

ENERGY ACT 2011

EXPLANATORY NOTES

COMMENTARY ON SECTIONS

Part 1: Energy Efficiency

Chapter 1: Green Deal

Introductory

Section 1: Green Deal plans

13. This section sets out what constitutes an ‘energy plan’ and a ‘green deal plan’. An energy plan is an arrangement made by the occupier or owner of a property for making energy efficiency improvements to that property. A green deal plan is an energy plan where the energy efficiency improvements are to be paid for wholly or partly by instalments and the requirements of subsection (4) are met at the time the plan is made.
14. *Subsection (4)* sets out the requirements that a green deal plan must meet. These include that: the property is eligible; the energy efficiency improvements are ‘qualifying energy improvements’; the conditions relating to assessment of the property have been met; the conditions relating to the terms of the plan are met; and a relevant energy supplier supplies the property.
15. Energy efficiency improvements will only be ‘qualifying energy improvements’ if they have been specified as such in an order made by the Secretary of State.
16. *Subsection (6)* explains that payments under a green deal plan are to be made by the person who is for the time being liable to pay the energy bills for the property. This person is referred to as the ‘bill payer’ (section 2(3)). *Subsection (6)* also says that payments should be made to the relevant energy supplier through the energy bills for the property, are recoverable as a debt from the bill payer and are recovered and held by the relevant energy supplier as agent and trustee for the person who made the improvements (unless the relevant energy supplier is also that person). *Subsection (7)* confirms that the requirement to make payments applies to the bill payer irrespective of whether he was the person who entered into the green deal plan. *Subsection (5)* confirms that the arrangements in subsection (6) will only apply if: the improvements have been installed in accordance with section 7; the green deal plan has been confirmed in accordance with section 8; and the requirements imposed by virtue of sections 9 and 10 are met.
17. *Subsection (8)* says that subsection (6) is subject to the provision made in section 34 (power of the Secretary of State to deal with special circumstances) and any suspension or cancellation of liability by virtue of provision made in regulations under sections 3(3)(h) or (i), 6(4) or 16 (sanctions and redress) or section 35 (appeals).
18. Under *subsection (9)*, a property will be an eligible property unless it falls within a description specified in an order made by the Secretary of State.

Section 2: Green deal plans: supplementary

19. *Subsection (2)* defines ‘improver’ and ‘green deal provider’. *Subsection (3)* defines ‘bill payer’ by reference to section 1(6)(a).
20. *Subsections (4) to (6)* define the range of measures that fall within the meaning of ‘energy efficiency improvements’ and may, therefore, be eligible as ‘qualifying energy improvements’. *Subsection (4)* includes measures for improving efficiency in the use of electricity or gas conveyed through pipes or any other source of energy specified in an order made by the Secretary of State, together with any measures falling within subsections (5) or (6).
21. *Subsection (5)* defines other measures for increasing the amount of electricity generated or heat produced by microgeneration or by using low-emissions sources or technologies and also measures for reducing the consumption of the types of energy mentioned in subsection (4). *Subsection (6)* provides for the inclusion of measures in green deal plans which are installed for the purpose of supplying to the property: electricity generated to produce heat or a cooling effect; heat produced in association with electricity; steam produced from heat; or gas or liquid subjected to a cooling effect produced in association with electricity.
22. The measures referred to in subsections (5) and (6) will only be eligible if they are specified as such in an order made by the Secretary of State.
23. *Subsection (9)* confirms that the meaning of ‘energy’, ‘energy bill’, ‘occupier’, ‘owner’ and ‘relevant energy supplier’ will be defined in regulations made by Secretary of State.
24. *Subsection (10)* enables the Secretary of State, when making regulations under subsection (9), to make provision in those regulations in respect of circumstances where someone who is not a bill payer for the purposes of Chapter 1 may be treated as such.

Section 3: Framework regulations

25. This section requires the Secretary of State to establish, in regulations, a scheme for authorising persons to act as green deal assessors, green deal providers and green deal installers and regulating the conduct of these ‘green deal participants’.
26. *Subsection (3)* contains a non-exhaustive list of the provision that may be made by the scheme. In particular, this includes provision for: requiring the payment of a fee in connection with authorisation under the scheme; the issuing of a code of practice; requiring green deal participants to enter into a multi party agreement; requiring the Secretary of State to approve that agreement; requiring green deal participants to comply with the code of practice; securing compliance with the scheme, code or agreement; and provision as to the consequences of non-compliance. It also includes provision for the establishment and maintenance of a register of green deal participants and those whose authorisation under the scheme has been withdrawn, and for requiring green deal participants to provide information.
27. *Subsection (4)* details what the code of practice may provide for, for example: the qualification and training of green deal participants; the handling of queries or complaints; green deal assessors acting with impartiality; insurance; charging; and marketing.
28. *Subsection (5)* allows the code to include provision for regulating a body specified or authorised for the purposes of subsection (1)(a) and *subsection (6)* allows the scheme and code to make different provision for different circumstances or cases.
29. *Subsection (8)* provides examples of the provision which the Secretary of State may make for securing compliance with the scheme code or agreement mentioned in subsection (3). For example, the Secretary of State may: require a green deal provider to cancel or suspend a bill payer’s liability to make payments under a green deal

plan; require a green deal participant to rectify a qualifying energy improvement or its installation; or require a green deal participant to pay compensation or a financial penalty. The Secretary of State may also make provision enabling the Secretary of State to withdraw a green deal participant's or body's authorisation.

30. *Subsection (9)* states that a qualifying assessment is an energy efficiency assessment which meets the requirements of the framework regulations and deals with such other matters as specified in those regulations.

Green Deal plan

Section 4: Assessment of the property etc

31. This section sets out the conditions that must be met in order for a green deal plan to be taken out at a property. The conditions include those listed in subsections (2) to (9) and such other conditions as the Secretary of State may specify in the framework regulations.
32. *Subsection (2)* makes it a condition that a qualifying assessment has been carried out by a person authorised to act as a green deal assessor. *Subsection (3)* makes it a condition that a green deal assessor has recommended the energy efficiency improvements. *Subsection (4)* makes it a condition that the green deal provider has given an estimate of the energy bill savings that are likely to be made if the improvements are carried out. *Subsection (5)* requires the green deal provider to give an estimate of the period over which the improvements are likely to generate the savings mentioned in subsection (4).
33. *Subsection (6)* makes it a condition that the green deal provider is authorised to act as a green deal provider. *Subsection (7)* requires the green deal provider to have offered to carry out the improvements on the basis that the cost will be paid for in instalments.
34. *Subsections (8) and (9)* set conditions as to the relationship between the estimated total amount of the proposed instalments to be paid and the estimated energy bill savings that the improvements will generate, as well as the relationship between the period for which instalments will be paid and the estimated time period over which the energy bill savings will be delivered. The nature of these relationships will be specified in the framework regulations.

Section 5: Terms of plan etc

35. This section sets out the requirements relating to the terms of green deal plans. *Subsections (2) to (4)* impose three conditions in respect of the terms of green deal plans. The first condition is that the green deal plan must include the terms listed in subsection (2). For example, the plan must include a condition in which the improver agrees to the amount of the instalment payments and the frequency with which those payments must be made. The plan must also include a term in which the improver confirms that any necessary permissions or consents have been obtained in respect of the improvements.
36. There must also be a term which states that the green deal provider may not take a charge over a property by way of security for the payments and a term which makes it clear that the green deal plan does not prevent the bill payer from changing the intervals at which energy bills are paid.
37. The second condition is that green deal plans must not include any of the terms mentioned in subsection (3). For example, the plan must not include a term making a bill payer liable to make payments under a green deal plan otherwise than in respect of the period for which a person is a bill payer in respect of that property. Also, the plan must not include a term requiring the bill payer to repay early either the whole or part of the amount outstanding under the plan, except to the extent allowed for by the framework regulations or regulations under section 34.

38. The third condition is contained in *subsection (4)*. The effect of this condition is to provide a ‘cooling off period’ of 14 days within which the consents and permissions envisaged by *subsection (2)* can be withdrawn.
39. *Subsection (1)(b)* enables the Secretary of State to specify other conditions in the framework regulations. *Subsection (5)* provides examples of the provision which may be made under *subsection (1)(b)* and includes: a term which enables bill payers to make early repayments of outstanding amounts under the green deal plan; a term which provides a guarantee in respect of the improvements; and a term which addresses how problems relating to the installed measures are to be resolved.
40. *Subsection (5)(d)* says that the framework regulations may make provision for the agreements mentioned in *subsection (2)(a)* to be in a specified form.

Section 6: Consents and redress etc

41. *Subsections (1) and (2)* state that the framework regulations may make provision for dealing with situations where, at the time the green deal plan is entered into, the energy bill payer and the improver are different persons, for example where a property owner is the improver and the occupier is the bill payer. In particular, the regulations may provide for it to be a term of the plan that the bill payer has consented to the green deal plan. The regulations may also make provision for circumstances where the bill payer at the time the green deal plan was entered into and the bill payer at any other time (known as the ‘subsequent bill payer’) are different. *Subsection (1)* is subject to *section 1(6)*.
42. *Subsection (4)* enables the Secretary of State to provide for redress in cases where a permission or consent mentioned in *section 5(2)(b)* was not obtained or was obtained improperly. A non-exhaustive list of the types of redress which the Secretary of State may make provision for is set out in *subsection (5)*.

Section 7: Installation of improvements

43. This section sets out the conditions that need to be met for the installation of improvements. This includes requirements that: the person carrying out the improvements must be authorised as a green deal installer; the type of improvement being installed must meet the standard specified in the code of practice or be listed in a document issued by the Secretary of State and the carrying out of the installation of the improvements must meet the standard specified in the code of practice.

Section 8: Confirmation of plan

44. This section sets out the conditions that need to be met in order for a green deal plan to be confirmed in accordance with *section 1(5)(b)*. *Subsections (2) and (3)* contain the first condition, which requires an energy supplier to notify the bill payer, within a time period set by the framework regulations, that payments for energy efficiency improvements are to be included in the energy bills for the property from a specified date, as well as the amount of those payments and time period to which those repayments relate.
45. *Subsection (4)* contains the second condition, which is that as soon as is practicable after the improvements have been installed, the green deal provider must ensure either that certain information about the green deal plan is included in a new type of document to be used by green deal providers specifically for this purpose or that such information is added to an existing document. The Secretary of State will specify which one or more of these actions are required in the framework regulations.

Section 9: Confirmation of plan: supplementary provision for England and Wales

46. This section makes further provision, relating to England and Wales, in respect of the second condition in *section 8*.

47. The provisions of this section apply if the Secretary of State specifies a document of a description which is required to be produced under the Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 ('the 2007 Regulations') or the Building Regulations 2010 ('the 2010 Regulations') for the purposes of subsection (4)(b) or (c) of section 8. If such a document is specified, *subsection (2)* enables the Secretary of State to make regulations amending the 2007 Regulations or the 2010 Regulations or both in connection with the document required to be produced or updated by virtue of subsection (4)(b) or (c) of section 8.
48. *Subsection (3)* allows the amendments to be made to the 2007 Regulations and/or the 2010 Regulations under subsection (2) to include amendments for the purpose of requiring a document to contain additional or updated information in connection with the plan or the improvements installed under the plan.

Section 10: Confirmation of plan: supplementary provision for Scotland

49. This section makes provision in relation to Scotland that is equivalent to that made by section 9 in respect of England and Wales. The provisions of this section apply if the Secretary of State specifies a document of a description which is required to be produced under the Energy Performance of Buildings (Scotland) Regulations 2008 ('the 2008 Regulations') for the purposes of subsection (4)(b) or (c) of section 8. *Subsection (2)* enables Scottish Ministers to amend the 2008 Regulations in connection with the document required to be produced or updated by virtue of subsection (4)(b) or (c) of section 8.
50. *Subsection (3)* allows the amendments to be made to the 2008 Regulations to include amendments for the purpose of requiring a document to contain additional or updated information in connection with the plan or the improvements installed under the plan.

Section 11: Updating information produced under section 8

51. *Subsection (1)* allows the framework regulations to make provision as to the circumstances in which a document produced under section 8(4)(a) is required to be updated.
52. *Subsection (2)* states that subsection (6) applies if one or more of the first, second or third conditions set out in subsection (3), (4) or (5) is met. The first condition is that, pursuant to section 8(4)(b) or (c), the framework regulations specify a document of a description which is required to be produced under the 2007 Regulations or the 2010 Regulations and provision has been made in either or both of those regulations under section 9(3) to require a document of that description to contain additional or updated information. The second condition is that, pursuant to section 8(4)(b) or (c), the framework regulations specify a document of a description which is required to be produced under the 2008 Regulations and provision has been made in the 2008 Regulations under section 10(3) to require a document of that description to contain additional or updated information. The third condition is that, pursuant to section 8(4)(b) or (c), the framework regulations specify a document of a description other than one falling within subsection (3) or (4).
53. *Subsection (6)* enables the framework regulations to make provision as to the circumstances in which a document of a description falling within subsection (3), (4) or (5) is required to be updated or further updated in accordance with provision made by the Secretary of State in the regulations.

Disclosure of green deal plan etc

Section 12: Disclosure of Green Deal plan etc in connection with sale or letting out

54. **Section 12** seeks to ensure that those who intend to buy a green deal property or let a green deal property under a tenancy or licence agreement are made aware of important information about the green deal plan.

55. *Subsections (1) and (2)* place a duty on those selling and letting out a green deal property to disclose the document required to be produced or updated under section 8(4), or each such document, to prospective buyers, tenants and licensees. The duty applies to sellers of green deal properties and those letting out such properties under a tenancy or licence agreement where the prospective tenant or licensee will be liable for paying the energy bill at the property. Subsection (2) requires that person to obtain the relevant document and then provide the document free of charge to the prospective buyer, tenant or licensee at the specified time.
56. *Subsection (3)* enables an obligation under subsection (2) to be discharged by an agent.
57. *Subsection (4)* defines a prospective buyer, tenant or licensee as someone who: requests any information about the property from the seller, prospective landlord or licensor or their agent for the purpose of deciding whether to buy or let the property; makes a request to view the property for that purpose; or makes an oral or written offer to buy or let the property.
58. *Subsection (5)* defines an ‘agent’ as someone acting on behalf of a seller, prospective landlord or licensor and a ‘green deal property’ as a property with a green deal plan for which green deal payments are still to be made. It also defines the term ‘specified’ in relation to time meaning as specified in the regulations.
59. *Subsection (6)* enables the Secretary of State to specify the circumstances in which the duty in subsection (2) does not apply.

Section 13: Disclosure of Green Deal plan in connection with other transactions etc

60. **Section 13** enables the Secretary of State to make regulations specifying transactions or other arrangements not falling within section 12(1) in which information about the green deal plan must be disclosed in the manner provided for in section 13(2).

Section 14: Acknowledgement of Green Deal plan on sale or letting out

61. *Subsections (1) and (2)* place a duty on the seller, prospective landlord or prospective licensor of a green deal property to secure that the relevant written contract or licence or tenancy agreement includes an acknowledgement by the prospective buyer, tenant or licensee that the green deal plan is binding on the bill payer at the property. The duty applies to sellers of green deal properties and those letting out such properties under a tenancy or licence agreement where the prospective tenant or licensee will be liable for paying the energy bill at the property.
62. *Subsection (4)* requires that acknowledgment to be in a form specified by the Secretary of State in regulations in respect of properties situated in England or Wales. *Subsection (7)* provides an equivalent power for the Scottish Ministers in respect of properties in Scotland.
63. *Subsection (5)* states that the Secretary of State may, in regulations, specify cases or circumstances under which an acknowledgement is not required. *Subsection (8)* provides an equivalent power for the Scottish Ministers.

Section 15: Acknowledgement of Green Deal plan in connection with other transactions etc

64. **Section 15** enables the Secretary of State to make regulations specifying transactions or other arrangements not falling within section 14(1) in which an acknowledgment that the bill payer at the property is liable to make payments under the green deal plan and that certain terms are binding on the bill payer must be made.

Section 16: Sanctions for non-compliance with obligations under sections 12 to 15

65. This section allows the Secretary of State to make regulations to ensure that sellers, prospective landlords, prospective licensees and also those obligated under regulations made pursuant to sections 13 and 15 meet their disclosure and acknowledgement obligations. *Subsection (2)* contains a non-exhaustive list of the types of provision which the Secretary of State may make, including provision allowing for the imposition of civil penalties and provision to require a green deal provider to suspend or cancel the bill payer's liability to make payments under a green deal plan.

Modifying energy licences etc

Section 17: Power to modify energy licences in connection with green deal payments

66. *Subsection (1)* provides the Secretary of State with a power to modify gas transporter, shipper and supply licences and electricity distribution and supply licences, including standard conditions incorporated in licences and documents maintained in accordance with the conditions of licences (such as industry codes) or agreements that give effect to those documents.
67. *Subsection (2)* limits the power in subsection (1) so that it may only be exercised for the purposes of: preventing the holder of the licence from permanently disconnecting the supply of gas or electricity to a green deal property (insofar as the power relates to licences under section 7 of the Gas Act 1986 and section 6(1)(c) of the Electricity Act 1989); and requiring or enabling licence holders to take, or not to take, specified action in connection with green deal payments.
68. *Subsection (3)* provides that the provision which may be made in connection with green deal payments may include: allowing a specified licence holder to opt-in or opt-out of the following requirements; requiring a licence holder to collect green deal payments through energy bills and pass them to a green deal provider; making provision for cases where a licence holder is required to make payment to a green deal provider but green deal payments which are due have not been made by the bill payer; provision in connection with the cancellation and suspension of green deal payments; and requiring or enabling payments to be made by or to a licence holder with respect to their obligation in connection with green deal payments.
72. *Subsection (4)* provides that licence modifications can include provision that where a bill payer has failed to pay a sum under an energy bill, the holder of the licence will be required to remit a proportion of any payment received to a green deal provider.
73. *Subsection (7)* defines payments as green deal payments if they are made under a green deal plan. It also defines a green deal property as a property where there is a green deal plan and payments are still to be made under that plan. References to the green deal provider in this section include references to someone acting on the green deal provider's behalf or nominated by a green deal provider.

Section 18: Power to modify energy supply licences to make provision as to default in green deal payments

74. *Subsection (1)* provides the Secretary of State with a power to modify gas and electricity supply licences (including standard conditions incorporated in licences and documents maintained in accordance with the conditions of licences (such as industry codes) or agreements that give effect to those documents). *Subsection (2)* limits the power in subsection (1) so that it may only be used for the purpose of making provision for: the steps that must be taken by the holder of the licence following a bill payer's failure to make green deal payments; the circumstances in which a licence holder may disconnect the supply to a green deal property; and enabling, in certain circumstances, a licence

holder to use a security deposit paid by the bill payer to pay green deal payments to the green deal provider.

75. *Subsection (3)* defines ‘green deal payments’ and a ‘green deal property’ by reference to section 17(7).

Section 19: Power to modify energy supply licences to require provision of information

76. *Subsection (1)* provides the Secretary of State with a power to modify gas and electricity supply licences (including standard conditions incorporated in licences, documents maintained in accordance with the conditions of licences (such as industry codes) or agreements that give effect to those documents).
77. *Subsection (2)* provides that the power in subsection (1) can be used for two purposes.
78. The first purpose, provided for in *subsection (3)*, is to require licence holders, at specified times, to provide bill payers with specified information in connection with their green deal plans.
79. The second purpose, provided for in *subsections (4) to (6)*, is to require licence holders to disclose specified information regarding the past payment of energy bills by the person who is or will be the bill payer on a property with a green deal plan.
80. *Subsection (6)* provides that the licence holder may only be required to disclose the requested information where (i) the request is made in connection with a green deal plan or proposed green deal plan; (ii) the green deal provider gives evidence that the bill payer has consented to disclosure of the information for these purposes; (iii) the information relates to a time within the 5 years immediately preceding the request; and (iv) the licence holder has the information.
81. *Subsection (7)* provides that licence modifications can require information to be provided in a specified manner or form, or subject to specified requirements or restrictions.

Section 20: Power to modify energy supply licences to make provision as to consumer protection

82. *Subsection (1)* provides the Secretary of State with powers to modify conditions incorporated in gas and electricity supply licences (including standard conditions incorporated in licences and documents maintained in accordance with the conditions of licences (such as industry codes) or agreements that give effect to those documents). *Subsections (2) and (4)* allow the modifications to make provision corresponding to that of the disapplied consumer protection legislation if it is made for the same purpose for which the disapplied consumer protection legislation was made. *Subsection (5)* stipulates that references to the ‘disapplied consumer protection legislation’ are to the provisions of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 which would have applied if the amendments made by section 26 had not been made.

Section 21: Powers under sections 17 to 20: consultation

83. This section stipulates that the Secretary of State, before making modifications under sections 17 to 20 must consult with the holder of any licence being modified, the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (GEMA), and such other persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

Section 22: Powers under section 17 to 20: supplementary

84. This section makes provision about the exercise of the powers to make licence modifications contained in sections 17 to 20. *Subsection (2)* allows the Secretary of State to exercise the power to introduce a modification either generally, in relation

solely to specified cases or subject to exceptions, and allows the powers to make incidental, consequential or transitional modifications. The Secretary of State can also exercise this power differently in different cases or circumstances. *Subsection (3)* provides that the provisions included in licences by virtue of these powers need not relate to the activities authorised by the licence and may make different provision for different cases. *Subsection (4)* stipulates that the Secretary of State must publish details of modifications made under sections 17 to 20 as soon as is reasonably practicable after the modifications are made.

85. *Subsection (5)* says that a modification of a standard condition of a licence does not prevent any other part of that condition continuing to be regarded as a standard condition. *Subsection (6)* states that where a standard condition is modified, the condition, as modified, must be incorporated in licences granted after the time of the modification.

Gas and electricity codes

Section 23: Recovering green deal payments: gas suppliers

86. This section amends Schedule 2B to the Gas Act 1986 (the gas code) to give gas suppliers the right to take action in the event that a bill payer defaults on relevant payments, where relevant payments include payments for the supply of gas and for a green deal plan, and to allow sums owed under a green deal plan to be collected from gas prepayment meters.
87. *Subsections (2) to (5)* contain the substitutions to be made in Schedule 2B to the Gas Act 1986.

Section 24: Recovering Green Deal payments: electricity suppliers

88. This section amends Schedules 6 and 7 to the Electricity Act 1989 (the electricity code) to give electricity suppliers the right to take action in the event that a bill payer defaults on relevant payments, where relevant payments include payments for the supply of electricity and for a green deal plan, and to allow sums owed under a green deal plan to be collected from electricity prepayment meters.
89. *Subsections (2) to (6)* contain the insertions and substitutions to be made in Schedules 6 and 7 to the Electricity Act 1989.

Modifying consumer credit legislation

Section 25: Exemption from Consumer Credit Act 1974 in relation to credit to business debtors

90. This section amends section 16B of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 to provide that the Act does not regulate consumer credit agreements in the form of green deal plans where the agreement is exclusively for business purposes and the credit does not exceed a sum of £25,000.
91. *Subsections (2) to (4)* contain the insertions to the Act.

Section 26: Energy suppliers not to be treated as carrying on ancillary credit business

92. This section amends the Consumer Credit Act 1974 so as to exempt energy suppliers from the need to obtain an Office of Fair Trading licence in carrying out the functions required of them under the Green Deal.
93. *Subsection (4)* of section 21 of that Act exempts energy suppliers from the need for a licence where they are carrying out functions comprising or relating to debt-adjusting,

debt-counselling, debt-collecting or debt administration, in relation to payments due under a green deal plan associated with the supplier.

94. Subsection (5) of that section specifies that a green deal plan is associated with a supplier where a supplier is collecting payments under that plan.
95. Subsection (6) of that section defines the terms ‘green deal plan’ and ‘relevant energy supplier’ by reference to sections 1 and 2 of this Act.

Section 27: Duties to give debtors information and statements.

96. This section amends sections 77, 77A and 77B of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 so that, in respect of green deal plans, the obligations placed on creditors to provide debtors with statements periodically and on request can be met by a third party acting on behalf of the creditor.
97. *Subsections (2) to (4)* contain the insertions to be made.

Section 28: Exemption from requirement to give notice of sums in arrears

98. This section amends section 86B of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 so that, in the context of green deal plans, creditors are exempt from the requirement to give debtors notice of sums in arrears. This section provides for subsection (12) of section 86B of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 to be replaced by new subsections (12) to (12B).

Section 29: Early repayment of Green Deal finance

99. The Consumer Credit Act 1974 already allows creditors to receive limited compensation in the event of a customer choosing to repay a credit agreement early. This section amends the Consumer Credit Act 1974 so that Green Deal Providers are able to receive compensation up to what is allowed under the Consumer Credit Directive. *Subsection (1)* of the new section 95B of that Act sets out the circumstances in which enhanced compensation is available. The rate of interest under the credit agreement must be fixed; the agreement must be a green deal plan which lasts for a specified duration; and the debtor must be discharging all or part of his indebtedness during the fixed rate period. *Subsection (2)* states that this compensation can only be claimed if the early repayment amount is not paid from the proceeds of a contract of payment protection insurance, and if the agreement satisfies other conditions that may be set out in regulations. *Subsection (3)* states that the amount claimed as compensation must be fair, objectively justified, and calculated in accordance with provision made in regulations. The amount claimed must also not exceed what the debtor would have paid in interest had the agreement not been repaid early. *Subsection (4)* allows the creditor to choose whether they wish to claim compensation from a customer under the existing Consumer Credit Act provisions in section 95A or under this new section 95B in circumstances where both provisions apply.
100. *Subsections (3) and (4)* of section 29 make consequential amendments to the Consumer Credit Act 1974.

Section 30: Power to amend Consumer Credit Act 1974

101. This section enables the Secretary of State, following consultation with the Office of Fair Trading and such other persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate, to amend the Consumer Credit Act 1974 in consequence of the provision made by or under Chapter 1.

Delegation of functions

Section 31: Delegation and conferring of functions

102. *Subsection (1)* provides for the Secretary of State to delegate, by order, the exercise of certain functions to a public body specified in an order. If the function of issuing the code of practice is transferred to a public body, *subsection (2)* provides that the Secretary of State must approve the code before it is laid before Parliament. *Subsection (3)* provides that the Secretary of State must consent to the revocation of the code of practice. *Subsections (4) and (5)* enable the Secretary of State to make provision by order for functions in connection with administration of any provision in licences under sections 7 or 7A of the Gas Act 1986 or section 6(1)(c) or (d) to be conferred on the Secretary of State or a public body.
103. *Subsection (6)* provides that the order may specify different functions to be exercisable by different bodies and that the same functions may be exercised by different public bodies in relation to different areas. *Subsection (7)* enables the Secretary of State to make payments to any public body specified in an order made under subsection (1) of this section.

Section 32: Exercise of scheme functions on behalf of the Secretary of State or a public body

104. This section relates to functions connected with the scheme established by the framework regulations, pursuant to section 3.
105. *Subsection (2)* provides that the Secretary of State can arrange for such functions to be exercised by a body or person on the Secretary of State's behalf.
106. *Subsection (3)* enables a public body, to which such functions have been delegated under section 31, may also arrange for any person to exercise those functions on its behalf.
107. *Subsection (4)* makes it clear that any arrangements under this section do not affect responsibility for the exercise of the function, and may include provision for payments to the body or person exercising the function.

Section 33: Duty to report

108. This section provides the Secretary of State with an additional power where the function described is delegated to a public body. Where this is the case, the Secretary of State may make regulations which require the public body to collect information on specified matters and provide the Secretary of State with a report on those matters at a specified time.

General

Section 34: Power of Secretary of State to deal with special circumstances

109. *Subsection (1)* allows the Secretary of State to make regulations setting out: the circumstances in which a bill payer's liability to make green deal payments is suspended or cancelled; the circumstances in which the suspension of any liability ends; the consequences of any suspension or cancellation; and the circumstances in which the green deal provider may require the early repayment of the whole or part of the total of the payments outstanding under a green deal plan.
110. *Subsection (2)* states that the regulations may provide for: the procedure to be followed in order to secure a cancellation or suspension which may include the payment of an administration fee; how payments are to be paid which are due during and following a suspension period; and as to the calculation of the amount payable on early repayment.

111. *Subsection (3)* defines the ‘bill payer’ to include the person who would be bill payer if the supply were not temporarily disconnected or the liability to make green deal payments was not suspended and ‘payments’ as green deal payments if they are made under a green deal plan.

Section 35: Appeals

112. This section requires the Secretary of State to provide a right of appeal against any sanction imposed or other action taken by the Secretary of State (or a specified public body) under section 3(3)(h) or (i) (non-compliance with conditions or other requirements of the scheme, code or agreement), section 6(4) (redress where the permission or consent mentioned in section 5(2)(b) was not obtained or was improperly obtained) or section 16 (non-compliance with sections 12 to 15).
113. The right of appeal which the Secretary of State must provide for is a right of appeal to a court or tribunal (*subsection (2)*). *Subsections (3) and (4)* set out the provision which the Secretary of State may make in respect of the right of appeal including, in particular, provision as to the court’s or tribunal’s powers in respect of an appeal application. *Subsections (5) and (6)* enable the Secretary of State and Scottish Ministers respectively to revoke or amend any subordinate legislation for the purpose of or in consequence of any provision falling within subsection (3)(a), (d), (f) or (g) (jurisdiction and powers of the court or tribunal, appeal procedure, and recovery of sums determined to be payable). The Scottish Ministers’ power in subsection (6) is limited to making provision to revoke or amend subordinate legislation where making that provision would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament if it were included in an Act of that Parliament.

Section 36: Funding for energy efficiency advice

114. This section enables the Secretary of State to incur expenditure in providing advice or information about green deal plans or energy efficiency generally to individuals and organisations or in making payments to persons providing such advice or information.

Section 37: Preparatory expenditure: framework regulations

115. This section enables the Secretary of State to incur expenditure in preparing for a scheme provided for in section 3 before the framework regulations are made.

Section 38: Green deal installation apprenticeships

116. This section requires the Secretary of State to report to Parliament, before the first framework regulations are made, on any steps he has taken to encourage apprenticeships for installers of energy efficiency improvements.

Section 39: Parliamentary procedure in relation to code of practice

117. *Section 39* provides for the Parliamentary procedure in relation to code of practice under the framework regulations (i.e. under section 3(3)(d)).

Section 40: Regulations and orders

118. This section enables the Secretary of State, when making orders or regulations under Chapter 1, to make different provision for different cases or circumstances or for different purposes. It provides for orders and regulations, other than those made by Scottish Ministers, to be made by statutory instrument. Statutory instruments made by the Secretary of State are subject to the negative procedure, except in the case of statutory instruments containing the framework regulations, regulations under sections 2, 13, 15(1), 16, 34 or 35(2) or an order under sections 1, 2 or 30. These require the affirmative procedure. Regulations made by the Scottish Ministers under sections 10(2),

14(7) and (8) and 15(4) are subject to the negative procedure and regulations under section 35(6) are subject to the affirmative procedure.

119. *Subsection (8)* provides that the Secretary of State must consult Scottish Ministers in respect of any regulations or orders extending to Scotland, and that if the regulations or order contain anything within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament, Scottish Ministers' consent is required.
120. *Subsection (9)* provides that Welsh Ministers' consent is required to provision under section 35 which amends or revokes instruments made under a Measure or Act of the National Assembly for Wales, or any other subordinate legislation made by the Welsh Ministers. *Subsection (10)* provides that Welsh Ministers' consent is required before amending under section 9 a provision of the Building Regulations 2010 if and so far as the function under which the provision is made is exercisable by the Welsh Ministers. *Subsection (12)* provides that Welsh Ministers must be consulted on regulations or orders which apply to Wales.

Section 41: Crown application: Chapter 1

121. This section provides that Chapter 1 binds the Crown.

Chapter 2: Private Rented Sector (England and Wales)

Introductory

Section 42: Meaning of 'domestic PR property' and 'non-domestic PR property': England and Wales

122. This section provides the definition of 'domestic private rented property' and 'non-domestic private rented property' for the purpose of this Chapter.

Domestic energy efficiency regulations

Section 43: Domestic energy efficiency regulations

123. This section gives the Secretary of State powers to make domestic energy efficiency regulations in respect of England and Wales. Under this section, the Secretary of State must make regulations prescribing the circumstances in which a landlord must undertake relevant energy efficiency improvements before letting the property. *Subsection (1)* gives the Secretary of State the power to define the types of domestic property which are to be the subject of the obligation to make relevant energy efficiency improvements whilst *subsection (2)* describes the obligation placed upon a landlord.
124. *Subsection (4)* defines concepts such as "energy performance certificate", "landlord" and "relevant energy efficiency improvements". "Relevant energy efficiency improvements" are those which are of a description specified in the regulations and can be (i) financed wholly by a green deal plan, (ii) provided free of charge under a scheme provided for under section 33BC or 33BD Gas Act 1986 or sections 41A or 41B Electricity Act 1989 (a 'supplier scheme'¹), (iii) financed wholly by a combination of the green deal and subsidy under a supplier scheme, or (iv) financed under another specified financial arrangement. *Subsection (5)* provides the Secretary of State with the power to amend the definition of "energy performance certificate" if this is thought desirable or becomes necessary as a result of the source of the definition in the Energy Performance Regulations being amended. *Subsection (6)* places a duty on the Secretary

¹ The schemes are currently the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target, provided for in the Electricity and Gas (Carbon Emissions Reduction) Order 2008 (SI 2008/188) and the Community Energy Saving Programme, provided for in the Electricity and Gas (Community Energy Saving Programme) Order 2009 (SI 2009/1905). This will include the Energy Company Obligation in the future.

of State to ensure that domestic energy efficiency regulations come into force no later than 1 April 2018.

Section 44: Further provision about domestic energy efficiency regulations

125. This section sets out further provisions that may be included in the domestic energy efficiency regulations. *Subsection (1)* describes how the regulations may make further provision: about the period within which the relevant energy efficiency improvements must be started or completed or may make provision granting exemptions from any requirements imposed by or under the regulations. Provision may also be made about how any requirement imposed by or under the regulations must be evidenced.
126. *Subsection (2)* provides further detail about the type of provision which may be made relating to exemptions. In this context, further provision may be made relating to the necessary permissions or consents which may be necessary before relevant energy efficiency improvements are permissible or about the likely negative impact on the value of a property of complying with the requirement to undertake relevant energy efficiency improvements. Under provision made under the power in this subsection, the Secretary of State could provide, for example, that a landlord is not required to make relevant energy efficiency improvements if he cannot obtain consent which is required to be given by his freeholder, or if the property is likely to be worth less as a result of the improvements being installed.
127. *Subsection (3)* sets out examples of the kind of further provision that may be made in regulations relating to the evidence required to demonstrate the application of an exemption or that a property falls outside the scope of any regulations made.

Section 45: Sanctions for the purposes of domestic energy efficiency regulations

128. This section enables the Secretary of State to make provision for the purpose of securing compliance by landlords with the requirements imposed on them. *Subsections (2) and (3)* provide that a local authority may enforce the requirements in the regulations and also that failure to comply with any requirements imposed by or under the regulations can lead to sanctions including the imposition of a civil penalty not exceeding £5,000.
129. *Subsection (4)* requires regulations to provide for a right of appeal to a court or tribunal against the imposition of a civil penalty and *subsections (5) to (8)* make further provision regarding appeals.

Tenants' energy efficiency improvements regulations

Section 46: Tenants' energy efficiency improvements regulations

130. This section gives the Secretary of State powers to make tenants' energy efficiency improvements regulations in respect of England and Wales. *Subsection (1)* requires the Secretary of State to make regulations for the purpose of ensuring that a landlord of a property caught by the regulations does not unreasonably refuse a tenant's request for the making of relevant energy efficiency improvements.
131. *Subsection (2)* describes the tenant's request which a landlord must not unreasonably refuse as a request for the consent to the making of such relevant energy efficiency improvements as are identified in the request.
132. *Subsection (4)* defines matters such as "landlord" and "tenant" and 'relevant energy efficiency improvements' in the same way as in subsection (4) of section 43. *Subsection (5)* requires the Secretary of State to ensure that the tenants' energy efficiency regulations come into force no later than 1 April 2016.

Section 47: Further provision about tenants' energy efficiency improvements regulations

133. *Subsection (1)* describes the further provision that may be included in the tenants' energy efficiency regulations. Regulations can deal with the form, content and service of the request by the tenant and the response from the landlord. They may also set out exemptions from any requirement imposed by or under the regulations. Provision may also be made about how any requirement imposed by or under the regulations must be evidenced.
134. *Subsection (2)* provides further detail about the type of provision which may be made relating to exemptions. In this context, further provision may be made relating to the necessary permissions or consents which may be necessary before relevant energy efficiency improvements are permissible or about the likely negative impact on the value of a property of complying with the requirement to undertake relevant energy efficiency improvements.
135. *Subsection (3)* sets out examples of the kind of further provision that may be made in regulations relating to the evidence required to demonstrate the application of an exemption or that a property falls outside the scope of any regulations made.

Section 48: Sanctions for the purposes of tenants' energy efficiency improvements regulations

136. *Subsection (1)* of this section enables the Secretary of State to make provision in the regulations for the purpose of securing that landlords comply with any requirements imposed by or under the tenants' energy efficiency improvements regulations.
137. *Subsection (2)* enables the Secretary of State to make provision for a tenant to make an application to a court or tribunal for a ruling that a landlord has not complied with a requirement imposed by the regulations.
138. *Subsections (3) to (8)* describe in greater detail the type of provision which the Secretary of State may make in relation to matters such as the tenant's application to a court or tribunal, the procedure for making such an application, the grounds upon which an application may be made, the powers of the court or tribunal and how a landlord or tenant may appeal against any decision of a court or tribunal.

Non-domestic energy efficiency improvements regulations

Section 49: Non-domestic energy efficiency regulations

139. This section is very similar to section 43 in that it requires the Secretary of State to make regulations for the purpose of ensuring that a landlord of a non domestic property of a type specified in the regulations does not let that property until the landlord has undertaken relevant energy efficiency improvements. It is a provision which applies to the non-domestic sector in a way which section 43 applies to the domestic sector. Accordingly, the discussion of the provisions of section 43 above apply to section 49.

Section 50: Further provision about non-domestic energy efficiency regulations

140. This section is materially identical to section 44 and therefore the discussion of the provisions of that section should be read here.

Section 51: Sanctions for the purposes of non-domestic energy efficiency regulations

141. This section enables the Secretary of State to make provision for the purpose of securing that landlords comply with the requirements imposed on them under non-domestic energy efficiency regulations. *Subsection (2)* provides that provision may be made enabling (i) a local weights and measures authority to enforce any requirement imposed

by or under the regulations applying to landlords of non domestic properties; (ii) sanctions to be imposed for non compliance with any requirements imposed by or under the regulations and also for sanctions to imposed for the provision of false information. The section also makes clear that non compliance may be enforced by the imposition of a civil penalty by a local weights and measures authority.

142. *Subsections (3) to (7)* provide more detailed provision about a right of appeal to a court or tribunal against the imposition of a civil penalty.

General

Section 52: Regulations and orders: Chapter 2

143. This section enables the Secretary of State, when making orders or regulations under Chapter 2, to make different provision for different cases or circumstances or for different purposes. It provides for orders under sections 43(5) or 49(5) to be made by statutory instrument subject to the negative procedure. Statutory instruments containing an order under section 42(1)(a)(iii) or regulations under this Chapter are subject to the affirmative procedure.
144. *Subsection (5)* requires the Secretary of State to obtain the consent of Welsh Ministers before making provision under this Chapter where such provision will amend or revoke provision contained in a Measure or Act of the National Assembly of Wales. The requirement for consent under subsection (5) does not apply where the Secretary of State is making incidental or consequential provision; see subsection (6). *Subsection (7)* requires the Secretary of State to consult Welsh Ministers before making any domestic energy efficiency regulations or tenants' energy efficiency improvement regulations which apply to properties situated in Wales.

Section 53: Crown application: Chapter 2

145. This section provides that Chapter 2 binds the Crown.

Chapter 3: Private Rented Sector: Scotland

146. *Sections 54 to 65* in this Chapter makes provision for Scotland which is equivalent to that made in Chapter 2 for England and Wales. Scottish Ministers can choose whether or not to make Scottish energy efficiency regulations or Scottish tenants' energy efficiency improvement regulations. Consequently, Scottish energy efficiency regulations and Scottish tenants' energy efficiency regulations may come into force no earlier than 1 April 2015. Save for these differences the provisions for Scotland are intended to operate in the same way as for England and Wales giving Scottish Ministers similar powers to that given to the Secretary of State and described above for Chapter 2.

Chapter 4: Reducing Carbon Emissions and Home-Heating Costs

Summary and Background

147. This Chapter contains new and amended powers to create a future Energy Company Obligation (ECO), which the Government intends will replace, in time, the existing energy company obligations – the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) (see the Electricity and Gas (Carbon Emissions Reduction) Order 2008 (S.I. 2008/188, as amended)) and the Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP) (see the Electricity and Gas (Community Energy Saving Programme Order) 2009 (S.I. 2009/1905)) – when they end in December 2012. Broadly, the policy intention is to create a new obligation which draws on the framework underpinning the existing energy company obligations but also reflects a number of new developments as described below.
148. By the time CERT and CESP end in December 2012, the Green Deal financing framework is expected to have been put in place. The availability of Green Deal financing will represent a significant change to the policy landscape and one of the key

objectives of the ECO will be to underpin the market-led Green Deal, helping to ensure that, as far as possible, all households can access energy efficiency measures.

149. By the time the new obligation is up and running, the energy efficiency needs of the housing stock in Great Britain will also have changed such that hard-to-treat properties will form a much larger proportion of the pool of homes remaining to be insulated. For example, there will be far fewer lofts and wall cavities remaining to be insulated, and of those remaining, a much larger proportion will be technically less straightforward to treat. This is in addition to the approximately 7 million homes in Great Britain that require some form of internal or external solid wall insulation. Green Deal finance alone is unlikely to meet the needs of installing more expensive improvements in hard to treat homes, and therefore part subsidising the installation costs through the ECO may serve to reduce the size and term of the repayments by the householder and so make these forms of energy efficiency improvements economically viable.
150. The ECO may also focus on support for low-income households and the most vulnerable in society. Some households in this category may require more support than just Green Deal finance if they are to improve their energy efficiency and reduce their fuel bills. Some of the types of measures which may help low-income households or those with individuals who are particularly vulnerable to the cold such as the elderly or disabled, such as boiler repairs or new heating systems, will help to reduce the cost of heating a home but will not necessarily lead to energy efficiency or carbon savings. As a result it is difficult to incentivise such measures through a carbon or energy efficiency-based target using the existing enabling powers. The proposed new ECO powers will allow for an obligation to be set in such a way as to drive delivery of these measures too.
151. Many of the powers needed to establish the new ECO are contained in section 33BC of the Gas Act 1986, section 41A of the Electricity Act 1989 and section 103 of the Utilities Act 2000. These existing powers enable the Secretary of State not only to set an overall carbon emissions reduction target, but also to require obligated energy companies to meet their individual targets by action taken in relation to specified types of people or specified geographical areas. However, these existing powers need to be amended to ensure that the new ECO will be effective in the evolving policy landscape described above.
152. In summary, Chapter 4 of Part 1 of the Act amends and adds to the existing enabling powers in section 33BC of the Gas Act 1986, section 41A of the Electricity Act 1989 and section 103 of the Utilities Act 2000 which underpin the existing CERT and CESP Orders, so as to enable the Secretary of State to:
 - impose a ‘home-heating cost reduction target’ alongside the carbon emissions reduction target (see sections 68 and 69);
 - require a carbon emissions reduction target or home-heating cost reduction target to be met (in whole or in part) by action taken in relation to specified types of individuals living in specified types of property or specified areas;
 - require specified information from energy companies for the purposes of assessing the effectiveness of a new obligation towards meeting its policy objectives (see section 71); and
 - provide that the administration and/or enforcement of the new obligation is to be carried out by either the Authority, a body other than the Authority or the Secretary of State (see for example the amendments made by section 66(3) and 67(3) to the Gas Act 1986 and Electricity Act 1989 respectively).

Section 66: Promotion of reductions in carbon emissions: gas transporters and suppliers

153. This section amends section 33BC of the Gas Act 1986 to include additional powers that will enable the Secretary of State to create a framework describing how the Energy Company Obligation must be achieved.
154. *Subsection (3)* enables the Secretary of State to provide that the administrative and enforcement functions of a new ECO are to be exercised by either GEMA, a body other than GEMA or the Secretary of State. Whilst the default position is for GEMA to be the Administrator for a new ECO, the Secretary of State is given a power by the provision inserted by section 66(3) to provide for another body or the Secretary of State himself to be the Administrator.
155. Subsection (6)(a) inserts new subsections (5)(bb) to (be) and (5)(c) into section 33BC. These new provisions have the effect of allowing a framework to be established within an Order that determines how an energy company may achieve its carbon saving obligation. Specifically, new subsections (5)(bb) and (bc) enable an order to require energy companies to deliver actions only to certain types of property or individual as directed by the Authority. New subsection (bd) allows the Secretary of State to make provision that requires energy companies to consult specified organisations – for example local authorities – as a condition of an action being eligible under the new obligation.
156. New subsection (5)(be) creates a provision designed to protect the integrity of the scheme. Energy companies may be required to meet two targets – a carbon emissions reduction target and a home-heating cost reduction target. The Secretary of State will have the power to prevent companies from counting a specific action against more than one of these two targets and therefore guards against the risk of double-counting.
157. The insertion of new subsection (5)(c) enables the Secretary of State to make provision determining how actions should be regarded as contributing towards the target which is set – for example, how the score for a measure or package of measures may be calculated.
158. *Subsection (6)(e)* inserts a new subsection (5)(g) which enables the Secretary of State to make provision requiring the Administrator or an alternative specified body to offer services to the obligated companies which, for example, may help them achieve the new obligation. The provision also enables the Administrator to charge a fee to those who take up the offer.
159. *Subsection (7)* makes further provision in respect of the situation envisaged in new subsection (5)(bc), see paragraph 158. The insertion of a new section (5A) will enable provision to be made authorising the Administrator to require specified persons to provide information to assist it to select individuals, to specify the criteria by which the Administrator should select individuals, to determine, or specify how the Administrator should determine which obligated companies should act in respect of a given individual. New subsection (5A) will also enable provision to be made which enables the Administrator to provide relevant information to an obligated company which will help the energy company to comply with a direction to assist a particular individual. Under new subsection (5A) it will also be able to make provision setting out the circumstances in which a direction may be given and the circumstances in which a direction need not be complied with.
160. Subsection (7) also inserts a new subsection (5B) into section 33BC that allows for the Secretary of State to provide that an action receives a greater score than it would otherwise do where it relates to individuals of a specified description, properties of a specified description, or a combination of those two criteria.
161. *Subsection (9)* inserts new subsections (7A) and (7B) into section 33BC both of which make provision about enforcement in circumstances where someone other than the

Authority is appointed to be the Administrator. Powers are provided to enable a person other than the Authority to effectively enforce the new Energy Company Obligation.

162. *Subsection (11)* inserts two new subsections into section 33BC: new subsection (9A) allows the Secretary of State to make provision requiring the Administrator to produce guidance material to obligated companies whilst new subsection (9B) provides that the Secretary of State may issue general or specific directions to the Administrator, and that the Administrator should carry out its functions in accordance with any direction.
163. *Subsection (12)* makes provision reflecting the Scottish devolution settlement in its application to the powers of the Secretary of State under section 33BC of the Gas Act 1986. New subsection (10A) requires the Secretary of State to obtain the consent of Scottish Ministers before making an order which contains provision under section 33BC(2)(b) which will extend to Scotland and which is within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament.
164. *Subsection (13)* inserts a new subsection (12A) which in turn makes provision enabling the negative resolution procedure to apply in respect of amendments of a particular type which are made to an earlier order. (Section 64(15) helps to define the operation of new subsection (12A)). Prior to these amendments all orders under section 33BC were subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.
165. *Subsection (14)* inserts a definition of the ‘home-heating cost reduction target’.

Section 67: Promotion of reductions in carbon emissions: electricity generators, distributors and suppliers

166. This section amends section 41A of the Electricity Act 1989 in materially identical terms to the way in which section 66 amends section 33BC of the Gas Act 1986.
167. However, section 67(16) qualifies the power in section 41A so that the Secretary of State cannot impose an obligation on electricity generators which will have effect after 31st December 2012.

Section 68: Promotion of reductions in home-heating costs: gas transporters and suppliers

168. This section inserts new powers into the Gas Act 1986 to allow the Secretary of State to make an order which imposes on gas transporters and gas suppliers an obligation to achieve a ‘home-heating cost reduction target’.
169. **Section 68** inserts a new section 33BD into the Gas Act 1986. Subsection (2)(b) of the new section defines the home-heating cost reduction target as a target for the promotion of measures for reducing the cost to individuals of heating their homes. Subsection (4) of the new section applies many of the provisions found in section 33BC of the Gas Act 1986 to orders made under the new section 33BD so as to create a similar framework for establishing a separate home-heating cost reduction target.

Section 69: Promotion of reductions in home-heating costs: electricity distributors and suppliers

170. This section inserts new powers into the Electricity Act 1989 to allow the Secretary of State to make an order which imposes on electricity distributors and electricity suppliers an obligation to achieve a ‘home-heating cost reduction target’.
171. **Section 69** inserts a new section 41B into the Electricity Act 1989. Subsection (2)(b) of the new section defines the home-heating cost reduction target as a target for the promotion of measures for reducing the cost to individuals of heating their homes. Subsection (4) of the new section applies many of the provisions found in section 41A of the Electricity Act 1989 to orders made under the new section 41B so as to create a similar framework for establishing a separate home-heating cost reduction target.

Section 70: Overall home-heating cost reduction targets

172. This section inserts a new section 103A into the Utilities Act 2000 to confer a new power enabling the Secretary of State to create by order an overall home-heating cost reduction target which must be achieved by obligated energy companies.
173. The new section 103A contains subsections which mirror those in section 103 of the Utilities Act 2000 which deal with the Secretary of State's power to set an overall carbon emissions reduction target. Subsection (2) of the new section allows the Secretary of State to set more than one overall target for a specified period. *Subsection (3)* allows the Secretary of State to make provision requiring the Administrator to apportion the overall target between gas transporters or suppliers and electricity distributors and suppliers according to criteria specified in an order. New subsection (4) requires the Administrator to exercise its functions in a manner which it considers is best calculated to result in the achievement of the overall target.
174. Subsection (5) of the new section 103A requires the Secretary of State to undertake a consultation with those listed along with such other persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate before making an order under this new section. *Subsection (6)* provides that an order made under this new section is subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

Section 71: Power of Secretary of State to require information: carbon emissions reduction targets and home-heating cost reduction targets

175. This section inserts a new section 103B into the Utilities Act 2000 to enable the Secretary of State, by notice, to require information from energy companies, the Authority and any body other than the Authority that is for the time being the Administrator. The information may be required for any of the purposes listed in subsection (1)(a), (b) and (c) of new section 103B.
176. In summary, the purposes listed in subsection (1) are to enable the Secretary of State to decide whether to make a carbon emissions reduction order or a home heating cost reduction order, to review the operation and effect of any such order made and also for the purpose of establishing or maintaining a record of the properties which have received measures under either type of order.
177. Subsection (2) of new section 103B allows the Secretary of State to, by notice, require gas transporters and gas suppliers, electricity distributors, electricity suppliers, and the Authority to provide specified information or information of a specified kind within specified periods or intervals to the person who establishes and maintains a measures record on behalf of the Secretary of State. Subsection (3) describes those who fall within the scope of the information gathering power in this new section whilst subsection (4) enables the Secretary of State to make provision dealing with the form in which information must be provided and the time in which it must be provided.
178. Subsection (5) provides that under new section 103B in the Utilities Act 2000 a notice under the section will not be able to require a person to provide information which the person could not be compelled to provide in evidence in civil proceedings.
179. Subsection (6) of new section 103B enables the Secretary of State to share any information obtained under the section with Scottish and Welsh Ministers for the purposes of enabling them to review the operation and effect in Scotland and Wales respectively of either the carbon emissions reduction order or the home-heating cost reduction order.
180. Subsections (7) and (8) make provision enabling the power to request information to be enforced as a relevant requirement. These provisions ensure that the definitions of a relevant requirement in the relevant parts of the Gas Act 1986 and the Electricity Act 1989 are construed so as to encompass any requirements imposed by or under section 103B. The effect of these two provisions is to ensure that the Authority,

if appointed as Administrator, has the necessary enforcement powers to ensure that requests for information under new section 103B are effectively enforced.

Section 72: Minor and consequential amendments

181. This section refers to Schedule 1, which contains minor and consequential amendments relating to this Chapter.

Chapter 5: Information about Energy Consumption, Efficiency and Tariffs

Section 73: Smart meters

182. This section amends the Secretary of State powers in section 88 of the Energy Act 2008, sections 41HA-HB of the Gas Act 1986, and sections 56FA-FB of the Electricity Act 1989.
183. *Subsections (2) and (6)* amend section 88 of the Energy Act 2008 to enable the Secretary of State to modify a condition of electricity transmission licences, or any agreements or documents made under such licences, for the purposes of rolling out smart meters.
184. *Subsection (3)* amends section 88(3) of the Energy Act 2008 to make clear that the Secretary of State can require the provision of information by licence-holders to GEMA or the Secretary of State, to enable them to assess any matter relating to the provision, installation, or operation of meters.
185. *Subsection (4)* amends section 88(4) of the Energy Act 2008 to make clear that the Secretary of State can make area-based licence or code modifications where these are necessary to roll-out smart meters.
186. *Subsections (5), (7) and (8)* amend section 88(5) of the Energy Act 2008, section 41HB(2) of the Gas Act 1986, and section 56FB(2) of the Electricity Act 1989 to extend the period within which the Secretary of State can exercise the powers until 1 November 2018.

Section 74: Access to register of energy performance certificates etc: England and Wales and Section 75: Access to register of energy performance certificates: Scotland

187. *Section 74* permits the Secretary of State to make regulations enabling changes to be made in respect of the disclosure of documents and information held on the Register of Certificates, Recommendation Reports and Advisory Reports by the Secretary of State. The section will enable the Secretary of State to make data relating to EPCs, DEC's and ACRs more publicly available than the current regulations allow.
188. *Subsection (2)* enables the Secretary of State, through regulations, to restrict access to documents and data, or specified parts of such documents or data, from disclosure to a specified description of persons and to exclude documents or data from disclosure where they relate to a specified description of buildings. This subsection also allows the Secretary of State to limit the number of disclosures to persons as specified in the regulations, to specify conditions to which persons to whom disclosure is to be given are to be subject, and to impose sanctions for non-compliance with such conditions.
189. *Subsection (5)* makes various supplementary provision and provides that regulations to be made under this section shall be made by statutory instrument subject to, under *subsection (6)*, the negative resolution procedure. *Subsection (7)* makes it clear for purposes of this section that the reference to disclosure of a document or data includes a reference to disclosure of information derived from a document or data.
190. *Section 75* makes similar provision in respect of Scotland but also enables Scottish Ministers to make provision requiring a person keeping a register to disclose specified information or data.

Section 76: Power to modify energy supply licences: information about tariffs

191. This section provides that the Secretary of State may modify the conditions of supply licences issued under the Gas Act 1986 or the Electricity Act 1989 (subsection (1)).
192. *Subsections (2) to (4)* give the Secretary of State power to modify particular or standard licence conditions in order to require electricity or gas suppliers to provide their domestic customers with information about their lowest tariffs. They also allow the Secretary of State to specify how these tariffs should be defined, which of its lowest tariffs a supplier must provide information about and how and when the information should be provided, for example, on all energy bills and statements.
193. *Subsection (5)* allows the Secretary of State to make different provision in different cases, for example, to exempt suppliers who offer only a few tariffs or smaller suppliers from these requirements, and to make any consequential modifications.
194. *Subsection (6)* allows the Secretary of State to make different provision for different cases within a licence, for example, to require different customers to be provided with different information depending on their circumstances.
195. *Subsection (7)* provides that the power under this section expires immediately after 1 November 2018.
196. *Subsection (8)* contains definitions for the purposes of this section.

Section 77: Power to modify energy supply licences: procedure and supplemental

197. This section contains additional provision about the modification of licences under section 76. *Subsection (1)* requires the Secretary of State to consult the holder of any licence being modified, GEMA and others as appropriate before making a licence modification. *Subsection (2)* states that the Secretary of State must publish the modifications as soon as reasonably practicable after they are made.
198. *Subsection (3)* provides that the modification of part of a standard licence condition does not prevent any other part of a condition being regarded as a standard condition for the purposes of Part 1 of the Gas Act 1986 or of the Electricity Act 1989. Where the Secretary of State modifies a standard licence condition, *subsection (4)* provides that GEMA must incorporate the same modification in the standard conditions of licences subsequently granted.
199. *Subsections (5) and (6)* amend sections 33(1) and 81(2) of the Utilities Act 2000 so that any modifications of standard conditions are treated as incorporated in the standard conditions.

Section 78: General duties of the Secretary of State

200. This section provides that in exercising functions conferred by or under sections 76 and 77 of the Act, the Secretary of State is bound by the principal objective and general duties set out in Part 1 of the Electricity Act 1989 or Part 1 of the Gas Act 1986.