

Research Briefing

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Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23: Progress of the Bill

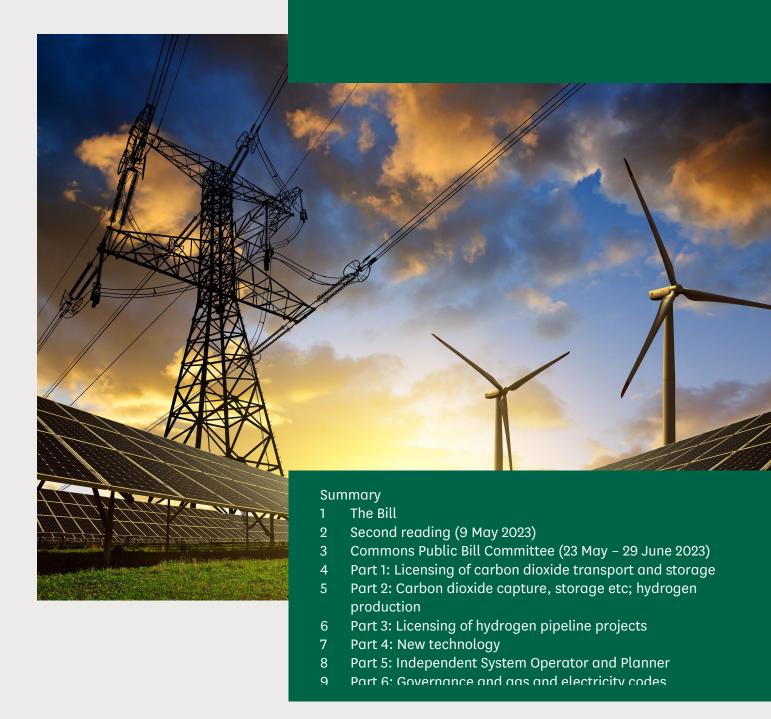


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Summary

The <u>Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23</u> originally trailed as the Energy Security Bill in the Queen's Speech on 10 May 2022. It was introduced as the Energy Bill in the House of Lords on 6 July 2022 and then to the House of Commons on 25 April 2023 after completing Lord's stages.¹

Copies of the Bill (as introduced, as brought from the House of Lords and debated in committee and as amended in Public Bill Committee) together with Explanatory Notes, Delegated Powers Memorandum and Impact Assessments are available on the Parliament website.

In addition, <u>DESNZ</u> has published 35 <u>Energy Bill factsheets</u> (updated as the Bill has changed) covering the various parts of the Bill.

The government's Energy Security Bill overarching factsheet explained that the Bill "will deliver a cleaner, more affordable and more secure energy system for the long term", building on the commitments in the April 2022 British Energy Security Strategy to "invest in homegrown energy and maintain the diversity and resilience of the UK's energy supply". The factsheet also highlighted the need for a "transformation of our energy system" and "more home-grown energy from more diverse sources which reduce our dependency on imported fossil fuels and our exposure to volatile and high prices in international markets".

The Bill, as introduced in the House of Commons from the House of Lords, included a number of amendments added after government defeats, including clauses introducing a net zero target for the energy regulator Ofgem, banning any new coal mines in the UK, provisions on community energy and provisions on energy efficiency for buildings. The Library Briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23: Overview, which was prepared for the Second Reading, provides an overview of the Bill and includes details of the clauses added to the Bill after defeats in the House of Lords. It also provides links to existing Commons Briefings on the Bill.

Six further Library briefings have been published covering background on the legislation and the provisions of the Bill in more detail, as it was when introduced to the House of Commons (PDF):

• Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 1, 2 & 3: carbon storage, hydrogen, and new technologies: covers parts 1 to 3 of the Energy Bill, including carbon dioxide usage, transport and storage, hydrogen production, the hydrogen village trial and new technologies.

It should be noted that some of the Government papers published with the Energy Bill still refer to the Energy Security Bill, but it is the same bill.

- Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 4-6: Electricity and gas markets covers
 parts 4-6 of the Bill, including the Independent System Operator and
 Planner, governance of gas and electricity industry governance codes,
 multi-purpose interconnectors, electricity storage and smart meters.
- Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 7-10: heat networks, smart appliances, load control and energy performance of buildings covers parts 7-10 of the Bill, including heat networks, energy smart appliances and load control, energy performance of buildings and Energy Savings Opportunity Schemes.
- Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, Parts 11 and 12: Offshore wind, oil and gas covers parts 11-12 of the Bill, including core fuel sector resilience, offshore wind electricity generation and oil and gas.
- Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, part 13: Provisions on civil nuclear regulation covers part 13 and sections of part 3 that relate to nuclear regulation, including geological disposal facilities for radioactive waste, nuclear sites where the risk of radiation is low and allowing the UK to join a UN convention on providing compensation to victims of nuclear incidents.
- <u>The Energy Bill and households: FAQs</u> covers frequently asked questions about the Bill and how it could impact households.

<u>Second reading</u> in the Commons took place on 9 May 2023. The Bill's Committee stage took place over 18 sittings starting on 23 May 2023 and finishing on 29 June 2023.

Report stage and third reading in the commons took place on 5 September 2023.

"Ping-pong" took place between 12 September and 24 October 2023.

The Bill was given Royal Assent on 26 October 2023, meaning that it is now an Act of Parliament; the <u>Energy Act 2023</u>.

Changes made at committee stage

There were a number of government amendments made to the Bill in committee. There were no successful opposition amendments.

Part 1: Licensing of carbon dioxide transport and storage.

This part sets out a regulatory framework and licensing regime for carbon dioxide (CO2) transport and storage. There were only minor government amendments to this section of the Bill.

Part 2: Carbon dioxide capture, storage etc and hydrogen production

This section of the Bill sets out regulations relating to CO2 capture, transport and storage, and hydrogen production. The aim is to enable the government to implement and administer hydrogen and carbon capture business models including introducing a new hydrogen levy.

New government clauses were added to this part covering hydrogen transport and hydrogen storage. There were also new government clauses covering carbon storage information and samples.

In addition, a government amendment reversed an Opposition amendment made at report stage in the Lords that would have prevented the levy being imposed on gas suppliers or electricity suppliers as well as on gas shippers.

Otherwise, all clauses in this section were agreed with only minor, technical government amendments.

Part 3: Licensing of hydrogen pipeline projects

This Part of the Bill was added by the government as a new Part 3 of the Bill (now clauses 129-141 covering licensing of hydrogen pipeline projects). This Part includes provisions to introduce hydrogen transport and storage business models and will enable the implementation of a regulated asset base (RAB) in respect of hydrogen pipeline projects. Further information the proposed models can be found in the factsheet Energy Security Bill factsheet: Hydrogen transport and storage business models.

The new clauses were agreed without division.

Part 4: New technology

Part 3 (now Part 4) of the Bill includes several measures to support the uptake of new low carbon technologies. It was unamended during committee other than through the addition of a new government clause, allowing for amendments to the <u>Gas Act 1986</u> to facilitate hydrogen trials, which was unopposed.

Part 5: Independent System Operator and Planner

This part of the Bill would create a new Independent System Operator and Planner (ISOP) responsible for planning the development of the electricity and gas transmission systems and operation of the electricity transmission system. This section of the Bill was not amended at committee stage and there were no divisions on opposition amendments.

Part 6: Governance of gas and electricity industry codes

This part of the Bill would reform the current energy code governance framework. Codes are detailed legal agreements between participants in the gas and electricity sectors. This would include granting Ofgem new functions to provide strategic direction and oversight on codes and creating a new class of more independent code managers.

This part of the Bill was not amended in committee and all clauses were agreed to without a vote.

Part 7: Market reform and consumer protection

This Part of the Bill includes measures aimed at improving competition and consumer protection in the energy market. These include:

- Extending competitive tendering that exists for the offshore electricity network to the onshore network
- Introducing a "special mergers regime" for energy networks to ensure fair competition
- Creating the Network Charging Compensation scheme to support Energy Intensive Industries
- Extending the deadline for powers necessary to facilitate the rollout of smart meters to 2028
- Extending the Energy Company Obligation to all energy suppliers a including smaller suppliers
- Creating regulatory definitions for multi-purpose interconnectors and electricity storage

The Library briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 4-6: Electricity and gas markets provides further background.

Two new government clauses were added at committee stage to give the Secretary of State power to make regulations to create a levy to support energy intensive industries.

Part 8: Heat networks

Part 8 of the Bill covers proposals for regulation of the heat network market.

The proposals extend the role of the existing electricity and market regulators to cover heat networks; Ofgem would regulate in England, Scotland and Wales, and Utilities Regulator would regulate in Northern Ireland. The detail of the legislation will be set out in regulations.

The Bill also includes provisions for the creation and regulation of designated heat network zones, where zoning will be used to require heat network installation in new buildings as the first option for heat provision.

There were no amendments to this part of the Bill during committee.

Part 9: Energy smart appliances and load control

Part 9 relates to energy smart appliances, which are appliances capable of increasing or reducing their electricity demand in response to signals received remotely from a third party, known as a "load controller". It would give the government powers to introduce regulations requiring energy smart appliances to meet requirements regarding cyber security, data privacy, interoperability, and grid stability; and requiring load controllers to hold a licence issued by Ofgem, the energy regulator.

This part of the Bill was not amended at committee stage and there were no divisions on opposition amendments.

Part 10: Energy performance of premises

This section covers clauses relating to the energy performance of buildings (EPB) regime.

At committee stage, the government removed clause 204. This clause was a successful opposition amendment in the Lords, which would have required the Secretary of State to publish a "Warmer Homes and Businesses Action Plan" within six months of the Act's passage. Two new clauses were tabled by the opposition and were negatived on division.

Part 11: Energy Savings Opportunity Schemes

Part 11 covers the regulation of Energy Savings Opportunity schemes (ESOS). The provisions on ESOS were introduced by the government at committee stage in the Lords. This part of the Bill was not amended in the public bill committee.

Part 12: Core fuel sector resilience

The purpose of this part of the Bill is to introduce regulations to reduce the risk of fuel supply disruption and improve fuel supply resilience in the core fuels sector. The core fuel sector covers the storage, handling, transport, processing, and production of crude-oil based fuels and renewable transport fuels (e.g. biofuels). Supply of these fuels is largely unregulated, with no central system coordinator.

The Bill would give the Secretary of State new powers to maintain continuity of core fuel supplies and ensure that industry maintains or improves its resilience to reduce the risk of emergencies affecting fuel supplies.

One government amendment was made during committee to ensure consistency with the approach taken in providing financial assistance to the sector.

Part 13: Offshore wind, oil and gas

This part of the Bill covers provisions on offshore wind, oil and gas.

Provisions are aimed at reducing the time to develop offshore wind projects by amending the Habitats Regulations, and amending the oil and gas environmental regulatory regime. It would also change the fee regime and cost recovery mechanism for the regulation and offshore decommissioning activities of oil and gas producers. Finally, it would give the oil and gas regulator powers to intervene, if necessary, before control of an oil or gas licence changes hands.

This part of the Bill was amended by the government in committee to broaden the type of "activities" to which the new provisions on offshore wind would apply. Other than that, no changes were made.

Part 14: Civil nuclear sector

This part includes the Bill's provisions relating to nuclear regulation. These would:

- Regulate a potential under-the-seabed geological disposal facility for radioactive waste
- Amend regulation for nuclear sites where the risk of radiation is low (in line with existing international standards)
- Allow the UK to join a UN convention on providing compensation to victims of nuclear incidents, the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage
- Enable the Civil Nuclear Constabulary to provide a wider range of policing services beyond the civil nuclear sector
- Make changes to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority pension scheme.

New clauses 73-85 were added by the government as a new chapter 4 in Part 14 of the Bill (now clauses 312-324). These would give the Secretary of State the power create Great British Nuclear (GBN), an arms-length body responsible for driving delivery of new nuclear projects. Further details of GBN can be found in the Energy Security Bill factsheet: Great British Nuclear.

Part 15: Coal mines, Ofgem net zero duty and community energy

Part 15 covers general provisions for the Bill but also included four new clauses added in the House of Lords as the result of of government defeats.

The government removed or amended all of the clauses during committee stage in the House of Commons. The clauses were as follows:

- Clause 270, which would have prohibited the opening of new coal mines in the UK, was removed by the government following a division.
- Clause 271 was replaced by new clause 52 (now clause 199 in Part 7 of the Bill). This clause would have included a specific requirement within Ofgem's general duties to consider how their decisions support meeting the UK's net zero emissions target. The new clause is drafted to have the same effect as clause 271.
- Clauses 272 and 273, which would have established an export guarantee for small-scale low-carbon energy generators and enabled them to sell electricity to local consumers, were removed by the government following a division.

Commons Report stage

There were no successful non-governmental amendments to the Bill and no government defeats at Report stage. The main government amendments were:

- New clause (NC) 52 requires the government to consult on options for setting up a revenue certainty scheme for sustainable aviation fuel producers, and to publish a report about progress towards developing such a scheme.
- NC 63 allows for an obligation on off-gas-grid heating fuel suppliers that corresponds to the renewable transport fuel obligation (RTFO). Under the RTFO, suppliers of relevant transport fuel in the UK must be able to show that a percentage of the fuel they supply comes from renewable and sustainable sources.²
- Amendment 148 and consequential amendments removed provisions enabling the hydrogen levy to be imposed on energy suppliers in Great Britain. In Great Britain, the hydrogen levy can only be placed on gas shippers; in Northen Ireland only gas supply licence holders who engage with gas shipping can be subject to the levy. The Bill therefore does not

² Department for Transport (DTF), Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation, 19 January 2021

introduce a hydrogen levy but enables the government to introduce it through secondary legislation.

 Several amendments and new clauses 64 to 66 related to ensuring that devolved administrations would be appropriately consulted on regulations impacting different parts of the UK.

In total, 173 government amendments were made to the Bill, many of which were technical amendments.

Five non-governmental amendments were put to a vote but not agreed:

- NC12 (tabled by Wera Hobhouse, LD) would have prohibited the burning
 of methane gas and other hydrocarbons produced during old and gas
 extraction ("flaring") and their release into the atmosphere without
 combustion ("venting").
- NC39 (tabled by Alan Brown, SNP) would have extended Ofgem's duty to regulate off-grid fuels utilised for off-grid home heating and enabled Ofgem to introduce a price cap for off-grid home heating fuels.
- NC57 (tabled by Edward Miliband, Labour) would have allowed onshore wind development proposals in England and Wales to proceed on the same basis as other local infrastructure projects.
- NC59 (tabled by Edward Miliband, Labour) intended to provide for the UK's electricity supply to be decarbonised by 2030.
- NC61 (tabled by Edward Miliband, Labour) would have required the government to publish a Warmer Homes and Businesses Action Plan within 6 months of the Act passing.

For a full list of amendments made at Commons Report stage, see <u>Energy Bill [HL]: Commons amendments</u>.

"Ping pong": Consideration of Lords/Commons amendments

The House of Lords considered Commons amendments on 12 September 2023.

One amendment, 274B (tabled by Baroness Boycott (crossbench)), was agreed in the Lords on division. This amendment would have required the government to consult and report on the barriers preventing the development of community energy schemes within 18 months of the Act passing.

Two further amendments were disagreed on division:

- Amendment 187B (tabled by Baroness Blake (Labour)) would have required the government to lay a statement before Parliament within 6 months of the Act passing setting out the government's plans for:
 - Achieving EPC band C or better by 2028, in all privately rented residential tenancies, and by 2035, in all other homes in the United Kingdom, where practical, technically feasible, cost effective and affordable;
 - Achieving EPC band B or better by 2030 in all non-domestic properties; and
 - Introducing the Future Homes Standard for all new-builds in England by 2025.
- Amendment 272A (tabled by Lord Teverson (Lib Dem, LD)) would have removed the government's amendment to leave out Clause 272. Clause 272 would have prohibited the opening of new coal mines in the UK.

Amendment 274B was removed following a division during the Commons consideration of the Lords message on 18 October 2023.

The Lords <u>consideration of Commons amendments took place on 24 October</u> 2023. The Lords did not insist on keeping amendment 274B.

The Bill was given Royal Assent on 26 October 2023, meaning that it is now an Act of Parliament; the <u>Energy Act 2023</u>.

1 The Bill

The Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23 originally trailed as the Energy Security Bill in the Queen's Speech on 10 May 2022. It was then introduced as the Energy Bill in the House of Lords on 6 July 2022 and introduced to the House of Commons on 25 April 2023. ³

The Government department responsible for energy is currently the <u>Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)</u>. This was created in February 2023, as part of a wider departmental reshuffle. The responsibility for energy was previously within the Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) which was dissolved after the reshuffle.

Copies of the Bill (as introduced, as brought from the House of Lords and debated in committee and as amended in Public Bill Committee) together with Explanatory Notes, Delegated Powers Memorandum and Impact Assessments are available on the Parliament website.

In addition, <u>DESNZ</u> has <u>published 35 Energy Bill factsheets</u> (updated as the Bill has changed) covering the various parts of the Bill.

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The Bill, as introduced from the House of Lords, included a number of amendments introduced after government defeats, including clauses introducing a net zero target for the energy regulator Ofgem, banning any new coal mines in the UK, provisions on community energy and provisions on energy efficiency for buildings.

The Library Briefing <u>Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23: Overview</u>, which was prepared for the Second Reading, provides an overview of the Bill and includes details of the clauses added to the Bill after defeats in the House of Lords.

³ It should be noted that some of the Government papers published with the Energy Bill still refer to the Energy Security Bill, but it is the same bill.

Five Library briefings have been published covering background on the legislation and the provisions of the Bill in more detail, as it was when introduced to the House of Commons:

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- Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 4-6: Electricity and gas markets covers parts 4-6 of the Bill, including the Independent System Operator and Planner, governance of gas and electricity industry governance codes, multi-purpose interconnectors, electricity storage and smart meters.
- Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 7-10: heat networks, smart appliances, load control and energy performance of buildings covers parts 7-10 of the Bill, including heat networks, energy smart appliances and load control, energy performance of buildings and Energy Savings Opportunity Schemes.
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- Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, part 13: Provisions on civil nuclear regulation
 covers part 13 and sections of part 3 that relate to nuclear regulation,
 including geological disposal facilities for radioactive waste, nuclear
 sites where the risk of radiation is low and allowing the UK to join a UN
 convention on providing compensation to victims of nuclear incidents.

2 Second reading (9 May 2023)

<u>Second reading of the Energy Bill [HL]</u> in the House of Commons took place on 9 May 2023.

The then Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Grants Shapps, introduced the Bill by stating it was a largely uncontroversial and was "the longest and most significant piece of energy legislation to ever come before the House. He also thanked "colleagues across the House for their positive engagement" with Ministers. ⁴ The Minister then went onto set out the three themes (or pillars) of the Bill. The first was liberating private investment:

In clean technologies, helping reduce our exposure to the very volatile gas prices in the long term. For example, the Bill will help us to exploit our absolutely extraordinary potential for carbon capture, usage and storage, as well as low-carbon hydrogen, potentially for industrial use.⁵

The second pillar of the Bill would:

Help to strengthen our energy security and minimise cost to consumers. It will pave the way for an independent system operator and planner, or ISOP, whose focus will be on building a better, more reliable energy system. The ISOP will maintain our energy security, operate at the cutting edge of net zero with long-term ambitious plans and bring electricity and gas systems together into a single institution, enhancing our ability to plan for our energy system in the future and to reduce costs. ⁶

And the third pillar would:

Deliver a safe, secure and resilient UK energy system. We will not allow malicious actors to affect that. Sometimes that could be dangerous protesters or those using energy as a weapon, as we have seen with the recent disruption.⁷

The Minister also set out the four sets of amendments that would be introduced by the government in committee:

 Provision for Great British Nuclear, a body that would aim to enable projects and support the UK's nuclear industry, with a specific role to support Government in rebuilding the civil nuclear industry.

⁴ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c242

⁵ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c244

⁶ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c246

⁷ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c248

⁸ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c249

- Amendments to allow for the delivery of the support package for energy-intensive industries announced by the government. This would "bring prices for UK businesses in line with global competitors, preserving jobs and investment in the strategic foundation industries—steel and chemicals, for example.
- Amendments on hydrogen transport and storage which would sit alongside the hydrogen production measures already in the Bill.
- Further amendments related to carbon dioxide storage licensing to help maximise "the extraordinary potential [...] under the UK continental shelf". 11

The Minister finished his introduction by saying:

I hope Members across the House will recognise the opportunity that the Bill represents, with the massively increased investment in jobs and economic growth, to support our long-term ambition to lower energy bills and ensure that in future, we power Britain from Britain. I commend the Bill to the House ¹²

Responding on behalf of Labour, Edward Miliband Shadow Secretary of State for Climate Change and Net Zero, stated his party's support for the Bill. ¹³ However, he also highlighted concerns that the Bill lacked the "urgency and long-term strategy required" to address climate change and meet net-zero targets:

If the pace and scale at which we need to transform our energy system is akin to climbing a mountain, the Bill is a route map to basecamp, but it will not take us to the summit. It is too half-hearted on the zero carbon sprint that we need, it does not take sufficient measures to make working people the priority in the energy transition, and with the pace being set by President Biden's Inflation Reduction Act—I am sure Members hear this in their constituencies—it does not put Britain enough at the forefront of the race for low-carbon jobs. That is why we will be seeking further improvements to the Bill during its passage. 14

He went onto set out his support for clauses introduced in the Lords banning coal mining and on building energy efficiency, and stated Labour would tabling an amendment to ban fracking. ¹⁵ He also highlighted that the UK did not have a publicly owned energy company stating:

This is not a matter of ideology. EDF, Ørsted, Vattenfall and Statkraft all invest in our infrastructure. These are state-owned companies. It is an extraordinary fact that 46% of our offshore wind assets are owned not by foreign companies

⁹ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c250

¹⁰ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c250

¹¹ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c250

¹² HC Deb 9 May 2023 c251

¹³ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c253

¹⁴ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c253

¹⁵ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c259

but by state-owned foreign companies. That means that the proceeds go back to those countries and they build the supply chains. ¹⁶

He concluded by saying it was Labour's view that "the Bill is necessary but not sufficient given the scale of challenge and opportunity that we face", but welcomed many of the measures included "which are long overdue reforms that will make the delivery of net zero easier" and committed to work constructively with the government.¹⁷

Phillip Dunn (Con), Chair of the Environmental Audit Committee, spoke in support of the Bill, calling it a vital first step but also said that "it lacks what is really needed: a vision to get us to 2050". He went on to highlight the scale of the challenge, stating "we need five times the current electricity generating capacity to decarbonise our economy". ¹⁸,

Alan Brown(SNP) said he broadly welcomed most of the measures in the Bill "particularly those relating to carbon capture and storage and hydrogen models". However, he expressed concern about the costs of nuclear power and the impact on customers bills. He also expressed support for the non-government amendments added to the Bill in the House of Lords. ¹⁹

Caroline Lucas (Green) recognised the cross-party support for decarbonisation and net-zero but said "winning slowly on this issue is the same as losing". She was critical of fossil fuel exploration in the North Sea stating that "what is most striking about the Bill is its failure to wean us off fossil fuels—the very thing that is choking our planet and driving high energy prices." She expressed support for the amendments introduced by the Lords. She was also critical of the proposals in the bill on nuclear power "it is too expensive, too slow and it needs to come out of the Bill". ²⁰

Chris Skidmore (Con), who led <u>the independent review of net zero</u> for the government, also welcomed the Bill calling an important and much needed piece of legislation, but also said it could go "further faster":

The amendments made in the Lords are all welcome additions. Indeed, many were recommended in the net zero review. I therefore support their continued inclusion and, if needed, will seek to re-table many of them. I will also seek to work across the House, as chair of the all-party parliamentary group on the environment, to table additional amendments that I believe are realistic and achievable to help the Government meet both the needs of the energy sector and their own legal and net zero commitments. ²¹

Dr Alan Whitehead (Lab,) Shadow Energy Minister, said there was a great deal to support and that it was "a Bill that is necessary to introduce things

¹⁶ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c24

¹⁷ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c249

¹⁸ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c260

¹⁹ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c261

²⁰ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c262

²¹ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c267

that are essential to the development of a low-carbon economy". However, he went onto highlight areas where he believed it was lacking:

Yes, this Bill is necessary, but many Members have asked whether it is sufficient, and we think it is certainly not. There are many missed opportunities to legislate for many aspects of the green transition that are or will become necessary shortly. There are many instances where the green plumbing in the Bill looks, frankly, fairly faulty and could do with beefing up. For example, the Bill fails completely to lift onshore wind back into place as a key element of our low-carbon energy armoury. The Bill fails to redefine Ofgem's remit to start from a low-carbon imperative. The Bill fails to address another key part of that armoury—community energy—in any sort of meaningful and enabling way.

The Bill fails to address the very real changes in regulatory machinery that will need to accompany the transition from oil and gas to a predominantly low-carbon energy environment. The Bill continues to propose soaking customers for the support of future infrastructure when we require entirely new forms of support that recognise both the breadth of the work that has to be done and the institutions that we will need to support investment and development. ²²

Further details of the debate during second reading can be found in the sections of this paper covering each part of the Bill.

²² HC Deb 9 May 2023 c306

3 Commons Public Bill Committee (23 May – 29 June 2023)

The Bill's Committee stage took place over 18 sittings starting on 23 May 2023 and finishing on 29 June 2023. For transcripts of the committee sessions, details of evidence submitted to the committee and an updated version of the Bill after committee stage see the Parliament page on the Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23.

The Public Bill Committee was chaired by Dr Rupa Huq, James Gray, Virendra Sharma and Caroline Nokes. It comprised ten Conservative MPs, six Labour MPs and one Scottish National Party (SNP) MP. Its membership was as follows:

- Bim Afolami (Con)
- Olivia Blake (Lab)
- Andrew Bowie (Con)
- Sara Britcliffe (Con)
- Alan Brown (SNP)
- Chris Clarkson (Con)
- Katherine Fletcher (Con)
- Jo Gideon (Con)
- Mark Jenkinson (Con)
- Ian Levy (Con)
- Kerry McCarthy (Lab)
- Joy Morrissey (Con)
- Charlotte Nichols (Lab)
- Taiwo Owatemi (Lab)
- Alec Shelbrooke (Con)
- Andrew Western (Lab)
- Dr Alan Whitehead (Lab)

3.1 Main government changes to the Bill in committee

For a full list of amendments tabled and debated in committee, and whether they were successful see the <u>Energy Bill [HL] (Committee Stage Decisions)</u> document (PDF).

There were no successful non-governmental amendments to the Bill at committee stage. The main government amendments are summarised briefly below:

- Part 2 which covers hydrogen production was amended to provide a legislative framework for the introduction of hydrogen transport and hydrogen storage business models.
- Part 3 was added to the Bill and covers overs licensing of hydrogen pipeline projects. This Part includes provisions to introduce hydrogen transport and storage business models and will enable the implementation of a <u>regulated asset base (RAB)</u> in respect of hydrogen pipeline projects.
- Part 7 of the Bill covering various aspects of market reform and consumer protection had two new government clauses added. These would give the Secretary of State power to make regulations to create a levy to support energy intensive industries.
- Part 10 includes provisions relating to the energy performance of buildings (EPB) regime. The government removed clause 204., which was a successful opposition amendment in the Lords. This would have required the Secretary of State to publish a "Warmer Homes and Businesses Action Plan" within six months of the Act's passage.
- Part 12 of the Bill covering core fuel resilience was amended by the
 government with the aim of ensuring consistency with the approach
 taken in providing financial assistance to the sector. The core fuel sector
 covers the storage, handling, transport, processing, and production of
 crude-oil based fuels and renewable transport fuels.
- Part 13 of the Bill covering offshore wind, oil and gas was amended by the government to broaden the type of "activities" to which the new provisions on offshore wind would apply.
- Part 14 was amended by the addition of a a new chapter 4. Provisions in this would give the Secretary of State the power create Great British Nuclear (GBN), an arms-length body responsible for driving delivery of new nuclear projects.
- Part 15 covers general provisions for the Bill but also included four new clauses added in the House of Lords as the result of government defeats.

The government removed or amended all of the clauses during committee stage in the House of Commons. The clauses were as follows:

- Clause 270, which would have prohibited the opening of new coal mines in the UK, was removed by the government following a division.
- Clause 271 was replaced by new clause 52 (now clause 199 in Part 7 of the Bill). This clause would have included a specific requirement within Ofgem's general duties to consider how their decisions support meeting the UK's net zero emissions target. The new clause is drafted to have the same effect as clause 271.
- Clauses 272 and 273, which would have established an export guarantee for small-scale low-carbon energy generators and enabled them to sell electricity to local consumers, were removed by the government following a division.

Further information on all these changes can be found in sections 3 to 17 of the briefing.

In addition, <u>DESNZ has published Energy Bill factsheets</u> (updated as the Bill has changed) covering the various parts of the Bill, including the new additions.

It should be noted that in the following sections of this briefing the parts and clauses of the Bill are referred to as they were debated in committee, unless otherwise stated.

4 Part 1: Licensing of carbon dioxide transport and storage

This section covers Part 1 of the Bill, (clauses **1-55** and schedules **1-6**). There were only minor government amendments to this part of the Bill Committee.

Part 1 of the Bill sets out the regulatory framework and licensing regime for carbon dioxide (CO2) transport and storage. These remain unchanged following the committee stage, other than two minor government amendments that made corrections to clause 9 and schedule 1.

Section 3 of the Library Briefing <u>Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23</u>, parts 4-6, parts 1, 2 & 3: carbon storage, hydrogen, and new technologies provides background information and further detail about provisions in in this part of the Bill.

4.1 Background

The following is a summary of the clauses in this part of the Bill:

- Clause 1 establishes the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem) as the economic regulator of CO2 transport and storage.
- Clauses 2 to 6 cover licensable activities, which includes operating a geological storage site or a transportation service for CO2.
- Clauses 7 to 15 cover the granting of and conditions of licences.
- Clauses 16 to 19 relate to the power of the Secretary of State to grant licences.
- Clauses 20 to 25 cover appeals from decisions of the economic regulator.
- Clauses 26 and 27 cover the information provided by Ofgem and the Secretary of State.
- Clauses 28 to 31 describe other functions of the regulator including monitoring and gathering of information.
- Clauses 32-35 cover enforcement and criminal liability.
- Clauses 36 to 38 set out functions with respect to competition and existing legislation.

- Clauses 39 to 42 set out the reporting requirements of the regulator Ofgem.
- Clauses 42 to 49 cover transport and storage administration orders.
- Clauses 50 to 52 makes provisions for the Secretary of State to create a statutory transfer scheme.
- Clauses 53 to 55 provide for information sharing and cooperation between the relevant CO2 storage licensing authority and the regulator, and an explanation that amendments to existing legislation are set out in Schedule 4 and definitions of terms for the purpose of interpreting this part of the Bill.

Part 1 of the Bill was debated in Committee on 23 May 2023.

Opposition amendments 75, 75 and 81 were debated, which would have added a definition of the use of carbon dioxide to clauses that relate to the overall carbon dioxide capture, transport, usage and storage process. Speaking for the amendments, Dr Alan Whitehead said:

It is important that the licensing arrangement is complete as far as the passage of carbon is concerned. Amendments 75, 76 and 81 would add the use of carbon dioxide to the various clauses that relate to the overall process. The amendments would provide a definition of carbon capture use, and additional wording for the process of licensing and of use itself.²³

In response, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Andrew Bowie said the government did not consider the amendments to be necessary or appropriate. He noted that:

The Government's aim in prioritising support for the deployment of carbon capture and storage in the UK is to incentivise large-scale, permanent abatement of carbon dioxide and the establishment of a transport and storage infrastructure, which is essential to achieve net zero emissions. Carbon capture and usage technologies resulting in the permanent abatement of carbon dioxide could represent only a small abatement potential as compared with carbon capture when the carbon dioxide is disposed of by geological storage. For those seeking to use captured carbon dioxide, alternative options are likely to be available, such as off-taking carbon dioxide directly from an emitter before it enters a transport and storage network.²⁴

The amendments were withdrawn.

New clauses 33-35 were tabled by the Opposition as a suite of "purpose and strategy" clauses for the Bill. Speaking for the new clauses, Dr Whitehead said:

Purpose clauses are not just nice things to have at the front of a Bill. They are quite useful for those who seek to interpret an Act at a later date—lawyers and the like. They may have opinions about what a particular part of the Act

²³ PBC Deb 23 May 2023 c6

²⁴ PBC Deb 23 May 2023 c9

does, but they will be guided by the purpose clause at the front of the Act. For the Ministers who implement the terms of an Act, it is useful to have a clear statement of what Parliament thought we were doing when we put the Act on the statute book and of the framework in which the rest of the Act should be read.

The purpose clause that we have tabled, new clause 33, states:

"The principal purpose of this Act is to increase the resilience and reliability of energy systems across the UK, support the delivery of the UK's climate change commitments and reform the UK's energy system while minimising costs to consumers and protecting them from unfair pricing." ²⁵

In response, the Minister noted that the government are currently consulting on a draft <u>strategy and policy statement for energy policy in Great Britain</u> as provided for under the Energy Act 2013, making the proposed new clause "superfluous to the Bill". The clauses were negatived on division with 7 ayes and 9 noes.²⁶

Clauses 1-8 were agreed without amendment.

Opposition amendments 77-80, 82-83 and 87 were debated. These concerned licences being granted to fit and proper persons and related matters. Dr Alan Whitehead, speaking to the amendments, pointed out that the term 'fit and proper' appears in a number of laws and regulations where the Government or a regulator have a responsibility for appointing or licensing individuals or companies. He said the amendments would "give a substantial degree of security to the Secretary of State in the granting, transfer and operation of licences". ²⁷

During the debate he referred to similar provisions for the <u>Financial Conduct</u> <u>Authority</u> as set out in the <u>Financial Services and Markets Act 2000</u>.²⁸

In response, the Minister noted that:

That assurance is already inherent within the Secretary of State and the economic regulator's role within the licensing regime. Despite sharing the desire, I ask for the amendment to be withdrawn because I believe that it is superfluous in this instance.²⁹

The amendments were withdrawn without division.

The remaining clauses and schedules (clauses 9-55 and schedules 1-6) were agreed without division and with only minor technical amendments.

²⁵ PBC Deb 23 May 2023 c19

²⁶ PBC Deb 27 June 2023 c485

²⁷ PBC Deb 23 May 2023 c38

²⁸ PBC Deb 23 May 2023 c37

²⁹ PBC Deb 23 May 2023 c39

5 Part 2: Carbon dioxide capture, storage etc; hydrogen production

This section covers clauses **56-103** in Part 2 of the Bill as debated in committee. There were a number of clauses added during this stage. As a result, Part 2, as printed for report, now includes clauses 56-128:

- New clauses 29-32 were added to Part 2, chapter 1 and are now clauses
 61-64 (covering hydrogen transport and hydrogen storage)
- New clauses 8-28 were added as a new chapter to Part 2 of the Bill and new schedules 1 & 2 were also added to the Bill. These are now clauses 106-126, and schedules 7 & 8 of the Bill (covering carbon storage information and samples)

The Library Briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 4-6, parts 1, 2 & 3: carbon storage, hydrogen, and new technologies provides background information and further detail about provisions in Part 2 of the Bill as introduced in the Commons.

Part 2 of the Bill sets out regulations relating to carbon dioxide capture, transport and storage, and hydrogen production. The aim is to enable the government to implement and administer hydrogen and carbon capture business models including introducing a new hydrogen levy.

The provisions of the Bill include:

- Chapter 1: provisions for revenue support contracts for CO2 transport and storage, carbon capture, and hydrogen production including the designation of counterparties to manage the contracts and act as a conduit for funding. It also includes provisions for a hydrogen levy.
- Chapter 2: provisions for decommissioning of carbon storage installations.
- Chapter 3: provisions for a strategy and policy statement for carbon capture, use and storage (CCUS).
- Chapter 4: specific provisions for carbon dioxide storage licences.
- Chapter 5: general provisions.

5.1 Hydrogen transport and storage business models

The government amendments and new clauses tabled for Part 2, chapter 1 of the Bill in committee are intended to provide a legislative framework for the introduction of hydrogen transport and hydrogen storage business models, alongside the existing provisions in clauses 61 and 62 for hydrogen production business models.

As set out in the <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Hydrogen transport and storage business models</u> (updated 6 June 2023) the government have set an ambition for up to 10GW low carbon hydrogen production capacity by 2030 (subject to affordability and value for money).

In the <u>British Energy Security Strategy</u> published April 2022, the government committed to "designing, by 2025, new business models for hydrogen transport and storage infrastructure, which will be essential to grow the hydrogen economy".

In support of this, the government ran a consultation on <u>Proposals for hydrogen transport and storage business models</u>. In general, respondents to the consultation supported the government's analysis for a hydrogen network and its key design principles. A majority supported a <u>regulated asset base</u> (RAB) as the best business model design option, although there was a wide range of opinions on approaches to funding, between general taxation, a levy on energy users, socialisation across all gas users or other options.

Following analysis of the consultation responses the government concluded that an external subsidy mechanism will be required to support these business models to:

Remove market barriers associated with hydrogen transport and storage infrastructure. This external subsidy mechanism would be delivered through revenue support contracts – a private law contract between a counterparty and a hydrogen transport or storage provider receiving the subsidy.

Alongside these revenue support contracts, it is considered that another element of the hydrogen transport business model should be a Regulated Asset Base (RAB) to facilitate and support the financing of certain hydrogen pipeline projects.³⁰

The proposals in the Bill would allow these business models to be taken forward by the government.

BEIS and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Hydrogen</u> transport and storage business models, 9 May 2023

Committee stage

Government amendments to the Bill were tabled to enable the introduction of hydrogen transport and storage business models, similar to existing provisions in the Bill for hydrogen production. These amendments included clarifications that existing references in Part 2 of the Bill related only to the transport and storage of carbon dioxide and not hydrogen. New clauses (see below) were added to make specific provisions for hydrogen transport and storage.

The amendments would also provide the Secretary of State with the power to make regulations to enable hydrogen transport and storage revenue support contracts to be put in place. The government intention is to ensure that revenue support contracts are allocated and managed effectively, and that stable funding flows are in place. The approach will be similar to that of contracts for difference (CfD) for renewable energy generators.

Four new clauses (29-32) have been added. New clause 29 would enable the designation of a counterparty to administer hydrogen transport revenue support contracts. New clause 30 would confer powers on the Secretary of State to issue a direction to a hydrogen transport counterparty. The counterparty will offer a contract to an eligible hydrogen transport project that the government wish to support, enabling it to receive revenue support.

New clauses 31 and 32 would enable the same provisions for hydrogen storage revenue support contracts.

Introducing new clauses 29-32 and consequential amendments, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Andrew Bowie said:

Hydrogen business models are required to encourage investment in, and the development of, hydrogen transport and storage infra-structure, alongside the existing provisions in clauses 61 and 62 for hydrogen production business models. The development of hydrogen transport and storage infrastructure, such as pipelines and salt caverns, represents the next critical step in the growth of the hydrogen economy. ³¹

Issues relating to these new clauses and related amendments were raised in debate. Dr Alan Whitehead, speaking for the opposition, said in relation to potential payments to the proposed counterparty:

It is important that as soon as the counterparty is in place, the full set of contingent and possible arrangements for the operation of that counterparty are clearly set out. 32

³¹ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c92

PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c95

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Andrew Bowie gave reassurances that such eventualities had been accounted for. He noted that:

The Government anticipate that the [Low Carbon Contracts Company] LCCC, which is the existing counterparty for contracts for difference [the government low-carbon electricity support mechanism], will be the counterparty for the hydrogen production, industrial carbon capture and waste industrial carbon capture business models—subject to successful completion of administrative and legislative arrangements. 33

During the debate, clarifications were made regarding the territorial application of part 2, chapter 1 of the Bill. It will include the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom that extends 12 nautical miles from the lowwater line along the coast, as defined in section 1 of the <u>Territorial Sea Act 1987</u>, and the renewable energy zone established by section 84 of the <u>Energy Act 2004</u> for the purposes of energy production activities.³⁴

The government also clarified during the debate that <u>direct air carbon</u> <u>capture and storage</u> (DACCS) is another form of carbon capture intended to fall under provisions in this part of the Bill.³⁵

New clauses 29-32 and amendments relating to hydrogen transport and storage were agreed. Clauses 56-64 were agreed as amended.

Hydrogen levy

Clauses 65-68 cover the establishment of a hydrogen levy. They set out the appointment of hydrogen levy administrator, obligations of relevant market participants and the functions of the hydrogen levy administrator.

The <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet</u> explains that the hydrogen levy will not be introduced until 2025, and due to uncertainties around the final policy its impact remains unclear:

The levy is not expected to be implemented until 2025 (subject to legislation being in place) and so we do not expect it to have impacts on consumer bills before then. Once introduced, we expect its impacts will ramp up as we look to deliver our 2030 hydrogen ambitions to improve energy security. As policy development on the levy is ongoing, with a number of key decisions still pending, there is uncertainty regarding the precise impact of the levy on consumer bills. ³⁶

During <u>report stage</u> in the House of Lords the Government was defeated in a vote on Opposition amendment 18, which was then included in the Bill. This would exclude gas and electricity suppliers from the hydrogen levy, with the intention of ensuring that levies were not passed on to consumer through

³³ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c98

³⁴ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c102

³⁵ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 104

³⁶ BEIS & Department for Energy Security and Net Zero <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Hydrogen</u> and industrial carbon capture business models, 6 June 2023

their bills. Further details can be found in the Library briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23: Overview.

Second reading

The hydrogen levy was debated in the second reading of the Bill on 9 May 2023, with many MPs voicing concerns about passing on costs to consumers, rather than the industries that would benefit. Caroline Lucas (Green) noted that there was concern about putting a levy on household bills when they were already high and asked the Secretary of State if he would look again at where to put the funding for hydrogen.

Ed Miliband recognised the economic case for investing in hydrogen through public investment, but said that:

Much of the benefit of new investment in hydrogen will go to industry—not consumers directly—which will be at the front of the queue for its use. Putting the cost of hydrogen on consumer bills, as the legislation originally proposed, is not the right way forward.³⁷

Alan Brown (SNP) asked for further information on how a levy would be structured, calling for:

Clarity on what the hydrogen levy will look like. We know the Government want to pass it on to bill payers, but what is the anticipated cost to consumers? How can an additional levy on bills be justified at this juncture?³⁸

Alex Shelbrooke (Con) raised concerns about the levy's impact on domestic energy bills:

It is misguided and it is in the wrong place. We have to take the public with us on this—we cannot keep adding to people's bills to try to make things work. I hope the Minister will take that point away. ³⁹

In response, the Minister stated that:

The provisions in this Bill will not immediately introduce a levy. We will consult on the detailed levy design, and the decision to introduce a levy will take into account the affordability of energy bills. 40

Committee stage

Government amendment 12 to clause 66 was tabled to reverse the Opposition amendment made at report stage in the Lords, so that a levy may be imposed on gas suppliers or electricity suppliers as well as on gas shippers.

Dr Whitehead, while supportive of the government's target for low-carbon hydrogen production, noted that the current proposals would likely add

³⁷ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c259

³⁸ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c265

³⁹ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c276

⁴⁰ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c309

around £120 per year to consumers bills. 41 He called on the Minister to think very carefully before proceeding with the amendment, stating that:

If we continue trying to add levies for everything to customer bills, they will increase hugely by 2030, not because the prices of electricity or gas have gone up or because Mr Putin has invaded anywhere else, but because of conscious policy design and the way the Government set up the levy system. 42

Alec Shelbrooke (Con), who spoke against the levy being added to people's bills during the second reading, reiterated his point by noting:

The idea that we could add another levy to energy bills is a mistake, and we will not take the public with us. $^{\rm 43}$

Olivia Blake (Lab) spoke against the amendment on grounds of fuel poverty, calling it a "a wrecking motion for net zero, because the opposition to this will be huge", and stating that it would be a burden on households "when it is not clear whether the benefit will ever fall on households".

Kerry McCarthy (Lab) noted that there was concern about the funding of the hydrogen levy on both sides of the House.⁴⁵

In response, the Minister said the discussion on the design of the levy would include taking affordability of energy bills into account:

I say to all the Members who have expressed an opinion today, and to all those engaged in the debate outside this place, that the design of the hydrogen production levy is ongoing, and discussions as to what form that levy will take—or whether it will exist—continue. Those discussions will take into account all relevant considerations, including the affordability of energy bills, which I hope I have made clear the Government take incredibly seriously. We will continue to have discussions and consult on the future design of the said levy as we move forward.⁴⁶

Amendment 12 was agreed following a division held on 6 June 2023 (Division 1: ayes 7, noes 5).⁴⁷

Clause 65-68 on the hydrogen levy were agreed with minor technical government amendments. Clauses 69-103 were passed with minor technical government amendments.

⁴¹ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c109

⁴² PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c111

⁴³ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c114

⁴⁴ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c116

⁴⁵ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c118

⁴⁶ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c119

⁴⁷ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c119

5.2 Carbon storage information and samples

Part 1 of the Bill also establishes the requirement for an Ofgem-regulated economic licence for carbon dioxide transport and storage. A storage licence issued by the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA), the licensing authority for offshore carbon dioxide storage, is also required under the Energy Act 2008 to ensure that carbon storage is safe and secure.

Government new clauses 8-28 and new schedules 1 & 2 (now clauses 106-126, and schedules 7 & 8) were tabled to provide the NSTA with appropriate powers to require carbon storage licensees to retain and report information and samples gathered as part of activities associated with the geological storage of carbon dioxide. They will also enable the NSTA to publicly disclose this information after a suitable confidentiality period.

The new clauses make provisions for:

- The retention and reporting of carbon storage licensing information and samples.
- The disclosure of carbon storage licensing information and samples:
 - after a specified period; and,
 - to certain persons.
- Enforcement of information and samples requirements.

Further details can be found in the factsheet <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet:</u> Retention, reporting and disclosure of carbon dioxide storage information and <u>samples</u> and the related policy statement <u>Energy Security Bill Policy Statement - Retention</u>, Reporting and Disclosure of Carbon Dioxide Storage Information and Samples.

Committee stage

The new clauses were, in general, welcomed as sensible and appropriate. Questions were raised by Dr Whitehead about the definition of 'a suitable confidentiality period', quoted in the factsheet, for the retention of information and how long that might be, and the issue of consent and agreement to the release of samples. ⁴⁸ In response, the Minister said he would provide a written response to these questions. ⁴⁹

New clauses 2-28 and new schedules 1 & 2 were agreed and added to the Bill (now clauses 106-126, and schedules 7 & 8).

⁴⁸ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c407-408

⁴⁹ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c408

6 Part 3: Licensing of hydrogen pipeline projects

This section covers **new clauses 59-71** added by the government as a new Part 3 of the Bill (now clauses 129-141 covering licensing of hydrogen pipeline projects).

Government new clauses 59-71 are intended to enable the implementation, via gas transporter licence conditions, of a <u>regulated asset base (RAB)</u> in respect of hydrogen pipeline projects. As a result, the Bill now includes provisions to introduce hydrogen transport and storage business models, to support the government's ambition for up to 10GW low carbon hydrogen production capacity by 2030.

Further information the proposed models can be found in the factsheet Energy Security Bill factsheet: Hydrogen transport and storage business models. This was updated on 6 June 2023 but also made clear that the "detailed design of the business models will be set out in due course".

Following a consultation on <u>Proposals for hydrogen transport and storage business models</u>, which government responded to in August 2023, the government consider that an element of the hydrogen transport business model should be a regulated asset base to facilitate and support the financing of certain hydrogen pipeline projects. The RAB would take the form of a private law revenue support contract. Details of the design of the RAB can be found in the government's <u>Hydrogen transport and storage infrastructure</u>: minded to positions (August 2023, PDF).

Committee stage

Introducing the new clauses Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Andrew Bowie, set out the government's reason for doing so:

The development of hydrogen transport infrastructure, most notably pipelines, represents a critical step in the growth of the hydrogen economy. It is expected to be vital in helping the Government to achieve the ambition of up to 10 GW hydrogen production capacity by 2030. The infrastructure is needed not only to connect producers and users, providing a market for hydrogen production, but to support the resilience and security of the supply of hydrogen, thereby encouraging a move away from fossil fuels.

However, due to market barriers associated with that infrastructure, namely high up-front capital costs and uncertain financial returns, a business model is needed to encourage investment in hydrogen transport infrastructure. The new clauses are intended to enable the implementation, via gas transporter licence conditions, of a regulated asset base, or RAB, in respect of hydrogen pipeline projects as part of the business model. A RAB is aimed at giving investors long-term certainty to establish and scale up the development of hydrogen transport infrastructure, and can be used alongside an external subsidy mechanism to give further confidence to investors. Provisions for that external subsidy mechanism in the form of hydrogen transport revenue support contracts have already been discussed in Committee. ⁵⁰

The government new clauses were not opposed by the Opposition, although Dr Alan Whitehead did raise concerns about the timeframe during which the RAB would operate and the ability of the Secretary of State to repeal the provisions. He said:

the RAB that we need to introduce [...] must be carefully circumscribed. We must ensure that the time for which people are liable up front, and the result of the process, are closely monitored. I assume that those arrangements will proceed by secondary legislation and various other means, but it is worth laying down a few methods of procedure for bringing a RAB forward under these circumstances, the way it might work and how we might ensure that it creates value for money in its operation. ⁵¹

The new clauses were agreed without division and added to the Bill.

⁵⁰ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c436

⁵¹ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c439

7 Part 4: New technology

Part 3 (now Part 4) of the Bill includes several measures to support the uptake of new low carbon technologies. It was unamended during committee other than through the addition of government new clause 72, allowing for amendments to the <u>Gas Act 1986</u> to facilitate hydrogen trials, which was unopposed. Part 3 consists of:

- Chapter 1, **clauses 107-113** (now clauses 142-151) which would introduce a low carbon heat scheme aimed at increasing the uptake of heat pumps.
- Chapter 2, clauses 114-115 (now clauses 152-153) of the Bill would give the Secretary of State powers to allow for the delivery of its planned hydrogen grid trial villages.
- Chapter 3 (miscellaneous) now includes clause 154 (new clause 72 added in committee) allowing changes to be made to the <u>Gas Act 1986</u> if necessary, to facilitate hydrogen trials; clause 116 (now clause 155) on nuclear fusion facilities licencing; clause 117 (now clause 156) on renewable transport fuel and clause; and 118 (now clause 157) expanding the definition of what would qualify as a UK removal of a greenhouse gas.

For further details see Commons Library Briefing on <u>Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23:</u> <u>Parts 11 and 12 – Offshore wind, oil and gas</u> published in advance of second reading of the Bill in the Commons.

7.1 Low Carbon Heat Scheme

The proposals in the Bill (clauses 107-114) aim to contribute to the government's <u>Heat and Building Strategy</u>, published in October 2021. They would do this by creating powers to enable the introduction and regulation of a new low-carbon heat scheme. This would require manufacturers of fossil fuel heating appliances to meet a requirement for low-carbon heat pump sales as a proportion of their total appliance sales.

During the Lords stages, government amendments were agreed that would clarify how targets in the scheme apply to manufacturers and would require regulations to provide for the right to appeal against financial penalties for non-compliance with the scheme.

Opposition amendments which included a proposal to set a timeline for implementing the low-carbon heat scheme were either withdrawn or not moved.

Committee Stage

During the committee debate on these clauses, Dr Alan Whitehead proposed a number of amendments that were withdrawn after debate and without division. Amendment 89 would have introduced a target to ban the installation of unabated gas boilers in new housing by 2025, and in existing housing by 2035, to reflect the Government target on these set out in the Heat and Buildings Strategy. 52 Amendment 90 would have required the government "to provide a plan for low carbon heating in homes in which it is uneconomic/unfeasible to have a heat pump". 53

The government did not support the amendments, and in response the Minister set out the work the government was doing to "develop strategic and policy options for all these technologies and for different building types". This included: 54

Trials and research and development to build towards strategic decisions on the role of hydrogen for heat in 2026; work on heat network zoning; and the forthcoming biomass strategy, which will assess the amount of sustainable biomass feedstocks available in the UK, including for biofuels, and the most strategic uses of those across the economy. It also includes action such as the green heat networks fund to scale up key markets where that is of strategic importance in all scenarios.

The clean heat market mechanism provided for by this measure is another key part of our policy action. Ultimately, it will be for the market—and consumers and building owners—to determine the best solutions and combinations of technologies within the performance standards and market signals that it is the role of His Majesty's Government to provide 55

There were no further government or opposition amendment debated and this part of the Bill was agreed to without division.

7.2 Hydrogen grid conversion trials

Part 3, chapter 2 of the Bill would give the Secretary of State the necessary powers to ensure the delivery of the planned hydrogen grid trial in terms of safety and consumer protection, as set out in the Bill's explanatory notes:

The Government will support industry to deliver a neighbourhood trial by 2024; (preparation is underway, with the trial due to start in 2024); a village

⁵² PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c142

³ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c143

⁵⁴ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c145

⁵⁵ PBC Deb 6 June 2023 c145

scale trial by 2025; and a potential hydrogen heated town before the end of the decade. ⁵⁶

Clause **114** would make modifications to the <u>Gas Act 1986</u> to enable the delivery of the hydrogen heat village trial. This includes modifications on powers of entry that would allow the person running the trial to enter private properties to carry out essential works, undertake inspections, and disconnect the existing gas supply.

Clause 115 would provide the Secretary of State with the powers to establish additional consumer protections for people taking part in the trial. This would include specified steps to ensure consumers are appropriately informed about the trial and the need for them to be disconnected from their existing gas supply before it happens. This clause also provides the Secretary of State with a power to make regulations to introduce consumer protections for people who are, or are likely to be, affected by the trial, details of which are set out in the Bill.

Committee stage

During the debate on this part of the Bill, Dr Whitehead introduced Amendment 118 that sought to "ensure that no household will be forced to take part in the trial and will be given an alternative heating solution by the gas transporter". Explaining the need for the amendment he said:

If we wish to adhere to the principle that not everybody has to take part in a trial—there might be many good reasons why people do not want to do so—there must be guaranteed arrangements for the installation of other forms of low carbon heating or indeed for no low carbon heating at all if an alternative main is put in place for people who do not wish to take part in grid conversion trials. ⁵⁷

In response the Minister did not support the amendment, stating there is "already an effective way to ensure that the networks provide an alternative to hydrogen". ⁵⁸

The amendment was put to a vote, with six votes for and six against. The Chair voted, as usual practice, with the noes and the amendment was not successful.⁵⁹

⁵⁶ Energy Bill [HL] Explanatory Notes p13

⁵⁷ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c158

⁵⁸ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c161

⁵⁹ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c162

7.3 Miscellaneous

New Clause 72 was introduced by the government unopposed during committee, which would provide powers to amend the <u>Gas Act 1986</u>. The Minister, explained the reason for the new clause as follows:

The possibility of using hydrogen as part of a major utility is recent by comparison. Although the Government consider it appropriate to use the Gas Act regime for hydrogen, there is inherent uncertainty in the use of a regime designed in a different era for a different type of gas. Given the highly technical and granular approach to regulation set out in the Gas Act, the issue of whether all of its relevant provisions should apply to hydrogen at scale cannot be fully tested without large-scale projects being operationalised. Therefore, any changes that may be needed cannot be put on the face of the Bill. If a problem is identified at the implementation stage, it will need to be addressed swiftly to ensure that projects are not adversely affected and that hydrogen's role as a key technology for the UK's net zero ambitions is not put in jeopardy. ⁶⁰

The amendment was agreed without division. Dr Whitehead said that it was "a sensible provision and ought to be added to the Bill.". ⁶¹ It is now clause 157 in the Bill as amended in Committee.

⁶⁰ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c451

⁶¹ PBC Deb 22 Jube 2023 c452

8 Part 5: Independent System Operator and Planner

This section relates to **clauses 119-135** in Part **4** of the Bill in committee (now clauses **158-174** in Part **5**). This section of the Bill was not amended at committee stage and there were no divisions on opposition amendments.

Part 4 (now Part 5) of the Bill would create a new Independent System Operator and Planner (ISOP) responsible "for planning the development of the electricity and gas transmission systems and operation of the electricity transmission system". 62 Whilst the Bill refers to the new body as the ISOP, the Government's earlier publications refer to it as the Future System Operator (FSO). For clarity, the ISOP and the FSO are one and the same thing. This briefing uses the term ISOP.

The ISOP would be a public corporation, operationally independent of the Government. It would be required to carry out its functions and activities in the way that it considers would best promote three main objectives, as set out in the <u>Bill's explanatory notes</u>:

- Net zero: supporting the Secretary of State's statutory duties on net zero (i.e. to meet the Government's net zero target and to not exceed the UK's carbon budget for any given period). As part of this the ISOP is expected to proactively identify and create opportunities to facilitate the net zero transition;
- Security of supply: ensuring the security of supply of electricity and gas
 to existing and future customers, by meeting demand and maintaining
 the resilience of the system;
- Efficiency and economy promoting a "coordinated electricity and gas system that operates efficiently and economically". As part of this the ISOP should seek to reduce costs for energy consumers. ⁶³

In addition to the three objectives, the ISOP will also have goals to "increase competition & innovation, take a combined gas and electricity ('whole systems') approach and consider consumer needs". ⁶⁴

Many of the ISOP's proposed functions are currently carried out by licensed operators owned by <u>National Grid plc</u>. The bill would provide for the transfer

⁶² Explanatory Notes to the Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23 [PDF], para 24

⁶³ Explanatory Notes to the Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23 [PDF] paras 344-349; <u>DESNZ/BEIS</u>, <u>Energy Security</u> Bill factsheet: Future System Operator, GOV.UK, 20 March 2023

⁶⁴ DESNZ/BEIS, Energy Security Bill factsheet: Future System Operator, GOV.UK, 20 March 2023

of the whole, or parts of, these operators as part of ISOP's establishment. As set out by the government, the ISOP would be regulated by Ofgem. ⁶⁵ The government intention is that the ISOP should be established by the end of 2024. ⁶⁶

The Library briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 4-6: Electricity and gas markets and the DESNZ factsheet Energy Security Bill factsheet: Future System Operator provide further background on the measure.

Second reading

The principle of establishing an ISOP has received cross-party support, although there are differences of opinion regarding the detail of its implementation. During second reading Shadow Secretary for Energy Security and Net Zero, Edward Miliband, spoke in support of the ISOP proposals, but questioned whether as proposed it would go far enough in its powers, remit and independence. ⁶⁷ He said:

At the moment, [planning for the future of the system] is a job for everyone—the Energy Department, Ofgem and the network companies—but the ultimate responsibility of nobody. That needs to change with the ISOP so that we auction offshore wind in the right places, we plan and build the grid in the right places and on the right timescale, and we have the right amount of power in the system in the years ahead. For us, that is the purpose of ISOP, and during the Bill's passage we will test out whether its proposals for ISOP adequately meet that vision. 68

Bim Afolami (Con) highlighted the importance of ensuring that the ISOP's exact role and relationship with Ofgem and government are clearly defined. He stated:

We need to explain more precisely that when the strategic policy statement is made by the Government, ISOP will be a delivery mechanism, nothing more. This is not the intention of the Government or of anybody in this House, but I fear that unless we can make that clearer, Ofgem will perhaps be doing one thing, ISOP will be thinking it is doing something slightly different, and the Government's strategic intention will be something different again. ⁶⁹

Committee stage

Part 4 (now part 5) of the Bill was debated in committee on <u>8 June 2023</u> and <u>22 June 2023</u>. This section relates to **clauses 199-131** in Part **4** of the Bill (now

⁶⁵ Explanatory Notes to the Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23 [PDF], paras 25-26

⁶⁶ DESNZ/BEIS, Energy Security Bill factsheet: Future System Operator, GOV.UK, 20 March 2023

⁶⁷ <u>HC Deb 9 May 2023</u>, c255

⁶⁸ HC Deb 9 May 2023, c255

⁶⁹ HC Deb 9 May 2023, c270

clauses **158-174** in Part **5**). This section of the Bill was not amended at Committee stage and there were no divisions on opposition amendments.

Establishing the ISOP

This section of the Bill covers **clauses 199** and **120**, which relate to establishing the ISOP and setting out its duties. These clauses were not amended at committee stage.

Clause 199 introduces the concept of the ISOP and describes what it will do, including a representative but not exhaustive list of its initial functions. Clause 120 gives the Secretary of State the power to designate a person (most likely a company) as the ISOP, as well as the power to revoke the ISOP designation.

Three amendments to clause 119, **95**, **96** and **97**, were tabled by the Opposition. Amendment 95 would have given the ISOP oversight of cabling efficiency and loss reduction in cabling expanded the coverage of the ISOP. To New Clause **37** was also tabled by the Opposition aimed at ensuring the independence of system and distribution operators.

Dr Whitehead (Lab) set out his support of the ISOP and highlighted that the amendments tabled by the Opposition aimed "in no way to undermine, but rather to enhance, the substance of the ISOP". The raised concerns that the Bill could risk creating an "artificial distinction" between the activities of distribution network operators (DNOs) and the high-level grid managed by the ISOP. He stated that amendments 96 and 97 would create a "much better system of co-operation and collaboration between DNOs and the new system operator". He also highlighted the importance of ensuring the efficiency of network cabling, stating that giving the ISOP oversight of efficiency and loss reduction in cabling would support this goal.

In response, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Andrew Bowie , expressed support for the intention of amendment 95, but stated that clause 119 was intended to provide only a "high-level illustrative list of the ISOP's initial functions" and that calling out such functions individually would distort the balance of this part of the Bill. ⁷⁵ With regards to amendments 96 and 97, he stated that a "new collaboration duty is not necessary as that lies at the very heart of our vision for the ISOP" and that this was already covered in the clause. ⁷⁶

The Minister said the government would not support new clause 37 due to concern that the appointment of an advisory board would undermine the

⁷⁰ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c172

⁷¹ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c172

⁷² PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c174

⁷³ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c175

⁷⁴ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c175

⁷⁵ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c176

⁷⁶ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c176

independence of the ISOP rather than enhancing it. 77 The amendments were withdrawn and new clause 37 was not called to a vote. 78

Clauses 119 and 120 were agreed to unamended (now clauses 158 and 159). 79

Duties of the ISOP and licensing of electricity system operator activity

Clauses 121 to 123 would set out the duties for the ISOP. These clauses were not amended at committee stage. These include:

- its ISOPs main objectives
- that it must consider the need to facilitate competition and innovation, consumer impacts and whole-system impacts in how it carries out its functions, and;
- that it must have regard for the Strategy and Policy Statement designated by the Government under powers in the <u>Energy Act 2013</u>. To achieve this Clause 123 would amend the Energy Act 2013.

Dr Alan Whitehead (Lab) expressed general support for the clauses, but highlighted that the Opposition would like the remit of the ISOP to be as wide as possible in terms of facilitating net zero.⁸⁰

Alan Brown (SNP) also voiced his support for the clauses but raised concerns about the potential for conflicts and tensions between the role of the ISOP and the impact of government policy. 81 He asked how the government would handle recommendations from the ISOP that would conflict with government policy and how the ISOP will be held accountable. 82

The Minister responded to these concerns by stating that there is not a conflict of interest between the ISOP and government policy. He said:

The ISOP will not be solely, or even primarily, responsible for delivering net zero. That is the responsibility of the Secretary of State and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero—or any future iteration of it. [...] However, their decisions will be informed by information and analysis from the ISOP, and the ISOP's own decisions will make a contribution. ⁸³

The Minister also clarified that the ISOP would be a limited company with the Secretary of State as the sole shareholder "holding effective responsibility for the effective corporate governance of the organisation". He said that the

⁷⁷ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c176

⁷⁸ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 cc181-2

⁷⁹ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c182

⁸⁰ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 cc183-4

⁸¹ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c184

⁸² PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c185

⁸³ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c185

Secretary of State would appoint the chair of the board, who would be responsible for leading the strategic direction of the ISOP.⁸⁴

Alan Brown also asked why the ISOP's advisory role would not be extended to devolved authorities. In response, the Minister said the cost of funding the ISOP would fall on bill payers in Great Britain (GB), the provision of advice should be focused on achieving benefit for bill payers in GB.⁸⁵

Clauses 124 to 128 would amend the <u>Electricity Act 1989</u> and the <u>Gas Act 1986</u> to create a new 'electricity system operator licence' and a new 'gas system planner licence'. The clauses would require that the same entity (the ISOP) always holds both licences. They would also give powers to the Secretary of State and Ofgem to make related changes to licences and codes.

Clauses 129 to 131 would impose duties on the ISOP to provide advice, analysis and information as requested by the government or Ofgem, and to monitor and review developments in the energy sector that may be relevant to its functions. They would also give the ISOP powers to request information from other organisations to help it fulfil its functions.

Clauses 124-131 were agreed without a vote (now clauses 164-167). 86

Transfers and financial assistance to the ISOP

This section covers clauses **132-135** (now clauses **171-174**), and Schedules **7** and **8** (now schedules 9 and 10) which would grant the Secretary of State powers relating to creating transfer schemes, pension arrangements and financing the ISOP. It also covers clauses **137-139** (now clauses 176-178) and Schedule 9 (now schedule 11), which make minor and consequential amendments to the Electricity Act 1989 and the Gas Act 1986 and provide definitions for terms used in Part 4 (now Part 5).

Minor government amendments were made to Schedules 7 and 8 at committee stage and were agreed to without a vote. Clauses 132-139 and Schedule 9 were agreed to unamended.

During the debate, Dr Alan Whitehead (Lab) asked whether the provisions in this part of the Bill adequately consider how and what level of compensation the National Grid would receive for losing the Electricity System Operator (ESO) to the ISOP and how these costs will be recovered. He raised concerns that this could lead to an increase in consumer bills. ⁸⁷ The Minister responded by stating that the Bill provides "multiple steps for agreement of the value of compensation" and that the ISOP would be funded by government. ⁸⁸ He said

⁸⁴ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c185

⁸⁵ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c185

⁸⁶ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 cc186-7

⁸⁷ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 cc398-401

⁸⁸ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c402; c400

that the ISOP is not expected to increase bills and would "enable a long-term reduction in costs compared with the status quo". 89

Clauses 132-135 and Schedules 7-9, as amended, were agreed to without a vote (now clauses 171-178 and schedules 9-11).90

⁸⁹ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c400

⁹⁰ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c402

9 Part 6: Governance and gas and electricity codes

This section covers **clauses 140-159** in part **5** of the Bill in committee (now clauses 179-198 in part 6). All clauses in this part of the Bill were unamended in committee and were agreed to without a vote.

There are three main sources of sector-specific rules and regulations governing the energy market:

- Legislation including the <u>Electricity Act 1989</u> and the <u>Gas Act 1986</u>.
- Licences companies require a licence issued by Ofgem, the energy sector regulator, to carry out most energy-related activities. This includes the generation, distribution and supply of electricity and the transportation and supply of gas. Licences contain conditions that licence holders must comply with. 91
- Industry codes multilateral codes and legal agreements between energy sector participants. 92

The industry codes are detailed legal agreements between participants in the gas and electricity sectors. They set the commercial terms and technical standards that underpin how aspects of the energy market work in practice. Ofgem's website contains a list of <u>all industry codes</u>.

The industry codes governance regime was designed for a post-privatisation energy system which had a limited number of participants operating on a similar scale and using similar technologies. However, the British energy market is now undergoing significant changes resulting from, for example, decarbonisation and digitalisation. The Government and Ofgem consider that the current regime is not suited to responding strategically to emerging challenges in the energy market. 93

Part 5 (now part 6) of the Bill would create a new governance framework for the energy codes. The reforms would give Ofgem greater influence over how codes are governed and modified. The Government says that this will make the codes more responsive to policy objectives and changes in the wider energy market. 94

⁹¹ Ofgem, Licenses and licence conditions, accessed 31 August 2023

⁹² Ofgem, Industry codes and standards, accessed 31 August 23

⁹³ DESNZ, Energy Security Bill factsheet: Code governance, 20 March 2023

⁹⁴ DESNZ, Energy Security Bill factsheet: Code governance, 20 March 2023

Section 2 of the Library Briefing <u>Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23</u>, <u>parts 4-6</u>: <u>Electricity and gas markets</u> explains the policy background and provisions in the Bill in more detail, including the <u>government consultation</u> on these proposals.

Measures in this part of the Bill include the following:

- Clauses 143 and 144 would amend the <u>Gas Act 1989</u> and <u>Electricity Act 1989</u> to add the function of code manager to the list of activities that require a licence issued by Ofgem. Clauses 145-147 would regulate the process for selecting code managers.
- Clause 148 places a duty on Ofgem to publish an annual strategic direction setting out how codes may need to change to reflect energy policies and developments. Clause 149 would allow the Secretary of State to make regulations transferring the responsibility for publishing this strategic direction statement from Ofgem to the ISOP in the future.
- Clause 150 and 151 would grant Ofgem some powers to modify codes and set out the conditions and process for doing so, including who must be consulted or informed. These clauses would also establish a veto power for the Secretary of State.
- Clause 152 and 153 would grant Ofgem powers to issue directions to the
 'central systems' responsible for the IT systems that underpin the energy
 system. This would allow Ofgem to require bodies responsible for 'central
 systems' to comply with their code obligations or allow it to take steps
 necessary to efficiently implement the provisions of the code or help code
 managers develop a specific code change proposal.
- Clause **154** would require the Secretary of State and Ofgem to act in accordance with their principal objectives, including to protect the interests of existing and future consumers.

Committee stage

Part 5 of the Bill was not discussed at the <u>second reading</u>. It was <u>debated in committee</u> on 8 June 2023 and was not amended at committee stage.

Dr Alan Whitehead (Lab) spoke in support of this part of the Bill. He criticised the current code governance regime as inconsistent and complex, with different industry codes owned by different actors. He called for the government to take the opportunity "systematically to make a much more coherent and integrated system of codes". 95 He highlighted, however, that it will be important to ensure that the code managers are "independent, freestanding, not-for-profit companies and organisations, rather than at least

⁹⁵ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c189

part of the code management being kept in the hands of the industry that is itself bound by the codes".⁹⁶

The Minister expressed agreement with Dr Alan Whitehead and stated:

We do not want to introduce anything that makes reaching our net zero goals or the future governance of the energy system even more complicated [...]. The current process for keeping the rules up to date was designed to deal with a more predictable energy system post privatisation [...] That approach has been effective in keeping the system running, but it has caused these rules to become increasingly complex and fragmented over time, which has acted as a barrier to innovation and competition. ⁹⁷

He also highlighted that the current governance structure provides little incentive for industry to change codes "in a manner that would be contrary to their own interests, even if those changes would benefit consumers or further the Government's strategic priorities" ⁹⁸. The Minister stated that the new powers that the Bill would give Ofgem, as well as the appointment of Code Managers, would help resolve these issues.

Clauses 143-158 (now clauses 182-197) and schedules 10, 11 and 12 (now schedules 12- 14) were agreed unamended and without a vote. 99

⁹⁶ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c189

⁹⁷ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c190

⁹⁸ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c190

⁹⁹ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 cc190-6

10 Part 7: Market reform and consumer protection

This section covers clauses **160-170** in Part 6 and schedules 12-14 (now schedules 15-17) of the Bill in committee (now clauses 200-212 in Part 7).

Section 3 of the Library Briefing <u>Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23</u>, <u>parts 4-6</u>: <u>Electricity and gas markets</u> provides background information and further detail about provisions in Part 6 of the Bill.

This part of the Bill would:

- Extend competitive tendering that exists for the offshore electricity network to the onshore network
- <u>Introduce a "special mergers regime"</u> for energy networks, similar to that already present in the water industry to ensure fair competition is maintained
- Create a regulatory definition of multi-purpose interconnectors
- Create a regulatory definition for electricity storage
- Extend the Energy Company Obligation to all energy suppliers and create a buy-out mechanism for smaller suppliers
- Extend the deadline for powers to modify energy industry codes and license conditions to enable the rollout of smart meters from 2023 to 2028
- Enabling powers to <u>implement the Network Charging Compensation</u> scheme, which will compensate Energy Intensive Industries (EIIs) for a portion of their network charging costs

This part of the Bill was <u>debated in committee</u> on 8 June 2023. Two new government clauses were added at committee stage to give the Secretary of State power to make regulations to create a levy to support Energy Intensive Industries.

10.1 Competitive tendering for onshore electricity networks

Clause **160** in the Energy Bill would extend the existing competitive regime for offshore electricity transmission networks, introduced in 2009, to onshore networks.

The GB electricity grid is owned by a series of transmission and distribution network owners and operators, all monopolies of specific geographic areas. Historically these companies have been subject to <u>network price controls</u>, regulated by Ofgem, which cap the maximum revenue that can be collected from customers.

The government's view is that the price control process is no longer sufficient for onshore networks, as it can limit innovation and does not always deliver maximum benefits to consumers.¹⁰⁰

A Department for <u>Energy Security and Net Zero factsheet</u> explains clause 160 would "enable competitions to be run for the build, ownership and operation of onshore electricity networks in Great Britain". ¹⁰¹ **Schedule 13** would make relevant amendments to the <u>Electricity Act 1989</u> and <u>Utilities Act 2000</u>.

During second reading in the Commons, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Andrew Bowie, referred to supporting grid capacity and increasing investment in the grid as "one of the biggest challenges our country faces", stating that Ofgem's work with the government on strategic transmission investment has led to the acceleration of "approximately £20 billion of investment across Britain" through regulatory efficiencies. He went on to say that increasing competition in networks is "expected to encourage greater inward investment into those networks, ensuring sufficient network capacity for demand needs in Great Britain." 102

During the <u>committee stage debate</u>, Alan Whitehead (Lab) tabled amendment 99 to clause **160**, which sought to exempt certain strategic transmission networks projects from the provisions of Schedule 13. ¹⁰³ In response the Minister said that the government has already committed to exempting certain strategic projects from competition and was unnecessary". ¹⁰⁴

BEIS and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Competition in onshore electricity networks</u>, 6 June 2023

¹⁰¹ BEIS and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Competition in onshore electricity networks</u>, 6 June 2023

¹⁰² HC Deb 9 May 2023 c307

¹⁰³ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c196

¹⁰⁴ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c198

Amendment 99 was withdrawn. Clause 160 (now clause 200) and Schedule 13 were agreed to without a vote. 105

10.2 Special merger regime for energy network companies

The <u>Competition and Markets Authority</u> (CMA) is the UK's main competition regulator. It reviews mergers if it believes a merger might lead to "substantial lessening of competition" (SLC) in the market. The Government's view is that the existing SLC test is inappropriate for energy network businesses, because (as regional monopolies) there is no direct competition between companies. The Bill would therefore introduce a "special mergers regime" for energy networks, similar to that already present in the water industry. ¹⁰⁶

Clause **161** and Schedule **14** would require the CMA to consider whether an energy network merger would impact Ofgem's ability to compare energy network companies when setting price controls. This would replace the SLC test

Please see section 3.2 of the Library Briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 4-6: Electricity and gas markets and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero's Factsheet: Energy network special merger regime for background and further detail about this measure.

Clause 161 (now clause 201) and Schedule 14 (now schedule 16) were not debated at committee stage and were agreed to without a vote. 107

10.3 Multi-purpose interconnectors

GB's electricity grid interacts with grids on mainland Europe through interconnectors. Conventional 'point to point' interconnectors are undersea cables that link GB's transmission network with that of mainland Europe and the island of Ireland.

<u>Multi-purpose interconnectors</u> (MPIs) are a new, innovative type of interconnector that can enable clusters of offshore wind farms to connect to the shore together, rather than each wind farm having to connect to the shore individually. ¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁵ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c199

¹⁰⁶ BEIS and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Factsheet: Energy network special merger</u> reaime, 6 June 2023

¹⁰⁷ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c199

¹⁰⁸ National Grid, What are multi-purpose interconnectors? Accessed 31 August 2023

MPIs are not currently defined in law and the existing regulatory regime treats interconnectors and transmission systems separately. This makes it difficult for the electricity regulator, Ofgem, to license MPIs. 109

The proposed measure in the Bill (clauses **162-167**) would introduce MPIs as a new licensable activity, included under Ofgem's existing regulatory regime. This would enable MPI developers to obtain MPI-specific licences from Ofgem.

Please see section 3.3 of the Library Briefing <u>Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23</u>, <u>parts 4-6</u>: <u>Electricity and gas markets</u> and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero's <u>Factsheet</u>: <u>Multi-purpose interconnectors</u> for background and further detail.

Clauses 162-167 (now clauses 202-207) and schedule 15 (now schedule 17) were not debated at committee stage and were agreed to without a vote. 110

10.4 Electricity storage

The <u>Electricity Act 1989</u> is the main legislation governing electricity in GB, but it does not specifically refer to electricity storage. Instead, electricity storage is generally treated as a subset of electricity generation in regulation. This means that unless an exemption applies storage providers must have a licence to generate electricity. It also means that other licence holders, such as energy suppliers and network companies, are restricted from operating electricity storage. The absence of a regulatory definition has been a barrier to deployment.¹¹¹

Clause 168 would amend the <u>Electricity Act 1989</u> to establish a definition of electricity storage and to clarify that electricity storage is a distinct sub-set of electricity generation. The <u>explanatory notes for the Bill [PDF]</u> give examples of the technologies that would be covered by the new definition, such as electro-chemical batteries, kinetic energy storage systems and gravity or air-based storage systems, and those that would not. 112

Please see section 3.4 of the Library Briefing <u>Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23</u>, <u>parts 4-6</u>: <u>Electricity and gas markets</u> and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero's <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet</u>: <u>Defining electricity storage</u> for background and further detail.

BEIS and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Multi-purpose interconnectors</u>, 6 June 2023

¹¹⁰ PBC 8 June 2023 c202

¹¹¹ BEIS and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Defining electricity storage</u>, 6 June 2023

¹¹² Energy Bill, Explanatory Notes, Bill 295-EN (PDF), para 368

Clause 168 (now clause 210) was not debated at committee stage and was agreed to without a vote. 113

10.5 Energy Company Obligation buy-out mechanism

The Energy Company Obligation scheme (ECO) requires energy suppliers that have over 150,000 customer accounts to install energy efficiency and heating measures in GB for low income and vulnerable households. Suppliers meet their obligation either through in-house services or by contracting with a third party. Costs are usually passed on to customers through their bills. Smaller energy suppliers are currently exempt from the cost of ECO. The Government wants to remove this "market distortion".114

The Energy Bill would enable the removal of this exemption by allowing the Government to introduce a "buy-out mechanism". This would allow small suppliers to pay into a buy-out 'pot' to meet their new obligation as an alternative to installing measures under ECO.¹¹⁵

Clause 169 would grant the Secretary of State the power to introduce a buyout mechanism under the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) scheme. Details of the mechanism would be established through secondary legislation and would be preceded by a separate consultation.

Further details about the ECO buy-out mechanism can be found in section 3.4 of the Library Briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 4-6: Electricity and gas markets and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero's Energy Security Bill factsheet: Energy Company Obligation buy-out mechanism.

Clause 169 (now clause 211) was agreed to at committee stage without debate and without a vote. 116

10.6 Smart metering

The Government and energy industry are partway through a major delivery programme, which began in 2011, to replace traditional analogue gas and electricity meters with smart meters in homes and small businesses across

¹¹³ PBC 8 June 2023 c203

¹¹⁴ BEIS and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Energy Security Bill factsheet: Energy Company Obligation buy-out mechanism, Updated 9 March 2023

¹¹⁵ BEIS and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Energy Company Obligation buy-out mechanism</u>, Updated 9 March 2023

¹¹⁶ PBC 8 June 2023 c204

GB. ¹¹⁷ The DESNZ Secretary of State has powers to modify energy licence conditions and industry codes to enable the rollout of smart meters. These powers are currently due to expire on 1 November 2023. ¹¹⁸

Smart meter installation across GB is not yet complete. The number of annual installations of smart meters peaked at 5.1 million in 2018 and decreased to 3.7 million in 2022. ¹¹⁹ In June 2021 the Government published a <u>targets</u> framework which sets an ambition for completion at the end of 2025.

Clause **170** of the Bill would amend the <u>Gas Act 1986</u>, the <u>Electricity Act 1989</u> and the <u>Energy Act 2008</u> to extend the time limit that the Secretary of State can use existing smart meter licensing powers under these Acts, from 1 November 2023 to 1 November 2028.

Please see section 3.6 of the Library Briefing <u>Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23</u>, <u>parts 4-6</u>: <u>Electricity and gas markets</u> and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero's <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet</u>: <u>Smart Metering</u> for background and further detail.

Committee stage

At committee stage, Dr Alan Whitehead tabled amendment **100** to 7 clause 10. This amendment would have required the Secretary of State to produce and lay before Parliament a report setting out options for securing a guaranteed roll-out of smart meters to at least 70% of premises in all regions and nations of the UK by 2025, within six months of this section coming into force. ¹²⁰

Introducing the amendment, Dr Whitehead criticised the government failure to meet its target, stating "the roll-out is worse than it looks from the overall statistics", due to regional disparities and some smart meters not being fully operational. He highlighted the importance of aggregated smart meter data in delivering flexibility in the future energy system and argued that simply extending the timescale of smart metering licensing powers would not deliver the smart meter roll-out. ¹²¹

In response, the Minister highlighted that "nearly 54% of homes" have smart meters installed. He stated that:

Their [energy suppliers] installation targets for 2022 and 2023 have already been set and, as the Committee may be aware, we have recently consulted on suppliers' minimum installation targets for 2024 and 2025 [...] at coverage levels over and above the 70% called for in the amendment. ¹²²

¹¹⁷ BEIS, <u>Smart Meter Roll-Out Cost-Benefit Analysis (2019)</u>, <u>Background and Strategic Overview</u>, 16 September 2019

¹¹⁸ BEIS, DESNZ, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Smart metering</u>, Updated 6 June 2023

¹¹⁹ Official Statistics, Smart meters in Great Britain, quarterly update December 2022, 21 March 2023

¹²⁰ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c204

¹²¹ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 cc205-7

¹²² PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c210

He said that the government are currently considering <u>evidence submitted for this consultation</u> and would respond in due course. In response to the proposal in the amendment that Distribution Network Operators could take responsibility for the smart meter roll-out, the Minister said that a supplier-led roll-out would deliver more benefits, as suppliers have an existing relationship with their consumers. He also said that mandating smart meters would "present considerable practical barriers".¹²³

Amendment 100 was put to a vote and negatived on division, with five votes in favour, six against. Clause 170 (now clause 212) was then agreed to without a vote. 124

10.7 Support for energy intensive industries

Two new clauses, **53** and **54**, were proposed by the government at committee stage.

Energy intensive industries (EII) have faced significant electricity cost increases, with typical EII costs in the UK being the highest in Europe. ¹²⁵ On 23 February 2023, the government announced the British Industry Supercharger, a series of targeted measures to bring the costs for key UK industries in line with those of other major economies. ¹²⁶

Provisions made under the Energy Bill will provide government with the enabling powers to implement the Network Charging Compensation scheme, which will compensate EIIs for a portion of their network charging costs. The Bill will also provide the powers to implement the means of funding this compensation scheme. This would be a charge on all licenced electricity suppliers, referred to as the EII Support Levy. 127

Further information about these proposals is provided in the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero's <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Network charging compensation scheme for energy intensive industries.</u> 128

New Clause 53 would give the Secretary of State power to make regulations requiring payments towards network charging costs to companies carrying out energy-intensive activities. The clause would enable regulations to set out details relating to eligibility, the process for issuing payments, the amount

¹²³ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 cc209-12

¹²⁴ PBC Deb 8 June 2023 c212

¹²⁵ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Network charging compensation scheme for energy intensive industries (9 May 2023)</u>

¹²⁶ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Network charging compensation scheme for energy intensive industries (</u>9 May 2023)

¹²⁷ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Network charging compensation scheme for energy intensive industries</u> (9 May 2023)

¹²⁸ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Network charging compensation scheme for energy intensive industries (</u>9 May 2023)

paid, and enforcement, as well as dispute resolution. It would also allow for a person to be appointed to administer the scheme.

New Clause 54 would empower the Secretary of State to make regulations imposing a levy on electricity suppliers to fund the scheme, as well as appointing a person to administer the levy.

These clauses were <u>debated in committee</u> on 22 June 2023. During the debate, Dr Whitehead asked for clarification about the specific mechanisms but expressed support for the general principle of providing assistance to EIIs. ¹²⁹

New clauses 53 and 54 (now clauses 208-209) were agreed to without a vote and were therefore added to the Bill. ¹³⁰

¹²⁹ PBC 22 June 2023 c431-2

¹³⁰ PBC 22 June 2023 cc432-4

11 Part 8: Heat networks

Part 8 (previously Part 7) of the Bill covers proposals for regulation of the heat network market.

Clauses 171-174 (now clauses 213-221) and schedule 16 (now schedule 18) of the Bill covering heat network regulation, and clauses 180-191 (now clauses 222-233) covering heat network zones were unamended during Committee.

Background

Heat network regulation

Unlike gas and electricity, households that get their heat delivered through a heat network are not covered by the energy regulator Ofgem. While the supply of gas to a heat network is regulated as a commercial supply, the supply of heat from the network to homes is not.

The proposals in the Bill follow a <u>Competitions and Market Authority report</u> (PDF) in July 2018, which recommended that the market should be regulated. It said any regulator should introduce "consumer protection for all heat network customers so they get the same level of protection as customers in the gas and electricity sectors".

The proposals in the Bill extend the role of the existing electricity and market regulators to cover heat networks; Ofgem would regulate in England, Scotland and Wales, and Utilities Regulator would regulate in Northern Ireland. The detail of the legislation will be set out at a later date in regulations.

Heat network zones

Part 8 also includes provisions for the creation and regulation of designated heat network zones, where zoning will be used to require heat network installation in new buildings as the first option for heat provision. This is to support the Government's target set out in the <u>Energy White Paper 2020</u> to designate the first heat network zone by 2025.

The Bill includes provisions for the creation of a Heat Network Authority together with zone coordinators. These will have powers to designate heat network zones, require buildings to be connected to a heat network and require waste heat to be connected to heat networks. The detail of the legislation will be set out in regulations.

For full details of this part of the Bill, including further background information see Commons Briefing on Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 7-10: heat networks, smart appliances, load control and energy performance of buildings.

Committee Stage

There were no government amendments to this part of the Bill during Committee stage. There was one Opposition proposed amendment to the Bill on licencing of heat networks, which failed on division.

Heat network regulation

New clause 39 moved by Dr Whitehead on behalf of Labour, failed on division. The clause would have required Ofgem, within three months of passing the legislation to:

Set out a new licence to operate for heat networks that guarantees equivalent protections for heat network customers compared when compared with electricity and gas customers. 131

The clause set out this should include a price cap for heat network customers, and licence conditions requiring providers to treat customers fairly and address customers' ability to pay. 132

On introducing the new clause, Dr Alan Whitehead (Lab) said it would "clarify what Ofgem must do when setting up licences to operate heat networks, and it would provide guidance as to the circumstances under which those licences should be granted." Alan Brown (SNP), also supported the amendment, stating that protection in the form of a price cap "was needed". 134

The Minister, Andrew Bower did not support the new clause and was of the view that the three-month time frame was "not sensible". Instead, he summarised plans for heat network regulation to come into force after a consultation period:

Secondary legislation authorisation conditions are needed to enable Ofgem to operationalise as a regulator. We will conduct public consultations with industry and consumer groups on secondary legislation and authorisation conditions before they come into force. We expect heat networks regulation to come into force shortly after that. ¹³⁵

¹³¹ PBC 13 June 2023 c217

¹³² PBC 13 June 2023 c217

¹³³ PBC 13 June 2023 c224

¹³⁴ PBC 13 June 2023 c224

¹³⁵ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c226

The Minister also restated the government view that a price cap was not appropriate for such a "nascent and incredibly diverse" sector but highlighted that the Bill did include powers for the Secretary of State to introduce one in the future if necessary. The new clause failed on division with 7 votes for and 9 against. The new clause failed on division with 7 votes for and 9 against.

Amendment 101 was also introduced by Dr Alan Whitehead and withdrawn after debate. It would have amended schedule 16 (now schedule 18) to explicitly state that regulator would have a duty "to regulate not just the system but its efficiency". ¹³⁸ In response the Minister, who did not support the amendment, set out the government plans to ensure energy efficiency of heat networks:

I reassure him and others that we already have a robust plan to address that issue. The Bill provides for the introduction of technical standards on the design and build of heat networks, which we committed to implementing as part of a regulatory framework in our 2020 heat networks regulation consultation. That will require all new heat networks to be designed and built to minimum standards, and existing networks to make efficiency and performance improvements over time.

As a regulator, Ofgem will enforce the requirement. Heat networks will be required to submit documentation to Ofgem demonstrating that their compliance with technical standards has been certified. 139

Heat network zones

During the debate on heat networks zones there was one Opposition amendment debated and no government amendments.

Alan Whitehead introduced amendment 102, (later withdrawn), which would have provided that "the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority [GEMA] may be designated as the regulator for heat network zones". He set out the aim of the amendment was as follows:

To align the regulation of the heat zone development process with that of heat zones themselves, proposing that the process of heat zone discovery and development should be regulated by the same regulator that regulates heat as a whole: the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority. 140

The Minister, responding to the amendment explained this would already be possible as the legislation was drafted, and provided further detail of the role of the proposed heat zones authority:

The zones authority will be a national body responsible for zoning functions that require national-level standardisation or are most efficiently or effectively carried out at a national level. This approach will allow for national standards

¹³⁶ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c226

¹³⁷ PBC Deb 27 June 2021 c487

¹³⁸ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c224

¹³⁹ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c226

¹⁴⁰ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c230

and consistent rules to apply in the initial identification of a potential heat network zone.

[...] the clause, as drafted, already provides that regulations may appoint GEMA as the zones authority.

The zones authority will fulfil a different function from the heat network regulator, which we propose, as set out in clause 172, should be fulfilled by GEMA for Great Britain. That role will cover all heat networks, both within and outside heat network zones. We do not envisage a separate regulator for heat network zones in England.

We will specify the zones authority's functions and responsibilities within the regulations when they are brought forward. ¹⁴¹

During the debate, the Minister also provided some further information on how the bodies proposed in the legislation (the heat network regulator, the heat zones authority and the zoning co-ordinators) would work together:

Zone co-ordinators will support the delivery of heat networks in heat network zones and will have ongoing responsibilities to ensure that the operation of local heat networks complies with the zoning legislation. Zone co-ordinators will also enforce zone requirements where necessary and collaborate with the national zones authority and national heat networks regulator when required. ¹⁴²

¹⁴¹ PBC 13 June 2023 c231

¹⁴² PBC 13 June 2023 c232

12 Part 9: Energy smart appliances and load control

This section covers clauses **192-203** (now 234 to 245) and **Schedule 17** (now schedule 19) in Part 8 (now Part 9) of the Bill. Part 8 of the Bill was not amended at committee stage. An opposition amendment was tabled and withdrawn after debate.

An 'energy smart appliance' is an appliance – such as an electric vehicle charging point or a heat pump –capable of increasing or reducing its electricity demand in response to signals received remotely from a third party (rather than manually by the consumer). 'Load control' is the act of sending a signal telling an energy smart appliance how much power it should draw at a given time, for example in response to wholesale energy prices or the availability of wind and solar power. Companies providing this service are referred to as 'load controllers'.

Part 8 of the Bill would encourage the take-up of energy smart appliances and services offered by load controllers. It would do so by giving the government powers to introduce regulations requiring energy smart appliances to meet requirements regarding cyber security, data privacy, interoperability, and grid stability; and requiring load controllers to hold a licence issued by Ofgem, the energy regulator.¹⁴³

Section 3 of the Library Briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 7-10: heat networks, smart appliances, load control and energy performance of buildings and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero Energy Security Bill factsheet: Regulation of load control and energy smart appliances provide further information on part 8 of the Bill.

Committee Stage

Part 8 of the Bill was debated in committee on 13 June 2023.

Clause **192** defines key concepts including energy smart appliances, energy smart function, load control signals and load control. Clauses **193-198** establish the regulatory regime for energy smart appliances.

¹⁴³ BEIS and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Regulation of load control and energy smart appliances</u>, updated 6 June 2023

Clauses 192-198 were agreed to without a vote. 144

Clause **199** would grant the Secretary of State powers to modify licences under the <u>Electricity Act 1989</u> and the <u>Gas Act 1986</u> for the purpose of "facilitating, promoting, ensuring the security of, or otherwise regulating load control".

Speaking for the Opposition, Dr Alan Whitehead raised some concerns about energy security in relation to load control, particularly regarding technology manufactured outside of the UK, highlighting the potential risks of data being shared with other countries or households being remotely disconnected from the grid. He moved amendments **160** and **161** to clause **199**, which sought to "regulate or prohibit the provision of load control in relation to appliances that are provided by high-risk vendors". ¹⁴⁵ He also tabled New Clause **40** which would have required load controllers to undergo national security checks "to establish the nature of connections to potentially hostile actors and the threats they may pose." ¹⁴⁶

The Minister responded by drawing attention to existing regulations to assure the security of energy smart appliances, such as the <u>Electric Vehicles (Smart Charge Points)</u> Regulations 2021. These require most private charge points to meet minimum device-level cyber-security requirements. He also highlighted that the government's <u>consultation response on delivering a smart and secure electricity system</u> included a commitment to ensuring that licences for the purpose of domestic and small non-domestic load control should include cyber-security requirements. ¹⁴⁷

Dr Alan Whitehead said that he was "pleased to hear that the Government are taking this seriously" and withdrew the amendments. 148

Clauses **199-203** (now 234 to 245) and **Schedule 17** (now schedule 19) were agreed to unamended without a vote. ¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁴ PBC 13 June 2023 c241-2

¹⁴⁵ PBC 13 June 2023 c243

¹⁴⁶ PBC 13 June 2023 c251

¹⁴⁷ PBC 13 June 2023 c254

¹⁴⁸ PBC 13 June 2023 c255

¹⁴⁹ PBC 13 June 2023 c255

13 Part 10: Energy Performance of Premises regulations

This section covers **clauses 204-208** in Part 9 of the Bill (now clauses 246-249 in Part 10), which relate to the energy performance of buildings (EPB) regime. At committee stage clause 204, which was a successful opposition amendment in the Lords, was removed on division. Clauses 205-208 were agreed to without a vote.

The energy performance of buildings regime is currently governed by the <u>Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations 2012</u>. They are derived from EU law. The 2012 Regulations require Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs), which grade a building's energy efficiency, to be produced when a property is built, let or sold. Public buildings are required to display their EPC rating.

Following the UK's departure from the EU, the Government said it would need new powers to make changes to the existing EPB regime.

Part 9 of the Energy Bill 2022-23 would give the Secretary of State powers to make changes to the existing EPB regime. Specifically, the Secretary of State would be able to make new regulations:

- requiring the energy usage or efficiency of premises to be assessed, certified and published;
- prohibiting the marketing, letting and leasing of properties if their energy performance has not been assessed, certified and published; and
- requiring energy performance certificates to be produced when new premises are constructed.

Section 4 of the Library briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 7-10: heat networks, smart appliances, load control and energy performance of buildings (May 2023) sets out provisions in the Bill and provides background information.

Part 9 of the Bill was debated in committee on 13 June 2023.

13.1 Warmer Homes and Business Action Plan

Clause **204** was introduced as a government defeat in the Lords, tabled by Baroness Hayman (CB). ¹⁵⁰ The clause would require the Secretary of State to publish a "Warmer Homes and Businesses Action Plan" within six months of the Act's passage. The plan would have had to set out how the Government intended to achieve:

- a low-carbon heat target of 100% off installations of relevant heating appliances and connections to relevant heat networks by 2035;
- <u>Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)</u> band C by 2035 for all UK homes and EPC band B by 2028 for all non-domestic properties; and
- the Future Homes Standard for all new build properties in England by 2025.

During the <u>second reading</u>, Edward Miliband, Shadow Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, praised the inclusion of the clause in the Bill. ¹⁵¹ Peter Aldous (Con) also urged the government to commit to publishing a comprehensive action plan and "providing firm policies to incentivise improvements across all domestic and commercial buildings". ¹⁵² Selaine Saxby (Con) expressed some support for the clause but raised concerns about the impact of a blanket imposition of the clause for rural areas with a poor housing stock. ¹⁵³

Committee stage

At committee stage, the government tabled Amendment **13**, which sought to remove Clause 204 from the Bill. ¹⁵⁴ The amendment was not called to a vote. Instead, the committee voted on whether clause 204 should stand part of the Bill.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Andrew Bowie, opened the debate by expressing his intention to oppose the clause:

The heat and buildings strategy, published in autumn 2021, sets out how the Government plan to reduce emissions from buildings and provides a clear long-term framework to enable industry to invest and deliver the transition to low-carbon heating. The Climate Change Committee already plays a key role, providing independent advice and scrutiny, and holding the Government accountable by publishing statutory progress reports to Parliament. Those are

¹⁵⁰ HL Deb 17 April 2023 [Energy Bill] c499

¹⁵¹ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c258

¹⁵² HC Deb 9 May 2023 c300

^{153 &}lt;u>HC Deb 9 May 2023</u> c301

¹⁵⁴ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c255

comprehensive overviews of the Government's progress. The clause would simply duplicate those efforts. ¹⁵⁵

The Minister referred to existing government targets to phase out the installation of new and replacement gas boilers from 2035 and proposals under the 2020 energy White Paper to improve non-domestic buildings to a minimum EPC rating of band B by April 2030. ¹⁵⁶ He stated that the clause would "pre-empt the response and commit the Government to a timeframe for implementation different from the one that has been consulted on". ¹⁵⁷ The Minister highlighted that the government had announced in its Net Zero growth plan and Energy Security plan that it would consult on options for upgrading houses in the owner-occupied sector, and expressed concern that the clause would allow insufficient time to gather evidence for this consultation. ¹⁵⁸

Opposition members Dr Alan Whitehead, Olivia Blake and Andrew Western spoke in favour of clause 204, stating that the aim of the clause was to put existing government targets into legislation. ¹⁵⁹ Alan Brown (SNP) also defended the inclusion of the clause, expressing concerns that the government was not acting fast enough. ¹⁶⁰ Andrew Western said:

I warmly welcomed the addition of the clause in the other place because although the Minister talks about the energy White Paper, the net-zero strategy, the heat and building strategy that was published alongside it, and the future homes standard, none of those things actually compel the Government to act. [...] This will not get us where we need to go unless it is on the statute book. We know that because we are already missing the targets. ¹⁶¹

Katherine Fletcher (Con) raised concerns about the cost of funding these measures. Andrew Western responded that the issue would also apply to government targets. 163

Clause **204** was negatived by division with 9 votes in favour, 6 against. ¹⁶⁴ It was therefore removed from the Bill.

¹⁵⁵ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 cc255-6

Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Heat and Buildings Strategy</u>, 19 October 2021;
 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy white paper: Powering our net zero future</u>, 14
 December 2020

¹⁵⁷ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c256

Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Powering Up Britain</u>, 30 March 2023; <u>PBC Deb 13 June</u> 2023 c256

¹⁵⁹ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 cc257-61

¹⁶⁰ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c262

¹⁶¹ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c260

¹⁶² PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c261

¹⁶³ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c261

¹⁶⁴ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c264

13.2 Energy performance of buildings regulations

Clauses 205-208 would allow the Government to make changes to the existing <u>energy performance of buildings (EPB)</u> regime, which is derived from EU law. ¹⁶⁵

Clauses 205-208 were agreed to without a vote. 166

Two new clauses, 41 and 42, were also tabled by the Opposition.

New clause 41 would require the Secretary of State to amend the <u>energy efficiency regulations</u> within six months of the Act being passed to require that all private rented properties had an EPC rating of at least Band C by December 2028. 167 It would have raised the maximum amount that landlords could be expected to pay to improve the efficiency of the property (the "cost cap") from £3,500 to £10,000. Speaking for the Opposition, Dr Alan Whitehead set out his reasons for introducing the clause:

We are trying to ensure a national roll-out of energy efficiency measures so that properties are as efficient as they can be. [...] We will already have in place the future homes standard and so on, which will ensure that new builds all go that way, so why should private rented properties be such an apparent exception? 168

He emphasised that measures in the clause were derived from the government's preferred policy options in the 2020 <u>Improving the Energy Performance of Private Rented Homes</u> consultation and that the clause would put these proposals into law.¹⁶⁹

In response, the Minister noted that the Secretary of State already has powers to amend the private rented sector regulations to raise minimum energy efficiency standards under the Energy Act 2011. He stated that the new clause would not allow sufficient time to reflect consultation feedback in the final policy design and ensure that the final policy is "fair and proportionate for landlords and tenants". 170

New clause 41 was negatived by division, with 6 votes in favour and 9 against. ¹⁷¹ New Clause 42, would have required the Secretary of State to conduct a review of the <u>Improving Energy Performance Certificates: action plan</u>, was not put to a vote.

The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 transposed the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010 (2010/31/EU)

¹⁶⁶ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c272

¹⁶⁷ Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property) (England and Wales) Regulations 2015, S.I. 2015/962

¹⁶⁸ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c268

PBC Deb 13 June 2023 cc266-7; Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Improving the energy performance of privately rented homes, 30 September 2020

¹⁷⁰ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 c272

¹⁷¹ PBC Deb 27 June 2023 c487

14 Part 11: Energy Savings Opportunity Schemes

This section covers clauses 209-221 in Part 10 of the Bill (now clauses 250-262 in Part 11), which relates to regulation of Energy Savings Opportunity schemes. These clauses were not amended at committee stage.

The Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS) was introduced across the UK in 2014 to meet requirements set out in the EU Energy Efficiency Directive. A Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) factsheet explains it is an energy assessment scheme, which "requires large businesses in the UK to carry out an audit of the energy used by their buildings, industrial processes and transport at least every 4 years". ¹⁷²

The Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations 2014 set out the requirements for the existing scheme in the UK. However, powers to amend the regulations were repealed when the UK left the EU, so changes to the ESOS regulations are not currently possible.¹⁷³

Part 10 of the Bill (now part 11) would provide a power to replace the repealed regulation-making power. The replacement power would allow the Secretary of State to make regulations requiring organisations to assess their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, including by amending the ESOS regulations.¹⁷⁴

The provisions on ESOS were introduced by the government at committee stage in the Lords.

Clause **209** includes provisions that would give the Secretary of State powers to make provision on the establishment and operation of one or more Energy Savings Opportunity Schemes (ESOS). It sets out the purpose of the scheme, who it applies to and includes powers to require organisations to determine their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Clauses **210 -214** would provide enabling powers for the Secretary of State to make regulations setting out the detail of the ESOS scheme including who the

¹⁷² BEIS and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Powers to strengthen the energy savings opportunity scheme</u>, updated 1 September 2023

¹⁷³ BEIS and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Powers to strengthen the energy savings opportunity scheme</u>, updated 1 September 2023

¹⁷⁴ BEIS and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, <u>Energy Security Bill factsheet: Powers to strengthen the energy savings opportunity scheme</u>, updated 1 September 2023

scheme would apply to, requirements for assessment, functions and powers of assessors, and requirements for ESOS participants to produce action plans to save energy or reduce emissions. Clauses **215-221** cover issues such as administration, monitoring and enforcement of the scheme.

Further background information can be found in section 5 of the Library Briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, parts 7-10: heat networks, smart appliances, load control and energy performance of buildings and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero's Factsheet: Powers to strengthen the energy savings opportunity scheme.

Committee Stage

Part 11 of the Bill was debated in committee on 13 June 2023.

At committee stage, no amendments were proposed to clauses 209-221 (now clauses 250-262 in Part 11), and these clauses were agreed to without a vote. 175

¹⁷⁵ PBC Deb 13 June 2023 cc273-277

15 Part 12: Core fuel sector resilience

The purpose of this part of the Bill is to introduce regulations to reduce the risk of fuel supply disruption and improve fuel supply resilience in the core fuels sector.

The core fuel sector covers the storage, handling, transport, processing, and production of crude-oil based fuels and renewable transport fuels (e.g. biofuels). Supply of these fuels is largely unregulated, with no central system coordinator.

Part 11, **clauses 222-241** (now part 12, clauses 263 to 282) of the Bill would give the Secretary of State new powers to "maintain continuity of core fuel supplies and ensure that industry maintains or improves its resilience to reduce the risk of emergencies affecting fuel supplies". It builds on the proposals in the <u>draft Downstream Oil Resilience Bill</u> (PDF), which was published in June 2021 and which received <u>pre-legislative scrutiny</u> from the Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) Committee.

One government amendment was made to ensure consistency with the approach taken in providing financial assistance to the sector.

Committee Stage

There was one proposed Opposition amendment to **clause 224** of the Bill, on labour relations and the core fuel sector workers, that failed on division. There was also one unopposed government amendment to **clause 242**, on government powers to provide financial assistance to the sector. Other than that, this part was unchanged.

Dr Whitehead moved amendment 116 on behalf of Labour. The amendment would have required the Secretary of State to act in accordance with the <u>Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992</u> when dealing with core fuel sector participants. Dr Whitehead expressed concern that as drafted clause 224 would allow the Secretary of State to direct companies to do "anything" that was deemed necessary or expedient to reduce the risk adverse impacts of fuel disruption or failure. ¹⁷⁶

¹⁷⁶ PBC Deb 15 June 2023 c284

Responding the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Andrew Bowie, provided further detail of how the powers in clause 224 were intended to be used by the government:

The Government have maintained a good working relationship with the industry over the years and aim to be aware of proposed industrial actions and to work collaboratively, as we have in the past, to understand the impact and potential mitigations for the risks that might arise.

Clause 224 enables directions to be issued for particular purposes only: to improve and maintain resilience, to restore continuity of supply or to reduce the risk or impact of a disruption. In a situation in which a proposed industrial action is assessed to cause a significant risk of disruption, the direction power could be used to ask core fuel sector participants to make contingency plans to mitigate the risk. It is not intended to cut across the rights in the legislation that the hon. Members have highlighted.

I emphasise that the Government will always seek a voluntary solution in the first instance before issuing a direction and, of course, we believe that industry participants will have a chance to make representations before a direction is made and to appeal a direction when issued. 1777

The Minister also clarified that "industry participants" would be "companies, the industry as a whole, trade union bodies and so on". 178

Dr Whitehead raised concerns that the government aim to proceed, as far as possible on a voluntary basis was not sufficient, stating "we have to legislate for the worst circumstances, not the best". The amendment was voted and failed division, with six votes for and seven against.¹⁷⁹

The Minister introduced amendment 22 to clause 242, agreed without division, on behalf of the Government, stating that it would ensure "consistency with the approach taken in clauses 103 and 134 in relation to powers to provide financial assistance". ¹⁸⁰

Clause 103 (now clause 123) covers financial assistance for the carbon dioxide storage sector. Clause 134 (now clause 173) covers financial assistance for the proposed Independent System Operator and Planner (ISOP).

¹⁷⁷ PBC Deb 15 June 2023 c287

¹⁷⁸ PBC Deb 15 June 2023 c287

¹⁷⁹ PBC Deb 15 June 2023 c289

¹⁸⁰ PBC Deb 15 June 2023 c298

16 Part 13: Offshore wind, oil and gas

Part 12 of the Bill, clauses 245-255 (now part 13 of the Bill, clauses 286-296) covers provisions on offshore wind, oil and gas.

Provisions are aimed at reducing the time to develop offshore wind projects by amending the Habitats Regulations, amending the oil and gas environmental regulatory regime. It would also change the fee regime and cost recovery mechanism for the regulation and offshore decommissioning activities of oil and gas producers. Finally, it would give the oil and gas regulator powers to intervene if necessary, before control of an oil or gas licence changes hands

This part of the Bill was amended by the government in committee to broaden the type of activities to which the new provisions on offshore wind would apply. Other than that, no changes were made.

Background

Environmental impact assessment and compensation for offshore wind

Clauses 245-251 at committee (now clauses 286 to 291) of the Bill cover offshore wind electricity. They were introduced by the government into the Bill in the House of Lords.

The clauses aim to implement measures announced in the <u>British Energy Security Strategy</u> (BESS) published in April 2022. The government has stated its ambition to deliver up to 50 GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030, which will involve trebling current offshore capacity. The government committed in BESS to cutting the time to develop and deploy offshore wind projects by half (from 13 years). The government's stated aim was for "smarter planning" that would maintain environmental standards and increase the pace of deployment by 25%.

The DESNZ Energy Bill factsheet on the Offshore Wind Environmental Improvement Package (OWEIP) provides an overview of the measures in the Bill. This includes powers to amend the requirements of Habitat Regulations Assessments (HRAs), carried out before an offshore wind farm is consented. It includes proposals to allow for measures to compensate for impacts on the marine environment to be taken at a strategic level across multiple projects. This is not currently possible. It would also create a marine recovery fund for

wind developers to pay into, which will deliver some of these strategic measures. The proposals have been generally welcomed by stakeholders.

Habitats assessments of offshore energy activities

Clauses 251 and 252 at committee (now clauses 292-293) would introduce regulation making powers which the government intends to use to ensure the offshore oil and gas environmental regulatory regime "remains fit for purpose". On clause 252 covering the impact of offshore activities on habitats, the explanatory notes state the it will provide the Secretary of State with powers to make regulations covering "habitats assessment of offshore activities relating to oil and gas, carbon dioxide storage and hydrogen production and storage". However, the Delegated Powers Committee raised concerns the proposals were "very wide and open ended" and considered them inappropriate. The proposals have been also criticised by stakeholders for providing powers that to amend existing regulations that are too broad.

Charges for decommissioning schemes

Clause **253** (now clause 294) would amend the Secretary of State's powers in the Petroleum Act 1998 to establish a new fee charging scheme for the costs of regulating the decommissioning of offshore oil and gas and carbon storage infrastructure. The change would align the fee charging regime with the 'polluter pays' principle.

The new scheme would allow costs incurred by the regulator after the approval of a decommissioning programme to be recovered from infrastructure owners and operators. It would replace the existing fee scheme, which only allows for limited fees to be charged. During the Lords report stage the government amended the proposal, so the new power would be subject to a negative procedure, rather than administrative, as recommended by the House of Lords Delegated Powers and Regulatory Reform Committee (PDF).

Change in control of licensee

The rights to search for, bore for and extract petroleum in most areas of Great Britain and the UK's offshore waters are the exclusive rights of the Crown. Companies who wishing to do so must obtain a licence from the regulator, the Oil and Gas Authority (OGA), whose business name is the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA).

Clauses **254 and 255** (now clauses 295 and 296) would give new powers to the NSTA to intervene before control of a licensee is passed to a new parent company. This would replace the NSTA's existing powers to intervene only after such a 'change of control' event. The clauses were unamended during the Lords stages.

The Library Briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, Parts 11 and 12: Offshore wind, oil and gas provides further background.

Committee Stage

During committee stage of the Bill the government introduced several amendments to broaden the type of activities to which the provisions on offshore wind would apply. There were no other amendments to the Bill. There was one Labour amendment, aiming to change how environmental impacts of offshore wind are considered in the Bill, which was pushed to a division, but failed.

Offshore wind electricity generation

During committee the government made several unopposed amendments to the Bill. These broadened the type of projects and proposals related to offshore wind that would be covered by this section of the Bill. The Minister summarised the changes as follows:

Government amendments 136 and 137 define "offshore wind electricity infrastructure" to ensure the offshore wind clauses capture all infrastructure in the UK marine area used or intended for use in connection with an offshore wind farm.

Government amendments 135 and 138 to 156 widen the definition of "relevant offshore wind activity" in clause 245 to cover the identification of an area for offshore wind development. That ensures all the clauses relating to offshore wind infrastructure projects apply to offshore wind spatial plans, as well as to individual projects. The amendments also change the definition to "relevant offshore wind activity". ¹⁸¹

Alan Whitehead speaking for Labour supported the aims of this part of the Bill, including the amendments, stating they would:

Ensure that those planning arrangements proceed much more efficiently, including by reducing the time spent getting consent for offshore wind developments. It also proposes bringing a number of other things into the zone [...]in order to make the offshore wind planning process much more holistic, as opposed to current approach of wind farm by wind farm, and device by device. ¹⁸²

However, he also cautioned about the need for "a balanced approach towards speeding up the process, by considering environmental and conservation issues both offshore and in the North Sea". 183

To address these concerns Labour introduced amendment 165 to Clause 248 on for provisions through regulations to be made regarding the environmental impact assessment of offshore wind activities. The amendment would only have allowed these if the Secretary of State was "satisfied that the

¹⁸¹ PBC 15 June c305

¹⁸² PBC 15 June c305

¹⁸³ PBC 15 June c305

regulations do not reduce the overall level of environmental protection or the level of protection for individual sites and species". 184

In explaining the amendment Alan Whitehead said that the aim was "not that the environmental regulations have a veto on progress, but that the Secretary of State should have regard to them and should make regulations that are compatible with them as far as possible". ¹⁸⁵ In response the Minister, who did not support the amendment, emphasised that the government was not intending to reduce environmental protections:

We heard a question of whether we are just watering down the environmental assessment process and if we will cause further damage. Absolutely not—I give my guarantee. The Government are committed to the environmental protection of the marine environment, and developers and the relevant public authorities will continue to be required to undertake environmental assessments ahead of consent being given. That will ensure that developments are located where there are low environmental sensitivities and where impacts can be avoided, reduced or mitigated; or, where that is not possible, that suitable compensatory measures are identified early in the processes. ¹⁸⁶

He also gave an indication of the approach that government was planning to take going forward:

The new powers to amend environmental assessments will enable us to consider moving away from the EU's case law and interpretation of these measures, and to tailor the approach to the United Kingdom's circumstances, while maintaining important environmental protections. Development consent decisions will also remain subject to advice from DEFRA's statutory nature conservation bodies. ¹⁸⁷

A division on amendment 165 was called. The amendment failed with five votes for and seven against. 188

Oil and gas

This section includes clauses on environmental protection for responding to marine pollution incidents and environmental impacts, charges for abandonment of offshore installations and new powers for the NSTA regarding change in control of offshore licences.

These clauses were debate briefly in committee. No opposition or Government amendments were tabled and they were agreed without division. 189

¹⁸⁴ PBC 15 June c303

¹⁸⁵ PBC 15 June c312

¹⁸⁶ PBC 15 June c315

¹⁸⁷ PBC 15 June c316

¹⁸⁸ PBC 15 June c319

¹⁸⁹ PBC 15 June 320

17 Part 14: Civil nuclear sector

This section relates to Part 13 of the Bill clauses **256-269** and schedule **20** as debated in committee (now Part 14 and clauses 297-324) . There were a number of new clauses added by the Government during this stage. As a result:

- Clauses 256-269 were agreed with minor and consequential government amendments.
- New clause 55 (now clause 301) was added covering the <u>Convention on</u> <u>Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage</u>
- New clauses 73-85 were added as a new chapter 4 in Part 14 of the Bill (now clauses 312-324, 'Great British Nuclear').

Part 13 of the Bill as in committee covers provisions relating to nuclear regulation. These provisions would regulate a potential under-the-seabed geological disposal facility for radioactive waste, amend regulation for nuclear sites where the risk of radiation is low (in line with existing international standards), and allow the UK to join a UN convention on providing compensation to victims of nuclear incidents. Provisions would also enable the Civil Nuclear Constabulary to provide a wider range of policing services beyond the civil nuclear sector and make changes to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority pension scheme.

The Library Briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23, part 13: Provisions on civil nuclear regulation provides further information on provisions of this part of the Bill.

17.1 Great British Nuclear

The government has an ambition to increase nuclear capacity in the UK from around 6 GW to up to 24 GW by 2050, as set out in the <u>British energy security strategy</u> (April 2022). In <u>Powering up Britain</u> (March 2023), the government committed to launching Great British Nuclear, an arms-length body responsible for driving delivery of new nuclear projects.

Government new clauses 73-85 would give the Secretary of State the power to designate a publicly owned company as Great British Nuclear (GBN).

As described in the Energy Security Bill factsheet: Great British Nuclear (9 May 2023), GBN's statutory role would be to facilitate nuclear generation projects. It will be a delivery body, with a long-term mandate to help implement government policies and its nuclear programme. While it may facilitate projects, including by providing information and expertise to government, it is government that will set the programme and related policies and take final decisions on all matters.

Committee stage

New Clause 55 was introduced by the government and agreed unopposed and is now clause 301 in the Bill after committee. It will allow regulations to made in connection with the <u>Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage</u>, including its implementation. 190

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Andrew Bowie, set out the measures in the Bill required to establish GBN:

- NC73 to designate a company as Great British Nuclear
- NC74 to clarify that Great British Nuclear will not have Crown status and, as such, will not enjoy any status, immunity or privilege of the Crown.
- NC75 sets out the objectives of GBN: "to facilitate the design, construction, commissioning and operation of nuclear energy generation projects for the purpose of furthering any policies published by His Majesty's government."
- NC76 allows the Secretary of State to give financial assistance to GBN to deliver its objectives
- NC77 provides a power for the Secretary of State to issue guidance and directions to GBN
- NC78 requires that GBN provides an annual report to the Secretary of State after the end of each financial year, which they must lay before Parliament and NC79 places a requirement on GBN to send copies of its annual report and accounts to the Secretary of State
- NC80-83 allow the Secretary of State to make transfer schemes to transfer property, rights and liabilities to and from the bodies related to GBN. It also makes provisions for relevant compensation, taxation and information related to the transfer scheme,
- NC84 allows the Secretary of State to reimburse a person in respect of expenditure reasonably incurred in preparation for, or in connection with, the designation of a company as GBN

¹⁹⁰ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c434

 NC85 allows the Secretary of State by regulations to make provision about pension arrangements in relation to GBN

Amendment 174 establishes that the new clauses relating to Great British Nuclear extend to England, Wales and Scotland.

Speaking for the opposition, Dr Alan Whitehead did not express any objections or concerns about the measures to establish GBN. He noted that GBN had, in fact, already been launched in March 2023 and its first task was leading a competition process to select the best Small Modular Reactor (SMR) technologies for investment (SMRs are a type of <u>advanced nuclear technology</u> that are smaller in size (typically >300 MW) and could use modular, off-site manufacturing for flexible deployment).¹⁹¹ Dr Whitehead did say:

I have more concerns about what it is going to do in the first instance, and whether that will push small modular nuclear forward or not, depending on how the arrangements are carried out. $^{\rm 192}$

In response, the Minster gave assurances on the SMR competition with a final announcement of technologies in early 2024. 193

New clauses 73-85 were agreed and added to the Bill and amendment 174 was agreed.

Clauses allowing the Civil Nuclear Constabulary to provide a wider range of policing services beyond the civil nuclear sector and make changes to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority pension scheme were unamended.

¹⁹¹ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c456

¹⁹² PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c457

¹⁹³ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c458

18 Part 15: Coal mines, Ofgem Net Zero duty and community energy

Part 14 of the Bill at Committee (clauses 270-279), now Part 15 (clauses 325-330) covering general provisions also included four new clauses added in the House of Lords as the result of a number of government defeats.

The government removed or amended all of these clauses during committee stage in the House of Commons. The clauses were as follows:

- Clause **270**, which would have prohibited the opening of new coal mines in the UK, was removed by the government following a division.
- Clause 271 was replaced by new clause 52 (now clause 199 in Part 7 of the Bill). This clause would have included a specific requirement within Ofgem's general duties to consider how their decisions support meeting the UK's net zero emissions target. The new clause would have the same effect as clause 271.
- Clauses 272 and 273, which would have established an export guarantee for small-scale low-carbon energy generators and enabled them to sell electricity to local consumers, were removed by the government following a division.

Further information on the clauses and the debate in the Houses of Lords can be found in Library Briefing Energy Bill [HL] 2022-23: Overview.

18.1 Prohibition of new coal mines

Clause **270** would prohibit the opening of new coal mines in the UK. It was introduced after a government defeat in the Lords at report stage by Lord Teverson, Baroness Sheenan, Baroness Boycott and Lord Lennie. 194

The Coal Authority is the licensor for coal extraction in the UK and this clause would, within six months of the day on which the Act is passed, prohibit the opening of new coal mines and the licensing of new coal mines by the Coal Authority or its successors. This would have included any extensions to existing coal mining in Great Britain. 195

¹⁹⁴ Energy Bill, <u>Second marshalled list of amendments on report</u>, 13 April 2023

¹⁹⁵ Energy Bill, Explanatory Notes, Bill 295-EN (PDF), 25 April 2023, para 646

The amendment was a response to the proposed opening of a new coal mine in Cumbria. The Whitehaven coal mine was approved by the Secretary of State for the Department of Levelling up, Housing and Communities on 7 December 2022.¹⁹⁶

During second reading, several opposition members spoke in favour of the clause. Wera Hobhouse (LD) praised the clause and asked why the government did not support it. ¹⁹⁷ Alan Brown (SNP) and Edward Miliband (Shadow Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero) both expressed support, highlighting that the opening of new coalmines and export of coal from the UK would challenge the government's credibility in discussions of Net Zero on the global stage. ¹⁹⁸ On the Whitehaven mine, the Shadow Secretary said that the proposed coalmine "sends utterly the wrong message on climate" and will not provide long-term jobs. ¹⁹⁹

Caroline Lucas (Green) criticised the Bill's "failure to wean us off fossil fuels". She referred to the Whitehaven mine as a "stranded-asset coalmine" that "would produce vast amounts of climate emissions" and stated that coalmines are "neither wanted nor needed by the UK steel industry" or in Europe. ²⁰⁰

In response, Andrew Bowie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Energy Security and Net Zero, stated that the government was "committed to ensuring that coal has no part to play in our future power generation, which is why we are planning on phasing it out of our electricity production by 2024". ²⁰¹

Committee stage

Clause 270 was debated in committee on 20 June 2023 and 22 June 2023.

The Minister, in rejecting the clause, set out the Government view that a full prohibition of coal extraction could prevent extensions for existing operational mining "even where an extension would enable site restoration or deliver public safety benefits; cut across heritage mining rights [...]; and, importantly, prevent domestic coal extraction projects from progressing that are seeking to supply industries that are still reliant on coal". ²⁰²

Department of Levelling up, Housing and Communities, <u>Called-in decision: former Marchon Site</u>, <u>Pow Beck Valley and area from the former Marchon Site to St Bees coast</u>, <u>Whitehaven</u>, <u>Cumbria (ref: 3271069 - 7 December 2022</u>), GOV.UK 7 December 2022

¹⁹⁷ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c251

¹⁹⁸ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c256; c262

¹⁹⁹ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c256

²⁰⁰ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c281

²⁰¹ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c309

²⁰² PBC Deb 20 June 2023 c355

Andrew Western (Lab) and Alan Brown (SNP) expressed scepticism that new coalmines would support energy security, given the government's commitment to phasing out unabated coal by October 2024. 203

An issue raised several times in the debate was whether new coal would be needed to support the steel industry. Mark Jenkinson (Con) said that coking coal, will be required for green steel projects. ²⁰⁴ He highlighted the importance of steel for wind turbine production. ²⁰⁵ Similar points were raised by Alec Shelbrooke ²⁰⁶. Mark Jenkinson also spoke in favour of sourcing coking coal domestically, stating importing coal "would probably mean, de facto, that we had no UK steel industry". ²⁰⁷ Coking coal is a form of coal used to produce coke (a very pure fuel with a high carbon content used in steel production).

In response, Kerry McCarthy cited correspondence with the Materials Processing Institute and a former CEO of British Steel, stating that there is not support for new coalmines from the steel industry. ²⁰⁸ Her speech also highlighted that "the UK is falling further behind the EU in the green steel race" and stated that the government's opposition to a ban on new coalmines risks "further undermining the UK's standing in the world and hindering its diplomatic efforts". ²⁰⁹

Clause 270 was negatived on division, with five votes in favour, eight votes against. 210

18.2 Net Zero target in Ofgem's general duties

Clause 271, would have included a specific requirement within Ofgem's general duties to consider how their decisions support meeting the UK's net zero emissions target. It was a new clause introduced as a government defeat in the Lords, proposed in amendment 133 at report stage by Baroness Hayman, Lord Hollick, Baroness Altmann and Lord Teverson.²¹¹

Ofgem's duties are set out in the <u>Electricity Act 1989</u> and the <u>Gas Act 1986</u>. This clause would amend both Acts to include a specific requirement for GEMA (Ofgem's governing body) and the Secretary of State to have regard to

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<sup>203</sup> PBC Deb 20 June 2023 c354
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²⁰⁴ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 cc354-5

²⁰⁵ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 C372

²⁰⁶ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 c377-8

²⁰⁷ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 cc372-3

²⁰⁸ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 cc361-2

²⁰⁹ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 c363

²¹⁰ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c394

²¹¹ Energy Bill, <u>Second marshalled list of amendments on report</u>, 13 April 2023

meeting the UK's net zero emissions target when carrying out their duties under that Act. ²¹²

Ofgem's principal objective is to protect the interests of existing and future consumers. This already includes a duty to consider a reduction in greenhouse gases. As set out in a <u>Department for Energy Security and Net Zero factsheet:</u>

updating Ofgem's existing duties to make specific reference to the net zero targets and 5-year Carbon budgets in the Climate Change Act 2008 will mean that Ofgem will have a duty to consider, as part of the everyday decisions they make as the regulator, how their decision may assist the Secretary of State in meeting the UK's net zero targets and carbon budgets. ²¹³

At the second reading, the clause received cross-party support. 214

At committee stage, the government proposed to remove clause 271 and replace it with New Clause 52.

During the debate, the Minister explained that the new clause has the same intention as clause 271 but contains minor redrafting to ensure that the duty will work in practice. He explained:

First, it clarifies the authority's role in supporting, rather than enabling, the Government to meet their net zero target. Secondly, it clarifies the net zero targets and carbon budgets specific to sections 1 and 4 of the 2008 Act. ²¹⁵

Opposition members expressed support for the new clause. Alan Whitehead acknowledged that new clause 52 has the same effect as clause 271. ²¹⁶

New Clause 52 was agreed and is now clause 199 in Part 7 of the Bill. 217

18.3 Community Energy

Two clauses, **272** and **273**, were added to the Bill after government defeats in the Lords at report stage, by Baroness Boycott, Baroness Bennett of Manor Castle and Lord Lucas. ²¹⁸ They were removed by the government during committee stage in the Commons.

These clauses had the same intended effect as the <u>Local Electricity Bill</u>, a Private Members Bill that was sponsored by David Johnston (Con). According to local energy campaign group, <u>Power for People</u>, who worked with Members

²¹² Energy Bill, Explanatory Notes, Bill 295–EN (PDF), 25 April 2023, para 647

Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Energy Security Bill Factsheet: Ofgem net zero duty, 6
June 2023

²¹⁴ HC Deb 9 May 2023 c262; c282; c289; c299

²¹⁵ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 c353

²¹⁶ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 c368

²¹⁷ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c424

²¹⁸ Energy Bill, Second marshalled list of amendments on report, 13 April 2023

to draft the Bill, the Local Electricity Bill has cross-party support from 326 MPs.

Clause **272** would have established a Community and Smaller-scale Electricity Export Guarantee Scheme, which would provide a guaranteed income for electricity from small-scale (less than 5 MW) low-carbon energy generators. This clause would require the Secretary of State to make regulations within six months of the Act passing.

Clause **273** would have established a Community and Smaller-scale Electricity Supplier Services Scheme, which would allow community schemes that registered under the above Export Guarantee Scheme to sell the electricity they generate locally if they choose to do so.

Second reading

During the second reading, there was cross party support for the new clauses. ²¹⁹ During the debate David Johnston (Con) said that the clauses would address the high set-up costs faced by community energy suppliers and the failures of the License Lite scheme. ²²⁰ Alan Brown (SNP) highlighted benefits of community energy such as supporting energy efficiency, investment for local communities, and support of small-scale generation projects. ²²¹

Caroline Lucas (Greens) stated that these amendments would give community energy suppliers "fair access to the market" and urged the government to "retain the amendments on community energy, or offer a workable alternative". ²²²

Greg Smith (Con) also voiced support, referring to the clauses as "straightforward, pro-competition, pro-consumer reforms". He asked the Minister what he would propose as an alternative for growing the community energy sector if he does not support these clauses.²²³

Alan Whitehead (Lab) argued that the Bill does not go far enough and described the Bill as "necessary, but many Members have asked whether it is sufficient, and we think it is certainly not." ²²⁴

However, in response to these comments, the Minister, while supportive of the role of community energy, did not support the amendments:

While it would not be appropriate to mandate suppliers to offer local tariffs, and this should not be a commercial decision for suppliers, I reassure the

²¹⁹ HC Deb 9 May 2023, c261; c297; c299; c271; cc289-90; c274; c293-4

²²⁰ HC Deb 9 May 2023, cc302-303

²²¹ HC Deb 9 May 2023, cc263-4,

²²² HC Deb 9 May 2023, c283

²²³ HC Deb 9 May 2023, c297

²²⁴ HC Deb 9 May 2023, c306

House that my officials are actively looking into what further support we can offer the sector. ²²⁵

Committee Stage

Clauses 272 and 273 were debated in committee on <u>20 June 2023</u> and <u>22 June 2023</u>.

During the Committee stage debate, speaking about why the government would not support the clauses, the Minister stated:

the Government continue to believe that this is a commercial matter that should be left to suppliers, and further work is needed before considering whether primary legislation is needed.²²⁶

He stated that introducing a fixed price would be "a step backwards, as it requires all energy consumers to pay more than the market price for electricity to subside local communities that benefit from community energy projects." He also said that the clauses would result in high additional costs and administrative burdens for suppliers to set up and deliver the scheme that would likely disproportionately impact smaller suppliers around the 150,000 customer threshold.²²⁷

Several members expressed disappointment about the government's intention to remove the clauses and asked what measures the government would put in place instead. ²²⁸

In response to these comments, the Minister expressed his support for community energy groups, but stated that he is "not convinced that the Lords amendments tackle the real issues faced by community energy groups: high start-up costs and lack of expertise". He assured the committee that the government is "considering other options that could tackle such issues in a fairer and more proportionate way ahead of Report stage". ²²⁹

Alan Whitehead (Lab) discussed some of the challenges faced by community energy enterprises, such as high upfront costs and the difficult of recuperating those costs due to their size.²³⁰

Olivia Blake (Lab) highlighted "clear cross-party [...] and public support" for community energy schemes. ²³¹ Alan Brown (SNP) highlighted that community energy schemes "have seen almost no growth for six years, despite renewables clearly being cheaper than ever". ²³² He also pointed to written evidence submitted by academics from the University of Manchester that

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<sup>225</sup> HC Deb 9 May 2023, c309
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²²⁶ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 356

²²⁷ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 c357

²²⁸ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 C368, C371, C374-5, PBC Deb 22 June 2023 C389

²²⁹ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c392

²³⁰ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 cc369-70

²³¹ PBC Deb 20 June 2023 c375

²³² PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c389

found the effects on the prices suppliers would have to pay for electricity would be marginal.²³³

New Clause 87

Olivia Blake (Lab) tabled **New Clause 87**, in response to clauses 272 and 273 being removed from the Bill. It would have required the government to publish and lay before Parliament a report "setting out the financial, policy and other support that the Secretary of State plans to make available to widen the ownership of low carbon and renewable energy schemes and increase the number of such schemes owned, or part owned, by community organisations". ²³⁴ This would have to be done within three months of the Bill becoming law.

Speaking in favour of the new clause, Olivia Blake (Lab) explained that, the new clause intended to "require assessments of progress and updates [...] to check that we are on track" with community energy. ²³⁵

The Minister responded that the government's approach to community energy was already laid out in the net zero strategy and the net zero growth plan. He also said that the government is already doing supporting community energy through the UK shared prosperity fund, as well as support from Ofgem, local net zero hubs and the community energy contact group. ²³⁶

New clause 87 was put to a vote and was negatived on division, with six votes in favour, eight against ²³⁷ New clause 87 was put to a vote and was negatived on division, with six votes in favour, eight against. ²³⁸

²³³ PBC Deb 22 June 2023 c390

²³⁴ PBC Deb 29 June 2023 cc540-1

²³⁵ PBC Deb 29 June 2023 c541

²³⁶ PBC Deb 29 June 2023 c543

²³⁷ PBC Deb 29 June 2023 c544

²³⁸ PBC Deb 29 June 2023 c544

19 Commons remaining stages

The Bill's remaining stages in the Commons (Report stage and Third reading) took place on 5 September 2023.

19.1 Report stage (5 September 2023)

For a full list of amendments made at Commons Report stage, see <u>Energy Bill [HL]: Commons amendments</u>.

There were no successful non-governmental amendments to the Bill and no government defeats at Report stage. The main government amendments were:

- New clause (NC) 52 requires the government to consult on options for setting up a revenue certainty scheme for sustainable aviation fuel producers, and to publish a report about progress towards developing such a scheme.
- NC63 allows for an obligation on off-gas-grid heating fuel suppliers that corresponds to the renewable transport fuel obligation (RTFO). Under the RTFO, suppliers of relevant transport fuel in the UK must be able to show that a percentage of the fuel they supply comes from renewable and sustainable sources.²³⁹
- Amendment 148 and consequential amendments removed provisions enabling the hydrogen levy to be imposed on energy suppliers in Great Britain. In Great Britain, the hydrogen levy can only be placed on gas shippers; in Northen Ireland only gas supply licence holders who engage with gas shipping can be subject to the levy. The Bill therefore does not introduce a hydrogen levy but enables the government to introduce it through secondary legislation.
- New clauses 64 to 66 and several amendments related to ensuring that devolved administrations would be appropriately consulted on regulations impacting different parts of the UK.

In total, 173 government amendments were made to the Bill, many of which were technical amendments.

²³⁹ Department for Transport (DTF), Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation, 19 January 2021

Five non-governmental amendments were put to a vote but not agreed:

- NC12 (tabled by Wera Hobhouse, LD) would have prohibited the burning
 of methane gas and other hydrocarbons produced during old and gas
 extraction ("flaring") and their release into the atmosphere without
 combustion ("venting").
- NC39 (tabled by Alan Brown, SNP) would have extended Ofgem's duty to regulate off-grid fuels utilised for off-grid home heating and enabled Ofgem to introduce a price cap for off-grid home heating fuels.
- NC57 (tabled by Edward Miliband, Labour) would have allowed onshore wind development proposals in England and Wales to proceed on the same basis as other local infrastructure projects.
- NC59 (tabled by Edward Miliband, Labour) intended to provide for the UK's electricity supply to be decarbonised by 2030.
- NC61 (tabled by Edward Miliband, Labour) would have required the government to publish a Warmer Homes and Businesses Action Plan within 6 months of the Act passing.

Other non-governmental amendments that were debated but not put to a vote included those related to:

- Community benefits for onshore wind (Jamie Stone (LD) NC1)
- Prohibiting coal mines (Chris Skidmore (Con) NC2 and NC3)
- Ending new oil and gas licenses (Chris Skidmore, NC5; Caroline Lucas (Green) NC29)²⁴⁰ and amending the <u>Petroleum Act 1998</u> to remove the duty to maximise economic recovery of UK petroleum (Caroline Lucas NC30)
- Requiring that the UK's power supply is Net Zero by 2035 (Chris Skidmore, NC6)
- Requiring that the government begin procedures to leave the <u>Energy</u> <u>Charter Treaty</u> (Chris Skidmore NC7; Wera Hobhouse NC25).²⁴¹
- Support for community energy (Chris Skidmore NC8, NC9; Wera Hobhouse (LD) NC24; Edward Miliband (Lab) NC53, NC58; Alan Brown (SNP) NC67)
- Enhancing rewards for solar panels under the Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) (Wera Hobhouse NC11) and making solar panels mandatory on new homes (Caroline Lucas NC31)

²⁴⁰ NC5 would require the government to set a date for ending new oil and gas licences; NC29 would prohibit new licenses within six months of the Act passing.

²⁴¹ On 22 February 2024, the government <u>announced that the UK will leave the Energy Charter Treaty</u>.

- Introducing a social tariff for vulnerable consumers (Wera Hobhouse, NC13) and a National Energy Guarantee, which would include a free or low-cost energy allowance to cover essential needs, with a "rising block tariff" for additional consumption (Clive Lewis (Labour) NC36)
- Ensuring all legacy prepayment meters are replaced with smart meters before the end of 2025 (Wera Hobhouse, NC14) and restricting the use of prepayment meters (Wera Hobhouse NC15)
- Requiring the government to produce a plan for protecting vulnerable consumers from the rising costs of energy (Wera Hobhouse NC17)
- Requiring the government to improve the energy efficiency of private rental properties to at least EPC band C by 2028 (Wera Hobhouse NC18; Edward Miliband NC62)
- Introducing measures to explore decarbonisation of the capacity market (Wera Hobhouse NC19; Caroline Lucas NC32)
- Significantly increasing onshore wind and solar power (Wera Hobhouse, NC20)
- Requiring the government to produce a plan for increasing grid capacity (Wera Hobhouse, NC22)
- Permanently banning fracking (Helen Morgan (LD), NC28)
- Requiring the government to produce an Energy Demand Reduction Delivery Plan (Caroline Lucas NC33)
- Local authority funding for decarbonising homes (Nadia Whittome (Lab) NC35)
- Requiring the government to make regulations about building industrial lithium-ion battery storage facilities (Dame Maria Miller (Con) NC37)
- Requiring developers of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) to demonstrate that their projects do not use, benefit from or contribute to forced labour (Alicia Kearns (Con) NC47)
- Preventing the development of large-scale solar on high quality agricultural land and prioritising solar energy on rooftops and brownfield sites (Alicia Kearns NC48)
- Requiring the government to fund an independent evidence-led review of the potential contribution that tidal range energy generation could make to the UK's energy supply (NC51)

- Requiring the government to produce a plan for delinking the price of renewable and low carbon energy from the price of gas (NC56)²⁴²
- Requiring the government to pass regulations allowing for fast-track planning process for electricity pylons along motorways and rail lines (Andrea Leadsom (Con) NC60)
- Removing parts of the Bill related to energy efficiency regulations (Craig Mackinlay (Con) amendments 64—67) and energy smart appliances (Craig Mackinlay (Con) amendments 58 - 63)
- Requiring a warrant to enter premises for hydrogen trials (Craig Mackinlay (Con) amendment 50)

This is not an exhaustive list of amendments selected for debate. For a full list of amendments tabled at Report stage, see <u>Report stage amendments to the Energy Bill 2023</u>.

Government amendments

Sustainable aviation fuel

NC52 requires the government to consult on options for setting up a <u>revenue</u> certainty scheme for sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) producers. The consultation must be opened within six months of the Act being passed, which would be 26 April 2024. The government must also publish a report within 18 months of the Act being passed (so before 26 April 2025) on the progress made towards the development of an SAF scheme.

During the report stage debate, Andrew Bowie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Energy Security and Net Zero (the Minister) said that the government was "committed to ensuring that the UK sustainable aviation fuel programme is one of the most comprehensive in the world". ²⁴³ He highlighted that the government <u>published a Written statement</u> the day before the debate setting out its commitment to delivering a revenue certainty mechanism for SAF by the end of 2026, as well as a <u>Roadmap identifying key milestones</u>. ²⁴⁴ He also clarified that the scheme is intended to be industry-funded. ²⁴⁵

Alan Whitehead (Lab) said that a future Labour government would support the development of sustainable aviation fuel, but that the resources required to produce it would need to be balanced with other priorities:

As a future Labour Government, we are very concerned about the need to develop sustainable aviation fuel in a cost-effective and timely manner. We understand that this is a substantial element of the transition that will be undertaken in aviation, but we have to be careful that we do not procure all

²⁴² See the Library briefing Why is cheap renewable electricity so expensive? for background.

²⁴³ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c280

²⁴⁴ DfT, Government support for a UK SAF industry, 4 September 2023

²⁴⁵ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c280

the resources that might go to other things for use in making sustainable aviation fuel. 246

Alex Cunningham (Lab) expressed support for NC52, but said that he was concerned about the timeline, stating that "the industry needs certainty now". ²⁴⁷

NC52 was agreed without a vote.

Renewable liquid heating fuels (RLFHs)

NC63 allows for an obligation on off-gas-grid heating fuel suppliers that corresponds to the renewable transport fuel obligation (RTFO). Under the RTFO, suppliers of relevant transport fuel in the UK must be able to show that a percentage of the fuel they supply comes from renewable and sustainable sources. ²⁴⁸

Amendments with similar intentions (NC40 and NC50) were tabled by George Eustice (Con), as well as amendment 8, which would have required the government to "make provision for the establishment of a low-carbon heat scheme which encouraged the use of heating appliances that generate heat from a renewable source but which might previously have burnt a fossil fuel".²⁴⁹ None of these amendments were put to a vote.

The Minister stated that biomass will be important for decarbonising heat:

As the recent <u>biomass strategy</u> made clear, such fuels will have a critical role to play in decarbonising our economy. We recognise that they have the potential to play an important role in decarbonising heat, especially as not all off-grid properties will be suitable for electrification.²⁵⁰

He said that the government would issue a consultation within "a few months" on the potential of renewable liquid heating fuels (RLHFs). ²⁵¹ With regards to amendment 8, he said that the government's focus for the <u>Clean Heat Market Mechanism</u> is on heat pumps and that the government does not believe it necessary to expand these powers to RLHFs. ²⁵²

Government amendment 178 clarified that the RLHF obligation would apply to England, Scotland and Wales. Ian Paisley (DUP) questioned why Northern Ireland would not be included in these arrangements.²⁵³

The Minister responded that Northern Ireland officials "are broadly content with the Government's approach on this issue" but stated that the

²⁴⁶ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c285

²⁴⁷ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c315

²⁴⁸ Department for Transport (DTF), Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation, 19 January 2021; The RTFO is provided for in Chapter 5 of Part 2 of the Energy Act 2004

²⁴⁹ Amendment 8 to Energy Bill 2022-23

²⁵⁰ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c278

²⁵¹ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c279

²⁵² HC Deb 5 September 2023 c280

²⁵³ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c274

government would "continue conversations" on supporting RLHFs in Northern Ireland.²⁵⁴

NC63 was agreed without a vote.

Hydrogen levy

Government amendment 148 and its consequential amendments make changes to the proposed hydrogen levy. Rather than imposing the levy on energy suppliers, the government amendments allow the levy to be imposed only on gas shippers in Great Britain and only on gas supply licence holders who engage with gas shipping in Northern Ireland. ²⁵⁵

Several non-governmental amendments were tabled in relation to the hydrogen levy. Edward Miliband (Shadow Secretary for Energy Security and Net Zero) tabled amendments 170-174 which would have required the government to fund the hydrogen levy administrator, rather than relevant market participants. Criag Mackinlay (Con) tabled amendments 9-12 and consequential amendments that would have removed the hydrogen levy entirely. None of these amendments were voted on.

The Minister stated that the amendments ensured a fairer approach to covering the costs of hydrogen:

The revised provisions will provide a fairer approach to funding hydrogen, placing the charge higher up the supply chain, with the potential for costs to be spread to the sectors expected to benefit most from early hydrogen development, not the wider British public.²⁵⁶

He reminded the House that the Bill would enable options for the hydrogen levy to be funded through the Exchequer, stating that "by providing two robust and reliable options for hydrogen funding, we will help bolster industry confidence in the viability of the UK hydrogen economy and boost private investment". ²⁵⁷

Alan Whitehead (Lab) and Olivia Blake (Lab) welcomed the government's changes to the hydrogen levy. ²⁵⁸ However, Sir Jacob Rees Mogg (Con) and Sammy Wilson (DUP) expressed concerns about the cost of the levy being passed on to consumers. ²⁵⁹

Government amendment 148 and relevant consequential amendments were agreed without a vote.

²⁵⁴ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c279

²⁵⁵ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c277

²⁵⁶ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c277

²⁵⁷ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c277

²⁵⁸ HC Deb 5 September 2023, c284; c308

²⁵⁹ HC Deb 5 September 2023, c314; c284

Debate on non-government amendments

Flaring and venting

Wera Hobhouse (Lib Dem) tabled NC12 which would have prohibited the burning of methane gas and other hydrocarbons produced during old and gas extraction ("flaring") and their release into the atmosphere without combustion ("venting"). It would also have required more stringent processes for detecting and repairing leaks and for all equipment to be upgraded to low or zero emission standards. Chris Skidmore (Con) tabled NC4 which similarly would have prohibited flaring and venting of natural gas.

Chris Skidmore said that gas flaring and venting "is responsible for methane emissions that are 54 times more powerful than carbon dioxide" and that his clause "simply brings forward a commitment from 2030, and is something that Norway has had in place since 1971". ²⁶⁰ Wera Hobhouse noted that her clause had cross-party support and cited research from the International Energy Agency stating that tackling flaring, venting and leaking could reduce methane emissions by 72%. ²⁶¹

NC12 was <u>negatived on division</u>, with 192 votes in favour and 316 against. ²⁶² NC4 was not put to a vote.

Regulation of off-gas grid heating fuels

NC39 was tabled by Alan Brown (SNP) and would have extended the duty of Ofgem to regulate off-grid fuels used for home heating, as well as enabling Ofgem to introduce a price cap for off-grid homes that is "proportionate to the cap applied for on-grid homes". ²⁶³ Helen Morgan (LD) also tabled NC27, which would have required the government to publish a report on extending the price cap for off grid fuels.

David Doogan (SNP) expressed support for NC39, saying that it would have "profoundly positive effects on many in our rural constituencies who live off the grid and have to heat their homes through liquid fuel".²⁶⁴

NC39 was <u>negatived on division</u>, with 235 votes in favour and 306 votes against. NC27 was not put to a vote.

Onshore wind

Edward Miliband tabled NC57, which would have allowed onshore wind development proposals in England and Wales to proceed on the same basis as other local infrastructure projects. Several other non-governmental amendments related to onshore wind were debated, including:

²⁶⁰ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c303

²⁶¹ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c307

²⁶² HC Deb 5 September 2023 cc328-331

²⁶³ Amendment NC39 to Energy Bill 2022-23

²⁶⁴ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c294

- NC1 (tabled by Jamie Stone, LD) which would have required the government to lay before Parliament a report setting out proposals for ensuring that local communities benefit from onshore wind farms, within six months of the Act passing.
- NC20 (tabled by Wera Hobhouse, LD) which would have required the government to prepare a plan to significantly increase the proportion of the UK energy supply generated by onshore wind and solar power.
- NC43 (tabled by Sir Alok Sharma, Con) which aimed to "to remove the
 current planning restriction that a single objection to an onshore wind
 development is sufficient to block the development, to ensure that local
 communities willing to take onshore wind developments will receive
 some community benefit, and to provide that local decisions made on
 onshore wind cannot be overturned on appeal." 265

Speaking in favour of NC57, Alan Whitehead said that onshore wind was "essential to the decarbonisation of our energy system" but that the government had "let it collapse over a considerable period". ²⁶⁶ He explained the aim of the amendment as ensuring onshore wind was treated like other local infrastructure projects:

[Onshore wind] should be treated no differently from any other local infrastructure project. There should be the same protections, safeguards and concerns for people who have that local infrastructure coming their way. It should not be a special case, over and above other projects, which I think will produce an explosion of investment in onshore wind in future. ²⁶⁷

Alok Sharma said that the current planning restrictions, in which one objection can block a development is "not a sensible way for the planning process to operate". However, he acknowledged recent government changes to the national planning policy framework to lift the "defacto ban" on onshore wind as a step that "will help to deliver a more permissive planning regime for onshore wind". He also highlighted the community benefits mechanism as "vital" for bringing communities along and urged the government to respond to its recent consultation on local partnerships for onshore wind and provide details of how the community benefits scheme will work. ²⁶⁸

In response, the Minister said that onshore wind "is an important part of our energy mix, and the Government have always maintained that it should be built where there is local support, ensuring that the voices of local communities are heard". ²⁶⁹ He pointed to a <u>Written Statement from the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities</u> published on 5

²⁶⁵ Amendment NC43 to Energy Bill 2022-23

²⁶⁶ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c287

²⁶⁷ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c288

²⁶⁸ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c289-91

²⁶⁹ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c322

September 2023, which set out plans to allow more flexibility for local authorities to address onshore wind planning.²⁷⁰

NC 57 was <u>negatived on division</u>, with 188 votes in favour and 310 against. New clauses 1, 20 and 43 were not voted on.

The government <u>issued a response to the consultation on community</u> <u>partnerships for onshore wind</u> on 15 February 2024. The government said that it will:

- take ownership of the Community Benefits Protocol and publish it as official guidance on GOV.UK.
- provide supporting information and case studies on community benefits to help upskill local communities and streamline the community benefits process, including setting out the instances in which developers could provide additional support to communities.
- develop a mechanism for the onshore wind industry to formally sign-up and endorse the updated Protocol, which will provide greater trust and transparency for communities.
- consider establishing a public community benefits register that can capture details of community benefit packages, to allow communities to compare offers and drive best practice.²⁷¹

Decarbonising the energy supply by 2030

In its 2021 strategy document <u>Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener</u>, the government set an ambition to fully decarbonise the UK's power system by 2035, subject to security of supply. ²⁷² Edward Miliband tabled NC59 which would require electricity supply to be decarbonised by 2030 and for the government to produce and publish a plan on how this could be achieved, within six months of the Act passing.

Alan Whitehead said that the clause was "very important" for meeting government targets:

The Government's ambition at the moment is mostly to decarbonise the power system by 2035, but, again, they have no plan as to how that will actually happen. They have given no indication as to what steps they will take to achieve this, and they are certainly beginning to fail in the implementation of carbon budgets. Bringing forward the decarbonisation of the power system would greatly enhance that and allow us to meet our targets. ²⁷³

NC59 was <u>negatived on division</u> with 223 votes in favour and 310 against.

²⁷⁰ Statement UIN HCWS1005, 5 September 2023

²⁷¹ DESNZ <u>Developing local partnerships for onshore wind in England</u>, 15 February 2024

²⁷² BEIS and DESNZ, Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener, October 2021

²⁷³ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c289

National Warmer Homes and Businesses Action Plan (No. 2), energy efficiency requirements for existing premises and local authority funding

NC61 was tabled by Edward Miliband and would require the government to publish a "National Warmer Homes and Businesses Action Plan" within six months of the Act passing. This would set out proposals for delivery of:

- All UK homes at EPC band C by 2035, where practical, cost effective and affordable;
- All privately rented non-domestic properties at EPC band B by 2030; and
- The Future Homes Standard for all new builds in England by 2025.

NC61 had the same intent as a former clause, 204, which was introduced in the Lords and removed by the government at committee stage (see section 13.1).

Edward Miliband also tabled NC62, which would have made similar provisions for the private rented sector, requiring all tenancies to be at EPC band C by the end of 2028 and raising the cost cap for landlords to make energy efficiency improvements to £10,000.

Other clauses with a similar intention as NC61 and NC62 were proposed:

- NC16 was tabled by Wera Hobhouse and included a deadline of 2028 for all non-domestic properties to reach EPC band B and an additional "lowcarbon heat target" of 100% installations of "relevant heating appliances and connections to relevant heat networks by 2035". 274
- Wera Hobhouse tabled NC18, which was similar to NC62.
- Nadia Whittome (Lab) tabled new clause 35, which would have required the government to publish, within six months of the Act passing, an assessment of the benefits of providing long-term, predictable funding to local authorities for decarbonising homes in their area. During the debate, she said that "local authorities are uniquely placed to understand the needs of their area and to target schemes where they can provide the most benefits." 275

Alan Whitehead highlighted that NC62 would put the government's own ambitions into legislation, saying that the government was "stuck with aspirations but no plan". ²⁷⁶ Olivia Blake (Lab) also expressed support for the package of amendments related to energy efficiency saying:

Shockingly, the Bill fails to deliver any energy efficiency measures. There is nothing about how we will achieve the targets that have been set. The latest CCC report is clear that the Government need to rapidly scale up and

²⁷⁴ Amendment NC 16 to Energy Bill 2022-23

²⁷⁵ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c299

²⁷⁶ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c288

accelerate energy efficiency to stand any hope of meeting legally binding decarbonisation targets.²⁷⁷

Anna McMorrin (Lab) said that the government had cut all energy efficiency programmes in 2013 and asked the government what plans it had "to ensure there is an insulation programme to provide desperately needed energy efficiency right across homes and households." ²⁷⁸

The Minister responded:

This is the biggest piece of energy legislation ever passed by the British Parliament. We are driving forward with schemes to help insulate houses, drive down bills, and deliver cleaner and more secure energy, and all we can get from the Opposition is criticism. ²⁷⁹

NC61 was <u>negatived on division</u> with 189 votes in favour and 305 against. New clauses 16, 18, 35 and 62 were not voted on.

Fossil fuel extraction

Several new clauses were tabled related to the extraction and use of fossil fuels.

Chris Skidmore (Con) tabled new clauses 2 and 3 which would have, respectively, required the government to pass regulations within six months of the Act to prohibit new coal mines and required the UK to cease energy production from coal from 1 January 2025.

NC2 had the same intention as clause 270, which was introduced as a government defeat in the Lords and was removed by the government at the Commons committee stage (see section 18.1).

Caroline Lucas tabled new clauses 29 and 30. NC29 would have prohibited the approval of new oil and gas field developments and the issuing of new oil and gas exploration and production licenses. NC30 would have amended the Petroleum Act 1998. Currently, the Petroleum Act 1998 contains the principal objective of maximising the economic recovery of UK petroleum. NC30 would have replaced this with a new principal objective to "deliver a managed and orderly phase down of UK petroleum, advance the UK's climate targets, and support a just transition for oil and gas workers". ²⁸⁰

Speaking in support of NC29 and NC30, Caroline Lucas said that the clause followed advice from the CCC that "expansion of fossil fuel production is not in line with Net Zero" and "while the UK will continue to need some oil and gas until the target is met this does not in itself justify the development of North Sea fields". ²⁸¹ She said that additional fossil fuel extraction would not help

²⁷⁷ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c309

²⁷⁸ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c282

²⁷⁹ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c282

²⁸⁰ Amendment NC30 to Energy Bill 2022-23

²⁸¹ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c301-2

energy security and would cause the UK to exceed its remaining carbon budget:

Without additional abatement, the projected CO_2 emissions from existing fossil fuel infrastructure would already exceed the remaining carbon budget for a safe climate. Any oil and gas extracted from the North sea belongs not to us but to multinational companies, which will sell it to the highest bidder on the global market. The majority of fossil fuel projects in the pipeline are for oil, not gas, and will do nothing to boost energy security, given we currently export 80% of the oil that we extract. 282

Olivia Blake (Lab) said that these clauses "could and should have been central pillars of the Bill" and criticised the government for removing similar clauses at committee stage:

[New clauses 2, 29, 30 and 59] are about how we can transform our energy system and meet Labour's ambitious plans to be a green energy superpower by 2030. However, the Government have removed many new clauses that were won in the Lords—for example, the one on banning new coalmines—and Ministers are refusing to support any such measures today. Instead, they waited until MPs went home over the summer to give the green light to hundreds of new North sea oil and gas licences, without proper scrutiny, in a damning indictment of this Government's record on climate action. ²⁸³

Jeremy Mayhew (Con) said that closing North Sea oil and gas production "prematurely" would increase emissions, stating that using liquid natural gas from the North Sea would represent "a quarter the level of environmental damage per kilogram of CO₂ equivalent" compared to imports from Qatar. ²⁸⁴ He also said that the government expected to receive £10.4 billion in tax revenue from North Sea oil and gas. ²⁸⁵

New clauses 2, 3, 29 and 30 were not put to a vote.

Energy Charter Treaty

Chris Skidmore tabled NC7, which would have required the government to initiate procedures for the UK to withdraw from the <u>Energy Charter Treaty (ECT)</u> within six months of the Act passing. A similar clause (NC25) was tabled by Wera Hobhouse.

The ECT is a multilateral agreement that was signed in 1994 with the aim of promoting international investment in the energy sector. Historically, it has protected investors in fossil fuels. Members of the ECT, including the UK, have been in negotiations since 2020 to modernise the Treaty to reflect decarbonisation targets. In June 2022, an agreement in principle was reached for a modernised Treaty, which was due to be signed in November 2022. ²⁸⁶

²⁸² HC Deb 5 September 2023 c301-2

²⁸³ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c309

²⁸⁴ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c320

²⁸⁵ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c320

²⁸⁶ BEIS, <u>UK strengthens protections for taxpayers in energy treaty negotiations</u> 24 June 2022

Several European countries have announced plans to leave the ECT. ²⁸⁷ On 7 July 2023, the European Commission <u>published a proposal for a Council decision</u> on a coordinated withdrawal of EU member states from the Treaty, stating that "the outdated Energy Charter Treaty is not aligned with our EU Climate Law and our commitments under the Paris Agreement". ²⁸⁸

On 1 September 2023, the government announced that it would review the UK's membership of the ECT, including whether the UK would leave the Treaty. The government said that it would reach a decision by November 2023. 289

In a <u>Written Statement on 4 September 2023</u>, the Minister for Energy Security and Net Zero said:

The UK's preference has been to modernise the ECT, but we must now prepare for the possibility that this will not be achieved. The UK is reviewing its membership, recognising its longstanding position that the unmodernised ECT is out of step with modern treaty practice and the UK's energy priorities.²⁹⁰

During the report stage debate on the Energy Bill, Chris Skidmore advocated for leaving the Treaty, stating:

Legislating to leave the energy charter treaty, which penalises nations for not maintaining investments in fossil fuels, simply ensures the UK follows the rest of Europe in doing so.²⁹¹

NC7 and NC25 were not voted on.

On 22 February 2024, the government <u>published a press release</u> confirming the UK's intention to leave the ECT.²⁹²

Community energy

Several new clauses were tabled that aimed at providing support for community energy in the UK:

• NC9 (Chris Skidmore) and NC53 (Edward Miliband) would have required the government, within six months of the Act passing, to pass regulations requiring licensed energy suppliers with more than 150,000 customers ("eligible licensed suppliers") to offer an agreement to community and small-scale energy sites allowing that site to sell electricity to local customers. These clauses had the same intent as clause 273, which was added by the Lords and removed by the government at Committee stage (see section 18.3).

²⁸⁷ European Parliament <u>Briefing: EU withdrawal from the Energy Charter Treaty</u> (PDF) December 2023

²⁸⁸ European Commission <u>European Commission proposes a coordinated EU withdrawal from the Energy</u>
<u>Charter Treaty</u> 7 July 2023

²⁸⁹ DESNZ <u>UK reviewing membership of energy treaty</u> 1 September 2023

²⁹⁰ UIN HCWS995

²⁹¹ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c303

²⁹² DESNZ <u>UK departs Energy Charter Treaty</u> 22 February 2024

- NC8 (Chris Skidmore) and NC58 (Edward Miliband) would have required the government to pass regulations requiring eligible licensed suppliers to purchase electricity exports from sites, including those operated by community groups, which generate low carbon electricity with a capacity below 5MW. These clauses had the same intent as clause 272, which was added by the Lords and removed by the government at Commons committee stage (see section 18.3).
- NC24 (Wera Hobhouse) would have introduced requirements for the government to report annually for 5 years on the support it is providing to Community Energy schemes and the number and capacity of such schemes that are delivered.
- NC67 (Alan Brown) would have required the government to consult on introducing local supply rights for community energy schemes within six months of the Act passing.

Several Members across parties expressed support for community energy during the debate.

Alan Whitehead (Lab) said that community energy would be an "important part of the decarbonisation process". ²⁹³ He criticised the government for not having introducing arrangements allowing local power producers to trade locally and get "the proper value of their trade" stating that this is "vital to the success and certainty of these projects". ²⁹⁴ Wera Hobhouse similarly highlighted the potential of community energy projects to "power 2.2 million homes and save 2.5 million tonnes of CO₂ every year". She said that "the barriers to becoming a licensed supplier mean that community energy projects currently cannot sell directly to local customers" and asked why the government had removed amendments to enable this. ²⁹⁵

Peter Aldous (Con) welcomed the government's £10 million community energy fund but said that the government must closely monitor its impact and would need to implement further measures if the fund does not prove successful in moving community energy forwards.²⁹⁶

Members in Scottish constituencies including Angus Brendan MacNeil (independent) and Dave Doogan (SNP) expressed concerns that the community energy fund only extends to England.²⁹⁷ Dave Doogan said the Bill represented "abject abandonment of community-owned projects" and criticised the government for not doing more to support community energy:

It is patently obvious that any just transition to net zero is simply not possible if local communities cannot sell the energy they produce to local customers. Local energy trading provides manifold improvements, including lower prices, protections against price shocks, enhanced energy security, network

²⁹³ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c286

²⁹⁴ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c286

²⁹⁵ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c307

²⁹⁶ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c319

²⁹⁷ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c276; c292

redundancy and a return on investment back to communities. The UK Government kicking this can down the road is a hammer blow to efforts to achieve a just transition, and they are doing so without even trying to disguise the fact. Worse still, they have instead provided a paltry £10 million over two years—the Minister left out the "over two years" bit—to fund feasibility studies in England. ²⁹⁸

The Minister responded by stating that there is already an equivalent Scottish community energy fund in place. ²⁹⁹ He said that the government recognises that "community energy projects can have real benefits for the communities in which they are based" and is "keen to ensure that they deliver value for money for consumers." He also said that the government is "committing to publishing an annual report to Parliament and to consulting on the barriers the sector faces when developing projects". ³⁰⁰

Entry to properties and civil penalties

Craig Mackinlay (Con) tabled amendment 50 to clause 152 which would require a warrant for the exercise of the power to enter premises in a hydrogen grid conversion trial. He also tabled amendments to remove sections of the Bill related to energy efficiency regulations (amendments 64 to 67) and energy smart appliances (amendments 58 to 63).

Craig Mackinlay expressed concern that parts of the Bill regarding energy efficiency regulations contained clauses related to civil penalties:

I feel that when we in this place are creating criminal penalties that could put our fellow citizens in prison for 12 months for an unknown offence of the future relating to net zero, we have a duty to discuss them properly. This must be the first time we are potentially criminalising people in this country for not adhering to the new code of net zero. We should not be doing it lightly. We should be doing it carefully and with consideration. It should not be done by statutory instrument. 301

The Minister responded by assuring the House that the Bill would not create any new criminal offenses and would replace the power to amend existing energy performance regulations that was lost when the UK left the EU:

I want to be absolutely clear: we are simply seeking to replace the power to amend the energy performance of premises regime, which was lost as we departed the EU. Brexit gives us the power to do that. I can categorically guarantee before the House that we are not creating new offences. In any case, any new offences on anything—as is always the case—would have to be subject to debate, scrutiny and vote in this place, which Brexit has allowed us to do. 302

With regards to powers of entry for hydrogen heating trials, the Minister also clarified that clause 152 builds on existing provisions for powers of entry in the

²⁹⁸ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c292

²⁹⁹ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c276

³⁰⁰ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c281

³⁰¹ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c301

³⁰² HC Deb 5 September 2023 cc321-22

<u>Gas Act 1986</u> and that existing rules on powers of entry would continue to apply:

Clause 152 modifies the Gas Act 1986 by building on existing provisions concerning the powers of entry. As such, the existing rules on powers of entry will continue to apply, whereby gas transporters must obtain a warrant from the magistrates court before use. 303

These amendments were not voted on.

The Library briefing <u>The Energy Bill and households: FAQs.</u> (September 2023) answers frequently asked questions about how these clauses in the Bill (now Act) could impact households.

19.2 Third reading

The Bill passed the Third reading on 5 September 2023 with 280 votes in favour and 19 against.³⁰⁴

³⁰³ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c322

³⁰⁴ HC Deb 5 September 2023 c394-5

20 "Ping-pong": Consideration of Lords/Commons amendments

20.1 Lords consideration of Commons amendments: 12 September 2023

The House of Lords considered Commons amendments on 12 September 2023.

One amendment, 274B (tabled by Baroness Boycott, CB), was agreed in the Lords. This amendment would require the government to consult and report on the barriers preventing the development of community energy schemes within 18 months of the Act passing.

Two further amendments were disagreed on division:

- Amendment 187A (tabled by Baroness Blake, Lab) would have required the government to lay a statement before Parliament within 6 months of the Act passing setting out the government's plans for:
 - Achieving EPC band C or better by 2028, in all privately rented residential tenancies, and by 2035, in all other homes in the United Kingdom, where practical, technically feasible, cost effective and affordable:
 - Achieving EPC band B or better by 2030 in all non-domestic properties; and
 - Introducing the Future Homes Standard for all new-builds in England by 2025.
- Amendment 272A (tabled by Lord Teverson, LD) would have removed the government's amendment to leave out Clause 272. Clause 272 would have prohibited the opening of new coal mines in the UK.

For a full list of amendments tabled in the Lords, see the <u>marshalled list of</u> amendments.

The Bill was reprinted as <u>Bill 366</u> showing the Lords agreement and amendment.

The debate was opened by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Lord Callanan.

Community energy

Amendment 274B (tabled by Baroness Boycott, CB), would require the government to consult and report on the barriers preventing the development of community energy schemes within 18 months of the Act passing.

Speaking to amendment 274B, Lord Callanan highlighted the government's community energy fund and commitment to publish an annual report and consult on the barriers to community energy:

The Government recognise that such projects can have real benefits for the communities in which they are based, and we are keen to ensure that they deliver value for money for consumers. That is why earlier this summer we launched a new £10 million community energy fund, which expands on the success of the previous rural community energy fund to enable both rural and urban communities across England to access grant funding to develop local renewable energy projects for investment. Alongside the proposed fund, we are committing to publishing an annual report and to consulting on the barriers the sector faces when developing projects.

Baroness Boycott welcomed the government's commitment in the Commons to consult on the barriers faced by community energy projects. However, she expressed concerns about not setting a specific timescale for the consultation, stating:

A problem that we have seen before is consultations which do not receive a response—or do but with serious delays. That is all that I am trying to avoid with this amendment in lieu, which sets a generous timescale of 18 months for a consultation and a further six months for bringing forward proposals to remove the barriers to community energy schemes. This times nicely with the end of the two-year community energy fund and would avoid a potential cliff edge. ³⁰⁶

She also said that communities need certainty to raise funds to move forward, stating that "all that the sector wants is a deal comparable with all the other renewable energy that we have in this country, via a guaranteed minimum price." ³⁰⁷

Lord Callanan responded that the government felt it was more appropriate to allow the small-scale export market to develop with minimum intervention than to introduce a support scheme that specifies minimum prices or contract lengths for generators. He also said that community energy must be done in a cost-effective manner to avoid penalising other bill payers. 308

Amendment 274B was <u>agreed on division</u>, with 208 votes in favour and 205 votes against.

³⁰⁵ HL Deb 12 September 2023 c657

³⁰⁶ HC Deb 12 September 2023. c801

³⁰⁷ HC Deb 12 September 2023. c801

³⁰⁸ HL Deb 12 September 2023 c804

Energy Performance statement

Amendment 187B (tabled by Baroness Blake, Lab) would have required the government to lay a statement before Parliament within 6 months of the Act passing setting out the government's plans for:

- Achieving EPC band C or better by 2028, in all privately rented residential tenancies, and by 2035, in all other homes in the United Kingdom, where practical, technically feasible, cost effective and affordable;
- Achieving EPC band B or better by 2030 in all non-domestic properties; and
- Introducing the Future Homes Standard for all new-builds in England by 2025.

Lord Callanan said that the amendment would represent duplication of the government's existing efforts:

We have carefully considered this clause but do not believe it would help to deliver our commitments to improve the energy performance of buildings. Several action plans that relate to this topic have already been produced, such as the *Heat and Buildings Strategy*, the net zero strategy and the net zero growth plan. Another plan would simply duplicate many of these previous efforts. The important thing now is to concentrate on delivery. Therefore, we do not believe that this clause is necessary. ³⁰⁹

Baroness Blake responded by saying that the UK had made limited progress on reducing emissions and decarbonising the housing stock:

Since 2010, progress to reduce emissions has stalled. The UK is still heavily reliant on fossil fuels for home heating and industry, and has the least energy-efficient housing stock in Europe, according to the IMF. Limited progress on energy-efficiency measures has been made worse by poor public information campaigns and the lack of a long-term plan with clear targets, clear technical explanations and little evidence of a financial and structural plan to go alongside. I do not wish to repeat all the comments that have been made throughout the debates on this Bill. However, we have to acknowledge a lack of grip, of urgency, and of serious explanation of the benefits of determined action. ³¹⁰

Amendment 187A was disagreed on division with 191 votes in favour and 216 votes against. 311

³⁰⁹ HL Deb 12 September 2023 c796

³¹⁰ HL Deb 12 September 2023. c799

³¹¹ HL Deb 12 September 2023 c850-2

Prohibiting new coal mines

Amendment 272A would have removed the government's amendment to leave out Clause 272. Clause 272 would have prohibited the opening of new coal mines in the UK.

Lord Callanan said that the government agreed unabated coal should not play a part in the energy mix of the future but that it was not the right time to prohibit new coal mines:

We agree that unabated coal has no role in our future power generation mix. The share of electricity generated by coal has already declined sharply, from almost 40% in 2012 to around 2% in 2021, and we do not expect any electricity to be generated from coal after 2024. Although coal will soon cease to be part of our electricity system, there may continue to be domestic demand for it, in industries such as steel and cement and for things such as heritage railways, which can be met domestically. Prohibiting all coal extraction would deny access to domestic coal reserves for these few legacy industries. We do not believe that now is the right time to take such a step. 312

Lord Teverson spoke in favour of the amendment, stating that the UK's international reputation was damaged by the opening of the Cumbrian coal mine:

At COP 26 in Glasgow a couple of years ago, which we chaired very successfully under Sir Alok Sharma, we nailed our colours to the mast and led a coalition of countries [...] and celebrated the fact that we would phase out coal. [...] Our international reputation is being shredded by the fact that we are moving ahead on this basis.³¹³

He also said that the steel industry has little interest in new coal and that the UK has no control over how exported coal is used.³¹⁴

Lord Callanan responded that a full prohibition on coal extraction would likely impact extensions in existing operational mining and stated that there is still demand for coking coal. He said that the governments felt that the phasing out of coal was "a more proportionate response to moving away from coal use than a complete prohibition on coal extraction." ³¹⁵

Amendment 272A was <u>disagreed on division</u> with 186 votes in favour and 214 votes against.

³¹² HL Deb 12 September 2023 c765.

³¹³ <u>HL Deb 12 September 2023</u>. c799-800

³¹⁴ HL Deb 12 September 2023. c800

³¹⁵ HL Deb 12 September 2023 c807

20.2 Commons consideration of Lords message: 18 October 2023

The Commons considered the Lords message on 18 October 2023 on amendment 274B.

The Minister said that the amendment was unnecessary as the government had already committed to consulting on the barriers to community energy:

On 5 September I set out the Government's commitment to consult on the barriers that the sector faces when developing projects. As a part of that process, we are involving the community energy sector in designing the consultation, through our community energy contact group. The group has already had constructive discussion on this work at its meeting earlier this month. [...] We therefore think it is unnecessary, and of no additional value, to put the specifics of it in primary legislation.

[...]

The amendment would place an additional obligation on the Government to bring forward proposals to remove these barriers within a specific timeframe. As I just said, we cannot be sure what barriers will be raised in the consultation, or what the proper response to those barriers should be, until we have carried it out. We therefore cannot create a legislative obligation to remove barriers within a six-month timeframe when we are not aware of the nature of the barriers and have not yet properly analysed them. ³¹⁶

Alan Whitehead (Lab) referred to the Minister's comments as a "disappointing and specious defence" and highlighted strong cross-party support for community energy. 317

Wera Hobhouse (LD), Dave Doogan (SNP) and Chris Skidmore (Con) also spoke in favour of the clause. ³¹⁸ Chris Skidmore noted that the importance of empowering communities was a key finding from his <u>Independent Review of Net Zero</u>. ³¹⁹

The Lords amendment 274B was <u>disagreed on division</u>, with 293 votes in favour and 181 votes against.

The Bill was reprinted as <u>HL Bill 176</u> showing the Commons disagreement with the Lords amendment and reason.

³¹⁶ HC Deb 18 October 2023 c352-3

³¹⁷ HC Deb 18 October 2023 c355

³¹⁸ HC Deb 18 October 2023 c359; c357; c355

³¹⁹ HC Deb 18 October 2023 c355

20.3 Lords consideration of Commons amendments: 24 October 2023

The Lords <u>consideration of Commons amendments took place on 24 October 2023</u>, focusing on amendment 274B.

Baroness Boycott said that it was a source of "great regret that the Government find themselves unable to agree to my simple and incredibly uncontroversial amendment" but said that she did not wish to delay the Bill further. ³²⁰ Baroness Boycott and Baroness Bennett (Green) both urged the government to open the consultation and take action promptly, and asked the government to commit to removing barriers to community energy. ³²¹

With regards to the timing of the consultation, Lord Callanan said that he cannot give a specific date but that he hopes "it will not be too long now":

Officials need to continue their discussions with the community energy sector about the content of the consultation before we can launch it. I confirm absolutely that officials are working closely with the Community Energy Contact Group—I have met it myself—and we are keen to get on with this as quickly as possible. 322

He said that the government could not commit to removing barriers until it knew what they were, but that the House "can be reassured that we are committed to the consultation and keen to see the community energy sector go forward". ³²³

The Lords non-insistence on their amendment 274B was agreed without division.

³²⁰ HL Deb 24 October 2023 c512

³²¹ HL Deb 24 October 2023 c512; c513

³²² HL Deb 24 October 2023, c513

³²³ HL Deb 24 October 2023, c514

21 Royal Assent

The Bill was given Royal Assent on 26 October 2023, meaning that it is now an Act of Parliament; the Energy Act 2023. 324

Following Royal Assent, the government issued a press release, <u>New laws</u> passed to bolster energy security and deliver net zero (26 October 2023) summarising the policy areas covered by the Act.

Energy Security Secretary Claire Coutinho said:

The Energy Act is the largest piece of energy legislation in a generation. It will boost investment in clean energy technologies and support thousands of skilled jobs across the country.

It lays the foundations for greater UK energy independence, making us more secure against tyrants like Putin, and helps us to power Britain from Britain.

The Act also supports our new approach to make sure that families don't feel a disproportionate financial burden as we transition to net zero, and forms a central part of our efforts to keep people's bills affordable in the long-term. ³²⁵

21.1 Timeline for actions required under the Energy Act 2023

Within a period of six months of the Act passing, the government must:

• Open a consultation on a revenue certainty scheme for sustainable aviation fuel producers.

Within a period of eighteen months of the Act passing, the government must:

 Lay before Parliament a report on progress made towards the development of a sustainable aviation fuel revenue certainty scheme.

The Act contains other technical provisions on the commencement of Parts of the Act.

³²⁴ HL Deb 26 October 2023 [Royal Assent]

³²⁵ DESNZ, New laws passed to bolster energy security and deliver net zero, 26 October 2023

22 Annex: Table of clause number changes

As the Energy Bill progressed through Parliament, the addition or removal of clauses at various stages changed the clause numbering. The table below provides a guide to clause number changes. Clauses refer to provisions in the Bill and sections refer to provisions in the Act.

For example, clause 65 on the hydrogen levy when the bill was introduced is section 69 in the final Act.

Clauses 1 to 60 kept the same numbers throughout. Changes to clause numbering in this table start from the introduction of a new clause 61.

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)

HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee) HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report) HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report) Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords) Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)

Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)

Part 1: Licensing of carbon dioxide transport and storage											
Chapter 1: Licensing of activities											
General functions											
1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Licensable activities											
2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
4	4	4	4	4	4	4					
5	5	5	5	5	5	5					

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)					
6	6	6	6	6	6	6					
Grant and conditions of licences											
7	7	7	7	7	7	7					
8	8	8	8	8	8	8					
9	9	9	9	9	9	9					
10	10	10	10	10	10	10					
11	11	11	11	11	11	11					
12	12	12	12	12	12	12					
13	13	13	13	13	13	13					
14	14	14	14	14	14	14					
15	15	15	15	15	15	15					
Interim power of Secretary of State to grant licences											
16	16	16	16	16	16	16					
Termination of licence											
17	17	17	17	17	17	17					
Transfer of licences											

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)		HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Appeal from d	ecisions of the	economic reg	julator			
20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Information						
26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Other function	s of the econor	mic regulator				
28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)		HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)			
31	31	31	31	31	31	31			
Enforcement									
32	32	32	32	32	32	32			
False statemer	nts								
33	33	33	33	33	33	33			
Criminal liabili	Criminal liability and procedure								
34	34	34	34	34	34	34			
35	35	35	35	35	35	35			
Chapter 2: Fun	ctions with res	spect to comp	etition						
36	36	36	36	36	36	36			
37	37	37	37	37	37	37			
38	38	38	38	38	38	38			
Chapter 3: Rep	orting require	ments							
39	39	39	39	39	39	39			
40	40	40	40	40	40	40			
41	41	41	41	41	41	41			

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)				
Chapter 4: Spe	Chapter 4: Special administration regime									
Transport and	storage admir	nistration orde	ers							
42	42	42	42	42	42	42				
43	43	43	43	43	43	43				
Application and amendment of the Energy Act 2004										
44	44	44	44	44	44	44				
45	45	45	45	45	45	45				
Licence modifi	cations									
46	46	46	46	46	46	46				
Powers to mod	lify enactment	S								
47	47	47	47	47	47	47				
48	48	48	48	48	48	48				
Interpretation										
49	49	49	49	49	49	49				
Chapter 5: Tra	nsfer schemes									
50	50	50	50	50	50	50				

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)			
51	51	51	51	51	51	51			
52	52	52	52	52	52	52			
Chapter 6: Mis	cellaneous and	d general							
53	53	53	53	53	53	53			
54	54	54	54	54	54	54			
55	55	55	55	55	55	55			
Part 2: Carbon dioxide capture, storage etc and hydrogen production									
Chapter 1: Reve	enue support c	ontracts							
Key definitions									
56	56	56	56	56	56	56			
Provision of rev	Provision of revenue support under certain contracts								

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
Duties of rever	nue support co	unterparty				
58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Carbon dioxide	e transport and	d storage				Carbon dioxide capture, storage and hydrogen production, transport and storage
59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60	60
					Hydrogen tro	ansport
					61	61
					62	62
					Hydrogen st	orage
					63	63
					64	64
Hydrogen prod	duction					
61	61	61	61	61	65	65

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
62	62	62	62	62	66	66
Carbon captur	е					
63	63	63	63	63	67	67
64	64	64	64	64	68	68
Hydrogen levy						
65	65	65	65	65	69	69
66	66	66	66	66	70	70
		67	67	67	71	71
67	67	68	68	68	72	72
Allocation of co	ontracts					
68	68	69	69	69	73	73
69	69	70	70	70	74	74
70	70	71	71	71	75	75
71	71	72	72	72	76	76
72	72	73	73	73	77	77
73	73	74	74	74	78	78

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)		HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
74	74	75	75	75	79	79
		76	76	76	80	80
General provis	ion about cour	nterparties				
75	75	77	77	77	81	81
76	76	78	78	78	82	82
Information an	ıd advice					
77	77	79	79	79	83	83
	Enforcement					
	78	80	80	80	84	84
Consultation						
78	79	81	81	81	85	85
Transfer schen	nes					
79	80	82	82	82	86	86
80	81	83	83	83	87	87
General						
81	82	84	84	84	88	88

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)	
	83	85	85	85	89	89	
	•	86	86	86	90	90	
	84	87	87	87	91	91	
Chapter 2: Dec	commissioning	of carbon sto	rage installat	ions			
Financing of costs of decommissioning etc							
82	85	88	88	88	92	92	
83	86	89	89	89	93	93	
		_	_	_		94	
Abandonment storage install		Abandonment of carbon storage installations etc					
84	87	90	90	90	94	95	
Change of use	relief						
85	88	91	91	91	95	96	
86	89	92	92	92	96	97	
87	90	93	93	93	97	98	
Chapter 3: Stro	ategy and polic	cy statement					
88	91	94	94	94	98	99	

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
89	92	95	95	95	99	100
90	93	96	96	96	100	101
91	94	97	97	97	101	102
Chapter 4: Car	bon dioxide st	orage licence	S			
92	95	98	98	98	102	103
93	96	99	99	99	103	104
94	97	100	100	100	104	105
95	98	101	101	101	105	106
					Chapter 5: C storage info and samples	mation
					Introductory	
					106	107
						s relating to and samples
					107	108
					108	109
					109	110

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
					110	111
					111	112
					112	113
					113	114
					Enforcement of sanctionable requirements	
					114	115
					115	116
	•				116	117
	•				117	118
					118	119
					119	120
					120	121
					121	122
					122	123
					123	124
					General	

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
					124	125
					125	126
					126	127
Chapter 5: Ger	ieral				Chapter 6: G	eneral
96	99	102	102	102	127	128
97	100	103	103	103	128	129
					Part 3: Licen: hydrogen pip projects	
					Introductory	
					129	130
					Designation hydrogen pip projects	in relation to peline
					130	131
					131	132
					132	133
					Grant etc of transporter l	
					133	134

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)	
					134	135	
					Modification transporter l		
					135	136	
					136	137	
					137	138	
					Information		
					138	139	
					Conditions o transporter l		
					139	140	
					Other		
					140	141	
					141	142	
Part 3: New tea	chnology		Part 4: New	technology			
Chapter 1: Low-carbon heat schemes							
98	101	104	104	104	142	143	
99	102	105	105	105	143	144	

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
100	103	106	106	106	144	145
101	104	107	107	107	145	146
102	105	108	108	108	146	147
103	106	109	109	109	147	148
104	107	110	110	110	148	149
105	108	111	111	111	149	150
106	109	112	112	112	150	151
107	110	113	113	113	151	152
Chapter 2: Hyd	Irogen grid co	nversion trials	;			
108	111	114	114	114	152	153
109	112	115	115	115	153	154
Chapter 3: Mise	cellaneous					
					Hydrogen	
					154	155
Fusion energy						
110	113	116	116	116	155	156

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)	
		Renewable ¹	Renewable transport fuel obligations				
		117	117	117	156	157	
	-		,			158	
						159	
Removals of g	reenhouse gas	ses					
111	114	118	118	118	157	160	
Part 4: Indepe	ndent system (operator and	planner		Part 5: Indep system oper planner		
Part 4: Indepe				nd designation	system oper planner		
				nd designation	system oper planner		
Independent S	ystem Operato	or and Planne	r: functions ar		system oper planner	ator and	
Independent S	System Operato 115 116	or and Planner	r: functions ar	119	system operoplanner	ator and	
Independent S 112 113	System Operato 115 116	or and Planner	r: functions ar	119	system operoplanner	ator and	
Independent S 112 113 General duties	system Operato 115 116	or and Planner 119 120	r: functions ar	119	system operoplanner 158 159	161 162	

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
Licences						
117	120	124	124	124	163	166
118	121	125	125	125	164	167
119	122	126	126	126	165	168
120	123	127	127	127	166	169
121	124	128	128	128	167	170
Advice, analys	is and informa	tion				
122	125	129	129	129	168	171
123	126	130	130	130	169	172
124	127	131	131	131	170	173
Transfers, pen	sions and finar	ncial assistan	ce			
125	128	132	132	132	171	174
126	129	133	133	133	172	175
127	130	134	134	134	173	176
128	131	135	135	135	174	177
Other						

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
129	132	136	136	136	175	178
130	133	137	137	137	176	179
131	134	138	138	138	177	180
132	135	139	139	139	178	181
Part 5: Govern	ance of gas an	Part 6: Gove and electrici codes	rnance of gas ty industry			
Key definitions	for Part					Key definitions for Part 6
133	136	140	140	140	179	182
134	137	141	141	141	180	183
135	138	142	142	142	181	184
Licensing and	selection of co	de manager				
136	139	143	143	143	182	185
137	140	144	144	144	183	186
138	141	145	145	145	184	187
139	142	146	146	146	185	188
140	143	147	147	147	186	189

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)			
Strategic direction statement for designated documents									
141	144	148	148	148	187	190			
142	145	149	149	149	188	191			
Modifications (and directions								
143	146	150	150	150	189	192			
144	147	151	151	151	190	193			
145	148	152	152	152	191	194			
146	149	153	153	153	192	195			
General object	ives and repor	rts							
147	150	154	154	154	193	196			
148	151	155	155	155	194	197			
Other									
149	152	156	156	156	195	198			
150	153	157	157	157	196	199			
151	154	158	158	158	197	200			
152	155	159	159	159	198	201			

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
Part 6: Market	reform and co	onsumer prote	ection		Part 7: Marko consumer pr	et reform and otection
					Principle obj Secretary of GEMA	
					199 (Replaces previous clause 271)	202
Competition						
153	156	160	160	160	200	203
154	157	161	161	161	201	204
Multi-purpose	interconnecto	rs				
155	158	162	162	162	202	205
156	159	163	163	163	203	206
157	160	164	164	164	204	207
158	161	165	165	165	205	208
159	162	166	166	166	206	209
160	163	167	167	167	207	210

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
Domestic gas and electricity tariff cap	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	-	-	-	-	-	-
					Support for e intensive ind	
					208	211
					209	212
Electricity stor	age					
162	164	168	168	168	210	213
Reduction targ	jets: carbon er	missions and l	nome-heating	costs		
163	165	169	169	169	211	214
Smart meters						
164	166	170	170	170	212	215
Part 7: Heat ne	tworks				Part 8: Heat	networks
Chapter 1: Reg	ulation of heat	t networks				
165	167	171	171	171	213	216
166	168	172	172	172	214	217

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
167	169	173	173	173	215	218
168	170	174	174	174	216	219
						220
169	171	175	175	175	217	221
170	172	176	176	176	218	222
171	173	177	177	177	219	223
172	174	178	178	178	220	224
173	175	179	179	179	221	225
Chapter 2: Hec	nt network zon	es				
Zones regulation	ons					
174	176	180	180	180	222	226
Heat Network	Zones Authorit	y and zone co	oordinators			
175	177	181	181	181	223	227
176	178	182	182	182	224	228
Identification,	designation ar	nd review of z	ones			
177	179	183	183	183	225	229

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
178	180	184	184	184	226	230
179	181	185	185	185	227	231
Heat networks	within zones					
180	182	186	186	186	228	232
181	183	187	187	187	229	233
Enforcement						
182	184	188	188	188	230	234
183	185	189	189	189	231	235
Records, infor	mation and rep	porting				
184	186	190	190	190	232	236
Interpretation						
185	187	191	191	191	233	237
Part 8: Energy	smart applian	ces and load	control		Part 9: Energ appliances c control	
Chapter 1: Intr	oductory					
186	188	192	192	192	234	238
Chapter 2: Ene	ergy smart app	liances				

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
187	189	193	193	193	235	239
188	190	194	194	194	236	240
189	191	195	195	195	237	241
190	192	196	196	196	238	242
191	193	197	197	197	239	243
192	194	198	198	198	240	244
Chapter 3: Lice	ensing of load	control				
193	195	199	199	199	241	245
194	196	200	200	200	242	246
195	197	201	201	201	243	247
196	198	202	202	202	244	248
197	199	203	203	203	245	249
Part 9: Energy	performance (of premises			Part 10: Ener performance	gy e of premises
		204	204	204	-	-
198	200	205	205	205	246	250
199	201	206	206	206	247	251

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)		
200	202	207	207	207	248	252		
201	203	208	208	208	249	253		
	Part 10: Ener	gy savings op	portunity sch	emes	Part 11: Energ	• •		
	Establishme	Establishment and application of schemes						
	204	209	209	209	250	254		
	205	210	210	210	251	255		
	Assessments	s, energy saviı	ngs and emiss	sions reductio	ns			
	206	211	211	211	252	256		
	207	212	212	212	253	257		
	208	213	213	213	254	258		
	209	214	214	214	255	259		
	Administrati	on, enforceme	ent and apped	als				
	210	215	215	215	256	260		
	211	216	216	216	257	261		
	212	217	217	217	258	262		
	Procedure et	tc for regulati	ons					

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)		
	213	218	218	218	259	263		
	Directions ar	nd financial as	ssistance					
	214	219	219	219	260	264		
	215	220	220	220	261	265		
	Interpretatio	on of Part 10	Interpretatio	n				
	216	221	221	221	262	266		
Part 10: Core fuel sector resilience	Part 11: Core	fuel sector re	silience		Part 12: Core fuel sector resilience			
Chapter 1: Intro	oduction							
202	217	222	222	222	263	267		
203	218	223	223	223	264	268		
Chapter 2: Pow	vers for resilier	nce purposes						
Directions								
204	219	224	224	224	265	269		
205	220	225	225	225	266	270		
206	221	226	226	226	267	271		
Corresponding	Corresponding powers to make regulations							

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
207	222	227	227	227	268	272
Information						
208	223	228	228	228	269	273
209	224	229	229	229	270	274
210	225	230	230	230	271	275
211	226	231	231	231	272	276
212	227	232	232	232	273	277
213	228	233	233	233	274	278
Appeal agains	t notice or dire	ection				
214	229	234	234	234	275	279
Chapter 3: Enfo	orcement					
Offences						
215	230	235	235	235	276	280
216	231	236	236	236	277	281
217	232	237	237	237	278	282
218	233	238	238	238	279	283

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)		
Enforcement undertakings								
219	234	239	239	239	280	284		
Guidance								
220	235	240	240	240	281	285		
221	236	241	241	241	282	286		
Chapter 4: Ger	neral							
Financial assis	tance							
222	237	242	242	242	283	287		
Power to amer	ıd thresholds							
223	238	243	243	243	284	288		
Interpretation of Part 10	Interpretation of Part 11 Interpretation of Part 1							
224	239	244	244	244	285	289		
	Part 12: Offsh and gas	nore wind elec	tricity genera	tion, oil	Part 13: Offshelectricity ge and gas	nore wind eneration, oil		
	Chapter 1: O	ffshore wind e	electricity gene	eration				
	240	245	245	245	286	290		

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
	241	246	246	246	287	291
	242	247	247	247	288	292
	243	248	248	248	289	293
	244	249	249	249	290	294
	245	250	250	250	291	295
Part 11: Oil and gas	Chapter 2: O	il and gas				
Environmental	protection					
225	246	251	251	251	292	296
226	247	252	252	252	293	297
						298
	Decommissioning: charging schemes		oning: chargi	ng		
227	248	253	253	253	294	299
Change in con	trol of licensee	:				
228	249	254	254	254	295	300
229	250	255	255	255	296	301

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
Part 12: Civil nuclear sector	Part 13: Civil	nuclear secto	Part 14: Civil nuclear sector			
Chapter 1: Civil	nuclear sites					
230	251	256	256	256	297	302
231	252	257	257	257	298	303
232	253	258	258	258	299	304
233	254	259	259	259	300	305
					301	306
Chapter 2: Civil	l Nuclear Cons	stabulary				
234	255	260	260	260	302	307
235	256	261	261	261	303	308
236	257	262	262	262	304	309
237	258	263	263	263	305	310
	Chapter 3: R	elevant nucle	ar pension sch	nemes		
	259	264	264	264	306	311
	260	265	265	265	307	312
	261	266	266	266	308	313

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
	262	267	267	267	309	314
	263	268	268	268	310	315
	264	269	269	269	311	316
					Chapter 4: Great British	Nuclear
					Great British designation, and objects	
					312	317
					313	318
					314	319
					Financial ass	
					315	320
					316	321
					Annual repo and account	
					317	322
					318	323

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)		HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
					Transfers an arrangemen	
					319	324
					320	325
					321	326
					322	327
					323	328
					324	329
Part 13: General	Part 14: Gene	eral			Part 15: Gene	eral
		270	070		•	
		270	270	270	-	-
		270	270	270	Disagreed to and replaced by 199	-
					and replaced by	-
		271	271	271	and replaced by	-
238	265	271	271	271 272	and replaced by	- 330
238	265	271 272 273	271 272 273	271 272 273	and replaced by 199	- - - 330

HL Bill 39 (as introduced)	HL Bill 86 (as amended in Committee)	HL Bill 130 (as amended on Report)	HL Bill 130(Rev) (as amended on Report)	Bill 295 2022-23 (as brought from the House of Lords)	Bill 340 2022-23 (as amended in Public Bill Committee)	Energy Act 2023 (c. 52) (section number)
241	268	277	277	277	328	333
242	269	278	278	278	329	334
243	270	279	279	279	330	335

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