

# ENERGY FOCUS



...the new working dress code

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The journal of



**PGES**  
All-Party Parliamentary Group  
for Energy Studies



## The All-Party Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies

Established in 1980, the Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies remains the only All-Party Parliamentary Group representing the entire energy industry. PGES aims to advise the Government of the day of the energy issues of the day. The Group's membership is comprised of over 100 parliamentarians, 100 associate bodies from the private, public and charity sectors and a range of individual members.

Published three times a year, Energy Focus records the Group's activities, tracks key energy and environmental developments through parliament, presents articles from leading industry contributors and provides insight into the views and interests of both parliamentarians and officials.

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## Energy Focus

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"Politics is the ability to foretell what is going to happen tomorrow, next week, next month and next year. And to have the ability afterwards to explain why it didn't happen."

Winston Spencer Churchill

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# CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD



I remember when we only lived in interesting times, now we are in historic times. This edition of *Energy Focus* comes to you from under lockdown. I suspect that our lives will never be quite the same again, as we will have adopted so many new ways of conducting ourselves at work, at home and at leisure.

Congratulations are due to Sir Kier Starmer for becoming the new leader of the Labour Party and leader of the Opposition. We also welcome the return of Ed Miliband as the Shadow Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy Secretary, with Matthew Pennycook taking on the role as Shadow Climate Change Minister and Alan Whitehead continuing as Shadow Green New Deal and Energy Minister. Congratulations must also go to Rachel Reeves MP for becoming the Shadow Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Shadow Minister for the Cabinet Office. This of course means that there will now be a selection process to establish who will chair the Select Committee for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, indeed, due to other Shadow appointments, some of the members of that committee will also now change.

Parliament will return after the Easter recess, but all business will be conducted at at least two metre separation. Most committees and business will be conducted remotely, we have already seen remote Cabinet meetings and COBRA briefings.

Further afield, China, where the virus was first detected had a dramatic, rigorously enforced lockdown, but is now starting to resume a more normal form of living. In the US, President Trump initially said that CoVid 19 was a fake, but has swung into action with many memorable statements. There are 185 countries currently with confirmed cases of the virus, the US having the greatest number. Closer to home Spain, Italy and France have the next highest numbers, but are now looking to relax some of their restrictions. In other countries, the impact of the virus is still increasing.

Another casualty of the pandemic is the CoP26, due to be in Glasgow in November, but now delayed until 2021. Although energy demand and emissions have fallen in the period of focus on the virus, PGES will continue to help promote the work towards Net Zero.

Just as a reminder, we did have a Budget on 11<sup>th</sup> March, but that has been superseded by events.

Rest assured, energy supply is secure. The work done over many years to ensure resilience during any national crisis have been in place and comprehensive and well-developed procedures are in place to manage the effects of a pandemic and should prevent any issues in continued reliable supplies of gas and electricity.

PGES is also adapting, we will be holding all of our Speaker Meetings remotely, with web access, but our Summer Reception has been set back to September 16<sup>th</sup> in the hope that face to face meetings will be possible by then.

I look forward to hearing from you during the remote period and to seeing you again once we are able to meet in one place together. Personally, I live in hope, as although we are going through some difficult times, *this too shall pass*.

**Ian Liddell-Grainger MP**

**Chairman**

**All-Party Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies**

# OBITUARY

## ROBERT LANE, CBE

**BORN DECEMBER 26 1933,  
DIED FEBRUARY 8 2020**

Robert Lane, long serving member of the PGES. He took his role as Membership Lead seriously and, over the years, brought the Group a good number of heavyweight new members at top level.

Robert was Head of the Regulated Industries team (power, water, gas, clean energy) for CMS Cameron McKenna, advising in the energy and infrastructure sector and a Partner of the firm for over 30 years.

He was also the Chairman of the Trustees of Orchid, the leading UK charity supporting anyone affected by or interested in male cancer – prostate, testicular and penile cancer.

Robert died suddenly of a heart attack whilst on holiday with his wife and family.

Robert was passionate about promoting the UK's expertise in power sector reform. Over the years he led and served on the UK government's power sector advisory group, the Parliamentary Group for Energy Studies, the British Electricity Association, the Energy Industries Club, the Energy Committee of the City of London Solicitors Company and the Nuclear Industry Association. He was a gentleman, cultured, professional, extraordinarily kind, of great integrity and held in the highest regard.

Robert advised a wide range of clients, utilities, infrastructure funds, governments, banks, regulators and large users of electricity on generation, using his immense technical knowledge of the nuts and bolts of all aspects of the power system, his attention to detail and his extraordinarily high standards of client care, for all of which he had a huge passion. He identified the difficult issues and potential answers almost instantly. He is well known as the author of the first ever Grid Code, and then of subsequent Grid and Market Codes which he wrote all around the globe.

He made a long and valuable contribution to PGES, sharing with others to improve knowledge and problemsolving skills as well as helping to collaborate and build strong lasting friendships. He was an inspiring member of the Executive Council.

We will always remember him with huge affection, he will be sorely missed by the Group.



Robert speaking at one of the many PGES functions he attended. Robert was an active member of PGES and served on Executive Council for many years.

# DIGITALISATION IS KEY TO UNLOCKING THE DOOR TO A MODERN DECARBONISED AND DECENTRALISED ENERGY SYSTEM

## JANUARY SPEAKER MEETING

### Laura Sandys CBE Chair Energy Data Taskforce



**Accessing and utilising data will be fundamental to the successful functioning of our future economy and is already ubiquitous across many business sectors. However the energy sector, which will be one of the most important drivers of decarbonisation, is lagging behind when it comes to digitalisation. The need to embrace the opportunities from data, analytics, data sharing, machine learning and AI as we build a resilient multi-actor, decentralised, and more complex energy system.**

Greater digitalisation will unlock a smart and flexible energy system that could deliver savings of up to £40bn by 2050 according to the Carbon Trust and Imperial College. The International Energy Agency have also concluded that just power generation costs could be reduced by 5% if digitally enabled measures were adopted between now and 2040.

In order to realise these benefits we need to move faster and drive efficiencies through innovative solutions. That's why the Government, in partnership with Ofgem and Innovate UK, commissioned the Energy Data Taskforce in October 2018. Led by the Energy Systems Catapult, we investigated how to release the power of data within our energy system.

Our report published last year identified a number of barriers preventing the effective use of data. A lack of common data standards, no openly shared data repository and a culture of data hoarding rather than sharing have all served to impede innovation and ultimately a flexible and optimised system. It also found that poor quality, inaccurate, or missing data is common, while valuable data is often restricted or hard to find.

The strategy we have developed, which has been endorsed by BEIS and Ofgem is world leading and

draws on experiences from other sectors, adopting best practice from the showcase energy digitalisation projects from around the world but harnessing them into one clear and deliverable strategy.

This strategy centres around two key principles; filling in the data gaps by requiring new and better-quality data; and maximising its value by embedding the presumption that data is open. Government and Ofgem have agreed to use existing legislation and regulation to drive the sector to adopt these principles.

In addition, the Government will develop a Data Catalogue that will provide visibility through standardised metadata of datasets across Government, the regulator and industry. An Asset Registration Strategy is being developed for the registration of energy assets which will simplify the experience for consumers through a user-friendly interface, rationalising the 41 current methods of registering data. A unified Digital System Map of the energy system is also being developed to drive visibility of energy system infrastructure and assets which will optimise investment.

Since the Taskforce reported, it's been great to see the sector embrace the ambition that we have set for a digitalised system. Businesses are moving fast to develop new open data platforms and are recognising the need to drive greater productivity across their operations, supply chains and partners.

It is clear that this will be no easy task. However, having built a strong commitment from Government, Ofgem and industry, we can and will capture the significant opportunities that digitalisation of the system can achieve. I am confident in the sectors ability to adapt in order to modernise, decarbonise and decentralise our energy system.

# LONG-TERM VIEW, SHORT-TERM URGENCY

## MEETING THE NET ZERO CHALLENGE DEMANDS PLANNING NEW INFRASTRUCTURE TODAY



### Sir John Armitt

The National Infrastructure Commission was established in 2015 with cross-party support for our mission to provide expert, independent advice to the government of the day with a firm eye on the long-term. While the scale of the climate challenge was dawning on many back then, the last five years has seen the topic rise to the top of the priority list for all of us involved in planning the future of infrastructure networks.

The Commission's landmark National Infrastructure Assessment, published in July 2018, set out our analysis of the readiness of the UK's economic infrastructure to handle the various challenges ahead, looking beyond the immediate political cycle to 2050 and beyond. Our task was to conduct such an assessment, and set out costed recommendations, within a fiscal remit of no more than 1.2% of annual GDP.

Government is committed to responding to the Assessment (as it is with all our studies), setting out which recommendations it will endorse and how it intends to take action. At the time of writing, we are awaiting the government's formal response, which it has confirmed will be in the form of a National Infrastructure Strategy to be published this Spring.

Our Assessment was completed under the previously legislated target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% from 1990 levels. Our recommendations were therefore consistent with a drive to significantly decarbonise the economy.

Since then we have assessed the impact of moving to a net zero emissions constraint on

the recommendations we made. Our proposals were prescient, in that they all hold good despite the ambitious new target – though the scale and pace of change required underlines the need for greater urgency in achieving them.

Our recommendations touch on all aspects of the energy sector – generation, distribution and demand, including how to decarbonise heating.

#### **A highly renewable, flexible power system**

It is relatively uncontroversial to suggest that the UK needs to develop a low carbon, flexible power system. The debates come around how the future energy mix is constituted, and in which baskets we should be placing our eggs. The Commission is unambiguous in calling for 50% of the UK's energy to come from renewable sources by 2030.

To achieve that, we need to be investing in onshore wind and solar in particular to ensure a viable route to market for both these technologies. Encouragingly, costs for offshore wind generation have continued to fall: the latest Contracts for Difference awarded in 2019 saw a 30% reduction in the committed price for electricity generated. This set a price per MWh at less than half the price consumers are committed to paying for electricity generated from the Hinkley Point C nuclear power plant.

Our latest analysis suggests that the capital cost of delivering a net zero compatible power system is no higher than under previous GHG emissions targets, mainly due to recent cost reductions in renewable technologies.

Clearly, establishing a more flexible, agile system will be key to delivering such a mix in an affordable way. Supporting flexibility, which includes technologies such as storage, interconnection and demand side response, is a low regrets investment. Our Smart Power report back in 2016 showed that getting this right could save consumers up to £8bn a year by 2030.

Naturally there is a degree of uncertainty in analysing the options out to 2050. By 2025 we'll know a lot more about running a highly renewable energy system. National Grid have committed to "transforming the operation of the electricity system" by 2025 to help meet this challenge.

### **Feet to the fire**

Around 22% of greenhouse gas emissions come from heating domestic. Significantly reducing emissions from heating in an affordable way is a significant challenge given the current uncertainty in cost, technology and consumer behaviour. But uncertainty is not an excuse for inaction.

There needs to be a coherent programme to ensure the evidence is available for government and consumers to make choices about the decarbonisation of heat in the 2020s, including the future of the gas grid. Specifically, we called for trials for heat pumps and hydrogen heating as soon as possible, including community-level trials of the latter by 2021.

### **Charging up Britain**

Government should facilitate the shift to electric cars and vans by ensuring delivery of the necessary charging infrastructure, including the electricity networks needed to support it.

Our recommendations include a new role for Ofgem in regulating the interaction between electric vehicle charge points and the electricity network, ensuring that electric vehicle charging and vehicle to grid services contribute to the optimisation of the energy system; and government subsidy for the provision of rapid charge points in rural and remote areas, where the market will not deliver in the short term.

### **Regulating for the future**

The UK's model for regulation of energy networks must be updated to meet the coming challenge of achieving net zero. The current system of regulation does not need

to be completely reconfigured. It has yielded unprecedented and much-needed investment, with improved outcomes for the public in recent years. But it was not designed to meet coming challenges – improving our resilience to the impacts of climate change and delivering the scale of investment needed.

Our recent study on regulation, *Strategic investment and public confidence*, makes recommendations to adapt the system so that individual regulators work more closely together within a strategic framework set by government, co-ordinated by a strengthened UK Regulators Network. Such a system could help encourage quicker steps towards a flexible generation mix and delivering the charging infrastructure for electric vehicles.

We also recommend that regulators should focus 'standard' periodic price controls on the maintenance of existing networks and marginal enhancements, and that major strategic investments should be removed from that process and opened to competition to support innovation.

### **Plan of action**

All of us will appreciate the importance of securing a diverse future energy mix, including a safe alternative to natural gas heating, if we are to stand any chance of reaching net zero by 2050 or sooner.

I hope that, by the time we reach this summer, we will see an ambitious response from government in its National Infrastructure Strategy and a commitment to near term decisions to facilitate a low carbon, low cost energy system.

A failure on this front would be particularly disappointing in the year the UK is to host the UN conference on climate change: but even more importantly, it would be letting down the generations to come who will judge us harshly for failing to plan adequately for what lies ahead.

*Sir John Armitt is Chair of the National Infrastructure Commission.*

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# HOUSE OF LORDS ANNUAL DINNER 2019

18<sup>th</sup> February 2020

Hosted by **The Lord Redesdale**

Sponsored by **WSP**



Guests of Honour,

**Lord Callanan**, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State  
Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

**Lord Deben**, Committee on Climate Change



**Laura Sandys CBE,**  
**Lord O'Neill of Clackmannan**



**Charlotte Penn, Cambridge HOK**  
**Daniel Zeichner MP**



**Dan Monzani, BEIS;**  
**Alice Barrs, RWE**



**Katherine Jackson, WSP;**  
**Ian Graves, PeakGen;**  
**Ian Liddell, WSP**



**Deidre Brock MP; Mark Hurley, WSP;**  
**Michael Conry, ESB; Lebona Vernon, ESB**



## The Speakers



**Lord Redesdale**



**Ian Liddell-Grainger MP**



**Paul Tremble, WSP**



**Lord Deben**



**Lord Callanan**



**Charles Malissard, WSP  
Nick King, ERA**



**David Duguid MP  
Dr John Bothwell, DEI**



**Andrew Flood, WSP  
Matt Western, MP**



**Duncan Baker MP;  
Johnathan Chapman,  
Burns McDonnell**



**Nadia Whittombe MP  
Patrick Harte, Cambridge HOK**



**Dr Joanne Berry, Durham Energy Institute;  
Louise Kingham OBE, Energy Institute;  
Mike Lockett, Uniper listen to Lord Deben**



**Nikita Harkin;  
Dr Lisa Cameron MP**

# THE BUDGET 2020

## THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER PRESENTED HIS BUDGET TO PARLIAMENT ON WEDNESDAY 11<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2020.

The Budget was dominated by the Government's response to the Coronavirus outbreak. Nevertheless, there were some statements relevant for the energy sector. Some extracts and notes are below.



### “Infrastructure

- Government research and development spending will rise to £22 billion by 2024/25, the largest and fastest increase in R&D investment on record.

### Green priorities and protecting the planet for the future

- £500 million to support the rollout of super-fast electric vehicle charging network
- £533 million to extend Plug-in Grant schemes for ultra-low emission vehicles to 2023.
- We will establish Carbon Capture and Storage in two sites to capture CO<sub>2</sub> emissions before they are released into the atmosphere.
- Launching a new £100m scheme to help households and small businesses invest in low carbon heating systems, and consulting on introducing a Green Gas Levy to increase biomethane production for the gas grid
- A Green Heat Networks scheme to encourage new and existing heat networks to adopt low carbon heat sources, backed by £270 million funding.

- Launching a new £100m scheme to help households and small businesses invest in low carbon heating systems, and consulting on introducing a Green Gas Levy to increase biomethane production for the gas grid
- A Green Heat Networks scheme to encourage new and existing heat networks to adopt low carbon heat sources, backed by £270 million funding.
- Ensuring the tax system incentivises users of polluting fuels like diesel to improve their energy efficiency by ensuring more businesses pay the standard rate of diesel, instead of the lower ‘red diesel’ rate.”

### Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)

The Chancellor emphasised Government support for CCS, announcing that funds would be spread around “two or more” CCS projects, with one developed by 2025 and the second by 2030.

The Treasury also confirmed its support for some form of Contract-for-Difference (CfD) for post-combustion CCS power projects. BEIS are currently consulting on how this might work.

## Carbon Price

The Government confirmed in the Budget that:

Carbon Price Support (CPS) – this will remain at £18/tonne in 2021-22.

Climate Change Levy (CCL) – an increase on the CCL paid by businesses on gas. The electricity rate will be frozen from 2022 but the rate payable on gas will increase. No indication of the level of future carbon pricing beyond these short-term measures was given. Much depends on the outcome of the Brexit negotiations.

## Heat

The Chancellor announced a new support scheme for biomethane deployment funded by a new “Green Gas Levy”. This levy will sit on energy bills and will start to close the price differential between electricity and gas.

He also included a new “Low Carbon Heat Support Scheme”, expected to be a grant scheme to support the deployment of heat pumps and biomass boilers, to sit alongside the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI), itself extended to 2022.

## Transport

The Chancellor emphasised the support being given to the deployment of electric vehicles, including:

Fast charging network: £500 million to establish a fast-charging network so that drivers will never be more than 30 miles from a rapid charging station;

Plug-in grant scheme: £129.5 million to extend this scheme to 2022-23;

Zero emissions vehicles – extending capital allowances and the exemption from vehicle excise duty (VED) from

1 April 2020. The government is also consulting on how VED can be used to support the take-up of zero and ultra-low emission vehicles and reduce overall emissions from road vehicles.

The Chancellor did not increase fuel duty, continuing the freeze since 2010. However, he did make plans to abolish the tax rebate for red diesel from 1 April 2022 for all but certain users. The measure not taking effect for two years and relief will remain in place for the agriculture, rail, domestic heating and fishing industries.

## Innovation

The Budget announced that the size of the Energy Innovation Programme will “double” over the next Spending Review period to £1 billion. Further details are expected in the Spending Review.

## Energy efficiency

There were no details on improvements in energy efficiency. These are due to be targeted on social housing and public buildings, like schools and hospitals.

Much now rests on what detail emerges in the National Infrastructure Strategy (NIS), the forthcoming Energy White Paper, Transport decarbonisation plan and Heat Roadmap, which are all planned by July.

# MEET THE SHADOW CABINET

Since being elected on 4th April 2020 as leader of the Labour Party, Sir Keir Starmer MP has chosen several MPs to serve in his shadow cabinet with a significant impact on or interest in energy .

All Labour members of the Select Committee on Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (Rachel Reeves, Anna McMorrin, Pat McFadden and Peter Kyle) have been promoted out of eligibility to sit and Rachel's promotion causes a reselection to sit in the Chair.

His appointments include:

**The Rt Hon Ed Miliband MP**, shadow business, energy and industrial secretary:  
a return for an environmentalist who served as energy (and climate change) secretary under Gordon Brown. First ex-Labour leader to serve under a successor in 98 years.

**Alan Whitehead**, shadow minister for green new deal and energy

**Matthew Pennycook**, shadow minister for climate change

**Lloyd Russell-Moyle**, shadow minister for natural environment & air quality

**Anneliese Dodds MP**, shadow chancellor

**Nick Thomas-Symonds MP**, shadow home secretary

**Lisa Nandy MP**, shadow foreign secretary

**Rachel Reeves MP**, shadow Cabinet Office minister.

Previously chair of the Select Committee on Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy since 2017.

**Jon Ashworth MP**, shadow health secretary

**Angela Rayner MP**, deputy leader and party chairwoman

**Nick Brown MP**, chief whip

**John Healey**, shadow defence secretary:

has served in both the Brown and Blair governments, as well as in the Miliband and Corbyn shadow Cabinets. Previously responsible for housing, regional development and local government.

**Rebecca Long-Bailey MP**, shadow education secretary:

previously the shadow secretary for business, energy & industrial strategy

**Jonathan Reynolds MP**, shadow work and pensions secretary:

previously served as shadow minister for energy and climate change.

**Thangam Debbonaire MP**, shadow housing secretary

**David Lammy MP**, shadow justice secretary

**Emily Thornberry MP**, shadow international trade secretary

**Jo Stevens MP**, shadow digital, culture, media and sport secretary

**Bridget Phillipson MP**, shadow chief secretary to the Treasury

**Luke Pollard MP**, shadow environment, food and rural affairs secretary

**Steve Reed MP**, communities and local government secretary

**Jim McMahon MP**, shadow transport secretary

**Preet Gill MP**, shadow international development secretary

**Andy McDonald MP**, shadow employment rights secretary

# PARLIAMENTARY RECORD

## SELECT COMMITTEE STATEMENTS, REPORTS AND INQUIRIES

12<sup>th</sup> December 2019 – 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2020

Due to the general election on 12 December 2019 Committees will have now closed many open inquiries. Following the dissolution of Parliament on 6 November, all Select Committees will cease to exist until after the general election. If an inquiry on these subjects is held in the future, the Committee may refer to the evidence already gathered as part of these inquiry.

### House of Commons

#### Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy Committee

As noted elsewhere, Rachel Reeves MP, who was in the Chair of this Committee has been promoted to the Shadow Cabinet and all other Labour members have also received ministerial appointments. Consequently, Mark Pawsey MP is the Interim Chair until there is an election and replacements for those MPs are awaited.

The appointment of a new Chair will be by a ballot of the whole House. Nominations must be made by 12 noon on 4<sup>th</sup> May and the election will be held on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2020.

### Science and Technology Committee

#### A new UK research funding agency inquiry

The December 2019 Queen's Speech set out the Government's intention for: *a new approach to funding emerging fields of research and technology. It will provide long term funding to support visionary high-risk, high-pay off scientific, engineering, and technology ideas.* A new inquiry was opened on 9<sup>th</sup> April.

The House of Commons Science and Technology Committee will inquire formally into the nature and purpose of this new UK research funding agency: Advanced Research Projects Agency.

The Committee is welcoming **written submissions by Tuesday 30 June** to inform the Government's thinking behind the nature and purpose of ARPA and how it fits into the existing research and innovation ecosystem. In light of the current circumstances, the evidence submission deadline for this inquiry is longer than usual and is subject to change.

## LEGISLATION 12<sup>th</sup> December 2019 – 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2020

#### Clean Air (Human Rights) Bill

A Bill to establish the right to breathe clean air; to require the Secretary of State to achieve and maintain clean air in England and Wales. A Private Members' Bill (Starting in the House of Lords) sponsored by Baroness Jones of Moulsecoomb. First reading was on 13 January 2020, second reading is yet to be scheduled.

#### Decarbonisation of Road Transport (Audit) Bill 2019-21

A Bill to make provision for independent audits of the costs and benefits of the decarbonisation of road transport, and of the regulation of the sale and production of petrol, diesel and hybrid cars. This is a Private Members' Bill and was presented to Parliament on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2020 by Sir Christopher Chope MP.

#### Domestic Energy (Value Added Tax) Bill

A Bill to reduce Value Added Tax on domestic energy bills; and for connected purposes. This is a Private Members' Bill and was presented to Parliament on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2020 by Sir Christopher Chope MP. The next stage for this Bill, Second reading, is scheduled to take place on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2020.

#### Domestic Premises

##### (Minimum Energy Performance) Bill (Nos. 1 & 2)

A Bill to require the Secretary of State to ensure that domestic properties have a minimum energy performance rating of C on an Energy Performance Certificate; and for connected purposes.

Originally presented by Sir David Amess in the previous Parliament, this was presented in the House of Lords by Lord Foster of Bath. 2<sup>nd</sup> reading took place on 7<sup>th</sup> February. Committee stage, line by line examination of the Bill is yet to be scheduled.

#### Environment Bill (2019-21)

A Bill to make provision about targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment; for statements and reports about environmental protection; for the Office for Environmental Protection; about waste and resource efficiency; about air quality; for the recall of products that fail to meet environmental standards; about water; about nature and biodiversity; for conservation covenants; about the regulation of chemicals; and for connected purposes.

This is a Government Bill, introduced by Sir George Eustace, Department for Environment and Rural Affairs. The Bill was being considered by a Public Bill Committee but due to current circumstances the sittings of the Committee have been suspended until further notice.

#### Net Zero Carbon Emissions (Audit) Bill 2019-21

A Bill to make provision for an independent audit of the costs and benefits of meeting the requirement under the Climate Change Act 2008 for net United Kingdom carbon emissions to be zero by 2050; and for connected purposes.

This is a Private Members' Bill and was presented to Parliament by Sir Christopher Chope on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2020. The Second reading is scheduled to take place on 10<sup>th</sup> July 2020.

# PARLIAMENTARY RECORD

## ORAL QUESTIONS 12<sup>th</sup> December 2019 – 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2020

### HOUSE OF COMMONS

#### Carbon Emissions

Dr Rupa Huq  
(Ealing Central and Acton) (Lab)  
Helen Hayes  
(Dulwich and West Norwood) (Lab)  
Mr Richard Bacon (South Norfolk) (Con)  
Stephen Crabb  
(Preseli Pembrokehire) (Con)  
Clive Lewis (Norwich South) (Lab)  
Andrew Bridgen  
(North West Leicestershire) (Con)  
Sir Edward Davey  
(Kingston and Surbiton) (LD)  
7<sup>th</sup> January Column 236 – 239

#### Net Zero Emissions

Nickie Aiken  
(Cities of London and Westminster) (Con)  
Alan Brown  
(Kilmarnock and Loudoun) (SNP)  
7<sup>th</sup> January Column 248 – 249

#### New homes

Wera Hobhouse (Bath) (LD)  
13<sup>th</sup> January Column 736

#### Energy Prices

Christina Rees (Neath) (Lab/Co-op)  
Gill Furniss (Sheffield, Brightside  
and Hillsborough) (Lab)  
15<sup>th</sup> January Column 1010 & 1011

#### Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy – 21<sup>st</sup> January

##### Climate Change

Jacob Young (Redcar) (Con)  
Harriett Baldwin  
(West Worcestershire) (Con)  
Chris Evans (Islwyn) (Lab/Co-op)  
Alex Chalk (Cheltenham) (Con)  
Barry Gardiner (Brent North) (Lab)  
Alexander Stafford (Rother Valley) (Con)  
Column 154 – 157

##### Small-scale Modular Nuclear Reactors

Bob Blackman (Harrow East) (Con)  
Martin Docherty-Hughes  
(West Dunbartonshire) (SNP)  
Column 159

#### Clean Growth: New Jobs

Mark Pawsey (Rugby) (Con)  
Jessica Morden (Newport East) (Lab)  
Sir David Evennett  
(Bexleyheath and Crayford) (Con)  
Dr Alan Whitehead  
(Southampton, Test) (Lab)  
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##### Topical Questions

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Jeff Smith (Manchester, Withington) (Lab)  
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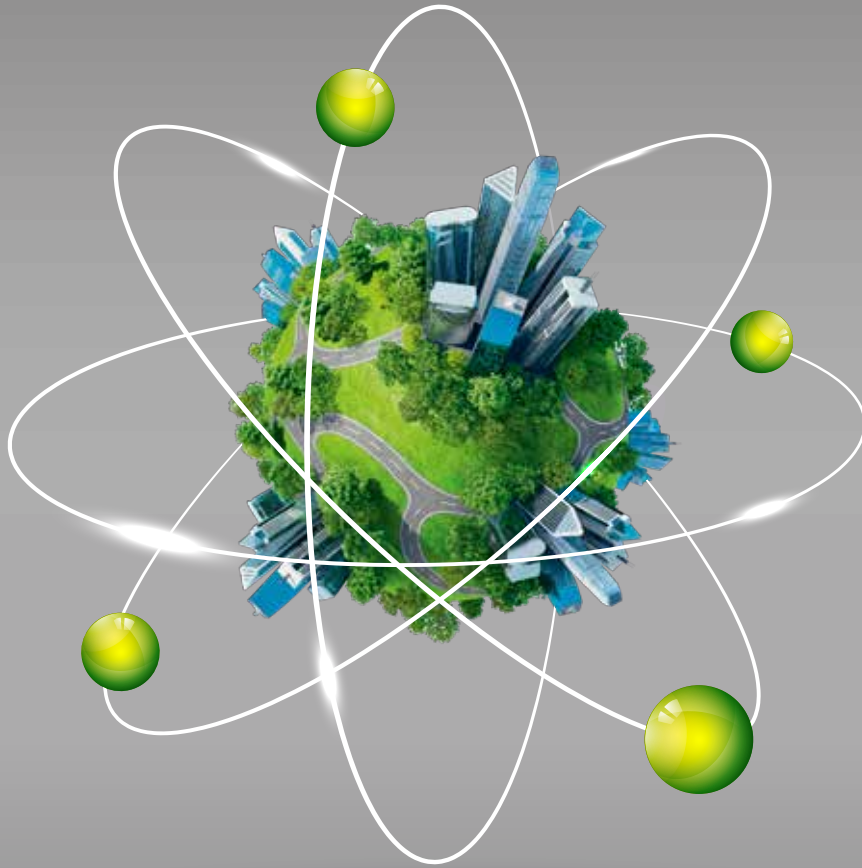
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