

## Potential Policy and Regulatory Interventions – International best practice

### *Taxation and Supply-Side Policies:*

- **Carbon Tax Implementation:** Incentivize reduction in GHG emissions (Example: Sweden 1991).
- **Subsidies for Clean Energy Transition:** Financial support for renewable energy investments (Example: Germany - two-way carbon contracts for difference / CCfDs).
- **Depreciation Benefits:** Accelerated depreciation for sustainable equipment (Example: USA – subtract cost of investment from income and pay less tax).

### *Energy Cost Allocation and Market Regulations:*

- **Energy Pricing Reforms:** Favour renewable energy (Example: Spain - feed-in-tariffs (FIT)/long-term contracts and compensation measures)
- **Grid Connection and Access Reforms:** Simplify the grid connection process (Example: Denmark).
- **Demand Response Programs:** Financial incentives for energy use adjustments (Example: GB – to balance electricity system)

### *Infrastructure Investment:*

- **Renewable Energy Infrastructure:** Support for large-scale renewable projects (Example: China).
- **Transport Infrastructure:** Reduce emissions from transportation (Example: Netherlands).
- **Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS):** Investment in CCS infrastructure (Example: Norway)

### *Technology Development and Innovation Support:*

- **R&D Grants:** Funding for innovative technologies (Example: Australia).

## Mineral Products

- **Innovation Hubs and Partnerships:** Foster collaboration (Example: Canada – govt, academia, community).
- **Digitalization and Automation:** Support digitalization to increase efficiency (Example: Finland – Digital Finland Framework – smart systems, IoT).