Climate Change Agreements: biennial progress report 2013 and 2014

Version 1: 29 October 2015

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We cannot do this alone. We work closely with a wide range of partners including government, business, local authorities, other agencies, civil society groups and the communities we serve.

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Executive summary

Climate Change Agreements (CCAs) are voluntary agreements under which operators of facilities in certain energy intensive sectors can receive a discount on the Climate Change Levy (CCL). The role of administrator was transferred from the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) to the Environment Agency in 2013.

This report sets out the energy efficiency improvements and emission reductions achieved by operators and sectors against their CCA targets. It covers the first target period of the new CCA scheme, 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014.

The scheme covers 53 sectors holding 'umbrella agreements' containing targets agreed with DECC. Individual operators hold 'underlying agreements' with targets for their 'target units' comprising one or more specific facilities. At the end of the target period (31 December 2014), there were 3,416 target units covering 7,853 facilities in the scheme.

Forty sectors met their targets, 11 did not, and 2 did not have any operators reporting in this target period. In contrast to the position for operators holding underlying agreements, there are no direct consequences of sectors over or under-performing against their targets. The purpose of the sector targets is to provide a basis for setting individual targets in the underlying agreements.

Individual operators had to submit their performance reports by 1 May 2015. Over 99% of the submissions met this deadline. The reports showed that 51% of the target units met or over-performed against their targets and 49% under-performed. Operators in the latter group could choose to pay a 'buy-out fee', of £12 per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e), in order to remain eligible for the CCL discount. This option was taken by 86% of the applicable target units, with government receiving £22.1 million in buy-out charges. Overall, 7,522 facilities (96%) were recertified to continue to receive the CCL discount.

Total emissions from all facilities in the first target period were 45.7 million tonnes of CO_2e. Taking all the individual over and under-performance combined, there was a net over-performance of just under 2.1 million tonnes of CO_2e. This means that the target period emissions would have been 2.1 million tonnes of CO_2e higher if there had been no over or under-performance.

Compared against the base year figures (mostly from 2008), unadjusted emissions over the 2 year target period were reduced by about 6.2 million tonnes of CO_2e; a reduction of 12%. The adjusted emissions reduction, taking account of throughput changes, was about 5.6 million tonnes of CO_2e.

The figures in the report have been derived using the information submitted by operators. The report does not consider the extent to which the changes in emissions can be attributed to participation in the CCA scheme or other drivers. A range of factors including commercial incentives will affect participants' energy use and emissions.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. Overview of the CCA scheme

The CCA scheme has 2 aims: protecting sectors at risk of competitiveness impacts of tax costs and incentivising improvements in energy efficiency and carbon reduction. CCAs are voluntary and allow operators of eligible facilities in some energy intensive sectors to receive a discount on the CCL: 90% for electricity and 65% for gas and other fuels.

CCAs are a combination of agreements. Umbrella agreements are between sector associations and the Environment Agency, and underlying agreements are between operators and the Environment Agency. The 53 umbrella agreements each include a sector commitment of an energy efficiency improvement or carbon reduction target for the sector. These targets, agreed between DECC and the sector associations cover four 2-year target periods running from January 2013 to December 2020.

Underlying agreements identify the operator's facilities covered and include overall energy efficiency or carbon reduction targets for those facilities. The facilities covered by an underlying agreement are known collectively as the 'target unit'. The agreements require operators to report on their progress by 1 May after the end of each target period.

An operator whose target unit achieves or betters their target remains eligible to claim the CCL discount for those facilities. Any energy saved beyond the target value is converted into a corresponding quantity of CO_2e, referred to as 'surplus'. This is 'banked' by that operator for use against any under-achievement in future target periods by that target unit.

Those who do not meet their target can opt to pay a fee to government to continue to claim the CCL discount. This 'buy-out' fee is calculated as £12 per tonne of CO_2e by which they missed their target.

The targets are set against a base year specific to each sector and target unit. Where possible 2008 is used as the base year but if data is not available a more recent year may be used.

1.2. The biennial progress report

This report sets out the energy efficiency improvements and emission reductions achieved by operators and sectors against their targets for the first period, 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014. It is published in accordance with regulation 9 of the Climate Change Agreements (Administration) Regulations 2012 (as amended) and takes account of government's response to comments received in their consultation on the publication of target unit performance data.

The report only includes energy that is subject to a CCA. It does not report on energy that is outside a CCA or covered by the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The data is drawn from operators' reports submitted to us by 1 May 2015 and buy-out fees received by 1 July 2015. Any subsequent corrections or payments are not included in this analysis. The data used is supplied by the participating operators; they are responsible for the quality of their own submissions. We have provided advice to sector associations on how they could check their operators' reports.

This report is comprised of:

- a data table containing information for each target unit
- a narrative report (this document) to provide a summary of the scheme, and the sector and target unit performance.

1.3. A comparison of the old and new CCA schemes

The original CCA scheme was introduced in 2001. The role of administrator was transferred from DECC to the Environment Agency as part of a wider set of changes that took effect when the new scheme started in 2013. In comparison with its predecessor, the new scheme has been simplified and made more transparent to improve accountability and reduce the burden on participants. Details of the changes are available on GOV.UK and include:

- removal of emissions trading for making good underperformance, and its replacement by the introduction of buy-out and surplus provisions
- simplification to remove energy used in EU ETS installations from the reporting process and assessment of progress towards targets

- the rule that if more than 70% of a site's primary energy is used in specified eligible processes, then the entire site can be included in the CCA (in the old scheme the figure was 90%)
- the requirement for us to publish individual target unit performance data to improve transparency and encourage improved performance
- the introduction of financial penalties for minor infractions not warranting decertification or termination from the scheme
- the introduction of an electronic register to manage the administration of the scheme

1.4. Significant events in the target period

During the first target period of the current CCA scheme, 3 notable events may have affected the performance of operators and the scheme overall. These were:

- a programme of data correction to improve and cleanse the data migrated from the old to the new scheme
- the exemption of certain processes in the metals and minerals sectors from paying the CCL
- the entry into the scheme of 2 new sectors - data centres and sawmilling

1.4.1. Data correction

There were historic inaccuracies in the target unit information we migrated from the old to the current scheme that potentially affected the value and detail of the target units' targets. To help ensure the credibility of the scheme and the soundness of the targets we agreed with sector associations that operators should correct errors in their migrated data. As part of the data migration exercise we provided a 6 month 'data correction window' to enable operators to submit corrections and make specified changes to their agreements in line with the new scheme requirements. These included:

- the regrouping of facilities in a target unit by the inclusion or exclusion of facilities
- corrections to energy and throughput data for the base year
- accounting for EU ETS and combined heat and power emissions in base year data

We received 1,097 variations during the data correction window and processed 586 by 30 September 2013. The remainder were processed in the subsequent months.

1.4.2. Exemption of processes in the metals and minerals sectors from CCL

From 1 April 2014, energy used in certain metallurgical or mineralogical processes was exempted from the main rates of CCL. Operators whose facilities became eligible under the exemption and who held a CCA could opt to remain in the CCA scheme or terminate their agreements. Those who chose to remain in the CCA scheme could claim the 100% CCL discount for exempt processes and the CCA rates of discount on their other activities. Operators who decided to leave the CCA scheme could save the administrative costs associated with participation.

The exemption affected 15 of the 53 CCA sectors where one or more operators carried out eligible activities. We received 310 voluntary termination applications in the period ending 31 December 2014 because of the exemption, resulting in 428 facilities leaving the scheme. A further 4 facilities were excluded from multi-facility target units. Operators who terminated their agreements before 31 December 2014 had no reporting obligations under the scheme.

The Eurisol (mineral wool) and gypsum sectors ceased to have any operators with underlying agreements. Therefore, no operators in these sectors reported in this target period. However, both sector associations have retained their umbrella agreements to enable participants to return in the future if necessary.

The exemption removed 4.1 million tonnes of CO_2e (56%) from the 15 metal and minerals sectors' base year emissions of 7.3 million tonnes of CO_2e. This equates to removing 11% of the total CCA scheme's baseline CO_2e emissions.

1.4.3. New sectors

Two new sectors joined the CCA scheme during the first target period:

- data centres represented by the Information Technology Telecommunications and Electronics Association (techUK)

- sawmills represented by the Confederation of Forest Industries (UK) Ltd

Following these additions, 36 new underlying agreements were created under the data centres sector and 10 new agreements under the sawmills sector, adding 116 facilities in total. The 2 new sectors collectively added 1.1 million tonnes of CO_2e to the scheme's base year emissions. If both sectors meet their targets there will be an additional saving of 0.8 million tonnes of CO_2e from 2013 to 2020.

2. Commentary

2.1. Summary of results for the first target period

Since April 2013 there has been a gradual reduction in the number of target units and facilities in the CCA scheme. In the early part of the first target period operators chose to leave for a variety of reasons. Many left voluntarily because they considered that the scheme was not cost effective for them, or they ceased trading or closed individual facilities. More recently, operators chose to leave because of the CCL exemption for metallurgical and mineralogical processes.

Between 1 April 2013 and 31 December 2014, there was a net reduction of 1,020 facilities and 616 target units in the scheme.

At the end of the target period (31 December 2014), there were 3,416 target units covering 7,853 facilities in the scheme. Operators submitted reports for 3,393 (99.3%) target units. The total CCA emissions of CO_2e from all facilities in the first target period was 45,743 kilotonnes. A 'kilotonne' is equal to 1,000 tonnes.

Just over half of the target units (1,743; 51%), covering 3,063 facilities, met their target. For these target units:

- the average surplus per target unit was 2 kilotonnes of CO_2e
- the maximum surplus for a target unit was 170 kilotonnes of CO_2e
- the total surplus for the first target period was 4,088 kilotonnes of CO_2e

Just under half of the target units (1,647; 49%), covering 4,749 facilities, did not achieve their target. For these target units:

- the average underperformance was 1 kilotonne of CO_2e
- the maximum underperformance was 62 kilotonnes of CO_2e
- the total underperformance was 2,024 kilotonnes of CO_2e

The net over performance of all operators' target units was 2,064 kilotonnes of CO_2e.

If all operators had met their target emissions, they would have reduced emissions by 3,581 kilotonnes of CO_2e. They actually reduced their emissions by a further 2,064 kilotonnes so the total reduction is 5,645 kilotonnes of CO_2e.

The operators of target units that missed their targets had the opportunity to use the buy-out mechanism. Of the 1,647 target units in question, 1,420 target units (86%) covering 4,448 facilities chose to pay the buy-out. The total value of all payments received by government by 1 July 2015 was £22.1 million.

In total 7,522 facilities (96%) were recertified for the second certification period starting on 1 July 2015. This includes 11 facilities in 3 target units whose operators have appealed our decision on their performance.

2.2. Overall changes in emissions and energy use

Changes in emissions and energy use can be calculated by comparing operators' CO_2e emissions and energy use over the target period versus those in the base year. Overall changes are the sum of all the results for individual operators. These calculations can be done with or without adjustment for throughput.

2.2.1. Unadjusted calculation of changes

The simplest way of calculating the changes is to double the energy and emissions data in the base year and subtract the corresponding data reported for the 2 year target period. This is presented in table 1, which shows an overall unadjusted emissions reduction of 6,235 kilotonnes of CO_2e. This means that emissions for the 2 years of the target period were 6,235 kilotonnes of CO_2e below what they would have been had they remained at the same level as during the base year. The corresponding energy savings are 30,553 GigaWatt hours(GWh).

Although this approach is easy to calculate, it does not consider changes in throughput that may have occurred compared to the target period. Nor does it consider the fact that any operators that joined the scheme part way through will have less than 2 years' worth of data for the target period.

Table 1: Unadjusted changes in emissions for target period 1

	Emissions kilotonnes of CO_2e
Base year emissions	25,989
Base year emissions × 2	51,978
Target period emissions	45,743
Emissions reduction	6,235

2.2.2. Adjusted calculation of changes accounting for throughput effects

Relative targets express energy consumption with reference to a measure of activity, for example kiloWatt-hours per tonne of product produced. This measure is known as the specific energy consumption (SEC).

Given that the SEC is known for both the base year and the target period, it is possible to calculate the energy use and emissions that would have occurred in the base year, had there been the same level of throughput as in the target period. Using this adjusted information allows for better assessment of changes in energy efficiency, as it takes into account changes in throughput since the base year and the fact that some operators have not been in the scheme for the full two years of Target Period 1. In table 2, this adjustment has been made for all target units with relative targets, but it has not been made for the small number of target units with absolute targets. The results show an overall adjusted emissions reduction of 5,645 kilotonnes of CO_2e. The corresponding energy savings are 28,453GWh.

Table 2: Adjusted changes in emissions for target period 1

	Emissions kilotonnes of CO_2e
Adjusted base year emissions	51,388
Target period emissions	45,743
Emissions reduction	5,645

2.3. Sector performance

We have provided a summary of each sector's performance in table 3. It includes energy consumption and CO_2e data for the base year and the first target period. We have not reported energy consumption for those sectors with fewer than 3 target units so that we do not show information that is commercially sensitive for individual operators.

The umbrella agreements specify an improvement target for each target period, relative to the base year, expressed as either carbon or energy.

We have determined whether each sector has achieved its target by comparing the actual achievement against a calculated 'sector improvement target'. The sector improvement target differs to the original sector commitment for the target period because it takes into account the changes in composition of the sector throughout the target period, such as:

- target units and facilities joining or leaving a sector
- corrections to base year data
- adjustments to target unit targets because of unexpected power supply disruptions, or throughput reductions greater than 10% for target units with absolute target types

The sector improvement targets are predominantly within 1% of the sector commitment.

Based on the sector improvement targets, 40 (78%) of the 51 sectors met their target. The 2 non-reporting sectors are not included.

In contrast to the position for operators holding underlying agreements, there are no direct consequences of sectors over or under-performing against their targets. The purpose of the sector targets is to provide a basis for setting individual targets in the underlying agreements.

2.4. Target unit performance

All operators in the CCA scheme as at 31 December 2014 were required to submit a report of their performance against their targets in the first target period by 1 May 2015. This is the first time that information on the performance of individual target units has been published. In the previous CCA scheme the sector as a whole was assessed against its target commitment.

Operators reported their energy consumption and throughput data (the quantity of product or output produced) either from the start of the new scheme (1 January 2013) or, for new entrants, the date they joined.

The target unit performance table is published alongside this.

Data relating to the 3 operators who have appealed our decision of their progress have not been included in this table.

The table has been created under an Open Government Licence. The data is free to use without restrictions subject to attribution of the source. The table is presented in Open Document Spreadsheet (.ods) format, which can be opened and manipulated using standard office software.

The CCA scheme allows secondary reporting to correct errors in reporting such as those that become known through audits. We won't republish revised data as a result of secondary reporting.

3. Compliance and non reporters

We did not receive reports for 23 of the target units by 1 May 2015 (0.7% of the total target unit reports expected).

One operator submitted a late report and chose to use a buy-out to recertify their facility. Thirteen operators voluntarily terminated their target unit agreements. The operators of the remaining 9 target unit agreements remain part of the scheme but their facilities are decertified and so the operators are unable to claim the CCL discount.

At the time of publication, no financial penalties have been issued under the CCA scheme.

4. Further information

See information on GOV.UK for

DECC publications and general information on the CCA scheme provided by us.

CCA sector associations' contact details.

Details of facilities with CCL reduced rate certificates.

A glossary of terms is included in the Climate Change Agreements Operations Manual.

CCA legislation.

Details of the former CCA scheme.

Reports for the previous CCA scheme produced for DECC.

Table 3: sector performance data - target period 1

Sector	Sector commitment	Sector improvement target	Actual improvement	Target met (Y/N)?	Base year CO_2e emissions (thousand tonnes)	Target period CO_2e emissions (thousand tonnes)	Base year energy (GWh)	Target period energy (GWh)
Aerospace	6.1%	9.27%	12.23%	Y	255.12	505.12	1,284.09	2,547.09
Agricultural supply	3.7%	3.74%	6.54%	Y	369.27	752.88	1,779.89	3,679.19
Aluminium	1.4%	2.83%	12.36%	Y	243.29	459.58	1,225.99	2,329.87
Bakers	3.5%	2.70%	5.19%	Y	204.94	389.92	1,043.75	1,988.77
Brewing	6.8%	6.88%	4.12%	N	237.64	459.90	1,190.41	2,301.57
Calcium carbonate	3.8%	3.75%	9.88%	Y	61.65	112.01	307.08	563.18
Cement	1.7%	1.70%	14.36%	Y	146.74	299.89	_	_
Ceramics	3.1%	2.87%	8.49%	Y	234.58	440.66	1,164.3	2,226.88
Chemicals	5.7%	8.16%	9.33%	Y	3,767.72	6,497.93	19,019.00	32,764.58
Cold storage	5.9%	5.65%	8.47%	Y	682.05	1,178.69	3,408.33	5,888.82
Compressed gases	1.3%	1.26%	13.42%	Y	948.37	1,314.47	4,732.15	6,560.85
Dairy	6.8%	6.76%	15.79%	Y	579.21	1,112.98	2,861.66	5,584.99
Data centres	1.00%	0.95%	6.54%	Y	1,040.24	251.44	5,179.32	1,255.26
Egg processing	20.0%	20.00%	20.44%	Y	1.69	2.51	_	_
Eggs and poultry meat	9.0%	8.98%	-0.61%	N	107.69	203.91	514.61	1,214.22
Food and drink	9.0%	10.61%	12.85%	Y	4,387.78	8,492.33	22,221.41	43,135.69
Foundries	1.7%	1.70%	6.07%	Y	33.46	73.81	160.09	354.00

Geosynthetics non-woven	6.7%	6.70%	-1.01%	N	9.80	16.56	_	_
Glass	2.5%	2.51%	10.04%	Y	177.15	324.03	886.21	1,619.49
Horticulture	7.0%	6.25%	18.71%	Y	325.96	530.96	1,634.30	2,734.94
Kaolin and ball clay	1.6%	12.32%	15.05%	Y	154.56	250.24	788.55	1,288.75
Laundries	12.5%	12.45%	19.04%	Y	293.17	560.76	1,515.06	2,969.34
Leather	2.7%	2.75%	7.98%	Y	18.35	40.54	90.95	207.68
Lime[1]	-3.5%	-13.72%	-20.62%	N	11.75	24.69	_	_
Malting	3.0%	3.10%	5.85%	Y	269.82	542.71	1,333.67	2,707.15
Meat	7.5%	7.68%	6.64%	N	371.91	794.65	1,850.89	3,955.77
Metal packaging	5.9%	5.86%	12.70%	Y	304.64	527.41	1,560.45	2,694.95
Metal forming	3.0%	2.97%	10.19%	Y	339.42	625.78	1,736.07	3,199.67
Motor manufacturing	7.5%	10.60%	18.39%	Y	789.59	1,456.27	3,950.36	7,301.24
Non-ferrous metals	0.1%	1.52%	12.04%	Y	133.83	245.45	659.87	1,216.94
Packaging and industrial films	3.0%	2.93%	4.28%	Y	332.79	693.91	1,662.74	3,472.43
Paper	3.5%	4.76%	7.47%	Y	1,383.70	2,408.52	6,908.24	12,017.51
Pigs	11.4%	11.20%	8.33%	N	30.91	60.91	148.69	297.69
Plastics	8.5%	8.23%	16.23%	Y	1,399.66	2,707.83	6,994.97	13,582.16
Poultry meat processing	8.1%	8.08%	14.44%	Y	347.82	724.87	1,702.69	3,585.60
Poultry meat rearing	6.5%	6.49%	9.72%	Y	267.77	477.13	1,274.63	2,327.13
Printing	4.2%	4.31%	12.44%	Y	937.12	1,605.54	4,749.64	8,136.27
Rendering	5.0%	5.00%	1.38%	N	79.85	194.51	581.81	1,040.02
Sawmills - carbon[2]	11.00%	10.18%	39.89%	Y	45.03	18.52	256.72	119.07
Sawmills - energy[2]	2.85%	2.85%	14.81%	Y	8.50	3.53	40.71	16.70
Semiconductors	6.1%	7.57%	17.84%	Y	293.74	543.67	1,470.43	2,730.13

Slag grinding	3.0%	3.00%	1.63%	N	79.63	107.05	_	_
Spirits	3.8%	3.73%	5.91%	Y	497.40	1,070.53	2,364.26	5,298.64
Steel	3.1%	3.49%	5.13%	Y	1,926.36	3,372.73	9.650.74	16,861.56
Supermarkets	7.0%	6.86%	-3.64%	N	93.91	158.75	469.12	792.96
Surface engineering	7.5%	7.64%	15.50%	Y	681.06	1,123.15	3,484.49	5,760.20
Surface engineering heat treatment	9.0%	8.94%	8.86%	N	190.11	334.71	979.26	1,720.33
Textiles	7.5%	7.50%	7.61%	Y	231.05	432.84	1,197.73	2,248.05
Textiles energy intensive	7.5%	7.39%	12.02%	Y	240.23	402.76	1,208.59	2,037.44
Tyres	5.0%	5.00%	2.76%	N	164.07	279.00	828.95	1,409.04
Wallcoverings	3.0%	9.65%	10.61%	Y	56.01	103.39	291.32	536.55
Wood panels	2.7%	2.70%	4.82%	Y	201.02	430.80	1,003.51	2,151.86

Sector commitment: the percentage target improvement for the target period agreed between DECC and the sector association

Sector improvement target: the actual percentage improvement required to meet the sector commitment, determined after taking into consideration entrants and exits into the sector, corrections to baseline date and drops in throughput of greater than 10% to any absolute target in the sector.

Achievement: the percentage achievement measured in terms of energy efficiency.

Base year relevant carbon: quantity of CO_2e in thousand tonnes reported as emitted in the base year (in most cases 2008).

Reported TP1 carbon: quantity of CO_2e in thousand tonnes reported as emitted in the target period.

Base year relevant energy: quantity of energy in GWh reported as used in the base year (in most cases 2008).

Reported TP1 energy: quantity of energy in GWh reported as used in the target period.

Energy and carbon emissions have been rounded down to 2 decimal places for presentation purposes.

[1]A negative target means an increase of emissions in the target period alone, relative to the base year. However an overall reduction is still required by 2020 for the sector.

[2]Sawmill - energy, and sawmills - carbon, have the same sector association and therefore count as one sector when we have determined the number of sectors meeting their target.

Table 4: sector descriptions and their associations

Sector description	Sector association
Aerospace	ADS Group Ltd
Agricultural supply	The Agricultural Industries Confederation
Aluminium	Aluminium Federation
Bakers	The National Association of Master Bakers
Brewing	Beer and Pub Association
Calcium carbonate	The British Calcium Carbonate Federation
Cement	Mineral Products Association
Ceramics	British Ceramic Confederation
Chemicals	CIABATA Limited (a subsidiary company of the Chemical Industries Association)
Cold Storage	Food Storage & Distribution Federation
Compressed gases	British Compressed Gases Association
Dairy	Dairy Energy Savings
Data centres	Information Technology Telecommunications and Electronics Association (techUK)
Egg processing	The British Egg Processors Association
Eggs and poultry meat	National Farmers Union (Eggs & Poultry)
Eurisol / mineral wool	Mineral Wool Insulation Manufacturers Association
Food and drink	Food and Drink Federation
Foundries	Castings Technology International Ltd
Geosynthetics non-woven	British Non-woven Manufacturers Association - Geosynthetics
Glass	British Glass Manufacturers' Confederation
Gypsum products	Gypsum Products Development Association
Horticulture	National Farmers Union (Horticulture)
Kaolin and ball clay	Kaolin and Ball Clay Association
Laundries	Textile Services Association Limited
Leather	UK Leather Federation
Lime	British Lime Association
Malting	Maltsters' Association of Great Britain
Meat	British Meat Processors Association
Metal packaging	The Metal Packaging Manufacturers Association
Metalforming	Confederation of British Metal Forming
Motor manufacturing	Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders

Non-ferrous metals	Confederation of British Metalforming
Packaging and industrial films	The Packaging and Films Association
Paper	The Confederation of Paper Industries
Pigs	National Farmers Union
Plastics	The British Plastics Federation
Poultry meat processing	British Poultry Council
Poultry meat rearing	British Poultry Council
Printing	The British Printing Industries Federation
Rendering	Foodchain & Biomass Renewables Association
Sawmills	Confederation of Forest Industries (UK) Ltd
Semiconductors	National Microelectronics Institute
Slag grinding	Slag Grinders Sector Ltd
Spirits	Spirits Energy Efficiency Company
Steel	UK Steel Environment Limited
Supermarkets	Food & Drink Federation
Surface engineering	Surface Engineering Association
Surface engineering heat treatment	Surface Engineering Association
Textiles	UK Fashion and Textile Association
Textiles energy intensive	UK Fashion and Textile Association
Tyres	The British Tyre Manufacturing Association Ltd
Wallcoverings	British Coating Federation
Wood panels	Wood Panel Industries Federation

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