and the environment. Previously, he spent time at the American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers handling regulatory issues in the oil and gas industry. Mike began his career running a hydraulic fracturing crew for Halliburton. He holds a Master's in Public Policy from George Mason University and a Bachelor of Arts from Carnegie Mellon University.



Alex Rajakovich | Legislative Assistant for Rep. Chris Deluzio

Alex is currently the Legislative Assistant for Congressman Chris Deluzio handling issues that include energy and environment, health, manufacturing, trade, labor, appropriations, and the House Veterans Affairs Committee. Before joining Rep. Deluzio's team in February of 2023, Alex worked for Rep. Mike Doyle starting in 2021. He's from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, though that may have been obvious given the offices he's worked in! Alex looks forward to this staff trip to gain a more global perspective on climate and environmental policy and to make connections to work with on these issues in the future.



Prerna Bhat | Climate and Environment Legislative Assistant to Sen. Cory Booker

Prerna Bhat is an Austin, Texas native who, as an evolutionary biologist and wildlife conservationist by training, entered the political world to help elect and support leaders who actually believe in climate change and the need for equitable environmental justice solutions. She currently serves as the Climate and Environment Legislative Assistant for Senator Cory Booker. Prior to her current role, Prerna spent two years as the Climate, Energy, and Environmental Policy Legislative Aide for Senator Elizabeth Warren. She previously served as Deputy AAPI Coalitions Director for the Democratic Party of Georgia's Coordinated Campaign for the Senate Runoff elections and as AAPI Constituency Organizer for the Texas Democratic Party / Biden Coordinated Campaign in Texas, working to build coalitions with local and national stakeholders and increase political engagement of underrepresented communities.



Chris Avila | Legislative Aide for Sen. Chris Coons

Chris Avila is Senator Coons' lead staffer for energy, climate, environment, agriculture, and science policy. Chris grew up in Wilmington, Delaware and has been with the Senator since 2020. He leads the Senator's work on the U.S. Foundation for International Conservation Act (with Senator Graham), the PROVE IT Act (climate & trade, with Senator Cramer), the Concrete and Asphalt Innovation Act (with Senator Tillis), the Healthy Poultry Assistance and Indemnification Act (with Senators Wicker and Boozman), and the National Coordination on Adaptation and Resilience for Security Act (with Senator Murkowski). Previously, Chris worked on the 2020 Biden campaign, studied chemistry and political economy at Williams College, and was awarded the Harry S. Truman Scholarship.



Tim Blute | Director, NGA Center for Best Practices

Timothy Blute serves as director for the Center For Best Practices, where he leads a team of policy experts who identify, research and disseminate best practices in state public policy. Previously, he served as program director for the NGA Center for Best Practices' Homeland Security & Public Safety Division. Blute focused on cybersecurity, public safety communications and information sharing. Prior to joining NGA, Blute served at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where he worked on matters related to surveillance policy, national security law and counterterrorism.



Courtney English | Chief Policy Officer and Senior Advisory to the Mayor, Atlanta Mayor's Office

Courtney English is the Senior Advisor to Atlanta Mayor, Andre Dickens, and Chief Policy Officer for the city of Atlanta. His policy portfolio includes some of Atlanta's most pressing challenges, including affordable housing, economic development, youth engagement, neighborhood revitalization, and closing Atlanta's long-standing equity gaps. Courtney was the youngest Chairman in the history of the Atlanta Board of Education and currently serves on the boards of the Westside Future Fund, Star-C, Greenlight Fund, and the Fort MacPherson Redevelopment Authority. An Atlanta native, English is a former classroom teacher who earned his BA degree in political science from Morehouse College and a MA degree from Columbia University.



Tamara Hiler | Special Advisor to the Governor for ECE & K-12 Education, Gov. Jared Polis

Tamara (Tammi) Hiler has served as the Special Advisor for Early Childhood and Education policy for Colorado Governor Jared Polis since 2022. In this role, she provides strategic policy, legislative analysis and recommendations, press guidance, and general policy support for the Governor's agenda for K-12 and early childhood education, and has worked on the rollout of Universal Preschool in Colorado and serves as the state director of the federal Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) dollars dedicated to accelerating COVID-19 education recovery in the state. Prior to this role, Tammi worked as the Director of Education at Third Way, a think tank in Washington, DC, and was also a seventh grade science teacher in Los Angeles.



Paul Kihn | Deputy Mayor for Education, Washington DC Mayor's Office

Paul Kihn serves as the District of Columbia's Deputy Mayor for Education, overseeing on behalf the Mayor the city's public education and workforce training systems. Deputy Mayor Kihn previously served as the Deputy Superintendent of the School District of Philadelphia including oversight of innovation schools and charter authorizing; and as a partner and leader of the U.S. K12 Education Practice for the global consulting firm McKinsey & Company. Earlier in his career Kihn also spent a decade as a classroom teacher and community youth worker in South Africa, Ireland and New York City.



Tiffany Raspberry | Senior Advisory to the Mayor, New York City Mayor's Office

Tiffany Raspberry is a highly accomplished award-winning government affairs and communications professional with 20+ years of experience. She has a proven track record as a skilled political strategist, legislative advocate, and problem-solver. Tiffany Raspberry currently serves as Senior Advisor to the Mayor and Director of Intergovernmental Affairs for NYC Mayor Eric Adams where she manages local, state, federal and external affairs for the Adams Administration.



Austin Reid | State-Federal Affairs Advisor, NCSL

Austin Reid is a Federal Affairs Advisor for the National Conference of State Legislatures where he covers federal education policy and represents NCSL's education interests before Congress and the Administration. Prior to joining NCSL, Austin was a Senior Policy Advisor at the National Institute for Excellence in Teaching (NIET) and served as a legislative fellow for U.S. Senator Chris Coons. He began his career as a high school teacher and has an Ed.M. in Education Policy from the Harvard Graduate School of Education.



ppi radically
pragmatic

**CONGRESSIONAL
STAFF DELEGATION**

LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

May 2024



Welcome to PPI's 2024 Trip to London, UK

To our Congressional Staff Delegation,

Thank you for joining PPI's Spring 2024 trip to London.

Since 1989, PPI has been a catalyst for policy innovation and political reform. Our mission is to create radically pragmatic ideas for moving America beyond ideological and partisan deadlock.

We are pleased to welcome you to our group of high-level energy and climate policy experts from the House and Senate. Our group will have its own programming and there will be several opportunities to connect with staff from two other PPI-hosted groups traveling with us, Chiefs of Staff and education policy staff.

PPI believes that transatlantic conversations are critical to good policymaking in the United States and in other countries. We hope to learn from the challenges facing the deployment of green technologies in the U.K. and share our experiences from the progress we've achieved and remaining challenges we face in the U.S.

This will be a brief but busy visit to London. We have back-to-back meetings and conversations planned with high-level policymakers and practitioners working to advance climate goals and supply energy to the world. We will explore infrastructure technologies and challenges to delivering green electricity in the UK, visit American companies that operate in the global economy to deliver goods and power to the world, and discuss the global supply chain for critical minerals and the challenges facing consumers and producers.

Our last day in London will be at the 2024 Progressive Britain Conference where we will engage with Members of Parliament and other experts on a variety of issues, including energy, housing, employment, and important social issues.

PPI is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization with a mission of providing educational programming on current policy issues. This trip is planned in compliance with House and Senate ethics rules.

Sincerely,

Neel Brown
PPI, Managing Director

Elan Sykes
PPI, Director of Energy and Climate Policy

BEFORE YOU GO

- Make sure you have your photo ID and plane ticket. Photo IDs may be required for some meetings and events during the trip as well.
- Give yourself ample time to get to Dulles International Airport prior to departure.
- PPI has provided travel accommodations, lodging, and meal arrangements for your trip. Any additional spending outside of the trip's programming must be on your own.

THINGS TO BRING

- Photo ID
- Notebooks, tablets, etc. for note taking during meetings
- Each passenger may bring two personal items, 25 lbs. (12 kg) and 14 x 11 x 7 inches each, and two carry-on items, 50 lbs. (23 kg) and 28 x 22 x 14 inches each, onboard.
- Make sure to pack any medications you may need, comfortable shoes for walking, comfortable clothes, and any other necessities.

DRESS CODE/ATTIRE:

- Women's business: Dress, skirt or slacks, button-down or blouse, blazer, heels, loafers, or flats.
- Women's business casual: Skirt or slacks, button-down or blouse, trousers, khakis, blazer, sweaters, loafers, or flats.
- Men's business: Button-down, suit jacket, suit pants, tie, dress shoes, or boots.
- Men's business casual: Button-down, sweater, suit jacket, dress shoes, or boots.

NOTE: These are simply recommendations for packing and preparing for the trip. Down time is your personal clothing choice. Pack accordingly.

LONDON WEATHER

Thursday: Partly Cloudy. High 65F, low of 50F. Winds WNW at 11 mph.

Friday: Partly Cloudy. High 64F, low of 49F. Winds WNW at 11 mph.

Saturday: Partly Cloudy. High 65F, low of 49F. Winds WNW at 11 mph.

Sunday: Partly Cloudy. High 61F, low of 49F. Winds WNW at 12 mph.

We recommend checking the weather immediately prior to the trip and to consider packing an umbrella or rain jacket if necessary.

TRANSPORTATION

Flights:

Outbound:

United (UA 918): Washington Dulles (IAD) to London Heathrow (LHR): Departs Wednesday, May 8 at 6:30 PM ET, Arrives Thursday, May 9 at 6:45 AM BST

Return:

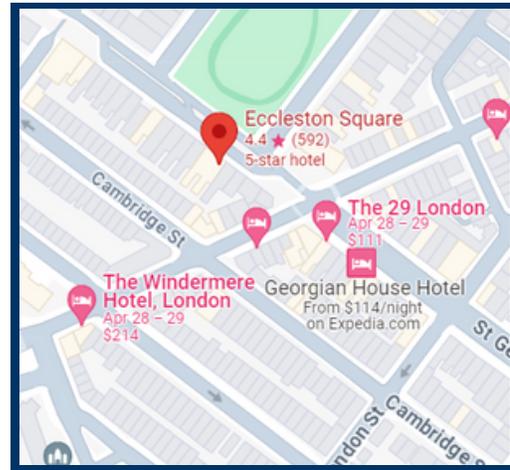
United (UA 919): London Heathrow (LHR) to Washington Dulles (IAD): Departs Sunday, May 12 at 12:15 AM BST, Arrives at 3:20 PM ET

Subway / Rideshare:

Between meetings, PPI will facilitate group travel either by subway, chartered bus, taxi, or rideshare.

LODGING

Eccleston Square Hotel, 37 Eccleston Square, Pimlico, London SW1V 1PB, United Kingdom



PPI STAFF CONTACTS

Max Sherrill
Communications Associate

msherrill@ppionline.org
704-608-0106

Neel Brown
Managing Director

nbrown@ppionline.org
703-403-5289

Elan Sykes
Director of Energy and Climate Policy

esykes@ppionline.org
770-977-6512

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

In the event of a life-threatening medical emergency or other emergency situation, call 999

U.S. House and Senate Resources

House First Call
+1 (202) 225-8000

House First Call
+1 (202) 225-8000

PPI Staff has medical kits for non-emergency situations, including Band-Aids, ice-packs, and more. Contact a PPI staff member at any time of day or night for assistance.



Will Marshall | President

Will Marshall is president and founder of the Progressive Policy Institute (PPI), a catalyst for political change and policy innovation with offices in Washington, D.C., Brussels and the United Kingdom. A veteran policy entrepreneur, Marshall in 1985 helped to found the Democratic Leadership Council, serving as its first policy director. He is an honorary Vice-President of Policy Network, an international think tank launched by Tony Blair to promote progressive policy ideas throughout the democratic world. Marshall has served on the boards of the National Endowment for Democracy and the Washington, D.C. Public Charter School Board.



Lindsay Mark Lewis | Executive Director

Lindsay Mark Lewis has been the Executive Director and Board Member of the Progressive Policy Institute (PPI) since 2010. Besides his involvement in all PPI projects, he focuses on building policy dialogues with Mayors, Governors, House and Senate Members, the Administration and expanding the PPI reach into International policy and idea connections. He spends significant time in Europe engaging stakeholders in Brussels and individual Member States' policy leaders. He has led PPI efforts into Australia, Japan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Argentina and other key high growth and innovative regions of the globe.



Claire Ainsley | Director of the Project on Center-Left Renewal

Claire Ainsley is the Director of the Project on Center-Left Renewal at the Progressive Policy Institute. Prior to joining PPI, Claire was the Executive Director of Policy to Keir Starmer, Leader of the Opposition and U.K. Labour Party. Claire also served as the Executive Director of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, where she led JRF's work on the social and political attitudes of people with low incomes. She is the author of "The New Working Class: How to Win Hearts, Minds and Votes," which was published in May 2018.



Michael Quigley | Director, European Office

Michael Quigley is the Director of PPI's European Office based in Brussels. He joined PPI in fall 2016 to further strengthen PPI's footprint in Europe and build on the growing engagement with policymakers and stakeholders in Europe. Prior to joining PPI, Mr. Quigley spent more than 10 years working in public affairs advising companies in their dealings with the European Union across several sectors including financial services and technology as well as on trade and competition.



Neel Brown | Managing Director

Neel Brown is a Managing Director of the The Progressive Policy Institute (PPI) in Washington, DC. Neel engages stakeholders and decision makers to facilitate policy discussions on federal, state, and local issues. Before joining PPI, Neel was the President of Legis Media, an advocacy communications firm that he founded in 2004. He has extensive experience in advocacy advertising, grassroots organization, and coalition building. He spent over seven years working on Capitol Hill and political campaigns.



Elan Sykes | Director of Climate and Energy Policy

Elan Sykes is the Director of Energy and Climate Policy at PPI. Elan works on energy deployment, innovation, and decarbonization. Prior to joining PPI, Elan served as a researcher at the Climate Leadership Council where he focused on carbon pricing, global climate policy, and the intersection of climate and trade policies. Before that, Elan served as an intern at the Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel. Elan received an AB cum laude from Princeton University's School of Public and International Affairs in 2018, where he wrote a thesis examining Eastern Mediterranean energy and security politics.



Max Sherrill | Communications Associate

Max Sherrill is a Communications Associate at the Progressive Policy Institute. Previously, Max worked on the press team in Congressman Eric Swalwell's office, and prior to that he interned for a DC-based strategic communications firm. Max was raised in Charlotte, North Carolina and graduated from UNC Chapel Hill in 2022, where he earned a B.A. in Political Science and History.



Ben Ritz | Vice President of Policy Development & Director of the Center for Funding America's Future

Ben Ritz is the VP of Policy Development and the Director of PPI's Center for Funding America's Future, which develops policy proposals to strengthen public investments in the foundation of our economy, modernize health and retirement programs to reflect an aging society, and transform our tax code to reward work over wealth. Ben's expert analysis has been published in the Washington Post, the NYT, the WSJ, Forbes, and other national news outlets.



Stuart Malec | National Political Director

Stuart Malec is the National Political Director for PPI. Before joining PPI, Stuart directed the press operations for two members of the U.S. House of Representatives, serving as a senior aide to lawmakers sitting on the Energy and Commerce, Veterans Affairs, Homeland Security, and Armed Services Committees. Prior to his work in political communications, Stuart led outreach programs for a Congressional district office and worked on state and local political campaigns in New England.



Justin Littleford | Political Outreach Coordinator

Justin Littleford is the Political Outreach Coordinator for the Progressive Policy Institute (PPI). Before coming to PPI, Justin worked as an organizer on campaigns, first for the Elizabeth Warren 2020 presidential campaign and then for the 2022 Colorado Democratic Coordinated Campaign. He currently serves as a Firing Platoon Leader in a HIMARS Battery in the Colorado Army National Guard alongside his work at PPI.



Tommy Kaelin | Director of Public Affairs

Tommy is the Director of Public Affairs for the Progressive Policy Institute. In the past, Tommy has worked on Capitol Hill with Members of Congress and the House Judiciary Committee where he supported digital communication efforts, among other things. Tommy is a Washington D.C.-area native with New York roots, and a proud graduate of the University at Albany, SUNY.



Alyssa Brown-Ruiz | Editorial and Events Director

Alyssa Brown-Ruiz is the Editorial and Events Director for Progressive Policy Institute (PPI). Before joining PPI, she worked in various roles at the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, most recently as the opinion editor and a page designer. While at the Post-Gazette, she also worked on the night copy desk as a copy editor and page designer, and was a member of the staff who earned a Pulitzer Prize for Breaking News Reporting for the coverage of the massacre at Pittsburgh's Tree of Life synagogue. Alyssa is a Pittsburgh native and is an alumna of Wagner College in Staten Island, N.Y., where she studied Spanish, English, and journalism.



Sarah Paden | Vice President and Chief Political Director

Sarah Paden is Vice President and Chief Political Director at PPI. She comes to this position with more than a decade of experience in local, state, and federal campaigns and government relations. Most recently Sarah served as head of the New York State Federal Affairs office in the Hall of States, during which time she led New York's federal pandemic response, the state's 2020 census effort and former Governor Andrew Cuomo's chairship at the National Governors Association. She also served as Political Director and Senior Advisor on Cuomo 2018 and is a 2016 Hillary for America alum.



Tressa Pankovits | Co-Director of Reinventing America's Schools

Tressa Pankovits is the Co-Director of Reinventing America's Schools, which researches innovations needed to create a 21st century model for public education that is geared to the knowledge economy. A lawyer with more than 10 years of experience in domestic and international education policy, management, and operations, Tressa is a national thought leader and passionate advocate for autonomous school models that increase educational equity. Her research, advocacy, and news articles regularly appear in the Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, The Hill, Real Clear Education, The 74Million, and other publications. She has published numerous white papers and model legislation. Prior to joining RAS, Tressa was Chief of Staff of AVID, a national nonprofit that provides professional development to teachers in 7,500 schools across the U.S.



Curtis Valentine | Co-Director of Reinventing America's Schools

Curtis Valentine is Co-Director of the Progressive Policy Institute's Reinventing America's Schools Project. Curtis comes to this position with over 20 years of experience in local, state, federal, and international education policy. Prior to joining the Progressive Policy Institute, Curtis was an International Affairs Fellow with the Council on Foreign Relations. As a fellow, Curtis promoted American economic competitiveness by examining the education reform efforts of four developed countries (Finland, Poland, Canada, and South Africa). Curtis is a graduate of Morehouse College and Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. After graduating from Morehouse College, Curtis joined the Peace Corps and traveled to South Africa where he led a professional development-training program for primary school educators.



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Thursday, May 9, 2024

All times local

6:30 PM - 6:45 AM
(Depart Wednesday)

Departure Flight: Washington Dulles Airport

United Airlines 918 from IAD → LHR

Note: YOU are responsible for getting to Dulles Airport.

Staff Contact: Max Sherrill and Elan Sykes

7:00 AM

Transportation to hotel (anticipate at least 1 hour)

Heathrow Express to Paddington Station, Taxi to Hotel

8:00 - 10:00 AM

Check into hotel and drop bags off

Eccleston Square Hotel

37 Eccleston Square, Pimlico, London SW1V 1PB, United Kingdom

10:30 - 11:00 AM

Meeting with Liam Byrne, MP

Location: House of Lords, London, SW1A 0PW

Staff will meet with Liam Byrne, MP for a discussion on the trade considerations surrounding global energy policy.

11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Climate Talk with Startup Coalition with Opening Remarks by Ed Milliband, MP

Location: House of Lords, London, SW1A 0PW

Staff will meet with the office of Labour's Shadow Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, MP Ed Milliband, to discuss center-left climate politics and the UK's energy transition.

12:00 - 12:45 PM

Houses of Parliament Tour with MP Ian Lidell-Grainger

Location: Palace of Westminster, London SW1A 0AA, United Kingdom

1:00 - 2:30 PM

UK Parliamentary Landscape Briefing (lunch)

Location: Intuit Ltd, 5th Floor, Cardinal Place, 80 Victoria St, London SW1E 5JL, United Kingdom

Presentation from Dr. Patrick English, Director of Political Analytics YouGov on the current composition of Parliament and political dynamics. Lunch provided, opportunity to meet the rest of the delegation tracks.

2:30 - 3:30 PM

Trading Desk Tour and Market Discussion with Fred Smits, VP of Origination, Cheniere

Location: Cheniere London Office, 3rd, Zig Zag, 70 Victoria St, London SW1E 6SQ

Tour of the trading floor at Cheniere's offices will include a presentation by VP of Origination Fred Smits, as well as a discussion on transatlantic energy cooperation and security, insights on the global LNG market and efforts to mitigate emissions.

3:30 - 4:15 PM

Check in and refresh at Hotel

4:45 - 6:30 PM

Tour of Camden Town Brewery & Reception

Location: Camden Town Brewery, 55-58 Wilkin Street mews Kentish Town, NW5 3NN

Tour of facility and overview of Budweiser UK's operations and UK investment followed by brief reception.

7:15 - 9:30 PM

Dinner: Conversation with John Kemp, Christabel Cooper, and James Dallas

Location: The Ivy Victoria: 66 Victoria St, London SW1E 6SQ, United Kingdom

Dinner discussion on the energy transition in British and global contexts. John Kemp is the energy transition reporter at Reuters and author of the Best in Energy newsletter. Christabel Cooper is a public opinion expert and data analyst for Labour Together, a center-left think tank based in London. James Dallas is the Executive Director of the Energy Law Institute at Queen Mary University London.

Friday, May 10, 2024

All times local

7:45 - 8:15 AM

Breakfast: Hotel (or nearby)

Location: 37 Eccleston Square, Pimlico, London SW1V 1PB, United Kingdom

8:45 - 9:45 AM

Amazon Sustainability Discussion with Zak Watts, Director, International Sustainability

Location: Amazon Corporate Office LHR16, 1 Principal Pl, London EC2A 2FA, United Kingdom

Staff will meet with Zak Watts, Director, International Sustainability at Amazon, for a discussion on Amazon's sustainability practices and the implications of energy policy for the technology industry.

10:15 - 11:00 AM

Tony Blair Institute

Location: 84 Great Portland St, London W1W 7NT, UK

Discussion with the Tony Blair Institute on energy and climate politics in the U.S. and U.K contexts and the important role that center-left pragmatic policies can play.

11:30 AM - 12:30 PM

Critical Minerals Roundtable with Andrew Miller and Bryan Billie of Benchmark Mineral Intelligence

Location: Osteria Dell'Angolo, 47 Marsham St, London SW1P 3DR, United Kingdom

Roundtable discussion with Benchmark Mineral Intelligence COO Andrew Miller and Principal Policy Analyst Bryan Bille on critical minerals, global battery supply chains, and mineral-related policy efforts in the UK, US, and Europe.

12:45 - 2:00 PM

Lunch Briefing on Innovation and the Electric Grid with Paul Domjan and Anna Bazley of Enoda and Steve Smith of National Grid

Location: Osteria Dell'Angolo, 47 Marsham St, London SW1P 3DR, United Kingdom

Discussion on grid modernization and resilience with Enoda's CEO, Paul Domjan, and Head of Government and Regulatory Affairs, Anna Bazley, as well as Steve Smith, Group Head of Strategy, Innovation and Market Analytics at National Grid Partners.

2:00 - 2:45 PM

Bus Back to Hotel, Down Time

3:00 - 4:30 PM

Apple Sustainability Discussion with Clémence Maulat, EU Policy lead, Government Affairs

Location: Battersea Power Station, Circus Rd W, Nine Elms, London SW11 8DD, United Kingdom

Staff will meet with Clémence Maulat of Apple for a discussion on Apple's sustainability practices and the implications of energy policy for the technology industry.

4:30 - 6:00 PM

Walk Back to Hotel, time to get ready for evening

Location: Eccleston Square Hotel, 37 Eccleston Square, Pimlico, London SW1V 1PB, United Kingdom

6:00 - 11:00 PM

Reception with Progressive Britain and London Chapter of New Liberals

Location: The Windsor Castle, 23 Francis St, London SW1P 1DN

Reception with staffers and researchers from Progressive Britain, Labour MPs, and the London Chapter of the Center for New Liberalism.

8:00 - 11:00 PM

Optional Germany, UK, & US Center-Left Dinner and Discussion with Dominic Schwickert, Executive Director, Das Progressive Zentum

Location: Restaurant, The Pem Room, Conrad London St. James Hotel, 22-28 Broadway, London SW1H 0BH, United Kingdom

Saturday, May 11, 2024

All times local

7:30 - 8:15 AM

Breakfast: Hotel (or nearby)

Three transportation options to Conference:

Meet at Costa Coffee (34 Broadway, London SW1H 0BH, UK) and walk to Conference

Ride the tube on the Circle Line to Conference

Ride in taxis to Conference

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

2024 Progressive Britain Conference

Location: 133 Houndsditch, London, EC3A 7DB

9:15 AM

Welcome by Alison McGovern, Member of Parliament from Wirral South

9:20 - 9:50 AM

Keynote: Either Sanna Marin, former Prime Minister of Finland, or Jacina Ardern, Former Prime Minister of New Zealand

10:00 - 10:45 AM

Option 1: Speech by David Lammy, Member of Parliament and Shadow Foreign Secretary

Option 2: Discussion on Apprenticeships with Bridget Phillipson, Member of Parliament and Shadow Secretary of State for Education

10:45 AM - 12:00 PM

Breakouts

Option 1: Growth: Growth for everyone

Speakers:

- **Justin Madders**, Shadow Minister for Business, Employment Rights and Levelling Up (joint with Business and Trade)
- **Dan Tomlinson**, PPC Chipping Barnet
- **Daniel Johnson** MSP, Spokesperson on the Economy, Business and Fair Work

Option 2: Net Zero and Energy: The clean dream: Labour's strategy for Green power

Speakers:

- Alan Whitehead, Shadow Minister for Energy Security
- Daisy Powell-Chandler, Partner and Head of Energy and Environment Practice at Public First
- Andy Prendergast, National Secretary, GMB
- Russell Hargreave, Editor of Politico Energy (chair)
- Paul MacNamee, Editor of The Big Issue
- Elan Sykes, Director of Energy Policy, Progressive Policy Institute

Option 3: Crime: Preventing polarization: Tackling hate crime, extremism, and conspiracy

Speakers:

- **Sara Hyde**, Chair, Fabian Society
- **Ayesha Hazarika** (Chair)
- **Sarah Eagan**, Center for Countering Digital Hate

Option 4: Opportunity: Is Labour serious about class?

Speakers:

- **Eleni Courea**, The Guardian (Chair)
- **Sarah Atkinson**, CEO, Social Mobility Foundation
- **Nick Bent**, Chief Executive, upReach
- **Lisa Banes**, PPC for Thirsk & Malton

12:00 - 12:45 PM

Option 1: Speech on Crime by Yvette Cooper, Member of Parliament and Shadow Home Secretary

Option 2: Speech on the 10-year plan for Health and Care by Wes Streeting, Member of Parliament and Shadow Secretary of State for Health and Social Care

12:45 - 1:30 PM

Lunch and Networking Break

1:30 - 2:15 PM

Breakouts

Option 1: Crime: Safe everywhere, or safety nowhere: How do Labour tackle a culture of violence against women and girls wherever it appears?

Speakers:

- **Alex Davies Jones MP**, Shadow Minister for Domestic Violence and Safeguarding
- **Andrew Fahey**, Forensic Analytics
- **Lara Spirit**, Red Box Editor, The Times
- **Tom Hayes**, PPC in Bournemouth

Option 2: Growth: Housing Priorities: More, better, where and by when?

Speakers:

- **Roger Mortlake**, Chief Executive, CPRE, The Countryside Charity
- **Peter Apps**, Journalist and Deputy Editor Inside Housing
- **Shama Tatler**, Member for Housing, Brent
- **Kane Emerson**, Head of housing research, YIMBY Alliance

Option 3: Health: Mental Health in Crisis: Can Labour get treatment to those who want it

Speakers:

- **Noa Hoffman**, Journalist, The Sun
- **Jake Mills**, Comedian and founder, Chasing the Stigma
- **Luciana Berger**, Review lead, Labour's mental health review
- **Sarah Hughes**, Chief Executive, MIND

Option 4: Opportunity: Ending Hardship Through Good Work

Speakers:

- **Alison McGovern MP**, Shadow minister for Employment
- **Andrew Pakes**, Director of Communications and Research, Prospect
- **Rachel Sandby-Thomas**, Skill's advisor for Labour's 2022 skills report & ex-Director of Skills at Dept of Business&Skills 2010-2016
- **Claire Ainsley**, Director of Progressive Policy Institute's Project on Center Left Renewal and author of 'The New Working Class'

2:25 - 3:10 PM

Breakouts

Option 1: Green: Regenerating our environment, regenerating our places: Municipal green growth

Speakers:

- **Oliver Coppard**, Mayor of South Yorkshire
- **Nathan Yeowell**, Executive Director Future Governance Forum
- **Georgia Gould**, Leader of Camden Council
- **Peter Mason**, Leader, Ealing Council

Option 2: Growth: Do we need a Cultural Industrial Strategy?

Speakers:

- **Ruth Hogarth**, Editor of Arts Professional (chair)
- **Professor Dave O'Brien**, Professor of Cultural and Creative Industries at The School of Arts, Languages and Cultures at The University of Manchester

Option 3: Crime: You've been scammed! Cracking down on fraudsters

Speakers:

- **Feryal Clark**, Shadow minister for crime reduction
- **Niamh McIntyre**, BIJ, CHAIR
- **Tom McNeil**, Assistant PCC and lawyer

Option 4: Health: Fair Care: Can Labour deliver high quality and accessible care for all?

Speakers:

- **David Brindle**, Chair, Ambient Support and former public services editor, The Guardian (Chair)
- **Dr Mary-Ann Stephenson**, Director, UK Women's Budget Group

3:10 - 3:30 PM

Networking Break

3:30 - 4:15 PM

Breakouts

Option 1: Growth: A.I. - Hype or Hope?

Speakers:

- **Jamie Susskind**, Barrister and author of 'Future Politics: Living Together in a World Transformed by Tech'
- **Richard Serunjogi**, Tech Policy Advisor, Pioneer Fund
- **Hannah O'Rourke**, Campaign Lab

Option 2: Health: Can Labour Save the NHS?

Speakers:

- **Zubir Ahmed**, PPC Glasgow, surgeon
- **Anna Dixon**, independent social care expert and PPC Shipley
- **Shaun Lintern**, Health correspondent, Independent

Option 3: PPC Panel: Meet the PPCs

Speakers:

- **Steve Reed**, Shadow Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- **Perran Moon**, PPC Camborne, Redruth and Hayle

Option 4: Opportunity: Generation opportunity? Real support for families and young children

Speakers:

- **Ellen Broome**, managing director, Coram Family and Childcare
- **Fiona Simpson**, Children & Young People Now
- **Lucy Rigby**, PPC Northampton North

4:25 - 5:10 PM

Option 1: Speech on Environment by Steve Reed, Member of Parliament and Shadow Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Option 2: Discussion on Bidenomics and Green New Deals with Vaughan Gething, First Minister of Wales in Conversation with Lindsay Lewis, Executive Director of the Progressive Policy Institute

5:00 - 7:00 PM

Post Conference Drinks with Progressive Britain

7:00 - 9:00 PM

Casual Dinners with PPI After Reception

Sunday, May 12, 2024

****All times local****

8:00 AM

Breakfast: Hotel (or nearby)

9:00 AM

Depart Hotel for Airport

12:15 - 3:20 PM

Return Flight: London Heathrow Airport
United Airlines 919 from LHR → IAD



James Dallas | Executive Director of the Energy Law Institute (ELI)

Professor James Dallas joined Queen Mary University of London as Executive Director of the Energy Law Institute in 2014. James was a partner at Dentons and has more than 35 years experience in energy and infrastructure during which he has worked for a wide range of clients across the world. James has a BA and MA from Oxford University in Jurisprudence. He trained to be a solicitor with Herbert Smith Freehills. In his early career he joined an oil exploration company involving him in upstream transactions in many countries, particularly in the Middle East and Africa. James returned to private practice in 1984 with Denton Hall (now Dentons), a firm with a leading energy practice, where he was Chairman from 1996-2009. He was also a non-executive director of AMEC plc from October 1999 to May 2007 and was Chairman of their Remuneration Committee for six years.



Christabel Cooper | Director of Research, Labour Together

Christabel spent fifteen years working as a data analyst in the private sector, specialising in Big Data. She has also worked with DataPraxis, particularly in analysing the 2019 General Election result, and carried out extensive research and polling with YouGov after the Brexit referendum. She was formerly a Labour councillor in Hammersmith and Fulham.



John Kemp | Senior Market Analyst, Reuters

John Kemp is a senior market analyst specializing in oil and energy systems. Before joining Reuters in 2008, he was a trading analyst at Sempra Commodities, now part of JPMorgan, and an economic analyst at Oxford Analytica. His interests include all aspects of energy technology, history, diplomacy, derivative markets, risk management, policy and transitions.



Patrick English | Director of Political Analytics, YouGov

Patrick is Director of Political Analytics and YouGov's spokesman on political research. Patrick is responsible for election modelling and forecasting across YouGov's European markets, and leads on research and development for survey methods, data analysis, artificial intelligence, segmentation models, and MRP products. His work at YouGov focuses on producing in-depth knowledge and cutting-edge analytics, helping political parties, think tanks, pressure groups, and third sector and academic clients better understand and change their world in data. He holds a Doctorate from the University of Manchester and remains active in contributing to academic research and publications.



Steve Smith | Group Head of Strategy, Innovation and Market Analytics, President of National Grid Partners

Steve joined National Grid in October 2021 and is Group Head of SIMA and President of National Grid Partners. Before joining National Grid, he spent 11 years at the UK's largest retail bank, Lloyds Banking Group (LBG). Steve held a number of senior executive positions at LBG and was a member of the Retail Executive Committee. His responsibilities included customers, fintech, innovation and competition, and regulatory strategy. Prior to LBG Steve was a Board member of the British energy regulator Ofgem for seven years where he was Managing Director of Networks and prior to that Managing Director of Markets, delivering major industry and regulatory reform. Steve's earlier career included working for American Electric Power in London and five years as a utility strategy consultant at PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC). Steve has also held a number of non-executive positions including British Gas' Customer Fairness Committee and the Regulatory Policy Institute. He has also been an angel investor in energy startups in the UK.



Andrew Miller | Chief Operating Officer, Benchmark Mineral Intelligence

Andrew Miller holds the position of Chief Operating Officer (COO) at Benchmark Mineral Intelligence Ltd (Benchmark), a London-based market intelligence, consultancy and price reporting agency specializing in energy transition supply chains. Andrew oversees Benchmark's supply chain research and analysis, which stretches from long-term forecasting of supply, demand, costs, and pricing, through to sustainability assessments and bespoke advisory projects for a cross section of industry and regulatory stakeholders. He leads a global team of analysts and consultants and has advised some of the world's leading institutional investors, auto OEMs, battery producers and mining companies. Prior to Benchmark, Andrew held a number of analyst positions across commodity research and finance.



Bryan Bille | Principal Policy Analyst, Benchmark Mineral Intelligence

Bryan is an experienced trade policy analyst and is currently the principal policy analyst at Benchmark Mineral Intelligence, one of the world's leading providers of data and intelligence on the EV battery supply chain and broader energy transition. Bryan has been helping develop Benchmark's rapidly growing policy and geopolitical coverage of Africa's critical mineral and cleantech industries. Before his work in the critical mineral and cleantech industry, Bryan held various positions within the Belgian government, where he was involved in a wide array of trade-related policy issues, like the Brexit negotiations between the European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom, the trade negotiations between the EU and Mercosur, the post-Cotonou framework agreement (now called the EU-OACPS Partnership Agreement), and the EU's Corporate Due Diligence Framework. He also worked as a special political advisor for the liberal party in Belgium.



Ian Liddell-Grainger | Member of Parliament (MP)

Mr. Liddell-Grainger has served in Parliament since 2001, representing the Bridgewater and West Somerset communities. He is a leader in seeking cross-party policy solutions and has founded several key bipartisan committees in Parliament including: All-Party Taxation Group, which examines the way revenues are levied and conducts detailed research into ways of making taxes more efficient and fair; Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies, a body that tracks developments in this vital field; All-Party Nuclear Energy Group, which recognizes the importance of Bridgewater as a hub for the new nuclear energy programme, which is an important priority for his district, which is home to a nuclear power plant.



Paul Domjan | Founder and Chief Policy & Global Affairs Officer, Enoda

Paul brings more than two decades of experience in energy, energy security and climate policy and research to his role as Chief Policy and Global Affairs Officer at ENODA. Paul was the founding CEO of ENODA, leading the business through its first two years of growth and technology development. Prior to founding ENODA, he was Chief Strategy Officer at Tellimer, CEO of 4Cast-RGE, and Managing Director and Co-founder of Country Insights. Paul began working on energy system stability issues when he served as the First Energy Security Adviser to the U.S. European Command of the U.S. Department of Defense. He subsequently worked as advisor on energy security to the Energy and Climate Change Select Committee of the UK Parliament. Paul helped to design the ground-breaking Oil Shockwave simulations with Securing America's Future Energy, which were recognised by President Obama in his 2013 State of the Union address. He also previously served as Deputy Political Analyst in the scenario planning group at Royal Dutch/Shell.



Anna Bazley | Head of Government and Regulatory Affairs, Enoda

Anna is ENODA's Head of Government and Regulatory Affairs, responsible for ENODA's Government engagement and ensuring that the company is up to date with policy and regulatory changes. Anna is a policy specialist with years of experience in the UK government. Her most recent roles include promoting innovation in the UK renewables industry at the Department for International Trade, and Head of Electricity Networks Strategy for the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. Anna is committed to using policy to best enable a just, clean energy transition and joined ENODA excited to work on system stability changes.



Frederik Smits van Oyen | Vice President, Origination, Cheniere Energy

Mr. Smits is Vice President Origination EMEA for Cheniere Energy. He has worked for major energy companies in a variety of technical, commercial, finance and business development positions. Mr. Smits' track record spans the entire energy value chain, from exploration down to the end customer with responsibility for the delivery of all aspects of the business. Mr. Smits was trained as a Production Technologist in Shell. He holds an MSc in Theoretical Physics, an MSc in Computational Physics and an MBA from London Business School.



Dominic Schwickert | Executive Director, Das Progressive Zentrum

Dominic Schwickert has been Executive Director of Das Progressive Zentrum since 2012. He has proven expertise in the field of political and strategic consulting. Dominic worked i.a. for Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Bertelsmann Stiftung, IFOK GmbH, Stiftung Neue Verantwortung, German Bundestag as well as for the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy. He was John F. Kennedy Memorial Policy Fellow at the Center for European Studies at Harvard University in autumn 2017.



Clémence Maulat | EU Policy Lead, Government Affairs, Apple

Clémence Maulat is EU Policy lead in Government Affairs focusing on EU environmental and climate policies since the Fall of 2021. Previously, Clémence worked in the European Parliament as a staffer and in consultancy, specialising in the tech sector. Clémence also worked for the European Court of Human Rights.

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TBI Participants at PPI Energy Delegation Briefing

Jo Puddick



Jo conducts and commissions original research using quantitative and qualitative methods to provide the in-depth public insight that underpins TBI's work on progressive politics and policy. She specialises in political insight, analysing polling and focus groups. Her work has covered the UK's evolving public opinion about Brexit, and she has collaborated with political analyst Peter Kellner on reports tracking trends across the British electorate.

Before joining TBI, Jo worked for the Labour Party as Head of International Policy and Head of International Liaison for the leader of the opposition.

Lindy Fursman



Lindy is the Director of Climate and Energy Policy. She has deep expertise in climate change combined with a breadth of experience across economic and public policy, and previously served as the Chief Adviser on climate change to New Zealand's Ministry for the Environment. She led advice to the Ministers of Finance and Climate Change on climate change mitigation and adaptation, including the development and implementation of New Zealand's climate change institutional and legislative architecture. Lindy's experience has included diplomatic representation at the OECD, IPCC, UNFCCC and International Platform for Sustainable Finance.

Brett Meyer



Dr. Brett Meyer is a Senior Policy Advisor in Global Progressive Politics at the Tony Blair Institute. A political scientist by training, Brett's work focuses on three areas: populism around the world, voting behavior in western democracies, and public opinion on climate change in western democracies. He maintains TBI's Populists in Power database, which has been a key resource for scholars and the media on trends in populist leadership around the world.

Brett's policy work has appeared in Newsweek, Le Monde, and The Independent and he has appeared on Fareed Zakaria's Global Public Sphere. His academic work has appeared top political science and public policy journals including World Politics, Socio-Economic Review, and the Journal of Public Policy.



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March 19, 2024

Mr. Harrison Jumper
Senior Legislative Assistant
Office of Representative Chrissy Houlahan
1707 Longworth House Office Building

Dear Harrison,

On behalf of the Progressive Policy Institute (PPI), I'd like to invite you to join us and fellow policy experts for a congressional staff delegation trip to London, England. Departure is scheduled for the evening of May 8, and the return is scheduled for the evening of Sunday, May 12.

The trip will focus on the global energy transition and related policy issues surrounding generation, infrastructure, trade, national security, and international relations. The first two days on the ground will be packed with high-level meetings with energy experts, policy makers, and industry practitioners. And on May 11, we will conclude the trip by attending the Progressive Britain Conference.

This year's Progressive Britain Conference will be one of the last major convenings for the UK Labour Party before the upcoming general election, which Labour is currently favored to win. Our delegation will engage with several top policy leaders and candidates at the conference to discuss Labour's governing vision, as well as their environmental and energy policy priorities.

PPI has longstanding ties with policy and political leaders in the UK, dating back to the early 1990s. Over the past two decades, PPI has continued to strengthen these ties, hosting dozens of delegation trips to discuss shared policy challenges. This trip to London — a financial hub that plays host to many important energy companies — marks the latest effort in our continued endeavor to foster the transatlantic dialogue between the United States and UK.

You have been invited to join us because of your policy expertise and the leading role your boss plays on energy and environmental issues. We believe the high-level meetings and informative discussions you will engage in on this trip will be a tremendous resource as you continue this important work in Congress.

PPI is a non-profit 501 (c) (3) organization with a mission of providing educational programming on current policy issues. This trip will comply with all U.S. House and Senate ethics rules.

We kindly ask that you **RSVP no later than Monday, April 1** in order to ensure compliance with congressional ethics rules. Space is limited; please contact Neel Brown at 703-403-5289 or nbrown@ppionline.org if you have questions.

Regards,

Neel Brown
Managing Director

Elan Sykes
Director of Energy and Climate Policy

progressivepolicy.org

PPI Spring 2024 London Trip Memo for Energy and Climate Staffers:

The U.S. and U.K. share a vaunted “special relationship” that recognizes our shared legal, institutional, and linguistic heritage along with aligned national and global interests. We hope that our meetings with British elected officials, academics, public opinion experts, industry leaders, and fellow staffers will provide you with enriching opportunities to both learn from and teach our British counterparts as we embark on the clean energy transition and share strategies for encouraging energy innovation, deployment, decarbonization, and abundance. Our trip is focused on the following themes: climate politics, global energy security, and transatlantic climate policy coordination.

Both the U.S. and U.K. are headed for national elections this year, both with major energy and climate policy implications. After over a decade of government by the Conservative (“Tory”) Party, the U.K. looks primed to change course and vote in a Labour majority for the first time since Tony Blair’s tenure as Prime Minister. The U.K. has a carbon price and an official net-zero target of 2050, yet both Labour and the Conservatives have recently pulled back on spending pledges and interim targets for building and transportation decarbonization. Both countries also struggle with regulatory, planning, and permitting barriers to clean energy deployment. How can we encourage ourselves and our allies to make as much climate progress as possible while also retaining, regaining, and/or expanding electoral majorities?

Since Russia’s invasion of Ukraine over two years ago, energy security has been top of mind for governments, households, and businesses across the world and especially in Europe. While the U.K. is an island disconnected from the European mainland and its political union, the impact of the energy shortage caused by Russia’s onshore pipeline shutoffs and the suspected sabotage of the undersea Nord Stream pipeline still affects British, European, and global energy markets. In addition to the war in Ukraine, other geopolitical and physical disruptions to global energy security, including Houthi disruption of shipping in the Red Sea, trade tensions with China, and limits to the Panama canal’s capacity caused by climate change-exacerbated drought, will continue to cast a shadow over trade and progress in deploying and cleaning up global energy systems.

With so many new policies and technologies deployed on both sides of the Atlantic, the potential benefits for coordination are high. Yet with the incoming EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and American subsidies through the IRA that are unavailable to European allies due to the lack of a free trade agreement, the trade benefits of an enlarged green market with aligned standards and regulations have not yet been realized. Accounting for rules for the upstream methane emissions of EU LNG imports, green hydrogen production, and embodied carbon dioxide emissions of supply chains present new opportunities for harmonization and emissions reductions—if our major trading partners can all get on the same page.

In the attached PDF reading packet, we’ve compiled a set of optional readings available for you all to dive deeper on issues of interest related to trip meetings and themes (and help fill any empty time you might have traveling or between meetings).

[Links to further resources:](#)

[PPI Paper on Europe’s Second Winter Without Russian Gas: The Role of American LNG Exports](#)

[IEA Gas Market Report, Q2-2024](#)

PPI briefing: UK politics

This is an exciting time to be visiting the UK, just after the local and Mayoral elections on 2 May, and ahead of a General Election expected in the latter half of 2024. After 14 long years of the Labour Party being out of power, it looks as though the Conservatives are heading for defeat with signs pointing to a Labour victory.

The visit is an opportunity to make connections with UK political and policy contacts, and we hope, gain a grounding in understanding how the US and UK can forge an ever-stronger relationship in a time of global uncertainty.

Key political questions for the trip:

- What can the UK Labour Party learn from the Democrats?
- Everyone will ask you: Who is going to win the Presidential election - and why? • What should the UK know about 'Bidenomics'?
- How prepared is Labour for the challenges of governing, should they win? • How prepared is Labour for the campaign, which is likely to be much tougher than previous?

PPI project on center-left renewal

In January 2023, PPI launched a new project on center-left renewal, led by Claire Ainsley, Keir Starmer's Executive Director of Policy from his election in April 2020 to the end of 2022.

The project is inspired by the transatlantic connections of the '90s and '00s between the Democrats and the UK Labour Party, which fostered such important political and policy dialogue. PPI has facilitated a number of interactions between the parties, including:

- Nick Thomas-Symonds, Shadow Cabinet Member, spoke at a trade lunch organised by PPI, here in the UK Times '[Labour in Washington talks as US prepares for Starmer takeover](#)'. • PPI arranged private briefings and meetings to senior Labour officials including General Secretary David Evans and Elections Director Morgan McSweeney at a summer visit to DC. • In May 2023, PPI partnered [Progressive Britain](#) for its flagship annual conference in London, which hosted Labour leader Keir Starmer and a PPI panel on global center-left renewal with speakers from US, UK, Australia and Germany.
- Labour's Alison McGovern MP, Shadow Minister for Employment and leading politician of our wing of the party spoke at a PPI Mosaic project event on women in tech in London. • In September PPI hosted Welsh Minister for the Economy, Vaughan Gething, for an event in Atlanta on local economic growth through entrepreneurship.
- Last October PPI hosted a group of senior Congressional staffers to attend Labour Party Conference in Liverpool, and launched our '[Roadmap to Hope](#)' on how Labour can win working-class voters, along with a fringe meeting with the IPPR think tank and Labour Shadow Foreign Secretary David Lammy.
- In January 2024, PPI hosted a group of Labour Prospective Parliamentary Candidates in DC and Kentucky to gain insights into Democrat campaigning, in partnership with Progressive Britain.
- In March 2024, PPI hosted an online event with [Labour List](#) and Labour Shadow Economic Secretary James Murray on what Labour can learn from the Biden administration.

Here's a round-up of the increasing connections and interest in US-UK center-left dialogue in this Guardian piece which references PPI: '[Bidenomics lessons: Labour looks to Democrats as it prepares for power](#)'

[2024: General Election year](#)

A General Election is expected in 2024 (one has to be held by January 2025, the timing is the prerogative of the Prime Minister Rishi Sunak). Labour are consistently 20 points ahead in the polls.

The latest headline voting intention puts Labour on 45pts vs Conservatives on 20pts (YouGov tracker). In Scotland, which has been dominated by the Scottish National Party for the past decade, the replacement of Nicola Sturgeon with new First Minister Humza Yousef (who has just resigned) and new leadership of Labour in Keir Starmer and Scottish Labour leader Anas Sarwar has put Labour close to level-pegging in Scotland, which is a remarkable turnaround.

However Labour strategists know that a poll lead is not the same as winning an election. Support for Labour has been driven by dissatisfaction with the Conservatives, and there are a very high proportion of voters yet to make up their minds or who say they won't vote. The electoral mountain Labour has to climb to win an outright majority is much higher than the Conservatives. Labour have to achieve a 9.9% swing towards them to get a majority of MPs in parliament – of 1. A working majority is more like a 12% swing (which would still give power in parliament to backbenchers, some of whom are not on side with the leadership).

The Conservatives will be hoping that the performance of the economy will improve (and that voters will credit them for it – two big 'ifs'); and that their relentless attacks on Labour and Starmer will make the 'don't knows' fear Labour as a risk.

Starmer's turnaround of Labour

Keir Starmer was elected Leader of the Labour Party in April 2020, succeeding the far-left Jeremy Corbyn who was Leader 2016-2020. In December 2019, Labour lost its fourth general election to Boris Johnson's Conservatives. When Starmer became Leader, Labour was 26 points behind the Conservatives in the polls, lacking credibility, connection to voters, finances and morale.

Nearly four years on, and Starmer has led Labour to a complete turnaround in its fortunes. Polls put Labour consistently ahead of the Conservatives, with favourites to win a parliamentary majority next time. The party has undergone a transformation back to the centre ground, through a difficult path of having to account for the previous leadership's failings on addressing antisemitism within its ranks. There has been an iron grip from the centre on political management, including ensuring that Labour candidates selected to stand will be supportive of the leadership, and clear that Labour is not going back to Corbynism.

Labour's policy prospectus

Labour has spent most of its time in opposition moving away from previous policies and setting out the broad political approach, rather than publish detailed programmes for government. This has frustrated some commentators and activists who want to dive into detailed policy (with some malintent) but the strategy from the Leader's office is to streamline its offer, and ensure it is seen as credible.

Starmer has outlined '[five national missions for a better Britain](#)' and has given speeches this year accompanying each, setting out the argument and terrain:

1. Secure the highest sustained growth in the G7
2. Make Britain a clean energy superpower
3. Build an NHS fit for the future
4. Make Britain's streets safe
5. Break down the barriers to opportunity at every stage

These are intended to be broad direction rather announcing lots of specifics, on the basis that voters are not tuned into the campaign yet, but the detail is being worked up behind the scenes. Expect the speeches at conference to make some further announcements to drive positive headlines and give greater political definition.



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PPI Congressional staffers' trip London May 2024 – optional reading and listening

Podcasts

'[How Labour got its groove back](#)' The New Liberal podcast with PPI's Claire Ainsley and Jeremiah Johnson on how Starmer turned around the Labour Party (US podcast)

[Socially Democratic podcast](#) on current center-left UK politics update with Stephen Donnelly and Claire Ainsley, easy overview of what's relevant in UK politics (Australian podcast)

[The Power Test](#) podcasts e.g. 'On the brink of power: a year of change?' (UK podcast)

Other general politics

- [New Statesman podcast](#) e.g. 'How Iran and Israel are dividing British politics'; 'Labour's economic plans: 'Bidenomics without the money?'
- [Bloomberg Politics UK podcast](#) e.g. 'DC in DC: David Cameron in Washington DC'
- [BBC Newscast](#) podcast
- [Guardian Politics Weekly](#) podcast

On education

- 'Education, education, and higher education' – the problems universities are facing
[The Power Test](#)
- 'What's the point of Ofsted?' – with Sam Freedman
[BBC Briefing Room Radio 4](#)
- [Key differences US and UK education systems](#), Our Kids explainer

On energy

- 'Labour's £28bn green policy U-turn'
Today in Focus, Guardian
- [Politico Energy](#)

Reading

'[Rachel Reeves: Labour will be more pro-business than Tony Blair](#)' The Times, 24 April 2024 (behind paywall, text in annex)

'[Here's what visiting the US taught me about why progressives win or lose](#)', Kirsty McNeill, Labour List, 9 February 2024

'[The Bidenomics backlash holds lessons for UK's Labour party](#)', Financial Times, Claire Ainsley 12 December 2023 (behind paywall, text in annex)

'[One-word Ofsted single word ratings should stay, says Government](#)' BBC News, 25 April 2024 + BBC explainer on '[What is Ofsted and how do school inspections work?](#)'

'[The Times Education Commission: a mission for change in our schools](#)' The Times, 8 June 2023
'[It's time we reinvented the classroom – here's how](#)' Rachel Sylvester, The Times, 8 June 2023 (behind a paywall, text in annex)

'[High interest rates could add billions to UK's green transition](#)' The Guardian, 22 April 2024

'[Could Rishi Sunak's green review threaten UK net zero?](#)' BBC Politics, 20 September 2023

Rachel Reeves: Labour will be more pro-business than Tony Blair

The shadow chancellor spoke about the party's 'mission' to make the UK the fastest-growing economy in the G7

Oliver Wright, Policy Editor Wednesday April 24 2024, 9.30pm, The Times

A future Labour government will be more pro-business than Tony Blair, Rachel Reeves has pledged as she plans to raise £22 billion of private sector investment in green energy projects. The shadow chancellor said in an interview with The Times that business groups and financial institutions would be "in the room" with ministers making key decisions as part of Labour's "mission" to make the UK the fastest-growing economy in the G7.

She also hinted that the party would listen to concerns over its plans to reform workers' rights, saying the policy had "to work for business as well". She said: "If I become chancellor, the next Labour government is going to be the most pro-business government this country has ever seen.

"More pro-business than Tony Blair's administration, because I genuinely believe the way to improve living standards and to achieve our potential is by unlocking private business investment."

Reeves was speaking before the first meeting of the party's national wealth fund task force, which, if the party wins the next election, aims to leverage private sector investment into green technologies such as hydrogen and carbon capture and storage. Under the plan, Labour would commit £7.3 billion of public sector funding to the scheme with the aim of attracting a further £22 billion of private sector investment.

The task force, which includes Mark Carney, the former Bank of England governor, and CS Venkatakrishnan, the Barclays chief executive, is to design the scheme before the next election.

Reeves said the government would provide state support to give business the confidence to invest in expensive and risky technologies, such as green hydrogen, which is produced by the electrolysis of water using renewable electricity.

“To get people to invest to produce green hydrogen, they need to know at the end they can sell it,” she said. “But there’s not a market to sell it into today because you’re not going to set up to buy hydrogen unless you know the hydrogen is being produced. It’s a chicken and egg thing.

“So the role of the government in that sector might be to say, ‘You produce it and we will guarantee that it will be purchased’. We will be the backstop to that.” Reeves said this approach would be replicated across Whitehall, with ministers working with business leaders to unlock public sector blockages to investment in areas such as planning.

“Our No 1 mission is to grow the economy,” she added. “We’re not going to grow the economy by having the best civil servants and the best ministers involved. We’re going to grow the economy by understanding business.

“The people who understand best what it takes to unlock business investment are businesses, and so that’s why I want them in the room to help me make these decisions. If you can’t get a grid connection, no one’s going to build the wind farm.”

Reeves said that with countries competing for investment, and limited scope for public sector funding, it was critical to support business. But this was also a philosophical decision.

“I recognise that is different from the Labour parties that went into the last few general elections. But this is the best way to grow the economy and lift living standards,” she said. “We’re going to take these people into government so this joint working continues. We’re not going to say, ‘Thanks very much, we’ve got civil servants now’.

Reeves also hinted that Labour was preparing to look again at its signature plans to increase workers’ rights, with an announcement expected within the next few weeks. The measures, which include offering employees rights from their first day in work and an end to all zero-hour contracts, have been criticised by some business groups for being inflexible and potentially counterproductive. Reeves said Labour was prepared to work with business on the plans and would not rush into any changes.

“We are in a hurry,” she added. “We’ve been out of power for 14 years, we want to make a difference. But we want all of our policies to work and that means they’ve got to work for businesses and working people as well. “Of course, we’ll consult. We’re doing that in opposition and you can see that with the amount of time we put into the business engagement “That always makes policy better when you do that.”

The Bidenomics backlash holds lessons for UK’s Labour party

Financial Times, 12 December 2023, Claire Ainsley

Headline success of the economy doesn’t translate into poll support until people feel it in their pockets

As the Labour party looks increasingly likely to form the next UK government, it would do well to heed the warnings as well as the successes of the Biden administration’s investment programme unfolding in America.

Undoubtedly ambitious, the programme can reasonably claim to have contributed to the relatively strong growth and jobs rate in the US — hence Labour leader Keir Starmer’s desire to set out an economic plan that follows in its wake. Wages are up in America and inflation is coming down. With less than a year until the election, the US administration should have cause for optimism.

But the polling for President Joe Biden is dire, with the latest surveys placing him behind former president Donald Trump in key swing states that will determine the outcome of the overall contest. There are loud murmurings about a Democrat challenger to be the “next generation” figure. The party’s problems don’t start and end with a judgment on Biden, however. Their economic policies — much heralded by the centre-left worldwide, not just in the UK — are just not landing with the voters the Democrats need. Not yet, anyway.

Despite the headline economic performance, less than a third of US voters say the nation’s economy is good. When asked which president from the past 30 years has done the most for working families, just 12 per cent of working-class voters polled by YouGov for the Progressive Policy Institute chose Biden; 44 per cent said Donald Trump, well ahead of any rival including Bill Clinton, Barack Obama and George W Bush.

The Republicans outperform the Democrats on which party is trusted to manage a growing economy and to keep public debt and deficits under control. So Democratic strategists hoping that the headline

performance will filter through to voters before the next election are taking a big gamble.

Labour has long looked across the Atlantic for inspiration, and this new generation is no exception. There have been overt references to Biden's policies in pronouncements by Starmer and Rachel Reeves, shadow chancellor, and the Labour party has its own infrastructure investment programme, gestating in opposition. It's already under attack from the Conservative chancellor. (Jeremy Hunt rejects Biden-style policies as "some distortive global subsidy race".) Battle lines are being drawn, and Labour needs to arm itself.

So why aren't Americans more favourably disposed to an economic approach that seems, on the face of it, to be delivering the goods?

The individual components of the Biden administration's policies are actually quite popular with voters who back the Inflation Reduction Act by 46 per cent compared with 32 per cent who oppose it. Certainly, they are more popular than the abstract framing of "Bidenomics", which has no positive associations for a population stung by higher prices and named after a president they associate with tough times.

However, working-class voters in particular are sceptical that they will be the ones to benefit from the White House's investments, not helped by Biden's choice to write off \$127bn of student debt. The survey shows they actually attribute stimulus spending to overheating the economy.

US voters have a clear preference for government policies to bring down rising prices, reduce the high cost of essentials and provide affordable training programmes to boost skills and earnings.

Households everywhere are feeling the pinch, and they want to know that the government is on their side with pragmatic solutions. They are doubtful that more trade wars will bring greater economic prosperity, favouring stronger trading relationships with allies and more resilience in domestic supply chains.

There is no reason why a Trumpian economic agenda should prevail if the Democrats can translate the economy's positive headline data into the money in people's pockets, and get the message out that this holds hope for a brighter future.

Labour also should not shy away from an active state that steers the economy to greater prosperity. Investing in the US has been good for America's workers and businesses, just as investing in Britain would be good for workers and businesses — if it is done well. But the lesson is that big plans are no substitute for policies that bring direct benefits to people's everyday finances. Only then will the electorate feel they will be better off voting for change.

It's time we reinvented the classroom — here's how

Business leaders, scientists and cultural figures backed The Times Education Commission's call for a broader and more creative system. Now politicians must act, writes Rachel Sylvester Thursday June 08 2023, The Times

Pupils in Estonia learn robotics from an early age and virtual reality headsets make lessons more exciting. Their peers in Britain, however, are said to have their creativity stifled because of a stringent focus on tests

A school leader from Cornwall summed up the mood of the evidence presented to The Times Education Commission over the course of its year-long inquiry. "We're preparing children for a world that doesn't exist," she told the round table for the southwest of England, held at the Eden Project.

The message that came across loud and clear from business leaders, cultural figures, scientists and teachers was that the education system is not delivering what the economy needs, what parents want or what pupils deserve. The way people shop, work, travel, bank and watch television has changed utterly over the past decade but schools have failed to keep pace.

The one-size-fits-all, tick-box mark-scheme mentality is not creating the workforce the country requires to thrive in the modern world. It does not draw out the potential in disadvantaged young people, nor does it push the best and brightest to excel. It is failing to develop the well-rounded citizens of the future and eroding teachers' sense of autonomy and job satisfaction.

Companies increasingly take no notice of grades and qualifications because they do not consider them a useful way to find the best new recruits.

Sir James Dyson, the inventor, told the commission that the economy would continue to flatline without a greater focus on creativity, originality and innovation in education. "Children are creative. They love building and making things. But as they get closer to GCSEs and A-levels all that is squashed out of them," he said. "It's all about rote-learning, not using your imagination. The system doesn't measure creativity; it measures what you can remember of other people's facts."

The classicist Dame Mary Beard explained that curiosity was being drummed out by the focus on exams. “The assessment system is putting a brake on kids’ explorations and achievements,” she said.

Dame Kate Bingham, the venture capitalist and vaccine tsar, insisted that the narrowness of the curriculum was a “massive mistake”. She said: “People are either funnelled down a humanities route, or into science. It makes no sense. There’s no reason why we can’t continue with a slightly more plural set of subjects at school.”

Despite progress in some areas such as literacy in primary schools, reform has stalled for more than a decade. Through international visits, the commission found that England was increasingly an outlier.

In Estonia, which has the best system in Europe, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, children learn robotics from the age of seven and use virtual reality headsets to bring geography, chemistry and biology lessons to life. The curriculum is designed to encourage “21st-century competencies”, including creativity, problem-solving, teamwork, entrepreneurship and communication. In the Netherlands pupil wellbeing is valued as much as grades. In Finland children are taught how to identify “fake news” in media literacy classes. In Singapore and Shanghai, education has pivoted to put more focus on creativity.

The evidence presented to the commission was compelling that radical change is required and there was a remarkable level of consensus about what form it should take. Witnesses from across all parts of society insisted that more breadth is required and that the false divides between knowledge and skills, humanities and sciences and between employment and education must be broken down.

The commission’s final report, published last June, was welcomed by two former prime ministers — Sir Tony Blair and Sir John Major — and ten former education secretaries from across party lines, as well as many of the country’s leading scientists, business people, cultural figures, teachers and academics. The recommendations included an overhaul of the curriculum and assessment system, with a British baccalaureate offering a wider range of subjects at 18, and a slimmed-down set of exams at 16.

The commission also proposed an electives premium for all schools to be spent on activities including drama, music, dance and sport.

It advocated changes to inspection, with a broader school report card and Ofsted turned into a collaborative helping hand, driving improvement.

The commission called for every young person to have a laptop or tablet, with schools, colleges and universities encouraged to harness the benefits of artificial intelligence while remaining aware of the risks.

It said wellbeing must be put at the heart of education and called for greater investment in the early years, with an overhaul of childcare to put a greater focus on education rather than just babysitting.

Both Rishi Sunak and Sir Keir Starmer have praised the work of the commission and each has separately backed several of its conclusions. The prime minister endorsed the idea of a British baccalaureate during the Tory leadership contest last year. His announcement on maths to 18 in April was influenced by the work of the commission and opened up the debate about post-16 education.

Starmer has pledged to review the curriculum if Labour gets into power to make school more relevant to work. He is interested in reform of the assessment system and has promised more support for vocational education and apprenticeships.

Labour has also thrown its weight behind the commission’s proposal for schools to get a “report card” as part of an overhaul of Ofsted.

Early years education has now become one of the key battlegrounds for the next election after the budget announcement on childcare, which followed Labour pledges on reform.

The plan for a new cadre of “career academies”, offering elite vocational education, have attracted interest across party lines and the army of undergraduate tutors proposed by the commission has been piloted successfully. Ministers are looking at introducing a new teaching apprenticeship.

There is, however, a long way to go. The Times Education Commission was a journalistic innovation, a “mini think tank” within a newspaper seeking solutions rather than simply aiming to highlight the problems. The approach was evidence-based and non-ideological, looking to learn the lessons from the best examples in this country and abroad in a dispassionate, pragmatic fashion. With productivity stalled, mental health problems soaring among the young and inequality widening in education, the case for reform is even stronger than it was a year ago.

The commission advocated a 15-year strategy for education, drawn up in consultation with business leaders, scientists, local mayors, civil leaders and cultural figures to put education above short-term party politics. This may be unrealistic ahead of an election, but there is a political as well as an economic and social case for reform. Voters' priorities have shifted since the pandemic. Parents now overwhelmingly prioritise their children's wellbeing over academic attainment.

A YouGov poll for The Times & Sunday Times Education Summit found that two thirds of parents of school-aged children believed the education system put too much emphasis on tests and qualifications, compared with only 9 per cent who thought it did not put enough focus on exams. Meanwhile, 65 per cent of all voters said they thought the present system did "badly" at giving young people the right skills to work in areas with skill shortages.

There is an opportunity here for the political leaders. All elections ultimately come down to hope versus fear: "it is time for a change" versus "don't let the other lot wreck it". If Sunak and Starmer want to make a positive pitch to the electorate then a promise to create a school system fit for the 21st century — broader, more creative and more compassionate — encapsulates the optimism that will be the key to unlocking the votes for change, whether that is in Workington or Stevenage.

5/3/24, 1:50 PM US-UK Energy Security and Affordability Partnership | The White House

DECEMBER 07, 2022

US-UK Energy Security and Affordability Partnership

During this global energy crisis, brought on by Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, it is more important than ever for allied countries to deepen their cooperation to ensure resilient international systems which reflect our shared values.

Working with our allies, the United States and United Kingdom commit to intensify our collaboration to support international energy security, affordability, and sustainability, as Europe reduces its dependence on Russian energy. Our immediate shared goal to stabilise energy markets, reduce demand, and ensure short-term security of supply is underpinned by the longer-term objective of supporting a stable energy transition to achieving net zero emissions by 2050, which in itself will strengthen our energy security.

To this end, we are establishing a Joint Action Group for Energy Security and Affordability to accelerate our immediate cooperation on short-term action to support energy security and affordability in the United Kingdom and across Europe.

The initiative will focus on the following priority areas:

1. Energy Efficiency and Innovative Energy Solutions

Underscoring the importance of energy efficiency in bolstering energy security and affordability, partnering to explore market mechanisms, exchange best practices, and policy solutions to increase efficiency, contributing to a projected 8% reduction in end-user demand for gas in the UK this winter compared to the previous five years. We will explore targeted, data-driven measures that will save

customers on their bills and increase efficiency without sacrificing comfort.

The UK will establish a new Energy Efficiency Taskforce to reduce the UK's energy consumption from buildings and industry by 15% by 2030 against 2021 levels. The £1.5 billion Help to Heat programme provides energy efficiency upgrades to low-income households, and the UK has committed an additional £6bn in energy efficiency schemes to 2028. Meanwhile, the U.S. is investing more than \$30 billion in energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions for low-income communities.

Recognising the role of demand reduction technologies including, but not limited to: EVs, batteries, heat pumps, and home energy management systems, seeking to expedite deployment of these technologies to consumers.

Sharing lessons learned on creating competitive markets for these Energy Smart Appliances (ESAs) and best practice as these proposals develop, including assessing the potential for UK-led interoperability standards to be used in the U.S., and vice-versa.

2. Gas Supply

Further enhancing U.S. LNG supply to the UK and wider European market by supporting the market conditions for security of supply, recognising the role of natural gas in ensuring near-term energy security, and in particular the significance of UK LNG import infrastructure and interconnection to wider European supply security.

Working with international partners and industry to strive to ensure LNG volumes of at least 9-10bcm over the next year via UK terminals from the U.S. To this end, we will look to identify opportunities to support commercial contracts that increase security of supply.

Committing to maintain an enabling regulatory environment to facilitate continued supplies, including domestic UK production, and to act on issues raised by stakeholders including in the private sector.

Prioritising low-carbon LNG infrastructure by promoting efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity, incorporating Carbon Capture, Usage and Storage (CCUS) and renewables in production sites where possible, and collaborating to adopt regulatory frameworks to minimise leakage, venting, or flaring from new, modified, or existing infrastructure. Both sides take note of the U.S. Inflation Reduction Act's Methane

Emissions Reduction Program, which will invest \$1.55 billion to reduce methane emissions and implement a methane waste fee on major emitting facilities, as well as recent proposed standards from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to sharply reduce methane and other harmful air pollution, as well as to spur cutting-edge solutions to reduce leaks and wasted gas, from both new and existing sources in the oil and natural gas sectors.

3. Nuclear Cooperation

Promoting civil nuclear as a safe and reliable part of the clean energy transition, and a secure source of energy, including through ensuring that global supply chains are less dependent on unreliable sources to pursue this objective.

Working together to deepen global collaboration between like-minded countries on Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) in a way that mutually benefits our respective industries and provides opportunities for UK and U.S. industry to support a resilient and diversified nuclear fuel supply chain.

4. International Collaboration on Clean Energy

Working with G7 and G20 partners to drive forward a high ambition energy transition agenda, including in the run up to COP28, reducing the risk of future fossil fuel dependency in emerging markets and developing countries, avoiding any backtracking on previous commitments, enhancing and accelerating ambition toward the achievement of net-zero energy sectors, incorporating implementation of the Glasgow Climate Pact, and ensuring energy security in the current geopolitical context.

In support of these goals, advancing Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) with international partners, alongside advancing the G7 Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII).

Partnering on the development of, investment in and mass deployment of clean energy technologies, including through International Energy Agency (IEA) technology collaboration programs, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) and Mission Innovation initiatives.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/07/us-uk-energy-security-and-affordability-partnership/> 3/4
5/3/24, 1:50 PM US-UK Energy Security and Affordability Partnership | The White House

In support of this, collaborating to establish global exports and imports of hydrogen and hydrogen technologies, including through: the development of appropriate and compatible certification schemes; the expedition of the development of the first wave of global clean hydrogen projects by exchanging information, experience and expertise; and the acceleration of the creation of hydrogen hubs in both the UK and US through industrial engagement in hard to abate sectors,

Continuing close collaboration on CCUS by sharing policies and lessons learned on the multilateral stage to advance global deployment.

The Joint Action Group will be convened by a representative from the offices of the President and the Prime Minister. It will particularly focus on intensifying further commercial and scientific ties between our two countries. It will complement the existing Strategic Energy Dialogue, which is the principal mechanism for collaboration on net zero technologies, financing of nuclear projects, and multilateral initiatives.

Energy system of United Kingdom

Energy mix

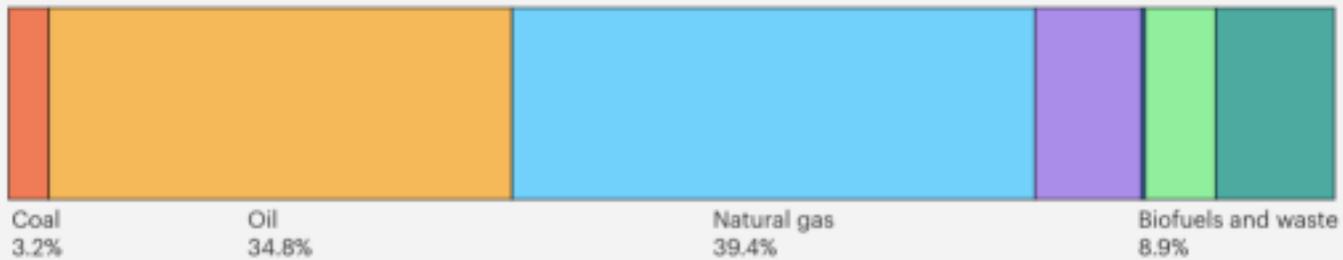
Total energy supply, United Kingdom, 2022

Total energy supply

Production

Electricity

Consumption



[Energy mix](#)

Northwest European Hydrogen Monitor 2024

Northwest European Hydrogen Monitor 2024

Executive summary

Low-emissions hydrogen can play a significant role in decarbonising existing gas and energy systems and will be critical to the countries' efforts to meet their energy and climate targets. In addition to its environmental benefits, low-emissions hydrogen can help reduce

reliance on fossil fuel imports in the medium-term, bolstering energy security.

Northwest Europe is at the forefront of low-emissions hydrogen development. The region accounts for around half of Europe's total hydrogen demand. It has vast and untapped renewable energy potential in the North Sea and a well-developed, interconnected gas network which could be partially repurposed to facilitate the transmission and distribution of renewable and low-emissions hydrogen from production sites to demand centres.

Low-emissions hydrogen is defined here as hydrogen produced via electrolysis where the electricity is generated from a low-emissions source (renewables or nuclear), biomass, or fossil fuels with carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS). A detailed overview of the terminology is provided in the Annex.

Northwest European countries are raising their low-emissions hydrogen targets

Adopting and implementing clear hydrogen strategies, including medium- and long-term targets, is considered essential to provide the

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necessary impetus and guidance for the development of hydrogen markets.

Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine, several Northwest European countries have doubled their hydrogen production targets, and others are considering increases. The majority of the countries in the region adopted production targets for electrolytic hydrogen, while Norway opted for a technology-neutral approach. Altogether, Northwest European countries now have ambition to develop as much as 30 to 40 gigawatts (GW) of electrolyser capacity by 2030. Nonetheless, recent market developments, inflation and cost increases might drive countries to revise their targets. In general, the focus has been on upscaling hydrogen production in many countries, though the attention is also rapidly shifting to stimulating demand.

The regulatory framework for low-emissions hydrogen continued to shape up in 2023

In addition to strong policy support, regulatory certainty is essential to unlock the investment necessary to scale up a low-emissions hydrogen market and facilitate cross-border trade.

Northwest European countries and the European Union continued to advance regulatory frameworks for low-emissions hydrogen in 2023. The delegated acts outlining detailed rules on the EU definition of renewable hydrogen were formally published in June 2023. In the United Kingdom, the Energy Act 2023 received Royal Assent in

October 2023. It creates a new comprehensive legislative regime for the energy system, with key provisions related to hydrogen business models and the regulation

of hydrogen pipelines, as well as carbon dioxide (CO₂) transport and storage. And at the end of 2023, the European Union reached a formal agreement on the Hydrogen and Decarbonised Gas Markets Package, laying the foundations for the future European low-emissions hydrogen market.

Northwest European hydrogen production could reach 7 Mt by 2030...

Based on the IEA's [Hydrogen Production Projects Database](#), Northwest Europe's production of low-emissions hydrogen (and derivatives) could reach just above 7 million tonnes (Mt) per year by 2030 if all planned projects become commercially operational (and taking into account assumptions on efficiency and utilisation factors). This would equate to approximately 2% of the region's total primary energy demand. Electrolytic hydrogen supply would contribute 55% of total low-emissions hydrogen production, while fossil fuel-based hydrogen projects equipped with CCUS would account for 45%. Based on announced projects, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark and Germany are expected to account for three-quarters of Northwest Europe's low-emissions hydrogen production by 2030.

... however, less than 4% of low-emissions hydrogen projects are in advanced stage of development

According to the IEA's [Hydrogen Production Projects Database](#), less than 4% of the projects that could provide low-emissions hydrogen

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supply by 2030 have been committed, meaning they are either in operation, have reached a final investment decision (FID) or are under construction. More than 95% are currently undergoing feasibility studies or are in the concept phase.

In contrast, in North America, 14% of potential low-emissions hydrogen supply by 2030 is supported by projects which are either operational, have reached FID, or are under construction. In China, projects which are either operational or are in a mature phase of development (FID and/or under construction) account for more than half of expected low-emissions hydrogen supply by 2030.

Scaling up of low-emissions hydrogen requires greater policy attention on demand creation

Creating demand for low-emissions hydrogen is a key instrument to stimulate investment in low-emissions hydrogen supply including via quotas, fuel standards and public procurement rules. Demand security is essential for the conclusion of long-term offtake agreements, which in turn can help to de-risk investment and improve the economic feasibility of low-emissions hydrogen projects.

Hydrogen demand in Northwest Europe currently stands at around 4.5 Mt per year, making up about 55% of OECD Europe's total demand and nearly 5% of total global demand for hydrogen. In line with the overall global trend, virtually all hydrogen consumption in Northwest Europe is concentrated in the refining and chemicals

In the European Union, the revised EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED III) sets legally binding targets for renewable hydrogen use in industry and transport by 2030. The implied renewable hydrogen demand in Northwest Europe under RED III would be approximately 1.6 Mt by 2030, rising to 2.3 Mt by 2035. This is well below announced low-emissions hydrogen ambitions from Northwest European countries. Combined with the absence of economic incentives to bridge the cost gap between renewable and fossil fuel hydrogen, this helps explain the difficulty many projects developers currently face in securing offtake contracts.

Steep cost reductions are needed to make renewable electrolytic hydrogen competitive with unabated gas-based hydrogen

Initial price discovery suggests that renewable hydrogen prices stood almost three times of the assessed levelised cost of hydrogen (LCOH) from unabated gas in 2023. This highlights the need to improve the cost-competitiveness of low-emissions and renewable hydrogen. Under the IEA's [Announced Pledges Scenario](#) (APS), which assumes countries implement national targets in full and on time, the decline in renewable electrolytic hydrogen production costs, together with a carbon price of over USD 135 per tonne of CO₂-equivalent, could ensure that the levelised cost of hydrogen from renewable electrolysis is comparable with the LCOH from unabated gas in the region – and in certain cases, it would be lower.

Support measures should take a holistic approach and span the entire value chain

The relatively low share of committed projects highlights the need for a holistic approach to support the nascent low-emissions hydrogen sector. Scaling it up will require an effective, interlocking framework of subsidy schemes and support mechanisms along the entire value chain – including research and development, production, transportation and, in particular, demand creation.

Public funding programmes and state-backed risk-sharing mechanisms (such as contracts for difference) can help to de-risk investment and improve the economic feasibility of low-emissions hydrogen projects. Demand creation should be a key instrument to stimulate investment, including via quotas and public procurement rules. The European Union has launched the Hydrogen Bank, a key financial instrument which aims to de-risk investment in renewable hydrogen projects. Under the auctions carried out through the Hydrogen Bank, renewable hydrogen producers bid for a fixed premium to bridge the gap between their production costs and the price consumers are currently willing to pay. The first auction round, totalling EUR 800 million, attracted 132 project bids and accounted for 85

GW of electrolyser capacity, though only a small fraction of them were funded in the first round.

The Hydrogen Monitor provides a detailed overview of the various subsidy schemes and support mechanisms available both at the level of the European Union and at national level in Northwest European countries.

IEA. CC BY 4.0.

Northwest European Hydrogen Monitor 2024

Northwest Europe is playing a key role in developing international trade in low-emissions hydrogen

Based on announced projects that aim to trade hydrogen or hydrogen-based fuels, 16 Mt of hydrogen equivalent (H₂-eq) could be moved around the globe by 2030. However, three-quarters of export oriented projects are in early stages of development. Less than one third in terms of volume by 2030 have identified a potential offtaker. Countries in the Northwest European region account for three quarters of global import volume by 2030 for which a final destination has been identified.

Instruments such as auctions can be used to create a bidding competition for contracts and help close the gap between production costs and the prices consumers are willing to pay. For example, Germany's H2Global auction-based mechanism will facilitate the conclusion of long-term import contracts for low-emissions hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives. The scale-up of international trade in hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives will also require building up

transport infrastructure, including ports. Northwest Europe hosts 13 ammonia-handling facilities and 16 facilities that handle methanol, mainly concentrated in Germany, France and the Netherlands.

Northwest Europe's hydrogen network could increase tenfold by early 2030s, though firm investment commitments are lacking

Achieving ambitious targets for low-emissions hydrogen deployment will require accelerating the development of hydrogen infrastructure

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for transport and storage. Based on pipeline project announcements, the length of the region's hydrogen network could increase tenfold to over 18 000 kilometres (km) by early 2030. However, the majority of announced projects lack firm investment commitments, which also reflects current uncertainty in demand. Close to two-thirds of the hydrogen pipelines that could be operational by 2030 would be repurposed natural gas pipelines. Repurposing existing natural gas pipelines to serve hydrogen can result in substantial cost savings and shorter lead times when compared with new-build hydrogen networks. This, in turn, could translate into lower transmission tariffs and improve the cost-competitiveness of low-emissions hydrogen.

Underground storage is essential to unleash the full potential of low-emissions hydrogen as an energy carrier

Developing underground storage capacity for hydrogen will be crucial for it to reach its full potential as an energy carrier and respond to the evolving flexibility requirements of a more complex energy system. Based on the IEA's [Hydrogen Infrastructure Projects Database](#), Northwest Europe could develop over 3 terawatt-hours (TWh) of hydrogen storage capacity by 2030. However, just 10% of the expected capacity by 2030 has reached FID and/or is under construction. Considering the relatively long lead times of new-build hydrogen pipelines and hydrogen storage projects, concentrated and immediate action by all stakeholders would be required to meet the targets set for 2030.

IEA. CC BY 4.0.

Northwest European Hydrogen Monitor 2024

Less than 4% of projects underpinning the expected low-emissions hydrogen production by 2030 have already reached a final investment decision or are under construction

Potential low-emissions hydrogen production in Northwest Europe in 2030 by status

Feasibility study

Concept

FID/under construction

**Operational/
demonstration**

IEA. CC BY 4.0.

Source: IEA (2024),
[Hydrogen Projects
Database.](#)

Batteries are an essential part of the global energy system today and the fastest growing energy technology on the market

Battery storage in the power sector was the fastest growing energy technology in 2023 that was commercially available, with deployment more than doubling year-on-year. Strong growth occurred for utility-scale battery projects, behind-the-meter batteries, mini-grids and solar home systems for electricity access, adding a total of 42 GW of battery storage capacity globally. Electric vehicle (EV) battery deployment increased by 40% in 2023, with 14 million new electric cars, accounting for the vast majority of batteries used in the energy sector.

Despite the continuing use of lithium-ion batteries in billions of personal devices in the world, the energy sector now accounts for over 90% of annual lithium-ion battery demand. This is up from 50% for the energy sector in 2016, when the total lithium-ion battery market was 10-times

smaller. With falling costs and improving performance, lithium-ion batteries have become a cornerstone of modern economies, underpinning the proliferation of personal electronic devices, including smart phones, as well the growth in the energy sector. In 2023, there were nearly 45 million EVs on the road – including cars, buses and trucks – and over 85 GW of battery storage in use in the power sector globally.

Lithium-ion batteries dominate battery use due to recent cost reductions and performance improvements

Lithium-ion batteries have outclassed alternatives over the last decade, thanks to 90% cost reductions since 2010, higher energy densities and longer lifetimes. Lithium-ion battery prices have declined from USD 1 400 per kilowatt-hour in 2010 to less than USD 140 per kilowatt-hour in 2023, one of the fastest cost declines of any energy technology ever, as a result of progress in research and development and economies of scale in manufacturing. They have also achieved much higher energy densities than lead acid batteries, allowing them to be stacked in much lighter and more compact battery packs.

Lithium-ion batteries dominate both EV and storage applications, and chemistries can be adapted to mineral availability and price, demonstrated by the market share for lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries rising to 40% of EV sales and 80% of new battery storage in 2023. Lithium-ion chemistries represent nearly all batteries in EVs and new storage applications today. For new EV sales, over half of batteries use chemistries with relatively high nickel content that gives them higher energy densities. LFP batteries account for the remaining EV market share and are a lower-cost, less-dense lithium-ion chemistry that does not contain nickel or cobalt, with even lower flammability and a longer lifetime. While energy density is of utmost importance for EV batteries, it is less critical for battery storage, leading to a significant shift towards LFP batteries.

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Policy support has given a boost for batteries deployment in many markets but the supply chain for batteries is very concentrated

Strong government support for the rollout of EVs and incentives for battery storage are expanding markets for batteries around the world. China is currently the world's largest market for batteries and accounts for over half of all battery in use in the energy sector today. The European Union is the next largest market followed by the United States, with smaller markets also in the United Kingdom, Korea and Japan. Battery use is also growing in emerging market and developing economies outside China, including in Africa, where close to 400 million people gain access through decentralised solutions such as solar home systems and mini-grids with batteries in order to achieve universal access by 2030.

While the global battery supply chain is complex, every step in it – from the extraction of mineral ores to the use of high-grade chemicals for the manufacture of battery components in the final battery pack – has a high degree of geographic concentration. Battery manufacturers are dependent on a small number of countries for the raw material supply and extraction of many critical minerals. China undertakes well over half of global raw material processing for lithium and cobalt and has almost 85% of global battery cell production capacity. Europe, the United States and Korea each hold 10% or less of the supply chain for some battery metals and cells today.

Achieving COP28 targets will hinge on battery deployment increasing sevenfold by 2030

Batteries are key to the transition away from fossil fuels and accelerate the pace of energy efficiency through electrification and greater use of renewables in power. In transport, a growing fleet of EVs on the road displaces the need for 8 million barrels of oil per day by 2030 in the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) Scenario, more than the entire oil consumption for road transport in Europe today. In the power sector, battery storage supports transitions away from unabated coal and natural gas, while increasing the efficiency of power systems by reducing losses and congestion in electricity grids. In other sectors, clean electrification enabled by batteries is critical to reduce the use of oil, natural gas and coal.

To triple global renewable energy capacity by 2030 while maintaining electricity security, energy storage needs to increase six-times. To facilitate the rapid uptake of new solar PV and wind, global energy storage capacity increases to 1 500 GW by 2030 in the NZE Scenario, which meets the Paris

Agreement target of limiting global average temperature increases to 1.5 °C or less in 2100. Battery storage delivers 90% of that growth, rising 14-fold to 1 200 GW by 2030, complemented by pumped storage, compressed air and flywheels. To deliver this, battery storage deployment must continue to increase by an average of 25% per year to 2030, which will require action from policy makers and industry, taking advantage of the fact that battery storage can be built in a matter of months and in most locations.

In the NZE Scenario, about 60% of the CO₂ emissions reductions in 2030 in the energy sector

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are associated with batteries, making them a critical element to meeting our shared

12 International Energy Agency | Batteries and Secure Energy Transitions climate goals. Close to 20% are directly linked to batteries in EVs and battery-enabled solar PV. Another 40% of emissions reductions are from electrification of end-uses and renewables that are indirectly facilitated by batteries.

Batteries bolster multiple aspects of energy security

Battery storage helps to strengthen electricity security in all markets. As the nature of electricity demand and supply changes, with more electrification and more variable generation from wind and solar PV, battery storage is well placed to provide short-term flexibility for periods of 1-8 hours continuously, and thus to help power system operators ensure there is enough supply to meet peak demands. Its fast and accurate responses to market signals, in a matter of seconds, make battery storage ideal for providing support for grid stability, and it is already being used for this purpose in many markets. Battery storage can also serve as critical back-up generators in case of grid outages or emergencies, ensuring uninterrupted power supplies to critical facilities such as hospitals, emergency response centres and infrastructure like grid substations and communication networks.

Batteries in EVs and storage installations reduce the need for imported fossil fuels, increasing self-sufficiency in many countries. EVs reduce the need for oil imports in many countries, including China, Europe, India, Japan and Korea. The need for natural gas and coal imports is reduced directly by battery-enabled renewables displacing natural gas-fired and coal-fired power, and indirectly by the electrification of industry and buildings where the use of electricity replaces fossil fuels.

Further cost declines for batteries improve their affordability in all applications and make them a cost-effective part of energy systems

Further innovation in battery chemistries and manufacturing is projected to reduce global average lithium-ion battery costs by a further 40% from 2023 to 2030 and bring sodium-ion batteries to the market. In the NZE Scenario, lithium-ion chemistries continue providing the vast majority of EV batteries to 2030. Further innovation both reduces the upfront costs of lithium-ion batteries and brings about additional improvements in their performance, notably in the form of higher energy densities and longer useful life. Sodium-ion batteries provide less than 10% of EV batteries to 2030 and make up a growing share of the batteries used for energy storage because they use less expensive materials and do not use lithium, resulting in production costs that can be 30% less than LFP batteries. Beyond 2030, battery costs are likely to decline further, and solid-state batteries are on track to be commercially available, with the potential to bring massive performance gains.

Solar PV plus batteries is competitive today with new coal-fired power in India and, in the next couple years, become competitive with new coal in China and new natural gas-fired power in the United States. Even in the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), which is based on today's policy settings, the total upfront costs of utility-scale battery storage projects – IEA. CC BY 4.0.

including the battery plus installation, other components and developer costs – are projected

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to decline by 40% by 2030. This makes stand-alone battery storage more competitive with natural gas peaker plants, and battery storage paired with solar PV one of the most competitive new sources of electricity.

The amount of battery storage capacity added to 2030 in the STEPS is set to be more than the

total fossil fuel capacity added over the period. A significant part is behind-the-meter battery storage paired with rooftop solar PV, including many individual batteries aggregated into virtual power plants, as it becomes an increasingly attractive option for consumers in a world of broadly stable or rising retail electricity prices. For electricity access, the average electricity costs of mini-grids with solar PV and batteries halve by 2030.

Falling battery costs are set to raise the share of cost-competitive electric cars in the market from around 50% today. Currently, the least expensive EV models are available in China, with lower sticker prices than comparable gasoline or diesel cars. In advanced economies, there is still a price gap for electric cars that takes years to recover through lower fuel and maintenance costs. Battery price cuts and intense competition among car makers are set to make more types of EVs in more markets competitive. A growing number of EVs will have lower sticker prices than gasoline or diesel cars directly, and many others will cost slightly more to buy but save money for consumers over a few years.

Scaling up the global battery market creates new opportunities for diversifying supply chains

The global market value of batteries quadruples by 2030 on the path to net zero emissions.

Currently the global value of battery packs in EVs and storage applications is USD 120 billion, rising to nearly USD 500 billion in 2030 in the NZE Scenario. Even with today's policy settings, the battery market is set to expand to a total value of USD 330 billion in 2030. Booming markets for batteries are attracting new sources of financing, including around USD 6 billion in battery start-ups from venture capital in 2023 alone.

Batteries are a “master key” that can unlock several much bigger transformations and much bigger industrial prizes. The global car market is valued at USD 4 trillion today, and leadership in it will depend on battery technology. Batteries also support more wind and solar PV, which capture USD 6 trillion in investment in the NZE Scenario from 2024 to 2030, by balancing out their variations and stabilising the grid.

Battery manufacturing is a dynamic industry and scaling it up creates opportunities to diversify battery supply chains. Battery manufacturing capacity is set to expand rapidly and, if all announced plants are built on time, would be practically sufficient to meet the battery requirements of the NZE Scenario in 2030. While China is set to expand its battery manufacturing significantly, announced plans imply that its share of the global market will decrease to about two-thirds of the global total in 2030 as other regions scale up. Both Europe and North America have announced plans to boost their domestic battery manufacturing capacity, each set to grow their market share to about 15% in 2030 and able

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to provide almost all their domestic demands for batteries.

14 International Energy Agency | Batteries and Secure Energy Transitions *There are important risks for batteries that could hinder their growth and contributions to energy transitions, energy security and affordability*

Scaling up critical minerals supply in time to meet rising needs is essential to the success of batteries and requires action to address policy and regulatory barriers. In the NZE Scenario, demand for critical minerals for batteries expands rapidly by 2030, with manganese, lithium, graphite and nickel increasing at least sixfold, and cobalt more than tripling. While this requires new mining and refining, innovation on chemistries, enhanced recycling and “right sizing” of batteries can cut demand for critical minerals by about 25% by 2030.

Failing to scale up battery storage in line with the tripling of renewables by 2030 would risk stalling clean energy transitions in the power sector. In a Low Battery Case, the uptake of solar PV in particular is slowed down, putting at risk close to 500 GW of the solar PV needed to triple renewable capacity by 2030 (20% of the gap for renewables capacity between the STEPS and NZE Scenario). If other low emission sources were not able to replace the lost solar PV, emissions reductions in the power sector would stall in the 2030s, putting the target of limiting the global average temperature rise to 1.5 °C out of reach.

The Low Battery Case would lead to prolonged use of coal and natural gas in the power sector and raise fuel import bills. Analysis indicates that import bills would be an average of USD 12.5 billion more per year from 2030 to 2050 in importing countries, with Europe and Korea as most exposed to this risk for natural gas imports and India for coal imports.

Recommendations for batteries to fulfil their roles

For batteries to scale up as necessary to support ambitious clean energy transitions, policy makers and regulators need to take action to support their deployment and minimise barriers and bottlenecks. Policy and regulatory frameworks need to ensure that batteries are able to participate in markets and are remunerated appropriately for the services they provide to the power system. The large-scale adoption of EVs calls for wider availability of affordable models and the rollout of charging infrastructure. Promoting smart charging will be vital to integrate rising numbers of EVs into power systems and reduce the need for grid reinforcements.

Policy makers and regulators need to work with national and international partners and with industry to support the development of battery supply chains that are secure, resilient and sustainable. Building supply chains requires a comprehensive approach that encompasses all stages from raw material extraction, refining and manufacturing through to end-of-life product management and recycling, minimising their carbon footprint. Battery recycling has the potential to be a significant secondary source of supply of critical minerals that is more sustainable and less geographically concentrated than primary supply. Targeted policies such as minimum recycled content requirements and tradeable recycling credits can foster its growth in the short term, especially if international standards can be established. IEA.

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Climate Forward

A First Step Toward a Global Price on Carbon A tax on ship emissions could have an impact on almost everything we buy



By Manuela Andreoni and Max Bearak

March 28, 2024

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It didn't make many headlines, but last week, at a meeting of the International Maritime Organization, something potentially world-changing happened.

The United Nations agency, which regulates the shipping industry, essentially

committed to creating the world's first global carbon price.

"I'm very confident that there is going to be an economic pricing mechanism by this time next year," Arsenio Dominguez, the Secretary General of the maritime organization, said. "What form it is going to have and what the name is going to be, I don't know."

The proposal would require shipping companies to pay a fee for every ton of carbon they emit by burning fuel. In other words, it's a tax.

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That could raise a significant amount of money and lead to sweeping changes in the shipping industry. It would also be a first step toward the lofty goal of a tax not limited to a particular country, but a global one. (Some 70 countries and states around the world have put a price on carbon, either through taxes or trading mechanisms.) Many activists and economists have argued that putting a price on carbon is crucial to addressing the collective threat of climate change, because it can both deter pollution and fund a cleaner, more resilient economy.

A big pot of money

The world's attention turned to the shipping industry this week when the Dali, a massive container ship, lost power and crashed into the Key Bridge in Baltimore. But there are at least 50,000 cargo ships like the Dali, constantly on the move, transporting the vast majority of the world's goods.

Shipping accounts for roughly 3 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, slightly more than aviation. Taxing its carbon emissions would very likely raise tens of billions of dollars a year for climate policy.

By comparison, developed nations have donated \$9 billion to the Green Climate Fund, a U.N. program meant to help developing countries tackle climate change, but activist groups say this is far less than what is needed.

"We are talking about something that can really improve the landscape of climate finance," said Dominik Englert, an economist who researches green shipping at the World Bank. "Given the volumes that we see and given the needs that we see, we

think that it can go beyond shipping.”

There is still a lot to work out. But moving forward may be easier than with global climate negotiations that require unanimous support. Decisions at the I.M.O. are made by a simple majority of the member countries.

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What countries agreed to do

The maritime organization said it was simply living up to its pledge, made last year, to decarbonize the entire shipping industry by 2050. Its member countries have agreed that they need to start charging the shipping industry for emissions of heat-trapping gases in 2027.

Last week, in a consensus vote, I.M.O. member nations detailed the decisions that still need to be made about pricing carbon. How would a price be calculated? Would it be a flat fee or part of a trading mechanism between companies? Who would collect the money and distribute it? And which fuels are considered low carbon?

Countries are looking at seven different proposals, in which prices range from \$20 to \$250 per ton of carbon emissions, according to the maritime organization. They hope to decide on all that by next year.

“It’s been an extremely hard process to get where we are now,” said Albon Ishoda, the Marshall Islands’ negotiator, who has proposed a tax of \$150 per ton of carbon emitted.

What the impact could be

How would the carbon tax proceeds be distributed? Englert and his colleagues from the World Bank suggested in a study that countries should use the money to decarbonize the shipping industry, invest in efficiency measures that could reduce shipping costs for poorer countries and deployed for broader climate action.

Charging for ships’ carbon emissions could have an impact on basically everything

we buy. Coffee from Colombia, T-shirts from Vietnam and mobile phones from China all get to consumers across the world by ship.

Roel Hoenders, the I.M.O.'s head of climate action, warned that small countries could end up paying steeper prices for basic goods. Countries that built their economies around shipping commodities could lose significant revenue, because shipping accounts for such a large share of the price of their exports.

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Assessing the impact each measure would have “is quite an important part of the work, particularly for developing countries,” he said. “An increase in carbon price may have an impact on their competitiveness at a global scale.”

Lessons for the rest of the world

Some of the shipping industry's biggest players have come around to the need for cleaner fuels and are looking for ways to develop them more quickly. Maersk, the second-largest container shipping company, has already invested billions in its decarbonization efforts.

“Surprisingly for me, the industry has been perhaps more progressive in trying to put forward a target,” Ishoda said. “Many in the industry know that fossil fuels are finite. We have seen a lot more — I wouldn't say progress, I wouldn't call it that — but an openness to the idea of ways to raise revenues to decarbonize the shipping sector.”

Many of the world's biggest shipping companies are pushing for a more ambitious carbon price, because that would mean they wouldn't need to pay for the same tax in Europe. Companies ideally want to avoid paying carbon taxes in multiple jurisdictions, which would result in a lot of complex and expensive accounting.

There are a lot of difficult compromises ahead. Still, Englert said he hoped the shipping industry's experience with pricing carbon would send a signal to the world about how powerful such a policy can be.

When done right, carbon pricing “is the most cost effective and the most straightforward policy that provides the widest range of flexibility to all economic stakeholders,” he said. “You can basically help the planet, help the climate and at the same time use the revenue to foster development.”



U.S. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen is expected to visit China for the second time in the coming weeks. Carlos Barria/Reuters

The tension between America's climate goals and its rift with China

The Biden administration is trying to walk a delicate tightrope: Encourage the green energy transition while also protecting U.S. companies from heavily subsidized Chinese competitors.

U.S. officials plan to tell their counterparts in Beijing they think that artificially cheap Chinese solar panels, electric vehicles and lithium-ion batteries are distorting global markets, my colleague Alan Rappeport reports.

“China’s overcapacity distorts global prices and production patterns and hurts American firms and workers, as well as firms and workers around the world,” Janet Yellen, the U.S. Treasury secretary, said in a speech yesterday.

Yellen is expected to make her second trip to China in the coming weeks. The

South China Morning Post reported that she will visit Guangzhou and Beijing in early April.

Subsidies can cut both ways. Biden's Inflation Reduction Act included hundreds of billions in tax credits and subsidies for low-emission forms of energy production. Electric vehicles and other technologies that contain certain components made in China — and also Russia, North Korea and Iran — are not eligible for U.S. tax credits.

China isn't standing idly by. It filed a complaint in the World Trade Organization against U.S. subsidies for electric vehicles.

Meanwhile, Tesla, which has done more than almost any other country to drive the transition to electric cars, is experiencing its own headwinds in China.

Elon Musk, the company's chief executive, initially seemed to have the upper hand in his relationship with Beijing. But Tesla is now increasingly losing its edge over Chinese competitors in the very market it helped to create, my colleagues Mara Hvistendahl, Jack Ewing and John Liu reported.

In January, Musk issued a warning: unless the Chinese auto brands were blocked by trade barriers, they would “pretty much demolish most other car companies in the world.” — *Manuela Andreoni*

More climate news

The U.N. reported that more than a billion meals are thrown away every day, even as millions go hungry, according to The Guardian.

Several member countries want the European Union to scale back a law that aims to rid supply chains of links to deforestation, Reuters reports.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2024/03/28/climate/a-first-step-toward-a-global-price-on-carbon.html> 6/7

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Oil companies are rushing to secure the few places that can absorb the carbon dioxide they need to bury, Bloomberg reports.

Manuela Andreoni is a Times climate and environmental reporter and a writer for the Climate Forward newsletter. More about Manuela Andreoni

Max Bearak is a Times reporter who writes about global energy and climate policies and new approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. More about Max Bearak

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5/3/24, 2:13 PM EU electricity carbon tax will hit net zero targets and consumers, industry says

Climate legislation

EU electricity carbon tax will hit net zero targets and consumers, industry says

Peter Foster Alice Hancock
in London and in Brussels MARCH 19 2024

A new EU carbon tax on electricity will lead to increased carbon dioxide emissions in Europe and cause a jump in prices for consumers in the bloc, the energy industry has warned.

The bloc's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which takes effect in 2026, will also reduce North Sea energy co-operation between Britain and Europe and deter investment in renewables infrastructure, according to an industry analysis of the tax.

"CBAM is becoming a regulatory nightmare," said Adam Berman, deputy director of the industry lobby group Energy UK. "Putting an unwarranted carbon price on electricity exports to the EU sends a clear negative investment signal for North Sea infrastructure."

[Analysis](#) by consultants AFRY warned that the CBAM risked reducing EU imports of green electricity from Britain, leading to additional carbon emissions in Europe equivalent to up to 8.3mn cars a year.

The study also showed that the CBAM, which imposes a tax on a range of carbon intensive products, will significantly drive up the price of electricity traded between the UK and the EU via interconnector cables.

Energy UK said that as currently designed the mechanism would in effect impose a 40 per cent tax on electricity flowing from the UK to the EU, leading to a jump in prices for European consumers.

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5/3/24, 2:13 PM EU electricity carbon tax will hit net zero targets and consumers, industry says

Since Brexit the UK and the EU have had separate carbon-pricing schemes, meaning that British exports to the EU will face taxes on the embedded carbon in a range of products, including steel, cement, fertiliser and electricity.

[Under the CBAM](#), countries that want to export to the EU must from 2026 show that they have an equivalent carbon price in place, or pay a tax to make up the difference. The aim is to level the playing field with countries that have less stringent emission controls.

A specific issue arises with electricity exports, the energy industry says, because it is not possible to separate out power generated by green methods, like wind and solar, from power generated by traditional gas-fired stations.

This means a flat tax will be imposed on UK electricity based on what critics say are outdated calculations of its carbon content.

On current projections the EU tax will be based on an assumption of 463 grammes of CO₂ per kilowatt hour in 2026, despite UK electricity being generated at less than 80g CO₂/kWh for half the time and always less than 300g CO₂/kWh, according to the AFRY analysis.

Simon Bradbury, senior principal at AFRY, said the effects were already visible in the futures market for electricity. “Action is needed now to address the issues identified,” he added.

Rebecca Sedler, the managing director of National Grid Interconnectors, said the carbon tax could “significantly reduce” exports of British electricity to the EU, which would be “self-defeating” given the EU and UK’s shared ambitions on reaching net zero.

“The application of the CBAM on electricity exports could discourage future development of interconnectors and offshore hybrid assets in the North Sea, which are vital tools in the transition to a greener energy system,” she added.

The Danish transmission system operator Energinet said that it expected electricity imports from the UK to “drop significantly” once the carbon border tax was imposed.

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5/3/24, 2:13 PM EU electricity carbon tax will hit net zero targets and consumers, industry says

“That will require the EU to rely more on domestic production, which could see prices increase as well as the use of gas for electricity generation,” it said, adding that in the long term co-operation with the UK on offshore energy in the North Sea “will be much less financially viable”.

The industry is calling on both the EU and UK to take steps to avoid CBAM having the perverse consequence of deterring the export of UK green electricity to the EU, which would otherwise help the bloc reach its net zero targets.

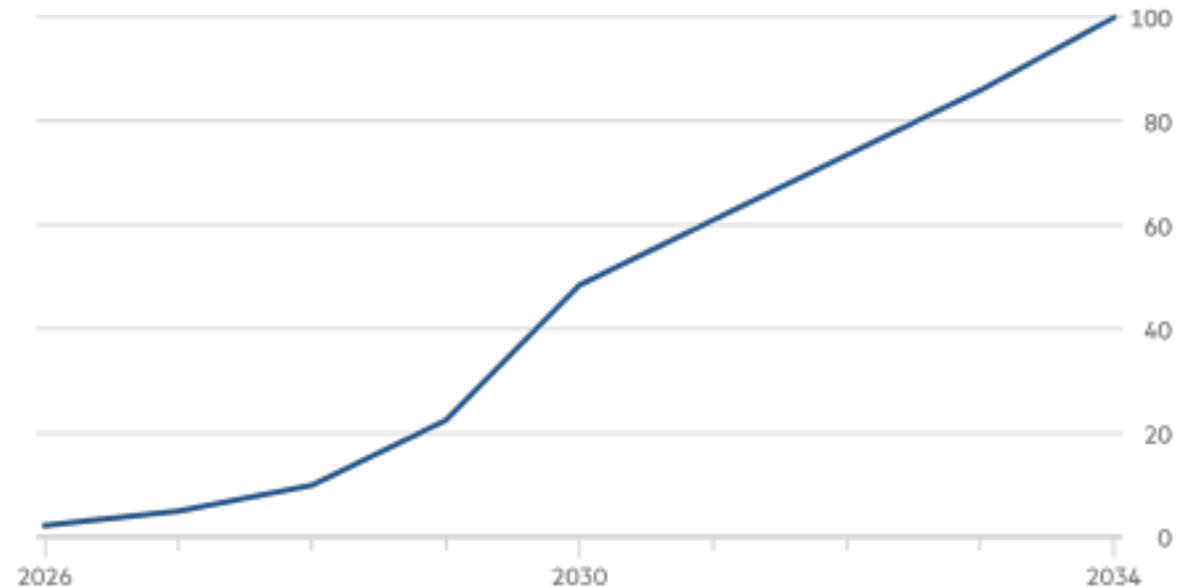
In the short term, the industry wants the CBAM on electricity to be calculated in a way that more accurately reflects its carbon content.

Longer term, the industry has called on the UK and EU to open discussions on legally relinking their carbon markets, avoiding the need for CBAM on Britain's exports to the EU.

"We would like to see the UK and EU start discussions on linking their respective emissions trading systems," said Sedler of National Grid Interconnectors.

The EU's CBAM ramps up from 2026

Share of embedded emissions from imports covered by CBAM (%)



Source: Veyt

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Bart Goethals, the chief commercial officer of Nemo Link Ltd, which operates the interconnector linking Belgium with the UK, warned that the CBAM risked creating "a very significant trade barrier".

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5/3/24, 2:13 PM EU electricity carbon tax will hit net zero targets and consumers, industry says

"Political will is urgently called upon to get the identified issues addressed and an EU CBAM exemption for the UK, for example by relinking the EU and UK Emissions Trading Schemes," he said.

EU officials declined to comment on the AFRY study, but said that the European Commission would continue to engage with the UK while CBAM is on a trial phase ahead of it coming fully into force from 2026.

The UK Treasury said it was seeking clarity from the Commission over the practical implementation of the EU CBAM for trade in electricity, "given the challenges involved", adding it would continue to engage with Brussels.

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5/3/24, 2:11 PM A 'critical year' for the UK's carbon capture ambitions

Energy Source **Climate change**

A 'critical year' for the UK's carbon capture ambitions

Whether the nascent industry turns into reality rests on talks taking place behind the scenes

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Rachel Millard 2024
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This article is an on-site version of our Energy Source newsletter. [Sign up here](#) to get the newsletter sent straight to your inbox every Tuesday and Thursday

Good morning and welcome back to Energy Source, coming to you from London.

The UK is gearing up for a general election expected at some point this year, with energy policy shaping up to be a crucial part of the campaign.

Both the ruling Conservative party and the opposition Labour party support the UK's legally binding goal of net zero emissions across the economy by 2050.

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5/3/24, 2:11 PM A 'critical year' for the UK's carbon capture ambitions

But they have different visions of the pace and shape of the route there, with Labour aiming to decarbonise the electricity system by 2030 compared to the Conservatives' 2035 target, and planning not to award new oil and gas exploration licences.

Sir Keir Starmer, leader of the Labour party, donned his hi-viz jacket and [hard hat for a trip to North Wales](#) on Monday, to pledge his party's support for one clean energy technology in particular: floating offshore wind.

The technology is at an early stage in the UK as elsewhere, but Labour is hoping it can create “tens of thousands of skilled jobs” across the country.

I stick with UK clean energy progress in today’s newsletter, looking at efforts to get carbon capture and storage projects off the ground.

Meanwhile, my colleague Shotaro Tani digests the findings of an intriguing Wood Mackenzie report into how to try and cut emissions from liquefied natural gas.

Elsewhere in the FT, this [fascinating piece](#) by Alexandra Heal and Jana Tauschinski delves into the murky world of oil slicks, and how to monitor them.

Enjoy reading.

A crucial few months ahead for UK’s carbon capture goals

Britain’s ambitions to capture and store a large chunk of its carbon dioxide emissions took a step forward last week, with the government granting planning permission to a 60.5km carbon dioxide pipeline.

If all goes to plan, Italian energy giant Eni’s proposed HyNet North West Co2 pipeline between Flintshire, north-east Wales, and Cheshire, north-west England, will gather emissions from planned hydrogen plants and other sites, and send them out towards depleted gasfields in Liverpool Bay.

Claudio Descalzi, Eni’s chief executive, said the approval was a “significant step” towards setting up a British carbon capture industry, adding that Eni was working to decarbonise industrial activities “at a competitive cost and with a fast time to market”.

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5/3/24, 2:11 PM A ‘critical year’ for the UK’s carbon capture ambitions

The announcement was the latest sign of activity in the UK’s carbon capture plans. Earlier this month Net Zero Teesside Power said that it had picked contractors for its planned carbon capture-fitted power station being developed by BP and Equinor.

Yet whether the nascent industry turns into reality rests on talks taking place behind the scenes, with a crucial few months ahead. The government has been in negotiations since March last year with developers of the first batch of projects it wants to get up and running.

The complex process involves dozens of parties: ministers are trying to work out

how pipeline and storage owners should set up and charge for the new service, and at the same time strike subsidy deals with emitters to help them bear the costs of fitting carbon capture equipment.

They are taking it step-by-step geographically, aiming to get one polluting region hooked up to storage pipes and caverns at a time. If it all comes together, final investment decisions for the first projects, covering networks on the east and west coast, should be made in September.

That would be a significant milestone for the global industry as well as the UK, helping to demonstrate a commercial path for an industry that is being relied on around the world to decarbonise industries struggling to quit fossil fuels.

Projects in negotiations would cover about one-third of the 20mn-30mn tonnes of carbon dioxide the UK government wants to capture every year by 2030, to help meet its legally binding goal of net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

“An awful lot of good, detailed work has been done on the business models and legislation to get to where we are,” says Ruth Herbert, chief executive of the Carbon Capture and Storage Association trade group. “All eyes are now on the [first] final investment decisions.”

Yet there is little room for delay given the ambitious goals for the technology, while the next batch of projects are waiting in the wings. This year is a “critical year for maintaining decision pace”, says Graeme Davies, head of the Viking carbon capture and storage project being developed by Harbour Energy and BP in the Humber region.

Meanwhile, the CCSA has been pushing the government to set out plans for more financial support beyond the £20bn already announced in March 2023, to give certainty to investors beyond the current batch of projects.

In a warning becoming increasingly familiar to the UK’s chancellor, the CCSA said in briefing papers last year that developers face increased competition from other opportunities around the world. “Almost a third of projects surveyed are considering relocating their projects overseas,” it added.

Efforts to get the industry off the ground are taking place against a slump in the UK’s carbon price, removing the pressure to install carbon capture technology for some emitters.

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5/3/24, 2:11 PM A ‘critical year’ for the UK’s carbon capture ambitions

The UK government says it is “working closely with industry to maintain our ambitious timetable” and Britain is “well-positioned to be a world leader” in the

emerging industry, with the North Sea potentially able to hold up to 78bn tonnes of CO₂.

Talks coming to a close in the next few months will be a crucial test of those prospects.

Taxing LNG for decarbonisation

Energy majors have been keen to position liquefied natural gas as a “transition fuel” which can be used as a cleaner alternative to coal as countries develop lower carbon sources of energy.

But its climate credentials have come under the spotlight in recent months, highlighted by the pause on permits for new export projects by the Biden administration in the US.

Natural gas emits less CO₂ than coal when burnt, but its main component, methane, is a more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide, albeit shorter lived.

Emissions can happen throughout the LNG value chain, from extraction and production of gas to liquefaction and shipping.

“Not much is being done” in the LNG industry to curb methane emissions because “there is just no incentive whatsoever”, said one LNG trader. “No one is being charged and no one is able or willing to pay a premium” for more green but also more expensive LNG, the trader said.

What can accelerate the decarbonisation of the industry? Wood Mackenzie, in a [recent report](#), looks at whether taxing LNG imports based on their greenhouse gas emissions is one way of fostering change.

Its conclusions are not straightforward: emission taxes limited to Europe would not be enough to “motivate LNG players to act decisively to reduce all GHG emissions”, it warns.

Only if widened to a global scale “would a substantial tax provide the economic incentive for the industry to invest in more costly abatement options”.

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But global adoption is unlikely, as emerging Asia, which is set to see substantial demand growth in the coming years, “will remain wary of higher LNG prices and be reluctant to follow suit”, the report says.

The likely result? A bifurcated market, with higher prices in countries and regions

where tax are applied. LNG trade flows will be optimised to mitigate the impact of carbon taxes, limiting the scope of industry-wide decarbonisation.

As ever with energy, *it's complicated.* (Shotaro Tani)

Power Points

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- US [places bet on European companies](#) in \$6bn effort to clean up heavy industry

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Labour slashes green spending pledge in

major U-turn

U.K. opposition party's pledge to spend £28 billion a year on a cleaner economy ditched after months of dithering.

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Starmer said he wanted to “focus on the outcomes” of the green plans, not the “size of the check” | Dan Kitwood/Getty Images

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5/3/24, 1:44 PM Labour slashes green spending pledge in major U-turn – POLITICO

FEBRUARY 8, 2024 6:04 PM CET

BY CHARLIE COOPER

LONDON—Keir Starmer's Labour Party U-turned on its green investment plans after months of speculation.

The party on Thursday ditched its totemic pledge to spend £28 billion a year on green policies—slashing those spending plans by nearly 75 percent.

In a move likely to dismay green campaigners and the left-wing of the party, Starmer told reporters the target would be “stood down.”

The party—on course for government on current opinion polling — has now pledged to spend £23.7 billion on its Green Prosperity Plan over the entire course of the next parliament, on top of the roughly £10 billion per year already committed by government.

As a result, the actual increase in green investment per year under a Labour government would be £4.7 billion. Labour's old spending plans had been expected to add around £18 billion extra per year to achieve the £28 billion target—meaning the new policy represents a huge cut of nearly 75 percent.

Home heating cuts

Starmer said he wanted to “focus on the outcomes” of the green plans, not the “size of the check.” The party's aim of achieving a decarbonized power grid by 2030 remains in place. The Labour leader insisted the new spending plan was still consistent with that goal.

But Starmer said as recently as this Tuesday that he was still committed to the £28 billion figure, insisting investment was “desperately needed.”

The cuts include a big decrease in spending on domestic energy efficiency measures, from a target of £6 billion per year by the end of the parliament to just £6.6 billion over five years.

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Starmer said it would mean only 5 million homes being insulated in the next parliament. The party's previous ambition was to insulate 19 million homes over the next decade.

Shadow Chancellor Rachel Reeves said the party's plans would be funded through an extension of the windfall tax on oil and gas producers, bringing in £2.2 billion a year, along with £2.6 billion per year in additional borrowing.

Labour hopes the stripped back spending plan will blunt Conservative attacks over its economic policy. Prime Minister Rishi Sunak, speaking ahead of Starmer's announcement, said: “I think it demonstrates exactly what I've been saying — that he U-turns on major things, [that] he can't say what he would do differently because he doesn't have a plan.”

Green capital

Labour's new spending plan includes an £8.3 billion capitalization for its planned state-run power company, GB Energy.

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5/3/24, 1:44 PM Labour slashes green spending pledge in major U-turn – POLITICO

UK NATIONAL PARLIAMENT ELECTION POLL OF POLLS

ALL 3 YEARS 2 YEARS 1 YEAR 6 MONTHS SMOOTH KALMAN May 01, 2024

50 %

45 % 40 % 35 % 30 % 25 % 20 % 15 % 10 %

5 % 0 %

Jul
Lab 44 %

Con 23 %

Reform 12 % Lib Dems 9 %

Greens 6 % SNP 3 %

Plaid 1 %

UKIP 1 %

Jun

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

2024

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

For more polling data from across Europe visit [POLITICO Poll of Polls](#).

The party's planned National Wealth Fund, which will invest in electric car

production, ports, clean steel, hydrogen and carbon capture, will receive £7.3 billion, £2.5 billion of which will go to green steel.

Steel had previously been allocated £3 billion, but Starmer said that the new figure reflected the fact that the Conservative government had now included a £500 million investment in their own spending plans.

The plans are backed by Shadow Energy and Climate Secretary Ed Miliband, the main advocate for the party's green agenda.

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In a statement, Miliband said Labour would still be fighting the forthcoming election with a “world-leading agenda” on climate.

All the party's pre-announced green policies would still be in its manifesto, Miliband said. Albeit now with less money attached.

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5/3/24, 2:16 PM UK ministers must 'move faster' on net zero energy reforms, warns infrastructure tsar

UK energy

UK ministers must 'move faster' on net zero energy reforms, warns infrastructure tsar

Sir John Armitt accuses Whitehall of taking 'too long' to decide on measures to support decarbonisation

Drax power station biomass domes in Yorkshire: the UK government is aiming to decarbonise the electricity system by 2035

Rachel Millard
in London

FEBRUARY 25
2024

Ministers need to “move faster” to bring about the sweeping changes that Britain’s energy system needs in order for the country to shift to net zero on time, the government’s top infrastructure adviser has warned.

In a letter seen by the Financial Times, Sir John Armitt, chair of the National Infrastructure Commission, told Jeremy Hunt that Whitehall was taking “too long” to decide on measures to support private investment to help decarbonise important parts of the electricity sector.

Armitt also called for “greater urgency” on developing areas where hydrogen can be stored at scale in his letter, which was sent to the chancellor and [energy](#) secretary Claire Coutinho last week.

“Government needs to move faster to ensure that the necessary infrastructure can be delivered over the next decade,” Armitt wrote, urging Hunt to take “decisive action” in his [Spring Budget](#) on March 6.

<https://www.ft.com/content/de58ea7a-aabc-4199-8754-5e1567609f96> 1/4

5/3/24, 2:16 PM UK ministers must ‘move faster’ on net zero energy reforms, warns infrastructure tsar

Rishi Sunak’s government is aiming to decarbonise the electricity system by 2035 as part of its wider, legally binding goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions across the economy to net zero by 2050.

The opposition Labour party, which has a roughly 19-point lead over the Conservatives ahead of the general election expected this year, wants to decarbonise the electricity system five years earlier, by 2030.

Just over 56 per cent of the UK’s electricity in 2022 came from low-carbon sources such as wind, solar, biomass and nuclear, according to official figures. Most of the rest — or some 38.4 per cent — was supplied by power stations fuelled by natural gas.

New wind and solar farms are backed by government guarantees on their electricity price, but Armitt accused ministers of taking too long to set up similar mechanisms to support the decarbonisation of gas-fired power stations and to develop other sources of flexible generation.

While the role of gas-fired power plants is expected to fall as the electricity system starts to rely more heavily on wind turbines, some will probably need to be retained in order to ensure energy provision on windless days.

But in order to become low carbon, gas-fired power stations will need to be converted to run on hydrogen instead of natural gas, or be fitted with equipment to capture their carbon dioxide emissions.

The NIC wants the government to support “multiple” large-scale plants of that kind and other technologies to help balance the system, as well as developing pipes and storage caverns to transport and store hydrogen and CO₂ emissions.

“To meet the needs of the power sector, we should be deploying hydrogen and gas CCS [carbon capture and storage] generation at a pace equivalent to the ‘dash for gas’,” Armitt said in his letter, in a reference to the rapid buildout of gas-fired power stations in the 1990s.

But he highlighted two instances of the government taking two years or more to consult or decide on policies to support such infrastructure, noting that further

work would be required before the support was actually delivered.

<https://www.ft.com/content/de58ea7a-aabe-4199-8754-5e1567609f96> 2/4

5/3/24, 2:16 PM UK ministers must 'move faster' on net zero energy reforms, warns infrastructure tsar

Armitt's intervention follows a warning by the NIC in its latest five-yearly assessment of UK infrastructure that "significant deficiencies" were holding the country back. It also comes at a sensitive time for Sunak, prime minister, with rising competition for investment in clean energy from the US and the EU, among others.

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero said: "We have a clear strategy to boost UK industry and reach net zero by 2050 — backed by £200bn in low carbon investment since 2010, with a further £100bn expected by 2030."

It added that the government was "working closely with the private sector on strategic investment" and had "recently announced 11 major hydrogen projects across the UK".

Climate Capital

Where climate change meets business, markets and politics. [Explore the FT's coverage here.](#)

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Climate change

UK government's climate action plan is unlawful, High Court rules

Judgment upholds four of strategy

ve grounds for legal challenge brought by campaign groups against net zero

Climate demonstrators protest outside the Royal Courts of Justice in London in February © Leon Neal/Getty Images

in London 6
HOURS AGO

Kenza Bryan

The UK's latest strategy for meeting its legally binding targets on reaching net zero emissions is unlawful, the High Court ruled on Friday, in a fresh legal blow to the government in its efforts to address climate change.

Mr Justice Clive Sheldon upheld four out of five grounds for legal challenge after campaign groups brought a judicial review of Britain's most recent climate plan, published in March last year.

The plan sets out how the UK is going to meet its strategy for cutting greenhouse gas emissions to net zero in order to achieve its own legally binding commitments to curb global warming.

Campaign groups ClientEarth, Friends of the Earth, and Good Law Project had argued that the [government's revised strategy](#) was unlawful because it provided too little information on the government's assessment of the risk of policies not being delivered. They filed three separate claims heard together by the court. fi

The groups also raised concerns about the reliance on technologies such as [carbon capture and storage](#), which is expensive and has yet to be proven at scale anywhere.

“No more pie in the sky — this judgment means the government must now take credible action to address the climate crisis with a plan that can actually be trusted to deliver,” said Sam Hunter-Jones, senior lawyer at ClientEarth.

In response to the ruling, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero said the UK could be “hugely proud of its record on climate change” and that “the judgment contains no criticism of the detailed plans we have in place”.

Sheldon’s ruling came after the High Court found in a landmark judgment in July 2022 that the government’s previous policy on tackling greenhouse gas emissions was unlawful, because it provided insufficient detail on how the target would be met in line with the country’s Climate Act.

The UK became the first big economy to set a legally binding net zero target in 2019.

Prime Minister [Rishi Sunak](#) last year rolled back a series of green plans including the phaseout of gas boilers and new petrol and diesel cars. He has also drawn up legislation encouraging more oil and gas drilling in the North Sea.

After Sunak’s announcement last year, the Climate Change Committee, the UK’s climate watchdog, said it had “low confidence” that Britain would meet its net zero targets.

Chris Stark, former head of the CCC, told the Financial Times this month that [Sunak’s rollback](#) was part of the reason why Britain was losing out on green investment to other countries.

Activists outside Bute House, the official residence of Scotland's first minister, last month © Jeff J Mitchell/Getty Images Ed Miliband, Labour's shadow net zero secretary, said Friday's ruling was "a new low even for this clown show of a government".

"Their plan has now been found unlawful twice — once might have been dismissed as carelessness, twice shows they are incapable of delivering for this country," he added.

The government is expected to publish a new climate report that complies with the court order in the next 12 months.

Farmers in the UK have struggled with unprecedented rain this year, leaving agricultural land flooded. Warmer temperatures globally during the hottest year on record in 2023 have led to more evaporation from seas and lakes and wetter conditions in some parts of the world.

Scotland last month [ditched its statutory goal](#) of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 75 per cent by 2030 from 1990 levels, which went beyond the rest of the UK's target to cut emissions by 68 per cent by 2030 from 1990 levels.

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EU hits roadblocks in reaching green milestone as elections loom

Progress in the fastest-warming continent
is thwarted by a constituency fatigued by
inflation and trade tensions

in Brussels
MARCH 28 2024

Alice Hancock

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The EU has the most advanced green legislation in the world. But the bloc is not on track to meet its climate targets, even as it approaches deadlines for delivering detailed road maps on how it will achieve them.

EU climate commissioner Wopke Hoekstra said this week that EU countries would cut emissions by 51 per cent by 2030 compared with 1990 levels — falling short of a 55 per cent goal. This follows more than three decades of hard-won progress in decreasing greenhouse gas emissions from their 1990 peak.

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“I am confident that given the conversations we are having . . . that we will make [55 per cent] but there is a bit of homework to be done by a range of us around the table,” he told ministers.

EU governments must submit their plans on how to reduce their share of emissions by June. But Hoekstra’s calculation, based on draft plans put forward by EU member states, appears optimistic. The European Environment Agency has estimated that a 48 per cent reduction is likely.

EU emissions targets are getting further out of reach Chart showing Net greenhouse gas emissions including international aviation (mn tonnes of CO2 equivalent). EU countries on target to cut emissions by 51 per cent by 2030 compared to 1990 levels — falling short of a 55 per cent goal. The difference of what seems like just a few per cent is critical when the world is gradually nearing the 1.5C global warming threshold enshrined by the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, as the lower limit of a rise in temperatures since pre industrial times.

The European continent is heating at twice the global average, according to the World Meteorological Organization.

As part of a midterm review of climate progress published this month, the European Commission said that the pace of emissions reductions should “almost triple the average annual reduction rate achieved over the past decade” in order to meet its climate goals.

But as a global race for clean technology gathers pace, the EU is struggling to compete and sell its ambitious climate agenda to an industrial sector suffering fatigue from high inflation, trade tensions and increasing regulation.

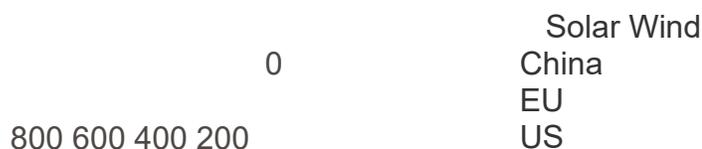
“We decided the policy measures. We have the instruments in hand. And now we need to implement,” said Austrian climate minister Leonore Gewessler. “Despite it being really hard work and a fight every day, you can see that green climate policies deliver. Emissions are going down. Are we there? Have we done everything? No, of course not.”

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China leads the way on clean tech

deployment Installed capacity (GW)



2022
2010 2013 2016 2019
2022
2010 2013 201

2010 2013 2016 2019

Source: Bruegel European Clean Tech Tracker on Ember and EIA

[Data](#) from the Brussels-based Bruegel think-tank shows that Europe is falling behind some of its global competitors in the rollout of the clean technologies central to decarbonisation — despite its pioneering role.

“Subsidies for renewable energy deployment have been among the greatest in the world for the past 20 years and that has positioned Europe as a first mover but that has now been taken up by China,” said Simone Tagliapietra, senior fellow at Bruegel.

Energy think-tank Ember found that despite EU countries installing a record 56GW of additional solar capacity last year, compared with 41GW in 2022, national plans are not yet sufficient to meet renewable power needs by 2030 for their entire populations. Wind power deployment had to increase at 15 per cent per year, it said.

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Policymakers in Brussels are particularly concerned about the bloc’s [solar panel manufacturers](#), which have been mothballing operations in part due to oversupply from China.

Yet, Tagliapietra cautioned, the EU should not attempt to “defy gravity” by introducing trade barriers. “China has built economies of scale to an extent that it will be extremely difficult for us and Europe to catch up on manufacturing of solar panels vis-à-vis China.”

Underlying concerns that EU companies will be lured to the US by the \$369bn Inflation Reduction Act’s package of tax credits and subsidies also cast a shadow.

Jutta Paulus, a German Green MEP, said EU countries had to be “smarter” about how they spent money, because they had less to offer than China and the US.

Even where investments in clean technology are made, the Bruegel data shows it has not always been the most effective or consistent.

In technologies such as heat pumps, which rely on consumer uptake, roll- out has slowed as subsidies have dried up due to stretched national budgets and a shortfall in skilled labour to install them.

Heat pump sales in 14 European countries fell by about 5 per cent in 2023 compared with 2022, according to the European Heat Pump Association, reversing a decade of growth.

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European heat pump sales declined in 2023 after a decade of growth

Annual sales in 14 countries (mn)

Air/water Air/air Sanitary hot water Ground source Other



Policies that touch everyday lives have become political flashpoints. Germany, for example, was forced to water down rules that would have [outlawed new gas boilers](#) this year after the poorly executed policy almost caused Berlin’s coalition government to implode.

As EU elections approach in June, lawmakers fear that green policies could become a lightning rod for far-right political sentiment and backlash. Farmers have been [protesting about red tape](#) from environmental legislation across the bloc, while a landmark law to protect nature is on the verge of collapse after Hungary and the Netherlands voiced sudden opposition this month.

Germany’s liberal FDP has contested several EU green policies, including a far reaching supply chain law and a ban on combustion engines from 2035, as a way to rejuvenate its dire position in the polls.

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Gewessler said the transition would not work without the right incentives. The introduction of a carbon tax system in Austria as part of its “eco-social” reform programme meant the carbon cost was balanced by a “climate bonus” to compensate low-income households.

“When we introduced [carbon pricing], we said: ‘OK, we need an answer for how to make this fair.’ It was never meant as a way to collect money, but . . . as a policy to steer towards the more climate-friendly solutions, through pricing.”

Policymakers in Brussels are discussing whether to set an interim target to cut emissions in the bloc by 90 per cent by 2040 as a road marker towards achieving net zero emissions in 2050, even though target-weary business and industrial associations complain this could be a stretch too far.

But Hoekstra argues that voters want climate action: “It is not easy but it is doable. We will rise to that challenge and it is what our citizens demand.”

Data visualisation by Steven Bernard

Climate Capital

Where climate change meets business, markets and politics. [Explore the FT’s coverage here.](#)

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Letter in response to this article:

[*Phasing out fossil fuels can’t be left to the markets / From Professor Piet Eeckhout, Academic Director, UCL European Institute; Former Dean, Faculty of Laws, University College London, London WC1, UK*](#)

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MEMORANDUM

The Progressive Policy Institute believes that a pragmatic path forward on the LNG export public interest test permit pause can secure a climate, economic, national security, and domestic political win. The Administration’s pause has created uncertainties for customers of U.S. natural gas which have the potential to create climate, geopolitical, and market risks as allied governments and investors make long-term decisions about sourcing their energy needs. PPI believes the White House could mitigate these risks by developing a public interest test for LNG exports that is meaningful, workable, and transparent. In the immediate term, announcing an objective requirement that ensures environmental performance would reassure buyers and the climate community alike, harmonizing domestic policy with the demands of major importing allies and providing the Administration with an opportunity to highlight marquee first-term climate policy achievements in the IRA, IJJA, and CHIPS and Science Act. This objective standard could be built around a third-party verification of methane performance for the entire supply chain of each cargo, including the ship.

Achieving certainty of environmental performance and regulatory requirements would benefit both the environment and U.S. companies at a time when major trading partners are implementing similar requirements to be imposed on all their suppliers. Once this short-term target is announced, a well-designed update to the previous DOE studies of LNG export

impacts on the climate could serve as a credible certification of U.S. achievements in lowering methane emissions and provide a better baseline understanding of the U.S. gas industry in a complex and rapidly changing global energy system.

Some advocates of reassessing the climate public interest test see it as a way to restrict U.S. natural gas exports. Our proposal aims, instead, at achieving net emissions reductions on a global scale. U.S. LNG exports play a vital role in meeting global energy demand with energy that is cleaner than coal and Russian gas, is delivered on more flexible contracts than its global competitors, and is subject to the Inflation Reduction Act's ambitious domestic methane mitigation measures. Moreover, natural gas has become an important tool for U.S. foreign policy. America's ability to act as a swing producer has provided crucial support and flexibility to Europe during Russia's invasion of Ukraine as well as the Houthi disruption of Red Sea shipping. The LNG industry has grown to play a sizable role in the U.S. economy, with jobs that pay well above the national average and \$47.4 billion in exports in 2022 driving the energy sector to a record-high 18% share of overall U.S. goods exported that year.

At the same time, the Biden administration has made significant progress toward accelerating the development of clean energy. Its trio of major bills, the IRA, IIJA, and CHIPS and Science

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1

Act, have dedicated hundreds of billions of dollars to clean energy incentives that are now flowing throughout the economy and benefiting workers and households in those industries as well as the global climate. In the oil and gas sector, the IRA methane fee and methane mitigation regulations are projected by the EPA to reduce upstream emissions by roughly 54 million metric tons of methane between now and 2035, which would average out to 45% of 2019's annual emissions each year. The Administration should build on this success with pro-deployment reforms that spur even faster buildout of next-generation clean technologies so that the federal funding turns into real working projects providing low- and zero-carbon energy fueling productive work in the American economy as quickly as possible.

Internationally, the pause is already affecting the decisions of trading partners at a time of global insecurity as war continues between Russia and Ukraine and Houthi strikes disrupt crucial shipping lanes in the Red Sea. The only way U.S. exporters were able to supply Europe after Russia's invasion of Ukraine was through flexible contracts that allowed for the rerouting of exports destined for other major importers in Asia and Latin America. Current export capacity is insufficient if the U.S. wishes to prevent Russia from regaining global market share, revenues, and soft power even in the face of American sanctions. Even though already-approved projects will continue to scale up capacity in the meantime, the continued global energy shortage risks pitting importing U.S. allies against each other in the bids for LNG cargoes as high energy prices endanger their carbon-efficient heavy industries and popular support for the energy transition.

As the EU implements methane monitoring and reporting requirements for new LNG imports starting in 2027 and the CLEAN Initiative by Japan and South Korea hopes to establish a market for differentiated, low-methane natural gas supplies as a coalition of importers, a certification requirement for U.S. cargoes could build on existing domestic regulatory frameworks and bolster the international market for cleaner gas. Additionally, developing countries around the world with growing populations and economies may yet serve as significant importers in the future as energy demand rises, and preventing the installation of new coal plants while complementing intermittent renewables and supplying industrial and chemical inputs will be crucial to supporting their growing electricity grids and limiting global greenhouse gas emissions.

In the longer run, technologies including trade in clean hydrogen and various methods of carbon management must innovate and scale rapidly in order to fill the remaining gaps in our future

U.S. Department of Energy Methane Mitigation Efforts

Overview

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is committed to developing and deploying technology solutions to reduce methane emissions from the oil and natural gas supply chain. Methane mitigation is part of DOE's broader mission to reduce the environmental and climate impacts of fossil fuels and to help realize the Biden-Harris Administration's [U.S. Methane Emissions Reduction Action Plan](#), which includes a global goal of cutting methane emissions by 30% by 2030.

Methane Mitigation Technologies Program

The Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM)'s [Methane Mitigation Technologies program](#) leads DOE's efforts to reduce methane emissions from the oil and natural gas supply chain. Collectively, FECM's methane mitigation research and development efforts will help reduce methane emissions, create good-paying jobs, improve air and water quality for communities, and spur economic revitalization.

The Methane Mitigation Technologies program consists of two sub-research and development areas: (1) **methane quantification**, which focuses on improving the development of technology solutions capable of detecting and measuring methane emissions throughout the oil and natural gas value chain, and (2) **methane mitigation**, which involves developing novel technology solutions to reduce these emissions. FECM's portfolio encompasses fugitive methane emissions (i.e., gases and vapors that are accidentally released into the atmosphere) and vented methane emissions (i.e., gases that are released as a part of the system design) to help improve air and water quality for communities across the nation.

Research, Development, and Partnerships

Since January 2021, DOE has already awarded nearly \$397 million and announced up to \$30 million in additional funding for efforts related to methane mitigation:

- In March 2023, FECM awarded nearly [\\$47 million in funding for 22 projects](#) that will focus on the technical challenges of quantifying and mitigating methane emissions along the U.S. oil and natural gas supply chain. By 2025, these projects will help to advance the development of integrated networks of surface-based methane sensor technologies for more timely monitoring of methane emissions across large areas of oil- and natural gas-producing basins.
- DOE has entered a partnership with the [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#) (EPA) to assist in the implementation of the [Methane Emissions Reduction Program](#), or MERP. This partnership will provide up to \$1.3 billion under the Inflation Reduction Act (Section 60113) to reduce methane emissions from the oil and natural gas sector.
 - In December 2023, EPA and DOE announced the selection of [14 States to receive up to \\$350 million in formula grants](#) to help identify and plug marginally-producing, high-emitting wells and conduct environmental restoration of these well sites.
 - In February 2024, EPA and DOE released a [Notice of Intent](#) to make additional MERP funds available to help measure and reduce methane emissions from the oil and natural gas sectors.
- In September 2023, DOE [announced up to \\$30 million](#) for the development of advanced technologies to reduce or eliminate the need for natural gas flaring at oil production sites, by converting unused and otherwise wasted natural

gas produced into value-added products such as sustainable chemicals and fuels.

In addition to these investments, FECM works with industry partners and other federal agencies to develop advanced technologies and solutions for methane mitigation. These efforts include:

- Developing advanced materials and sensor systems designed to find and reduce methane emissions from natural gas and oil infrastructure by making it as leak tight as possible;
- Developing integrated methane measurement and monitoring platforms to improve the accuracy of methane emissions estimates;
- Carrying out rigorous field testing in partnership with Colorado State University's [Methane Emissions Technology Evaluation Center](#) field site to accelerate the adoption of natural gas leak detection and quantification solutions by natural gas operators, and their approval by state and federal regulatory authorities; and
- Collaborating with the [Interstate Oil & Gas Compact Commission](#) to assist federal land management agencies, states, and tribal nations to locate, characterize and mitigate the environmental risks of [undocumented orphaned wells](#).

Societal Considerations and Impacts

As FECM advances the research and development of methane mitigation technologies and solutions, it is critical to understand and address the societal considerations and impacts of these projects at local and regional levels. That is why projects funded by the office must incorporate plans for community, tribal, and stakeholder engagement; diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; energy and environmental justice (“Justice40”); and the creation of quality jobs.

[Learn more about each of these project plan areas.](#)

To keep up to date with information about the Methane Mitigation Technologies program and funding opportunity announcements, [visit FECM's website](#) and [sign up for news alerts](#).

Greenhouse Gas Supply Chain Emissions Measurement, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Framework

Overview

Reliable and comparable information on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and intensity will be critical to achieving global reductions in GHG emissions in the coming decades. While there is considerable activity underway related to the measurement, monitoring, reporting, and verification (MMRV) of GHG emissions associated with natural gas, gaps and inconsistencies across platforms impede the ability to provide market participants with comparable and reliable information about GHG emissions and intensity.

In November 2023, the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management joined with international partners to announce the formation of a working group to develop an MMRV framework to account for GHG emissions associated with delivered natural gas. This action serves to advance the Biden-Harris Administration's U.S. Methane Emissions Reduction Action Plan and fulfill the pledge to work with global partners to reduce the world's methane emissions.

MMRV Framework Working Group

The MMRV Framework Working Group is a dynamic forum of representatives from 18 natural gas importing and exporting countries and regions, plus the European Commission and Eastern Mediterranean Gas Forum. The Working Group is developing a framework to provide market participants with verified information about life cycle GHG emissions associated with natural gas. It is meeting throughout 2024 to:

- Review and build upon existing standards and protocols to provide a consistent set of technical criteria for reporting emissions and operating data at various levels of availability;
- Support comparability by using transparent and consistent tools for estimating GHG supply chain emissions and data quality, from pre-production through final delivery of the natural gas;
- Support independent third-party verification of the accuracy and representativeness of emissions data and aggregate supply chain emissions intensity; and
- Support accreditation to ensure that natural gas certifiers are independent of the reporting entity and are technically qualified to conduct reviews.

The MMRV Framework is not a regulatory process, and countries and regions participating in its development are not committing to use it in a regulatory process. This approach to reducing GHG emissions is a voluntary, market-driven approach and is intended to improve the accuracy, completeness, and transparency of reported emissions in the marketplace as well as drive methane and carbon dioxide emission reductions across the natural gas supply chain. DOE is not introducing a regulatory standard for natural gas, nor will it be certifying natural gas.

Impacts

The envisioned MMRV Framework will facilitate GHG emissions reductions in the fossil energy sector by allowing differentiation of natural gas supply chains by GHG emissions. Such a framework could later be expanded to include other fossil fuels. The Framework will help:

- Enable credible verification of methane and other GHG emissions across the supply chain and provide market participants with verified information about life cycle GHG emissions and intensity from production through delivery; and
- Enable buyers to value lower GHG natural gas directly through contracting and purchasing decisions, while providing incentives to upstream and midstream operators to engage in strong MMRV and actions to reduce emissions.

Additional Information

- [MMRV Website](#)
- [MMRV Frequently Asked Questions](#)

5/3/24, 2:14 PM UK backs gas-fired power plants in latest shift in green policy

UK energy

UK backs gas-fired power plants in latest shift in green policy

Rishi Sunak says he will 'not gamble with energy security' despite plans to decarbonise power system by 2035

The prime minister said Britain would reach the government's 2035 target in a 'sustainable way that doesn't leave people without energy on a cloudy, windless day' © Chris Ratcliffe/Bloomberg

MARCH 11

2024

Rachel
Millard

The UK government has backed the development of new gas-fired power plants, in the latest move by Rishi Sunak to portray his government as taking a pragmatic approach to tackling climate change.

Outlining the plans on Tuesday to back more electricity generation from fossil fuels, the prime minister said he would “not gamble with [Britain’s] energy security” despite plans to decarbonise the electricity grid by the middle of the next decade.

Referring to the reliance on wind and solar power in the right weather conditions, Sunak said Britain would reach the government’s 2035 target in a “sustainable way that doesn’t leave people without energy on a cloudy, windless day”.

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5/3/24, 2:14 PM UK backs gas-fired power plants in latest shift in green policy

His remarks will be echoed by Claire Coutinho, the secretary of state for energy security, in a speech at Chatham House on Tuesday when she is expected to warn of “blackouts” unless there is sufficient gas-fired capacity to provide back up for intermittent renewables.

The move to back new gas-fired generating capacity is the latest watering down of green policies by Sunak’s government.

Last September, the government delayed the planned national ban on the sale of

new petrol and diesel cars, from 2030 to 2035. It has also delayed by nine years the planned ban on oil and LPG-fired boilers, used by off-grid rural homeowners that was due to come into effect by 2026.

In contrast, the opposition Labour party, which has a strong lead over the ruling Conservatives in the polls ahead of a general election expected this year, has said it plans to [decarbonise the electricity system by 2030](#) if it wins power.

Labour, which has previously said it plans to keep a “strategic reserve” of gas-fired power stations for security of supply, described the government’s latest move as “desperate nonsense”.

Gas-fired power plants supply almost 40 per cent of the UK’s annual electricity on average. But their contribution is far higher on still days when output from wind turbines is low. Some of the country’s older gas-fired power stations will have to close in the coming years, potentially leaving Britain short of generating capacity.

The government said it would support further building of gas-fired power plants by allowing their developers to retain access to key subsidy payments to supply back up power for the grid.

The Climate Change Committee, the government’s advisers, has previously said a small amount of gas-fired capacity was “compatible with a decarbonised power system”.

The announcement is part of a series of planned reforms to the power market to help it adapt to the rise of renewable energy that Coutinho will unveil on Tuesday.

These include proposals to [regionalise the national electricity](#) market by splitting it into as many as seven “zones”, each setting its own wholesale electricity price.

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5/3/24, 2:14 PM UK backs gas-fired power plants in latest shift in green policy

The move is designed to make the network more efficient and, if implemented, would lead to large variations in price depending on proximity to generation. It is designed to encourage the building of more renewable generating capacity in parts of Britain that have fewer wind and solar farms.

Under the proposed reforms, households in Scotland could have lower bills because of the abundance of offshore wind farms.

Climate Capital

Where climate change meets business, markets and politics. [Explore the FT's coverage here.](#)

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5/3/24, 2:08 PM G7 pact to stop using coal by 2035 sets up next battle over gas supplies

Climate Capital **Climate change**

G7 pact to stop using coal by 2035 sets up next battle over gas supplies
ending reliance on the fossil fuel

Agreement marks
first time rich countries have set deadline on

Italy's environment minister Gilberto Pichetto Fratin, left, shakes hands with Japanese economy minister Ken Saito at the G7 climate meeting in Turin on Tuesday © AFP via Getty Images

APRIL 30
2024

Attracta
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The G7 countries have agreed to a deadline of 2035 to dump the use of coal in their energy systems where emissions are not captured, as surging gas supplies emerged as the next battle in climate talks.

Energy and climate ministers pledged to phase out unabated [coal power](#) “during the first half of 2030s” after two days of meetings in Turin.

But it also gave leeway to countries reliant on coal, such as Japan and Germany, by allowing the option of “a timeline consistent with keeping a limit of 1.5C” of global warming above pre-industrial levels.

It marks the first time the [G7 economies](#), which collectively account for more than a fifth of global emissions, had set a deadline for coal. The G7 does not include the world's biggest coal power consumers, China and India, however, which added the most capacity last year. ^{fi}

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5/3/24, 2:08 PM G7 pact to stop using coal by 2035 sets up next battle over gas supplies

“It is a very strong signal from industrialised countries. It is a big signal to the world to reduce coal,” said Gilberto Pichetto Fratin, Italy's environment and energy security minister.

But the text left open the possibility of continued investment in gas, despite ministers agreeing to transition away from all fossil fuels by 2050 at the UN COP28

climate summit last year. The burning of fossil fuels is by far the biggest contributor to global warming.

The ministers said the “exceptional circumstances” of Russia’s war on Ukraine and the need to shift supply away meant “publicly supported investments in the gas sector can be appropriate as a temporary response”.

The real litmus test for the credibility of the G7 rested on its planning to shift from gas to renewable energy, said Luca Bergamaschi, co-founding director of Italian climate think-tank ECCO.

This meant reducing public support for new gas investment “after two years of record high industry profits and no evidence that Europe needs new infrastructure for its energy security”, he said.

As part of the Turin agreement, ministers also [set a global target](#) to increase electricity storage capacity sixfold from 2022 to 2030.

Scientific experts and climate change think-tanks endorsed the move away from coal but were critical of the timelines.

“I don’t believe there’s any move to reduce the use of fossil fuels that matches up to the nature of the crisis. And we do have a crisis,” said Sir David King, former UK chief scientific adviser and founder of the Climate Crisis Advisory Group, an independent body of scientists.

Last year was the hottest on record both on land and sea, while each of the past 10 months has also set temperature records. The global average for the 12 months to March was 1.58C above the 1850 to 1900 pre-industrial average. This is distinct from the Paris goal, which is for a long-term rise of no more than 1.5C measured over more than a decade.

Steven Guilbeault, Canada's climate minister, said the agreement showed the G7 was taking seriously the outcome of the UN COP28 summit in Dubai, where countries pledged to transition away from all fossil fuels.

But analysts said much more work was needed to turn the plans into domestic policy, and noted that the document failed to go far enough on finance for the shift to clean energy.

At their next meeting in June, ministers needed to "signal their intention to help mobilise the greatly expanded financial resources needed by developing countries to both decarbonise their economies and cope with the mounting impacts of climate change," said Alden Meyer, senior associate at climate think-tank E3G.

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EU finally ready to bring down Russia's gas empire ... sort of

A new sanctions proposal is expected to target Russia's liquified natural gas for the first time, but the measures would only cover a quarter of Moscow's profits.

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Halting the EU resale of Russian LNG would require Moscow to overhaul its current business model — no small feat. | Natalia Kolesnikova/AFP via Getty Images

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MAY 3, 2024 4:00 AM CET

BY VICTOR JACK, GABRIEL GAVIN AND GIOVANNA COI

For the first time since Moscow launched its full-scale attack on Ukraine more than two years ago, the EU is expected to aim its sanction bazooka at Russia's lucrative gas sector.

But the proposals on the table would only touch a fraction of the billions Moscow gets annually from liquified natural gas, leaving plenty for its war chest.

The European Commission is poised to release a proposed ban on EU ports reselling Moscow LNG as soon as Friday, according to three EU diplomats. The Commission will also ask for restrictions on three upcoming Russian LNG projects, they added. The measures will come as part of Brussels' 14th sanctions package.

The LNG sanctions are designed to stifle a lucrative business for Moscow that keeps its energy cargoes moving around the world. Yet as written in draft proposals — still subject to change — the penalties would only hit around a quarter of Russia's €8 billion in LNG profits, according to experts and data analyzed by

That comes amid repeated warnings that EU and Western efforts to choke off Moscow's fossil fuel revenues have largely failed. While the EU has banned imports of Russian coal and seaborne crude oil, numerous loopholes and evasive tactics have kept money flowing to the Kremlin.

Meanwhile, the EU has made little progress in punishing Moscow's LNG sector. Although the fuel made up just 5 percent of the EU's gas consumption last year, it remains a cash cow that the Kremlin relies on to wage war. France, Spain and Belgium have been the biggest hubs for the supercooled gas, much of which is then exported to countries including Germany and Italy.

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THE EU'S RUSSIAN LNG IMPORTS

EU monthly imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) by source, in cubic meters.

Russia Others

10B

5B

Transshipments and re-exports of Russian gas through the EU in 2023, in billions of cubic meters (bcm).

Russia EU: 20.2 bcm Trans-shipment Non-EU countries: 4.4 bcm Other EU countries: 1.6 bcm

<https://www.politico.eu/article/eu-sanction-russia-gas-sector-ports-war-in-ukraine-fossil-fuels-imports/#:~:text=The Commission will also ask,cargoes moving arou...> 3/16 5/3/24, 2:16 PM EU finally ready to bring down Russia's gas empire ... sort of - POLITICO

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Breaking the ice

Halting the EU resale of Russian LNG would require Moscow to overhaul its current business model — no small feat.

Without European ports as a convenient layover stop, Russia would have to use specially equipped icebreakers that cut through Arctic Sea ice — which are in short supply — to get its gas to Asia.

That would hurt Russia's vast \$27 billion Yamal LNG plant in the Siberian far north, according to Laura Page, a gas expert at the Kpler data analytics firm.

“If they can’t transship in Europe, they might have to take their ice-class tankers on longer journeys,” she said, meaning Russia “may not be able to get out as many loadings from Yamal because their vessels can’t get back as quickly.”

The shift would blow a €2 billion hole in Russia’s LNG revenues, based on last year’s figures, said Petras Katinas, an energy analyst at the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air think tank.

That’s a lot of money but represents only 28 percent of Russia’s LNG profits and just over a fifth of its exports to the EU last year.

The ban “is a good first step forward,” Katinas said, but “it’s not enough” if the EU wants to throttle the Kremlin’s cash flow.

Meanwhile, potential sanctions on Russian LNG projects — including Arctic LNG 2, its Murmansk plant, and the UST Luga LNG terminal— are a “paper tiger,” Katinas said,

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since none of them are currently sending cargoes to Europe.

The EU’s proposals are also laden with legal complications.

Depending on how the Commission defines “transshipments,” the importers likely to be most affected will be Spain’s Naturgy, France’s Elengy and Belgium’s Fluxys, said Katinas, all of which have long-term contracts linked to Russia’s Yamal LNG.

But it’s unclear whether EU sanctions would allow the firms to safely end their contracts unilaterally without facing penalties or legal action from their Russian partners, he added.

A spokesperson for Fluxys said it would “fully comply” with sanctions if imposed, but noted the firm had “no control” over the origin of LNG kept in its storage sites and that it was “obliged to respect the contractual agreements” with its customers.

Elengy and Naturgy didn’t respond to requests for comment. Novatek, Gazprom and RusGazDobycha, the owners and operators of the Russian LNG projects being considered for EU sanctions, also didn’t respond to questions sent by POLITICO.

Liquid luck

The Commission has resisted sanctioning LNG so far despite repeated requests from the Baltic countries and Poland. The new proposal, however, seems to be gathering political support quickly.

“As part of a new package of sanctions against Russia, the federal government is calling for a gradual end to transshipment of Russian LNG in European ports,” Belgian Energy Minister Tinne van der Straeten said on Tuesday. “We must ... stop adding to Putin's war chest.”

German Economy Minister Robert Habeck said last week that he would “very much support” restrictions on Moscow's LNG —the endorsement is crucial given Germany's size— while Italy's Energy Minister Gilberto Pichetto Fratin told POLITICO on Sunday the country “has no reason to oppose” such sanctions.

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Pressure is also mounting on EU countries to tighten penalties on Russian fossil fuels, given that some are showing diminishing returns. Just this week a group of ocean tanker insurers controlling much of the global market called a G7 measure to limit Russia's oil revenues to \$60 per barrel “increasingly unenforceable” as Moscow relies on a parallel trade conducted by shadow vessels outside Western control.

Still, Brussels may struggle to get all 27 capitals on board with the new LNG penalties, a requirement for any sanctions to pass. Hungary, for example, may veto the move in light of its historical record of blocking restrictions on Russian gas out of principle.

For others, meanwhile, the sanctions package is anticlimactic.

It's “disappointing ... that we've been waiting for such a long time for the proposal of the 14th package,” said one EU diplomat, who was granted anonymity to speak candidly.

Sanctions are “meant to hurt the Russian economy and its ability to wage the war in Ukraine,” the diplomat added. “All the more [reason why] the 14th package should be comprehensive and strong.”

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