

Corrigendum to CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme User Guide

List of changes to the text in the User Guide

Corrigendum to the CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme User Guide

A few minor changes have been made to the User Guide to bring it in line with the Order since publication in January 2010. This document includes the list of corrections that have been made to the User Guide.

List of changes made on 3rd March 2010

1. On Page 29

“To help you work out your organisation’s total energy supply, you can request an annual statement from each of your energy suppliers, covering:

- a list of all unique meter identification numbers/codes under the relevant supply contract, and
- the total annual energy supplied through every meter (detailing the type of reading actual, self-read or estimated).

To enable your suppliers to give you a statement in time, you must request such a statement by the end of March. ~~February one month before the end of the compliance year.~~ Suppliers will be obliged to provide the statement within six weeks from the end of the compliance year. Remember, you will need an annual statement from each of your organisation’s energy suppliers and for each account you have with them to work out the full amount used. Suppliers will be able to provide you with an annual statement of supplies received starting from the first compliance year. You should therefore request your first statement by the last working day of March ~~February~~ 2011.”

2. Page 36

“Records from other years must be kept for ~~five~~ seven years after the end of the phase to which they relate.”

3. Page 42

“The price of the safety valve is related to the price of allowances in the European Emissions Trading System, but is always greater than buying allowances through the fixed price Government sale. Since February 2010 the minimum safety valve price has been set at £14. Safety valve allowances will therefore not be sold for less than £1412, even if the EU ETS market should be trading below this. It is therefore in the financial interests of participants to purchase allowances through the safety valve only if CRC allowances for sale on the

secondary market are more expensive than EU ETS allowances (and accounting for the respective fees and charges for acquiring allowances via each route).”

4. On Page 49

Metric	Description	Weighting Introductory phase – Year 1	Weighting Introductory phase – Year 1	Weighting Introductory phase – Year 1	Weighting Introductory phase – Year 1
Early Action Metric	<p>This measure gives some recognition for good energy management undertaken prior to the start of the scheme. This metric is based on two factors, equally weighted, which have been chosen as a proxy for good energy management:</p> <p>(i) The percentage of non-mandatorily HH metered electricity and gas supplies emissions which are covered by voluntarily installed AAutomatic Mmetering (AMR) by 31 March 2011.</p> <p>(ii) The percentage of your organisations CRC emissions covered by a valid <i>Carbon Trust Standard</i> (as well as any recognised equivalents) or an <i>Energy Efficiency Accreditation Scheme</i> certificate on 31 March of each compliance year.</p>	100%	40%	20%	N/A

5. Page 73-74

Early action metric

“There are two components to the early action metric (this metric will be removed after the introductory phase):

1. The percentage of your organisation’s ~~electricity and gas supplies emissions from electricity and gas~~ (excluding those covered by mandatory HHMs) which are covered by voluntarily installed automatic metering (AMR) in the 2010/11 reporting year.

- The percentage of your organisation’s annually reported CRC emissions covered by the Carbon Trust Standard (as well as recognised equivalents) ~~or~~ at the end of each compliance year of the introductory phase. Participants who still hold a current and valid Energy Efficiency Accreditation Scheme (EEAS) – predecessor to the Carbon Trust Standard certificate at the end of a relevant reporting year will also receive recognition under this metric.

As an example, Organisation Y had ~~a total gas and electricity supply energy supply emissions~~ of 10,000 ~~MWh tCO2~~ during compliance year 1, the financial year April 2010 to end March 2011. Its electricity and gas ~~supplies emissions~~ not already covered by mandatory HH metering were 5,555 ~~MWh tCO2~~. At the end of March 2011, Organisation Y had 1,640 ~~MWh tonnes~~ of these ~~supplies emissions~~ covered by voluntary installed automatic meter reading ~~meters~~, 30% of the total of these ~~supplies emissions~~. Under CRC, this percentage is taken as fixed for the entire phase and therefore does not change (even if Organisation Y increased the percentage of its emissions covered by voluntary AMRs after March 2011.)

~~The total CRC emissions for organisation Y are 10,000 tonnes CO2. e-a~~At the end of March 2011, Organisation Y had 4,400 tCO2 ~~of its CRC emissions~~ covered by a valid CTS (or recognised equivalent) certificate. The coverage of CTS (or equivalent) in the first year is therefore 44% (4400/10000). It increases the number of sites it has covered in the second and third years and scores 52% in year 2 and 54% in year 3.

The percentage then used for ranking is 50% of the AMR coverage and 50% of the CTS (or equivalent) coverage. For Organisation Y the overall percentage for the early action metric would be:

- **Year 1: 37%** [(50 × 30/100) + (50 × 44/100)]
- **Year 2: 41%** [(50 × 30/100) + (50 × 52/100)]
- **Year 3: 42%** [(50 × 30/100) + (50 × 54/100)].”

6. Page 87

In the table “CRC participant action plan – Introductory phase”, 2011/12 (1 April – 31 March).

Calendar	What’s happening?	What action do I have to take?
July	3. Surrender Allowances	Participants must ensure they have surrendered allowances equivalent to the emissions they reported in their annual report.

List of changes made on 6th April 2010

7. Page 30

Responsibility for supply is determined by the presence of an agreement between you and a supplier, or any other third party organisation, for the supply of electricity, gas or fuel, for which you receive (i.e. for your own use) and pay for on the basis of the quantity received. In the case of electricity and gas the supply needs to be measured ~~through a fiscal meter~~ through a metering device that is used for charging purposes (including fiscal meters). If your arrangements meet all these tests then your organisation is responsible for the supply and needs to include it in the calculation referred to at the beginning of this section.

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