



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change



Domestic Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation in Great Britain, Headline report

Statistical release: National Statistics

19 November 2015

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This document is also available from our website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-deal-and-energy-company-obligation-eco-statistics>

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National Statistics

This is a National Statistics publication.

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the UK Statistics Authority: Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The Statistics Authority published its report on 12 June 2014:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html>.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs
- are well explained and readily accessible
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Executive summary

Introduction

This release presents the latest statistics on the Green Deal (GD) up to the end of October 2015 and the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) up to the end of September 2015. For more details about the GD/ECO schemes, please see [Annex B](#). More detailed analysis of GD Assessments lodged, measures installed under Cashback and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund and provisional measures installed under ECO up to the end of June 2015 are also available in the [detailed \(quarterly\) statistical release](#).

DECC launched a [user consultation](#) on 20 August, for 6 weeks, to assess impacts on user needs of making changes to this, the headline (monthly), and the detailed (quarterly) National Statistic series on Green Deal, ECO and insulation statistics. This consultation closed on 30 September; the consultation response document has been published alongside this release at the following link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/decc-household-energy-efficiency-national-statistics-user-consultation>. As a result of this a number of changes will be implemented. These include moving to a spreadsheet based release, reducing the frequency for Green Deal related statistics and insulation levels (but not ECO statistics), re-designing the tables, including time series breakdowns, and improving the accessibility. The first release following this new format will be published on 17 December 2015.

Key points

- Around 1.66 million measures were installed in around 1.35 million properties through ECO, Cashback, GD Plans and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund to the end of September 2015 (the latest month that we have complete data for). The large majority of installed measures (96 per cent) were delivered through ECO.
- GD Assessments – 614,383 were lodged up to the end of October 2015 (Chart 1). The 7,248 GD Assessments in October was 15 per cent lower than the number in September 2015 (8,517) and the third lowest month since the scheme began.
- GD Plans – 15,138 households had GD Plans in progress at the end of October 2015, a one per cent decrease from the 15,231 Plans in progress at the end of September 2015. Of these, 948 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 935 were 'pending' (Plan signed) and 13,255 were 'live' (all measures installed), 88 per cent of all Plans (Chart 2).
- Green Deal Home Improvement Fund – by the end of October 2015, there were 37,910 active applications under releases 1, 2 and 3. Of these, 32,498 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 37,489 measures), with a value of £145.4m. This is around 90 per cent of the £162m total budget committed under releases 1, 2 and 3. Around £10.2m payments were made in October from 3,041 vouchers. Over three-quarters of the measures installed were solid wall insulation (76 per cent).
- ECO measures – provisional figures show there were 1,591,822 measures installed under ECO up to the end of September 2015, with 31,748 installed in September, 16 per cent higher than the 27,296 installed in August 2015.
- Of all notified ECO measures installed, 38 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 26 per cent were for loft insulation, and 21 per cent were for boiler upgrades. There were over 100,000 solid wall insulations which accounted for six per cent of all measures (Chart 6).
- Through ECO, the Affordable Warmth and the Carbon Savings Community obligations combined have delivered around 906,000 measures in 721,000 low income and vulnerable households, or households in specified areas of low income.

Detailed Results

This section of the report provides the latest available information on different elements of the Green Deal (GD) and ECO. This includes the number of Assessments and GD Plans, Cashback and GDHIF vouchers spent, measures installed through GDHIF, Green Deal Plans and ECO, a summary of ECO brokerage and an overview of the supply chain. Data on GD are presented to the end of October 2015 in this release, whilst ECO is presented to the end of September 2015. Aggregate data on all measures installed are also presented to the end of September 2015.

The GD and ECO [detailed \(quarterly\) statistical release](#) provides a range of analysis and further breakdowns on Assessments lodged, GDHIF measures installed and provisional ECO measures installed to the end of June 2015.

All measures installed up to end September 2015 (Table 1 and Table 1a)

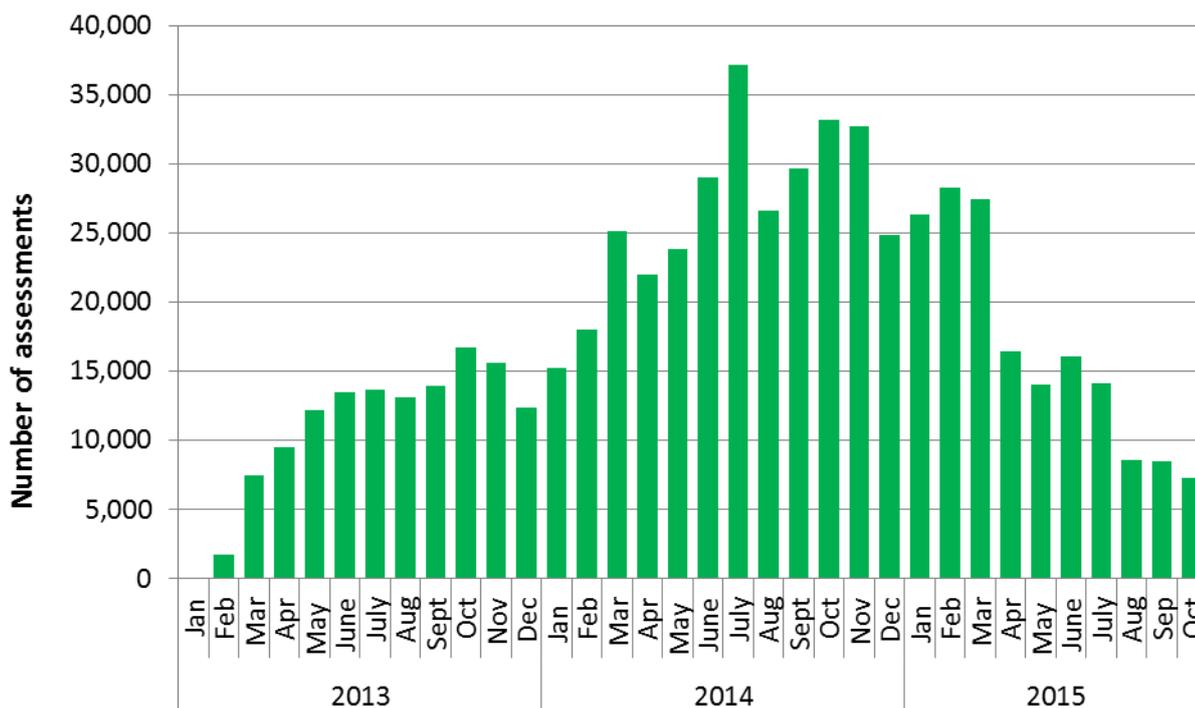
A provisional 1,664,000 measures were installed in around 1,349,000 properties through ECO, Cashback, GD Plans and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund to the end of September 2015 (the latest month that we have complete data for), with around 34,500 measures installed in around 27,000 properties in September 2015 (Table 1 and Table 1a). The large majority of installed measures (96 per cent) were delivered through the Energy Company Obligation. The most prevalent measures were cavity wall insulation, loft insulation and boilers. Further detailed results of each of these delivery mechanisms are within the main commentary. This excludes measures installed but not captured by administrative data sources, i.e. using alternative finance (see page 12), but includes installed ECO measures eligible under the revised ECO legislation. The household figure also excludes a small number of duplicates (i.e. households with measures installed through more than one delivery mechanism).

Green Deal Assessments, by month (Table 2, Chart 1)

The first step in the GD process involves a GD Assessor coming to the home, talking to the owner/occupier about their energy use and seeing if they can benefit from making energy efficiency improvements to their property. This leads to a Green Deal Advice Report (GDAR) being produced for the householder and lodged on a national register. The customer is then able to view the energy efficiency measures which have been recommended and understand the potential costs and savings. For more information on the [GD Assessment process see here](#).

At the end of October 2015 there were 614,383 GD Assessments lodged in total ([Chart 1](#)). The 7,248 GD Assessments in October was 15 per cent lower than the number in September 2015 (8,517) and 78 per cent lower than the number in October 2014, making this the third lowest month since the scheme began. The low levels of GD Assessments reported in the last few months are likely to be as a result of lower levels of ECO measures installed, and the further decrease from August onwards is likely to be due to the [announcement](#) on 23 July relating to public funding for the Green Deal Finance Company (for more details, see page 7). April 2015 was the start of ECO 2 period, and delivery at the start of the new reporting period has been relatively low compared to levels seen during ECO 1. This is likely to be due to obligated companies only being informed of their remaining ECO 2 targets in [Ofgem's ECO 1 final report](#) which was published on 30 September 2015. Carbon Saving Target (CERO) and Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO) ECO measures are often accompanied with a GD Assessment.

Chart 1 - Number of Green Deal Assessments lodged, by month



Green Deal Plans in unique properties, cumulative totals by month (Table 3, Table 3a, Table 3b, Chart 2)

Following an Assessment, for householders who chose to install any of the recommended measures, there are a number of routes to pay for the improvements. Some customers may have chosen GD finance to pay for part or all of their planned improvements, whilst others may have chosen to pay for measures out of savings or other sources of finance, and some may be part funded through ECO.

On 23 July 2015 DECC [announced](#) that there will be no further public funding to the Green Deal Finance Company (GDFC) and that there will be no future funding releases of the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund. This decision has no impact on existing Green Deal Finance Plans in the system or existing Green Deal Home Improvement Fund applications and vouchers. Therefore Plans currently in the system will continue to progress. The announcement was concerned with the financing of GDFC only – the wider market framework remains in place, and should a new finance provider come forward to enter the market, then consumers will be able to choose GD finance Plans as a route.

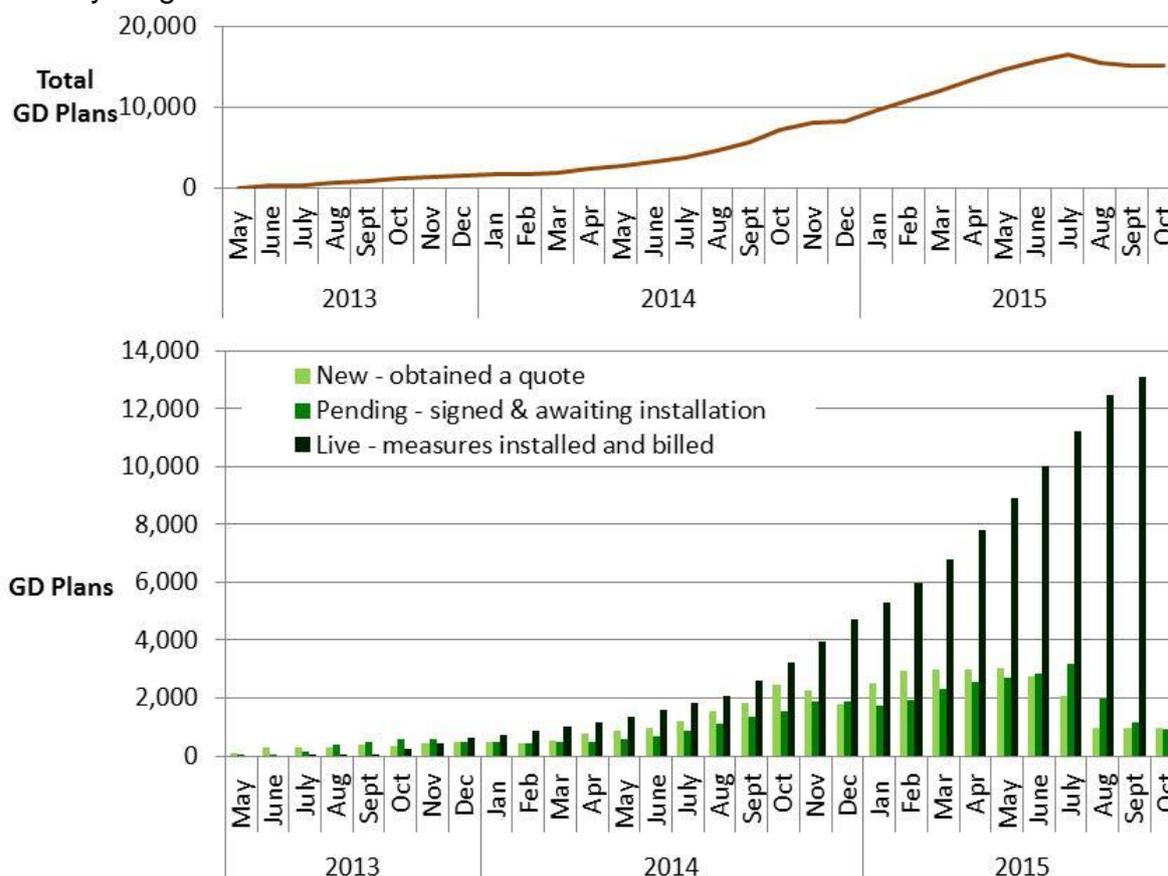
For those who chose GD finance as a route, there were three stages in the life cycle of a GD Plan. The **first stage** (a ‘new’ Plan) is after a customer obtained a quote and confirmed they wish to proceed, the **second stage** (a ‘pending’ Plan) is when a Plan had been signed by the customer and progress was being made to install measures, whilst the **final stage** (a ‘live’ Plan) is when measures have been installed and the energy supplier has all the information required to bill GD charges. For more detail on these stages, please see [Annex B](#).

In total, there were 15,138 GD Plans in the system in unique properties at the end of October 2015, down from 15,231 at the end of September 2015. The decrease is due to the announcement on the Green Deal Finance Company receiving no further public funding. Of these, 948 were ‘new’ (quote accepted), another 935 were ‘pending’ (Plan signed) and 13,255 were ‘live’ (all measures installed), 88 per cent of all Plans (Chart 2). As ‘new’ and ‘pending’ GD

Plans lead to installation of measures, they will be replaced as ‘live’ GD Plans in future headline releases. The three reporting stages are presented in Table 3 and Chart 2.

The total number of measures installed using GD finance was 20,347 up to the end of October 2015 (see Table 3a). Boilers accounted for 31 per cent of measures installed, followed by photovoltaics (29 per cent), and solid wall insulation (15 per cent) (see Table 3b).

Chart 2 - Number of Green Deal Plans in unique properties, cumulative totals at end of each month, and by stages



Green Deal Home Improvement Fund where payments have been made, by month of installation (Table 5, Table 5a, Chart 3, Chart 4)

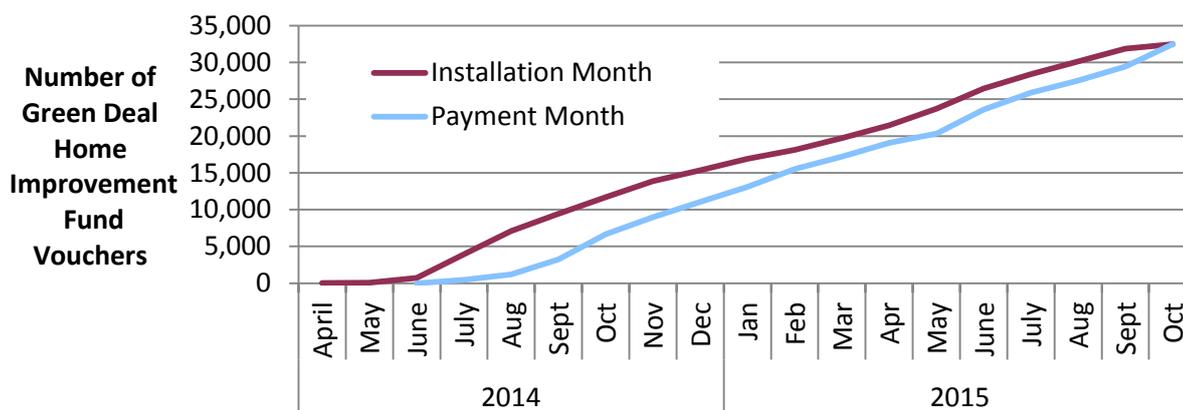
The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) was an incentive scheme open to all householders in England and Wales wanting to improve the energy efficiency of their homes. The scheme allowed householders to choose one or both of two offers available and they were eligible to claim money back. GDHIF release 1 opened in June 2014 and closed to new applicants on 24 July 2014¹. GDHIF release 2 commenced on 10 December 2014 (and closed to new Solid Wall Insulation applicants on 11 December 2014) with payments under GDHIF release 2 starting from January 2015. GDHIF release 3 commenced on 16 March 2015 (and closed to new Solid Wall Insulation applicants on 26 March 2015). The “two-measure” component of GDHIF release 3 closed on 30 September 2015 following the [announcement](#) on 23 July 2015.

¹ Information on the number of Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) release 1 applications, vouchers issued and maximum value of vouchers issued was published on a weekly basis from 17 June 2014 until the scheme closed on 24 July 2014. Also included on a weekly basis from 17 December 2014 until 7 January 2015 were GDHIF application statistics on GDHIF release 2 and from 24 March 2015 until 26 March 2015 on GDHIF release 3, available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-savings-advice-service-esas-calls-and-green-deal-webpage-views>

By the end of October 2015, there were 37,910 active applications (releases 1, 2 and 3), with a total budget committed of around £162m, of which around £16m were still active applications yet to be redeemed. Just over half of GDHIF applications were accompanied with a Green Deal Advice Report, with the remainder accompanied with just an Energy Performance Certificate.

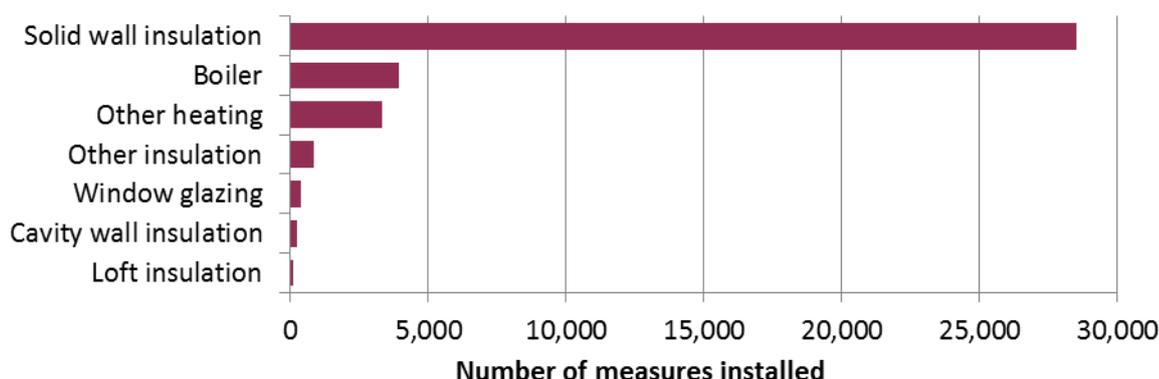
By the end of October 2015, 37,901 vouchers had been issued and had not expired (releases 1, 2 and 3) from the active applications. Of these, 32,498 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 37,489 measures), with a value of £145.4 million. This is around 90 per cent of the £162 million total budget committed under releases 1, 2 and 3 at the end of October 2015. Around £10.2 million payments were made in October from 3,041 vouchers.

Chart 3 – Cumulative number of Green Deal Home Improvement Fund vouchers where payments were made, by month of installation and by month of payment, at end of each month



Solid wall insulation was the main measure where GDHIF payments have been made (76 per cent of measures installed) followed by 'Boiler' of which all were gas boiler installations (11 per cent) and 'Other heating' of which the vast majority were flue gas heat recovery device installations (seven per cent). Of the 32,498 payments made, 15,896 included the Green Deal Advice Report (GDAR) refund (of up to £100 each), and 2,063 included the Home Buyer Bonus (of up to £500 each) (see [Table 5a](#)).

Chart 4 – Number of measures installed where GDHIF payments have been made, by the end of October 2015



ECO measures installed by obligation, up to the end of September 2015 (Table 6, Table 6a, Chart 5, Chart 6)

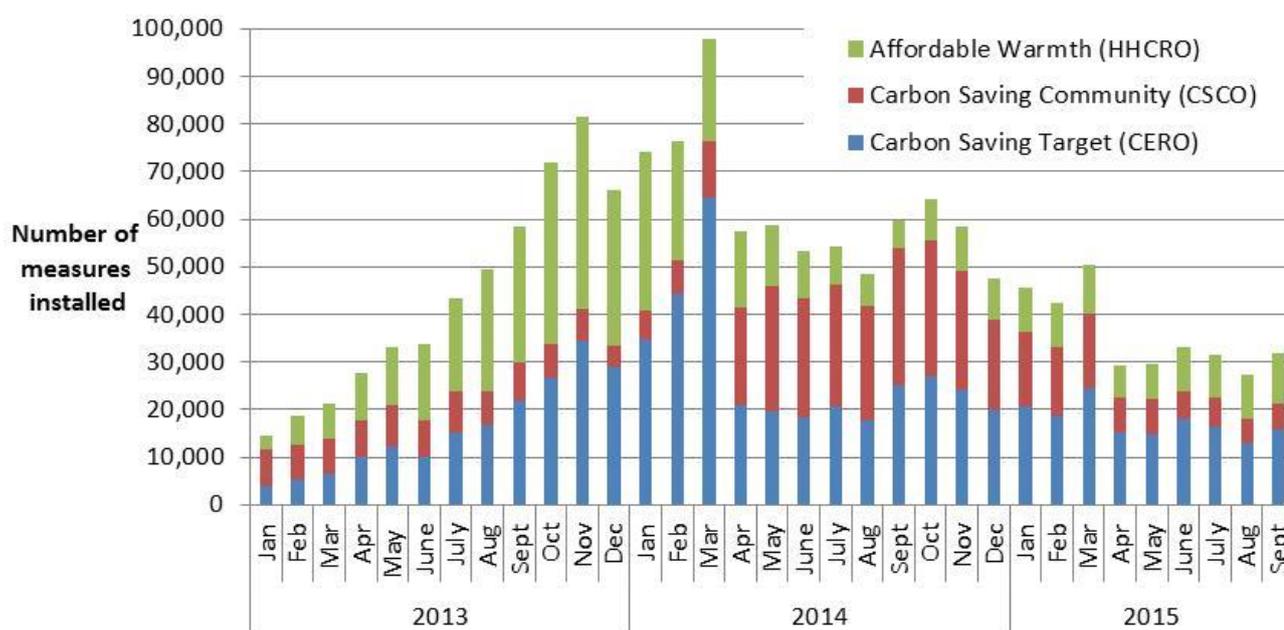
The [Energy Company Obligation](#) (ECO) was introduced in January 2013 to reduce energy consumption and support people at greater risk of living in fuel poverty. Information on measures installed under ECO is at a lag of a month compared to other figures presented in this release due to the time taken for information to be reported and verified. Hence, data on measures installed under ECO is presented until the end of September 2015.

All measures installed under ECO are provisional until the end of the obligation period as checks are undertaken. Checks have been completed by Ofgem for ECO 1 measures and the [ECO 1 final report](#) was published on 30 September 2015; this is the first release to include the ECO 1 final dataset and as such there are some revisions this month which reflect the final checks carried out by Ofgem. Users should note that, in order to produce the timeliest data possible, estimates in this report include a month of data that has yet to go through initial Ofgem validation checks (i.e. they are as reported by energy suppliers to Ofgem). Revisions to data are routinely included in releases and will be explained if they are large. This release uses revised data (for measures since the start of ECO) which have been through further Ofgem processing as well as reflecting any changes (such as switching of obligation) that Energy Companies have notified Ofgem of.

Measures eligible under the revised ECO regulations (passed by Parliament on 5 December 2014) have been captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process. These have been included in the headline statistics, tables, and in the breakdowns below, if they were formally notified as ECO measures, in the month in which the measures were installed. This release includes all measures installed under the ECO 1 period (January 2013 to March 2015) as well as the first six months of measures installed under ECO 2 period (April 2015 to March 2017).

Table 6 shows the provisional number of measures installed under ECO and Chart 5 shows the number of measures installed by [ECO obligation](#) and by installation month².

Chart 5 - Provisional number of ECO measures installed, by obligation, in each month



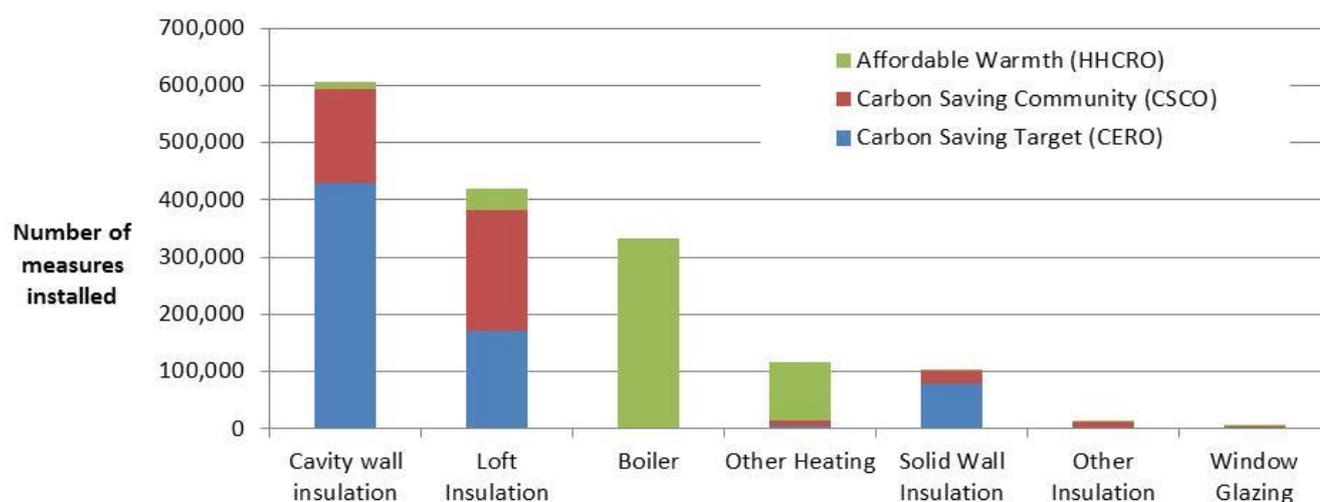
² ECO measures installed in earlier months can be notified at a later date under some circumstances. Some notified measures can be reallocated to different ECO obligations and so are subject to change.

Overall, 1,591,822 measures installed under ECO up to the end of September 2015, with 31,748 installed in September, 16 per cent higher than the 27,296 installed in August 2015. The number of measures installed peaked to date in March 2014 (97,946), in part, due to the incentive for energy companies to deliver Carbon Saving Target (CERO) measures by the end of March 2014 in order to benefit from the proposed levelisation which would provide uplift to CERO carbon scoring. Consequently the number of measures installed since March 2014 were lower, particularly now as ECO 1 period has ended, and confirmation of their remaining ECO 2 targets were only published on 30 September 2015 by Ofgem following their final compliance checks of ECO 1 measures.

The split by obligation shows 43 per cent of measures installed under ECO were delivered through the Carbon Saving Target (CERO), 26 per cent were through Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO) and 30 per cent were through Affordable Warmth (HHCRO). Of all measures, four per cent were CSCO 'Rural' sub-obligation measures.

Table 6a and Chart 6 show the provisional number of measures installed under ECO, by measure type and [ECO obligation](#). This shows that the majority of the 1,591,822 measures installed under ECO were for cavity wall insulation (38 per cent), loft insulation (26 per cent) and boiler upgrades (21 per cent). Overall, 1,300,232 properties benefitted from one or more ECO measures being installed up to the end of September 2015 (Table 6a).

Chart 6 - Provisional number of measures installed under ECO, by measure type³, by obligation, up to end September 2015



Under half (42 per cent) of the 605,685 cavity wall insulation measures installed were delivered to Hard to Treat cavity wall properties⁴.

Over half (56 per cent) of the 419,696 loft insulation measures installed under ECO up to the end of September 2015 were top ups⁵.

Of the 100,591 solid wall insulation measures installed, the large majority (94 per cent) were External Wall Insulation.

³ Boilers are only eligible under HHCRO. A full list of measure type eligibility by obligation is published here: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/ofgem-publications/83100/copyofecomeasurestable-mar2014url.pdf>

⁴ Hard to Treat cavity wall properties are also sometimes known as 'hard-to-fill'. This means that they cannot be insulated using the same methods and/or products as a standard cavity wall.

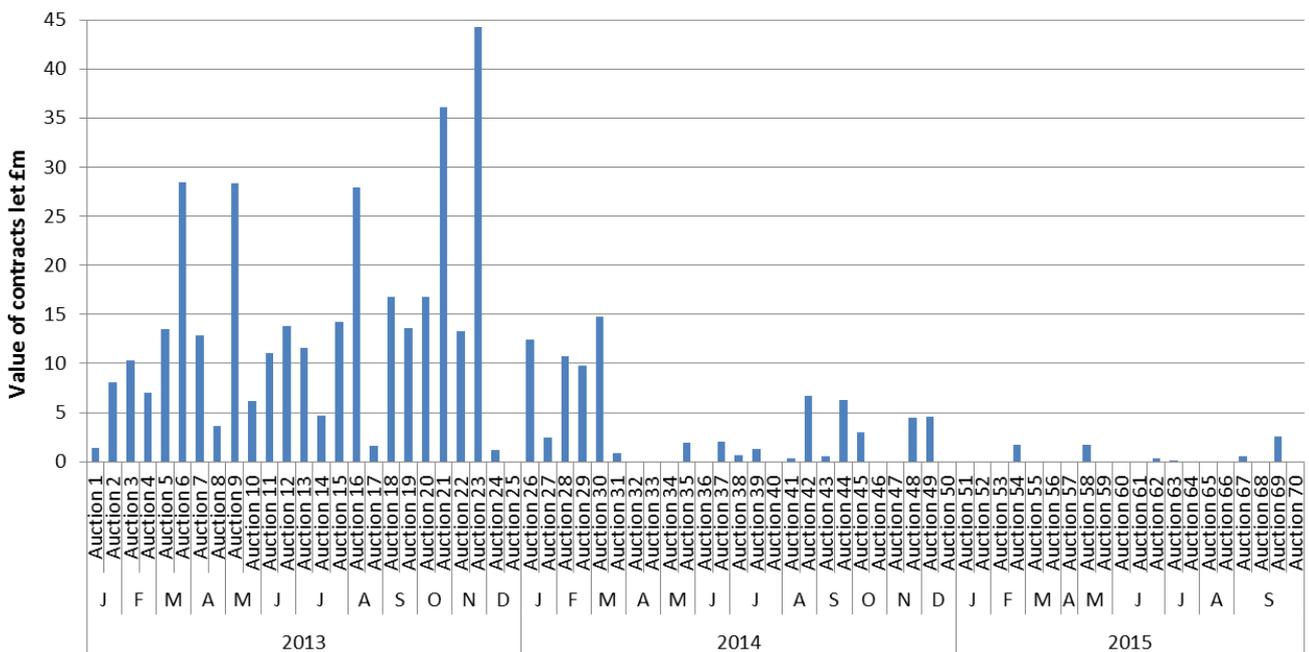
⁵ Where there was at least 60mm of existing loft insulation.

ECO brokerage, as at the end of October 2015 (Table 7, Chart 7)

The [ECO Brokerage](#) system operates as a fortnightly anonymous auction where providers can sell 'lots' of future measures of ECO Carbon Saving Target, ECO Carbon Saving Communities and ECO Affordable Warmth, to energy companies in return for ECO subsidy. Chart 7 shows that up to the end of October 2015 there have been 70 auctions, with a total value of contracts let worth £437 million. To date, over a quarter of auctions saw no contracts let.

The low levels of brokerage activity since March 2014 are likely to have been affected by a number of factors, including uncertainty around the period following the announced reduction in the obligation before new legislation came into force in December. Trading may have also been affected as a result of reaching the end to the first ECO obligation period, because contracts under brokerage are for future delivery (and there has not been certainty of ECO 2 targets until Ofgem published the final report of ECO 1 measures at the end of September 2015).

Chart 7 – Value of ECO brokerage contracts let, by auction



For more detail on the results of each auction, please see [ECO Brokerage](#).

Measures not captured by administrative data sources

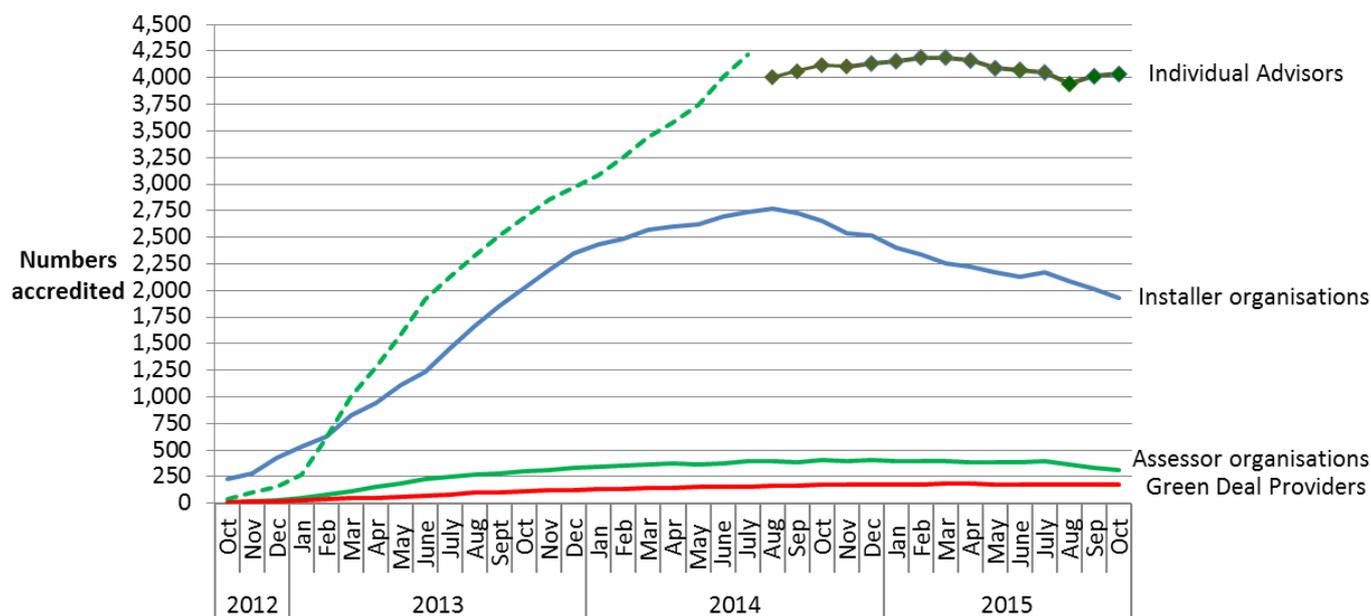
The figures in these tables do not include estimates of measures installed following a GD Assessment where the measure was not captured by administrative data sources (i.e. measures installed using alternative finance). Alternative sources of finance may include savings, payment from a landlord, housing association or Local Authority or other type of loan or credit, but would not have received funding from any of our reported routes. Additional work has been undertaken on this which is reported in the [detailed \(quarterly\) statistical release](#).

Supply chain, as at the end of October 2015 (Table 8, Chart 8)

The supply chain to support the GD has been developing since October 2012. This includes individual Advisors (who carry out and produce Green Deal Advice Reports) and Assessor organisations (who employ authorised GD Advisors), GD Providers (who quote for and arrange GD Plans with householders and arrange for the measures to be installed), and Installer

organisations⁶ (who install energy efficiency improvements under the GD finance mechanism). Chart 8 shows the number of organisations and individuals who have been accredited as of the end of each month.

Chart 8 – Development of supply chain (cumulative numbers) at end of each month



The numbers of accredited GD Assessor organisations decreased from 337 at the end of September 2015 to 308 at the end of October 2015. The main reasons cited were non-renewal of membership, non-compliance and voluntary withdrawal. The number of individual Advisors completing their training and becoming accredited increased from 4,014 to 4,035. The measurement of the number of individual Advisors⁷ changed in August 2014 following improved data quality checks by the GD ORB⁸. The number of GD Providers fell from 180 at the end of September to 176 at the end of October.

There were 1,926 Green Deal accredited installer organisations at the end of October 2015; this was a four per cent decrease since September 2015, and a 31 per cent decrease since the peak of 2,774 accredited installers reported at the end of August 2014. This decrease was due to the decision by some installer organisations to not renew their membership which was due for annual renewal, or due to installer organisations choosing to voluntarily exit, or withdrawal by certification body for non-compliance, or due to suspension/ceasing to trade. These organisations will provide a wide range of different measures and in different geographical locations (see [detailed \(quarterly\) statistical release](#) for more details).

The Green Deal Oversight and Regulation Body (ORB) produces publically available information on the supply chain, and the latest figures are available by using the search tool on the [ORB website](#). There is also information available on [contacts in local areas](#).

⁶ Unlike Advisors in Assessor organisations, individual Installers within an installer organisation do not need to register.

⁷ The number of Advisors is an approximation as there is no single point of entry to the Market for Assessors, Installers or Advisors to provide a unique participant ID.

⁸ An improved automated deduplication process, implemented in July 2014, is more effective at identifying potential duplicate Advisor entries and has therefore reduced the total number of unique individual Advisors. The new series of individual Advisors is illustrated in Chart 8 by the dark green line with “♦” markers and is not directly comparable with the original series (dashed line). This may still include some double-counts where an individual advisor has registered with more than one certification body under a slightly different name that may not be picked up by the de-duplication process.

Annex A – Tables

Please note, percentages may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Table 1: Provisional number of measures installed through ECO, Cashback, using Green Deal finance or Green Deal Home Improvement Fund, by month of installation

Installation Month ¹	Delivery mechanism				Total number of measures installed ⁵
	ECO ²	Cashback ³	Green Deal Finance Plans	Green Deal Home Improvement Fund ⁴	
January 2013 ⁶	14,430	0	0	0	14,430
February 2013	18,595	96	0	0	18,691
March 2013	21,244	136	0	0	21,380
April 2013	27,812	110	0	0	27,922
May 2013	33,047	145	0	0	33,192
June 2013	33,770	3,337	5	0	37,112
July 2013	43,446	1,266	7	0	44,719
August 2013	49,576	1,158	133	0	50,867
September 2013	58,514	1,012	170	0	59,696
October 2013	71,777	844	526	0	73,147
November 2013	81,449	787	471	0	82,707
December 2013	66,134	472	433	0	67,039
January 2014	74,066	498	277	0	74,841
February 2014	76,463	677	311	0	77,451
March 2014	97,946	1,069	265	0	99,280
April 2014	57,371	945	385	22	58,723
May 2014	58,834	973	482	74	60,363
June 2014	53,394	1,934	391	674	56,393
July 2014	54,304	157	562	4,431	59,454
August 2014	48,550	60	625	4,140	53,375
September 2014	59,758	20	1,053	2,667	63,498
October 2014	64,232	0	1,158	2,451	67,841
November 2014	58,456	0	1,125	2,291	61,872
December 2014	47,664	0	908	1,578	50,150
January 2015	45,528	0	889	1,771	48,188
February 2015	42,510	0	930	1,303	44,743
March 2015	50,554	0	1,181	1,728	53,463
April 2015	29,265	0	1,201	1,773	32,239
May 2015	29,609	0	1,342	2,409	33,360
June 2015	33,092	0	1,684	2,948	37,724
July 2015	31,388	0	1,763	2,256	35,407
August 2015	27,296	0	1,193	2,092	30,581
September 2015	31,748	0	700	2,041	34,489
Total to date	1,591,822	15,696	20,170	36,649	1,664,337

¹ Measures installed in earlier installation months can be notified at a later date under some circumstances.

² Revised ECO regulations were passed by Parliament on 5 December 2014. Measures eligible under the revised regulations have been included in the table.

³ Cashback figures do not include any measures from the Cashback Exception process.

⁴ The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund was only available from June 2014.

⁵ Some measures may have been installed through more than one delivery mechanism and there is therefore a small level of double counting. This has not been estimated in the table.

⁶ Includes some measures installed between October and December 2012.

Table 1a: Provisional number of individual households that have had measures installed through ECO, Cashback, using Green Deal finance or Green Deal Home Improvement Fund, by month of installation

Installation Month ¹	Delivery mechanism				Total number of individual households
	ECO ²	Cashback ³	Green Deal Finance Plans	Green Deal Home Improvement Fund ⁴	
January 2013 ⁵	12,834	0	0	0	12,834
February 2013	16,572	95	0	0	16,667
March 2013	18,830	133	0	0	18,963
April 2013	24,602	109	0	0	24,711
May 2013	29,497	143	0	0	29,640
June 2013	30,184	3,302	0	0	33,486
July 2013	37,873	1,172	1	0	39,046
August 2013	40,930	1,099	11	0	42,040
September 2013	48,134	954	45	0	49,133
October 2013	57,737	789	162	0	58,688
November 2013	65,316	725	239	0	66,280
December 2013	52,653	444	168	0	53,265
January 2014	59,232	465	120	0	59,817
February 2014	61,026	604	137	0	61,767
March 2014	79,699	973	112	0	80,784
April 2014	45,400	826	183	20	46,429
May 2014	47,149	894	194	73	48,310
June 2014	42,711	1,800	215	642	45,368
July 2014	44,758	150	228	3,205	48,341
August 2014	40,101	51	277	3,133	43,562
September 2014	49,772	15	489	2,365	52,641
October 2014	52,588	0	658	2,255	55,501
November 2014	47,939	0	722	2,154	50,815
December 2014	38,503	0	760	1,458	40,721
January 2015	36,500	0	585	1,591	38,676
February 2015	34,073	0	658	1,205	35,936
March 2015	41,325	0	845	1,610	43,780
April 2015	23,701	0	1,008	1,686	26,395
May 2015	23,824	0	1,070	2,279	27,173
June 2015	26,194	0	1,112	2,683	29,989
July 2015	24,522	0	1,216	1,970	27,708
August 2015	21,341	0	1,264	1,731	24,336
September 2015	24,712	0	616	1,707	27,035
Households with measures installed through more than one delivery mechanism ⁶					-11,100
Total to date	1,300,232	14,743	13,095	31,767	1,348,737

¹ Measures installed in earlier installation months can be notified at a later date under some circumstances.

² Where a household has measures installed in two or more months, the earliest installation month is recorded. Revised ECO regulations were passed by Parliament on 5 December 2014. Measures eligible under the revised regulations are included in the table.

³ Excludes any households that have had measures installed solely through the Cashback Exception process.

⁴ Where a household has measures installed in two or more months, the earliest installation month is recorded. This is lower than the number of vouchers issued as it is possible for there to be more than one GDHIF voucher paid per household.

⁵ Includes some measures installed between October and December 2012.

⁶ The rounded estimate of households with measures installed through more than one delivery mechanism is based on matched records for 97% of cases.

Table 2: Number of Green Deal Assessments¹ and cumulative total, by month

Month	Total in Month	Cumulative Total
	Green Deal Assessments	Green Deal Assessments
January 2013	74	74
February 2013	1,729	1,803
March 2013	7,491	9,294
April 2013	9,522	18,816
May 2013	12,146	30,962
June 2013	13,517	44,479
July 2013	13,645	58,124
August 2013	13,087	71,211
September 2013	13,965	85,176
October 2013	16,672	101,848
November 2013	15,595	117,443
December 2013	12,385	129,828
January 2014	15,267	145,095
February 2014	17,998	163,093
March 2014	25,138	188,231
April 2014	22,012	210,243
May 2014	23,811	234,054
June 2014	29,018	263,072
July 2014	37,192	300,264
August 2014	26,625	326,889
September 2014	29,629	356,518
October 2014	33,191	389,709
November 2014	32,734	422,443
December 2014	24,874	447,317
January 2015	26,357	473,674
February 2015	28,238	501,912
March 2015	27,460	529,372
April 2015	16,438	545,810
May 2015	14,061	559,871
June 2015	16,071	575,942
July 2015	14,097	590,039
August 2015	8,579	598,618
September 2015	8,517	607,135
October 2015	7,248	614,383

¹ As measured by the number of Green Deal Advice Reports lodged on the central register against unique property.

Table 3: Number of Green Deal Plans^{1,2,3,4} in unique properties, cumulative total by month

Month	'New' ¹ Green Deal Plans	'Pending' ² Green Deal Plans	'Live' ³ Green Deal Plans	'Total' ⁵ Green Deal Plans
May 2013	98	2	0	100
June 2013	270	36	0	306
July 2013	286	132	1	419
August 2013	293	372	12	677
September 2013	392	505	57	954
October 2013	360	594	219	1,173
November 2013	448	572	458	1,478
December 2013	493	493	626	1,612
January 2014	494	481	746	1,721
February 2014	445	426	883	1,754
March 2014	532	473	995	2,000
April 2014	756	505	1,178	2,439
May 2014	863	593	1,372	2,828
June 2014	986	661	1,587	3,234
July 2014	1,192	891	1,815	3,898
August 2014	1,547	1,098	2,092	4,737
September 2014	1,808	1,347	2,581	5,736
October 2014	2,434	1,534	3,239	7,207
November 2014	2,285	1,887	3,961	8,133
December 2014	1,763	1,864	4,721	8,348
January 2015	2,525	1,752	5,306	9,583
February 2015	2,943	1,939	5,964	10,846
March 2015	2,970	2,297	6,809	12,076
April 2015	3,001	2,537	7,817	13,355
May 2015	3,045	2,683	8,887	14,615
June 2015	2,759	2,838	9,999	15,596
July 2015	2,049	3,192	11,215	16,456
August 2015	975	1,954	12,479	15,408
September 2015	969	1,167	13,095	15,231
October 2015	948	935	13,255	15,138

¹ A 'new' Green Deal Plan is after a customer has obtained a quote from a Green Deal Provider and confirmed they wish to proceed. The Green Deal Provider has then successfully requested a Green Deal Plan record prior to signature by the customer.

² A 'pending' Green Deal is when a Green Deal Plan has been signed by the customer, progress is being made to install Green Deal Plan measures (measures are installed during the 'pending' stage) and the Plan is being finalised so that charging can start.

³ A 'live' Green Deal Plan is after all the measures have been installed in the property, the information required to disclose the plan to future bill payers has been attached to the Plan and the energy supplier has all the information required to bill Green Deal charges. 42 properties have two 'live' Green Deal Plans, so there are 13,297 'live' Green Deal Plans at the end of October 2015.

⁴ There are an additional 321 'completed' Green Deal Plans at the end of October 2015. These are when Plans have been paid off in full after all the measures have been installed in the property, and therefore the Plan is no longer active on the system.

⁵ Total Green Deal Plans are the total number of Plan identifiers for unique properties on the Central Charge Database at the end of reporting month.

Table 3a: Number of measures installed using Green Deal finance^{1,2}, and cumulative total³, by installation month⁴

Installation Month	Total in Month	Cumulative Total
	Green Deal Measures	Green Deal Measures
June 2013	5	5
July 2013	7	12
August 2013	133	145
September 2013	170	315
October 2013	526	841
November 2013	471	1,312
December 2013	433	1,745
January 2014	277	2,022
February 2014	311	2,333
March 2014	265	2,598
April 2014	385	2,983
May 2014	482	3,465
June 2014	391	3,856
July 2014	562	4,418
August 2014	625	5,043
September 2014	1,053	6,096
October 2014	1,158	7,254
November 2014	1,125	8,379
December 2014	908	9,287
January 2015	889	10,176
February 2015	930	11,106
March 2015	1,181	12,287
April 2015	1,201	13,488
May 2015	1,342	14,830
June 2015	1,684	16,514
July 2015	1,763	18,277
August 2015	1,193	19,470
September 2015	700	20,170
October 2015	177	20,347

¹ As measured by the number of measures installed using Green Deal finance where a Green Deal Plan has gone 'live' or 'completed' following being 'live'.

² There may be a small number of measures which have also been reported under ECO, Cashback or GDHIF.

³ The number of measures installed using Green Deal finance in earlier installation months are subject to revision as Green Deal Plans may become 'live' after the month of installation.

⁴ The number of measures installed using Green Deal finance in any month other than the latest month are not directly comparable with the number of 'live' Green Deal Plans for each of those respective months. This is because some measures may have been installed in a month previous to when the corresponding Green Deal Plan went 'live'.

Table 3b: Number of measures by measure type* installed using Green Deal finance^{1,2}, up to end of October 2015

Measure Types	Total number of Measures installed using Green Deal finance ³	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	6,393	31
Cavity Wall Insulation	389	2
Lighting	383	2
Loft Insulation	1,143	6
Micro-generation	6,024	30
Other Heating	1,799	9
Other Insulation	1,135	6
Solid Wall Insulation	3,026	15
Window Glazing	55	0
Total	20,347	100

¹ As measured by the number of measures installed using Green Deal finance where a Green Deal Plan has gone 'live', or 'completed' following being 'live'.

² There may be a small number of measures which have also been reported under ECO, Cashback or GDHIF.

³ The number of measures installed using Green Deal finance are subject to revision as Green Deal Plans may become 'live' after the month of installation.

*For the full list of measure types, please see Table 3b in Excel [here](#).

Table 4: Number and value of Cashback vouchers paid, and cumulative total, by installation month, England and Wales only

Installation Month	Payments made ¹	
	Number	Value (£)
February 2013	95	25,750
March 2013	133	35,990
April 2013	109	29,510
May 2013	143	40,192
June 2013	3,302	896,305
July 2013	1,172	330,430
August 2013	1,099	309,646
September 2013	954	265,769
October 2013	789	228,878
November 2013	725	233,746
December 2013	444	141,696
January 2014	465	150,763
February 2014	604	255,133
March 2014	973	477,332
April 2014	826	503,921
May 2014	894	920,321
June 2014	1,800	2,810,844
July 2014	150	65,370
August 2014	51	61,700
September 2014	15	15,100
Sub-total	14,743	7,798,394
Cashback Exception process ²	2,686	6,793,361
Cashback uplift payments ³		1,716,639
Total to date	17,429	16,308,393

¹ The Cashback scheme closed for applications at the end of June 2014 and all redemptions required measures to be installed before the end of September 2014. The standard payment system stopped making payments at the end of October 2014. Therefore the breakdown of payments made by month is the final summary.

² The Cashback Exception process has additionally paid 2,686 vouchers (following 2,686 exception applications), totalling £6.8m for solid wall insulation and warm air heating measures where those recommended measures are not displayed on the EPC. Of the total number of 2,686 exceptions, two were additional vouchers issued that were paid in December 2014 with a total value of £4,350.

³ Vouchers redeemed on or after 13 December 2013 are eligible for higher rates for Cashback. The values reported in the table for Cashback vouchers paid between 13 December 2013 and 25 March 2014 are for the original Cashback amount.

Table 4a: Number of measures installed with Cashback^{1,2}, at the end of the Cashback Scheme³, England and Wales only

Measure Types	Total number of Cashback measures delivered	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	12,379	79
Gas Boiler	12,308	78
Oil Boiler	71	0
Cavity wall insulation	300	2
Loft Insulation	773	5
Loft Insulation	762	5
Room in Roof Insulation	11	0
Other Heating	12	0
Electric Storage Heaters	1	0
Flue Gas Heat Recovery Devices	0	0
Heating Controls	11	0
Warm Air Units	0	0
Waste Water Heat Recovery Systems	0	0
Other Insulation	60	0
Draught Proofing	12	0
Flat Roof Insulation	23	0
Hot Water Cylinder Insulation	6	0
Passageway Walk-through Doors	9	0
Under Floor Insulation	10	0
Solid Wall Insulation	2,108	13
Window Glazing	64	0
Double Glazing	62	0
Secondary Glazing	2	0
Total number of measures	15,696	100

¹ More than one measure can be installed with Cashback per unique property.

² This table does not include any measures from the Cashback Exception process.

³ The standard payment system stopped making payments at the end of October 2014 and all measures were installed before the end of September 2014. Therefore the number of Cashback measures delivered is the final summary as at the end of October 2014.

Table 5: Number and value of Green Deal Home Improvement Fund vouchers paid, and cumulative total, by installation month, and by payment month, England and Wales only

Month ⁶	Active applications ¹	Vouchers issued ²	Payments made ^{3,4} by installation month ⁶		Payments made ^{3,4} by payment month	
	Number ⁵		Number	Value (£)	Number	Value (£)
April 2014 ⁷			20	52,808	0	0
May 2014			73	210,373	0	0
June 2014			642	3,450,974	0	0
July 2014			3,209	13,425,838	448	2,269,282
August 2014			3,141	14,334,848	756	3,172,666
September 2014			2,366	13,021,412	2,030	8,113,913
October 2014			2,258	12,911,656	3,451	16,379,612
November 2014			2,157	12,615,271	2,270	12,505,424
December 2014			1,458	8,529,296	2,104	11,860,439
January 2015			1,596	8,408,047	2,045	11,631,739
February 2015			1,214	5,472,579	2,395	13,166,934
March 2015			1,614	7,370,145	1,719	8,726,462
April 2015			1,696	6,476,607	1,839	8,714,302
May 2015			2,289	8,589,642	1,298	5,362,849
June 2015			2,699	9,827,832	3,235	12,322,143
July 2015			1,984	7,007,970	2,317	8,537,182
August 2015			1,743	5,951,525	1,628	5,801,710
September 2015			1,718	5,880,952	1,922	6,653,125
October 2015			621	1,872,834	3,041	10,192,825
Total to date	37,910	37,901	32,498	145,410,609	32,498	145,410,609

¹ GDHIF active applications include any vouchers issued, pending, or vouchers which have been paid, under GDHIF release 1, release 2 and release 3 funding. It excludes any vouchers which have been cancelled, rejected, superseded, expired or claim failed. The 37,910 active applications up to the end of October 2015 equates to a total budget committed of around £162m, meaning there are still applications to the value of £16m which are still active and have not been redeemed by the end of October. GDHIF release 1 commenced on 17th June 2014 and the 17,448 active applications under release 1 at the end of October 2015 had a fund allocation of around £91m. GDHIF release 2 commenced on 10th December 2014 and the 3,784 active applications under release 2 have a fund allocation of around £15m. GDHIF release 3 commenced on 16th March 2015 and 16,678 active applications under release 3 have been included with fund allocation of around £56m.

² There may have been several vouchers issued for a single application where a customer has modified key elements of their application, but not all active applications have had a voucher issued. It is also possible to have more than one voucher issued and payment made per household. 37,901 vouchers have been issued and had not expired by end of October 2015, of which 17,448 were GDHIF release 1, 3,784 were release 2 and 16,669 GDHIF release 3 vouchers.

³ Of the 32,498 payments made, 2,063 of these received the Home Buyer Bonus (of up to £500 each).

⁴ Of the 32,498 payments made, 15,896 of these received the Green Deal Advice Report refund (of up to £100 each).

⁵ Comparable applications and vouchers data are not available by month.

⁶ The numbers of GDHIF payments made in early months have been revised. This is due to GDHIF redemptions being paid in later months. Where a household has measures installed in two or more months, the earliest installation month is recorded. This includes 17,443 payments under GDHIF release 1 to the value of £91.1m, 3,769 payments under GDHIF release 2 to the value of £14.5m and 11,286 payments under GDHIF release 3 to the value of £39.8m.

⁷ The April 2014 figure includes a small number of payments where measures were installed that 'transferred' from the Cashback scheme.

Table 5a: Number of measures installed through Green Deal Home Improvement Fund¹ up to end of October 2015, England and Wales only

Measure Types	Total number of GDHIF measures delivered	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	3,962	11
Gas Boiler	3,962	11
Cavity wall insulation	263	1
Loft Insulation	149	0
Room in Roof Insulation	149	0
Other Heating	3,343	9
Electric Storage Heaters	5	0
Flue Gas Heat Recovery Devices	2,555	7
Warm Air Units	0	0
Waste Water Heat Recovery Systems	783	2
Other Insulation	862	2
Flat Roof Insulation	96	0
Passageway Walk-through Doors	482	1
Under Floor Insulation	284	1
Solid Wall Insulation	28,505	76
Window Glazing	405	1
Double/Triple Glazing	393	1
Secondary Glazing	12	0
Total number of measures	37,489	100

¹ More than one measure can be installed with Green Deal Home Improvement Fund per unique property.

Table 6: Provisional number of ECO measures installed¹, by obligation, by installation month

Installation Month ²	Obligation			Affordable Warmth (HHCRO)	Total number of ECO measures installed
	Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	Carbon Savings Community (CSCO)	of which 'Rural' sub-obligation		
January 2013 ¹	3,861	7,885	0	2,684	14,430
February 2013	5,169	7,340	0	6,086	18,595
March 2013	6,406	7,353	1	7,485	21,244
April 2013	9,978	7,866	2	9,968	27,812
May 2013	12,213	8,777	5	12,057	33,047
June 2013	10,181	7,639	2	15,950	33,770
July 2013	15,303	8,605	2	19,538	43,446
August 2013	16,799	6,883	12	25,894	49,576
September 2013	21,956	7,961	26	28,597	58,514
October 2013	26,667	7,184	25	37,926	71,777
November 2013	34,505	6,585	43	40,359	81,449
December 2013	28,928	4,673	72	32,533	66,134
January 2014	34,818	6,097	129	33,151	74,066
February 2014	44,320	7,130	387	25,013	76,463
March 2014	64,380	11,845	211	21,721	97,946
April 2014	20,816	20,795	1,687	15,760	57,371
May 2014	19,603	26,215	3,222	13,016	58,834
June 2014	18,438	24,812	4,495	10,144	53,394
July 2014	20,760	25,549	5,634	7,995	54,304
August 2014	17,833	23,857	5,106	6,860	48,550
September 2014	24,963	29,029	5,939	5,766	59,758
October 2014	26,913	28,744	6,983	8,575	64,232
November 2014	24,106	25,107	6,681	9,243	58,456
December 2014	20,141	18,816	4,394	8,707	47,664
January 2015	20,602	15,823	3,985	9,103	45,528
February 2015	18,731	14,484	3,544	9,295	42,510
March 2015	24,479	15,844	4,003	10,231	50,554
April 2015	15,323	7,356	1,602	6,586	29,265
May 2015	14,727	7,431	1,592	7,451	29,609
June 2015	17,902	6,087	902	9,103	33,092
July 2015	16,432	6,267	835	8,689	31,388
August 2015	13,058	4,938	785	9,300	27,296
September 2015	15,840	5,448	876	10,460	31,748
Total to date³	686,151	420,425	63,182	485,246	1,591,822

¹ Includes some measures installed between October and December 2012.

² ECO measures installed in earlier installation months can be notified at a later date under some circumstances. Some notified measures can be reallocated to different ECO obligations and so are subject to change. Measures from earlier installation months can be rejected by Ofgem.

³ Revised ECO regulations were passed by Parliament on 5 December 2014. Measures eligible under the revised regulations have been captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process, and have been included in the table in the month in which the measures were installed. This release uses the ECO 1 final dataset (January 2013 - March 2015) and ECO 2 revised dataset (April 2015 – Sept 2015) which have been through Ofgem processing, reflecting any changes (such as switching of obligation) that Energy Companies have notified Ofgem of. Therefore data have been revised in most months.

Table 6a: Provisional number of ECO measures installed¹, by measure type*, by obligation, up to end September 2015

Measure Types ²	Obligation			Affordable Warmth (HHCRO)	Total number of ECO measures delivered	Percentage of ECO Measures
	Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	Carbon Savings Community (CSCO)	of which 'Rural' sub-obligation			
Boiler	N/A	N/A	N/A	333,456	333,456	20.9
Cavity wall insulation	428,844	165,790	26,850	11,051	605,685	38.0
Loft Insulation	171,467	210,382	32,538	37,847	419,696	26.4
Micro-generation	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Other Heating	3,765	10,245	176	102,790	116,800	7.3
Other Insulation	2,694	9,141	1,463	92	11,927	0.7
Solid Wall Insulation	78,431	22,151	2,155	9	100,591	6.3
Window Glazing	950	2,716	0	1	3,667	0.2
Total number of measures³	686,151	420,425	63,182	485,246	1,591,822	100
Total number of unique properties^{4,5,6}	598,674	370,272	55,341	367,859	1,300,232	

¹ As reported by energy suppliers to Ofgem in their monthly returns. Excludes any measures which have been rejected by Ofgem or withdrawn by obligated energy suppliers. Please see the accompanying [Methodology Note](#) for more details.

² Please see Ofgem's guidance for suppliers for more details on eligible measures.

³ Revised ECO regulations were passed by Parliament on 5 December 2014. Measures eligible under the revised regulations have been captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process, and have been included in the table.

⁴ Some ECO measures were installed in properties without recording the full address (e.g. blocks of flats), so there may be slightly more unique properties than recorded here.

⁵ The total number of unique properties by obligation does not equal the total number of unique properties overall, as some properties have measures installed under more than one obligation.

⁶ The total number of unique properties with ECO measures installed under CSCO and/or HHCRO is 721,087.

*For the full list of measure types, please see Table 6a in Excel [here](#).

Table 7: Number of ECO brokerage auctions¹ and total amount traded, by month

Month	Number of auctions	Total amount traded
January 2013	2	£9.53m
February 2013	2	£17.39m
March 2013	2	£42.05m
April 2013	2	£16.56m
May 2013	2	£34.60m
June 2013	2	£24.98m
July 2013	3	£30.47m
August 2013	2	£29.55m
September 2013	2	£30.38m
October 2013	2	£52.87m
November 2013	2	£57.66m
December 2013	2	£1.20m
January 2014	2	£14.94m
February 2014	2	£20.49m
March 2014	2	£15.61m
April 2014	2	£0.00m
May 2014	2	£1.88m
June 2014	2	£2.03m
July 2014	3	£1.93m
August 2014	2	£7.04m
September 2014	2	£6.76m
October 2014	2	£3.05m
November 2014	2	£4.46m
December 2014	2	£4.60m
January 2015	2	£0.00m
February 2015	2	£1.68m
March 2015	2	£0.00m
April 2015 ²	1	£0.00m
May 2015	2	£1.70m
June 2015	3	£0.38m
July 2015	2	£0.02m
August 2015	2	£0.00m
September 2015	2	£0.59m
October 2015	2	£2.54m
Total to date	70	£436.91m

¹ ECO brokerage auctions are scheduled to take place on a fortnightly basis.

² The platform provider, Crown Commercial Service experienced technical issues that affected the functionality of the ECO Brokerage trading platform. As a result auction 58 that was due to take place on Tuesday 21st April 2015 was postponed.

Table 8: Number¹ of accredited Assessor organisations, individual Advisors, Green Deal Providers, and Installer organisations, cumulative totals by month

Month ²	Assessor organisations	Individual Advisors ⁴	Green Deal Providers	Installer organisations
October 2012	13	40	8	231
November 2012	18	100	15	285
December 2012	29	159	20	429
January 2013	48	270	25	531
February 2013	77	618	40	629
March 2013	108	1,003	48	831
April 2013	152	1,274	55	942
May 2013	182	1,582	60	1,108
June 2013	226	1,919	66	1,234
July 2013	248	2,129	79	1,457
August 2013	269	2,332	101	1,662
September 2013	286	2,517	107	1,853
October 2013	302	2,687	112	2,020
November 2013	314	2,855	123	2,190
December 2013 ³	331	2,972	125	2,353
January 2014	344	3,087	130	2,432
February 2014	352	3,254	133	2,483
March 2014	364	3,445	143	2,575
April 2014	373	3,580	143	2,601
May 2014	369	3,747	151	2,619
June 2014	375	4,006	151	2,697
July 2014	392	4,219	156	2,735
August 2014 ⁴	393	4,006	161	2,774
September 2014	391	4,061	162	2,729
October 2014	404	4,119	174	2,649
November 2014	398	4,107	176	2,539
December 2014	403	4,135	176	2,514
January 2015	400	4,156	177	2,397
February 2015	393	4,191	177	2,343
March 2015	394	4,190	184	2,258
April 2015	390	4,162	186	2,220
May 2015	390	4,090	181	2,168
June 2015	387	4,073	179	2,129
July 2015	394	4,051	179	2,174
August 2015	364	3,944	180	2,087
September 2015	337	4,014	180	2,011
October 2014	308	4,035	176	1,926

¹ Numbers include domestic, both domestic and non-domestic and a small number of non-domestic only participants.

² Months are approximate as they are based on numbers up to the end of the last full week in the month.

³ December 2013 reporting period is up to the 23rd December 2013.

⁴ The measurement of the number of individual Advisors changed in August 2014 and is not directly comparable with the number of Advisors up to the end of July 2014. This may still include some double-counts where an individual advisor has registered with more than one certification body under a slightly different name that may not be picked up by the de-duplication process.

Annex B – Background

Green Deal

The [Green Deal](#) (GD) was launched on 28 January 2013 in England and Wales (and on 25 February 2013 in Scotland) with the aim of tackling a number of the key barriers to the take-up of energy efficiency measures.

Customers having GD Assessments undertaken have the choice of how they proceed. They might take the view that their home is sufficiently energy efficient, or that they wanted to finance work through a GD Plan or that they wanted to use alternative funding arrangements (e.g. use of savings).

On 23 July 2015 DECC [announced](#) that there will be no further public funding to the Green Deal Finance Company. This decision has no impact on existing Green Deal Finance Plans in the system so these will continue to progress.

A brief description of how the GD process works is shown below:

Step 1 – Assessment – A GD Assessor will come to the home, talk to the owner/occupier about their energy use and see if they can benefit from making energy efficiency improvements to their property.

Step 2 – Recommendations – The GD Assessor will recommend improvements that are appropriate for the property and indicate whether they are expected to pay for themselves through reduced energy bills.

Step 3 – Quotes – GD Providers will discuss with the owner/occupier whether a GD Plan is right for them and quote for the recommended improvements, including the savings estimates, savings period, first year instalments and payment period for each improvement. A number of quotes can be obtained.

Step 4 – Signing a Plan – The customer chooses to proceed with a given provider and package of measures. The owner/occupier needs to obtain the necessary consent to make improvements to the property before they can agree terms with the GD Provider of a GD Plan⁹, at which stage they enter a cooling-off period¹⁰.

Step 5 – Installation – Once a GD Plan has been agreed, the Provider will arrange for the improvements to be made by a GD Installer. Once the installation has been completed a letter is sent to the Bill Payer and, at this stage, the GD Plan goes 'live'.

Repayments will be no more than what a typical household should save in energy costs.

It had only been possible for GD Providers to request Plans once commercial agreements between the Green Deal Finance Company and GD Providers have been agreed. It took GD Providers some time to prepare their businesses to bring offers to the market with GD Plans being created from May 2013 onwards for GD Providers who have finalised their offer to date.

⁹ The Plan is a contract between the owner/occupier and the Provider – it sets out the work that will be done and the repayments.

¹⁰ For example, in the case of a GD Plan that is regulated by the Consumer Credit Act 1974, the consumer will have 14 days to withdraw from the part of the GD Plan which provides credit.

For those who chose GD finance, there were **three stages** in the life cycle of a GD Plan.

- the **first stage** (a 'new' GD Plan) is after a customer has obtained a quote from a GD Provider and confirmed they wish to proceed. The GD Provider has then successfully requested a GD Plan record prior to signature by the customer. It is possible that more than one GD Plan may be requested for each household.
- the **second stage** (a 'pending' GD Plan) is when a GD Plan has been signed by the customer, progress is being made to install GD Plan measures and the Plan is being finalised so that charging can start.
- the **final stage** (a 'live' GD Plan) is after the measures have been installed in the property, the information required to disclose the Plan to future bill payers has been attached to the Plan and the energy supplier has all the information required to bill GD charges. At this stage the daily charge has been confirmed along with the date from when the charge will be accrued on their electricity bill.

Energy Company Obligation

The [Energy Company Obligation](#) (ECO) started on 1 January 2013 (although energy companies have been able to count against their targets measures delivered since 1 October 2012) and runs to 31 March 2015 for the ECO 1 period. Checks have been completed by Ofgem for ECO 1 measures and the [ECO 1 final report](#) was published on 30 September 2015. ECO 2 commenced from April 2015 and is set to run until 31 March 2017. It broadly takes over from two previous schemes (Carbon Emissions Reduction Target - CERT - and Community Energy Saving Programme - CESP) and focuses on providing energy efficiency measures to low income and vulnerable consumers and those living in 'hard-to-treat' properties.

There are three main ECO obligations – The Carbon Saving Target (CERO); Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO) and Affordable Warmth (HHCRO).

Carbon Saving Target – This covers the installation of measures like solid wall and hard-to-treat cavity wall insulation, which ordinarily can't be financed solely through Green Deal Plans.

Carbon Saving Communities Obligation – This provides insulation measures to households in specified areas of low income. It also makes sure that 15 per cent of each supplier's obligation is used to upgrade more hard-to-reach low-income households in rural areas.

Affordable Warmth Obligation – This provides heating and insulation measures to consumers living in private tenure properties who receive particular means-tested benefits. This obligation supports low-income consumers who are vulnerable to the impact of living in cold homes, including the elderly, disabled and families.

Green Deal Cashback

The Cashback scheme closed at the end of June 2014. There will be no further applications for the Cashback scheme but vouchers were redeemed and paid until 30 September 2014.

The Cashback Scheme rewarded the first GD customers. It was a first-come, first served offer where householders can claim cash back from Government on energy saving improvements like insulation, front doors, windows and boilers with packages worth over £1,000. It was available for households in England and Wales.

For more information on the separate scheme that operates in Scotland please see the relevant [website](#). Statistics on this scheme can be found [here](#).

Green Deal Home Improvement Fund

On 23 July 2015 DECC [announced](#) that there will be no future funding releases of the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund. This decision has no impact on existing Green Deal Home Improvement Fund applications and vouchers.

The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) was an incentive scheme open to all householders in England and Wales wanting to improve the energy efficiency of their homes. The scheme allowed householders to choose one or both of two offers and they were eligible to claim up to £7,600. Householders could also claim a refund of up to £100 for a Green Deal Advice Report (GDAR). GDHIF release 1 closed to new applicants at 6:30pm on 24 July 2014. GDHIF release 2 commenced on 10 December 2014 and GDHIF release 3 commenced on 16 March 2015. GDHIF 3 closed to new applicants on 30 September 2015 as a result of the DECC [announcement](#) made on 23 July 2015; when it closed 92.3% of release 3 funds had been allocated to active applications. For more information please see the [GDHIF website](#). For more information on the separate scheme that operated in Scotland please see the relevant [website](#). Statistics on this scheme can be found [here](#).

DECC published GDHIF application release 1 data on the gov.uk [website](#) on a weekly basis until the scheme closed, to assist businesses and households. This weekly series reported the number of applications, vouchers issued and maximum value of vouchers issued. Also included on a weekly basis from 17 December 2014 until 7 January 2015 (on the same [website](#)), were GDHIF application statistics on GDHIF release 2. A one-off publication was made on 12 December to show that funding allocated to Solid Wall Insulation applications reached its maximum allocation amount. Also included on a weekly basis from 24th March 2015 (on the same [website](#)), were GDHIF application statistics on GDHIF release 3. A one-off publication was made on 26 March 2015 to show that funding allocated to Solid Wall Insulation applications reached its maximum allocation amount.

This data was provided from the GDHIF administrator and was therefore provisional.

ECO Brokerage

The [ECO Brokerage](#) system operates as a fortnightly anonymous auction where GD Providers can sell 'lots' of future measures of ECO Carbon Saving Target, ECO Carbon Saving Communities and ECO Affordable Warmth, to energy companies in return for ECO subsidy.

This market-based mechanism has been introduced to support an open and competitive market for the delivery of the ECO. Brokerage allows a range of GD providers to fairly compete on price to attract ECO support and enables energy suppliers to deliver their obligations at the lowest possible cost, thereby reducing the impact on customer energy bills.

Sellers (GD Providers) can make a competitive offer on brokerage by leveraging additional sources of finance, such as part funding measures through GD Finance, partnerships with local authorities, or driving down costs by economies of scale.

The Supply Chain

To understand more about the organisations and infrastructure underpinning the GD, this report also includes a section summarising the trends in the number of GD Advisors (and Assessor organisations), the number of GD Providers and the number of GD Installer organisations.

Annex C – Sources and Methodology

The estimates in this and future Statistical Release use administrative data generated as part of the GD and ECO processes.

There are seven main sources of information:

- Landmark – who manage the national lodgement of GD Assessments in England and Wales
- Energy Savings Trust (EST) – who manage the national lodgement of GD Assessments in Scotland
- Green Deal Central Charge Database – which manages the recording and administration of GD Plans
- Ofgem – who administer the Energy Company Obligation and collect information from energy companies on measures installed under ECO
- The Green Deal Oversight and Regulation Body (ORB) – who administer the certification of GD organisations (including Assessors, installers and providers)
- Data on ECO brokerage is publically available following each auction
- Capita – who administer the Cashback Scheme and the [Green Deal Home Improvement Fund](#)

This report uses data from Landmark and the Energy Savings Trust for numbers of lodged Assessments and on measures installed using GD finance, data from the Central Charge Database on GD Plans, data from the Cashback and Green Deal Home Improvement Fund Scheme Administrator on vouchers issued and measures installed, data from Ofgem on ECO measures, data from the ORB for the supply chain and the published data on ECO brokerage.

The statistics presented in this report are used by a wide range of organisations. Please see the accompanying methodology note [here](#) for more details.

Revision Policy

As with any data collection with a short time lag between data receipt and published release, there may be some data quality issues to resolve. Therefore data in these headline releases should be treated as provisional and subject to revision.

Any revisions will be marked in the data tables and for any significant revisions we will provide an explanation of the main reasons.

Further Information and Feedback

DECC launched a [user consultation](#) on 20 August, for 6 weeks, to assess impacts on user needs of making changes to this, the headline (monthly), and the detailed (quarterly) National Statistic series on Green Deal, ECO and insulation statistics. This consultation closed on 30 September, a summary of the consultation responses will be published by DECC within 12 weeks of the closing date. Potential outcomes could include a reduction in the frequency for some tables of this release from monthly to quarterly, and the detailed release from quarterly to annual. A user consultation is required for National Statistics and is in compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Any enquiries or comments in relation to this statistical release should be sent to DECC's Household Energy Efficiency Statistics Team at the following email address:

EnergyEfficiency.Stats@decc.gsi.gov.uk

Contact telephone: 0300 068 5106

The statistician responsible for this publication is Peter Antoniadis.

Further information on energy statistics is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics>

Next Releases

The next headline release on the gov.uk website is planned for publication at 9.30am on **17 December 2015** and will contain the latest available information on the energy efficiency measures installed under Government schemes, number of GD Assessments, GD Finance Plans and GDHIF vouchers paid, a summary of ECO brokerage and an overview of the supply chain. This will be the first release reflecting changes implemented following the [user consultation](#).

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