



Energy Act 2013

2013 CHAPTER 32

PART 1

DECARBONISATION

1 Decarbonisation target range

- (1) It is the duty of the Secretary of State to ensure, in respect of each year in relation to which a decarbonisation target range is set, that the carbon intensity of electricity generation in the United Kingdom is no greater than the maximum permitted level of the decarbonisation target range.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by order (“a decarbonisation order”) set or amend a decarbonisation target range in relation to a year.
- (3) A “decarbonisation target range”, in relation to any year, means a range for the carbon intensity of electricity generation in the United Kingdom.
- (4) Section 4 makes further provision in relation to subsection (3).
- (5) The earliest year in relation to which a decarbonisation target range may be set is 2030; and the first decarbonisation order may not be made before the date on which the carbon budget for the budgetary period which includes the year 2030 is set by virtue of the duty of the Secretary of State under section 4(2)(b) of the Climate Change Act 2008.
- (6) A decarbonisation order may amend a decarbonisation target range only if it appears to the Secretary of State that significant changes affecting the basis on which the decarbonisation target range was set (or previously amended) make it appropriate to do so.
- (7) The Secretary of State may not revoke a decarbonisation order unless, in respect of each year in relation to which the order sets a decarbonisation target range, a decarbonisation target range remains in effect.
- (8) A decarbonisation order may—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) amend section 23(4) of the Climate Change Act 2008 (alteration of budgetary periods) so that after “Act” there is inserted “or sections 1 to 4 of the Energy Act 2013”;
 - (b) repeal section 5 of the Energy Act 2010 (reports on decarbonisation and CCS progress).
- (9) Provision made by virtue of subsection (8) may also—
 - (a) include incidental, supplementary and consequential provision;
 - (b) make transitory or transitional provision or savings.
- (10) A decarbonisation order is to be made by statutory instrument and a statutory instrument containing a decarbonisation order may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.
- (11) Before laying before Parliament a draft of a statutory instrument containing a decarbonisation order the Secretary of State must consult the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, the Scottish Ministers and the Welsh Ministers.