



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change



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

Statistical release: National Statistics

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<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-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 December 2014 and the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) up to the end of November 2014.

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 September 2014 are also available in the [quarterly statistical release](#).

Key points

- A provisional 1,255,000 measures were installed in around 1,021,000 properties through ECO, Cashback, GD Plans and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund to the end of November 2014 (the latest month that we have complete data for), up from 1,198,000 measures to the end of October. The large majority of installed measures (97 per cent) were delivered through ECO.
- GD Assessments – 445,804 were lodged up to the end of December 2014 (Chart 1). The 23,368 GD Assessments in December was 29 per cent lower than the number in November (32,734). A decrease was also seen in December 2013 suggesting the fall is due to the Christmas break.
- GD Plans – 8,348 households had GD Plans in progress at the end of December 2014, 3 per cent more than the 8,133 at the end of November. Of these, 1,763 were ‘new’ (quote accepted), another 1,864 were ‘pending’ (Plan signed) and 4,721 were ‘live’ (all measures installed), over half of all Plans (Chart 2).
- Cashback vouchers – by the end of the scheme, 14,743 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 15,696 measures) (Chart 3) through the standard route. Overall, including additional measures installed through the Cashback Exception process around £16.3 million has been paid and the majority have been for boiler replacements.
- Green Deal Home Improvement Fund – by the end of December 2014, there were 26,280 active applications under release 1 and 2 and, of these, 11,061 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 13,613 measures), with a value of £54.3 million. Around £11.9 million payments were made in December from 2,105 vouchers. Around two-thirds (65 per cent) of these measures have been for solid wall insulation.
- ECO measures – provisional figures show there were 1,217,667 measures installed under ECO up to the end of November 2014, with 54,880 installed in November, 10 per cent lower than the 60,934 installed in October. These figures now include interim measures in the month in which the measures were installed, therefore data have been revised in all months since April 2014.
- Of all notified ECO measures installed to date, 38 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, and 26 per cent were for loft insulation, and 23 per cent were for boiler upgrades. All solid wall insulation types accounted for six per cent (Chart 6).

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 Cashback, 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 December 2014 in this release, whilst ECO is presented to the end of November 2014. Aggregate data on all measures installed are also presented to the end of November.

The GD and ECO [quarterly statistical release](#) provides a range of analysis and further breakdowns on Assessments lodged, Cashback measures installed and provisional ECO measures installed to the end of September 2014.

All measures installed up to end November 2014 (Table 1 and Table 1a)

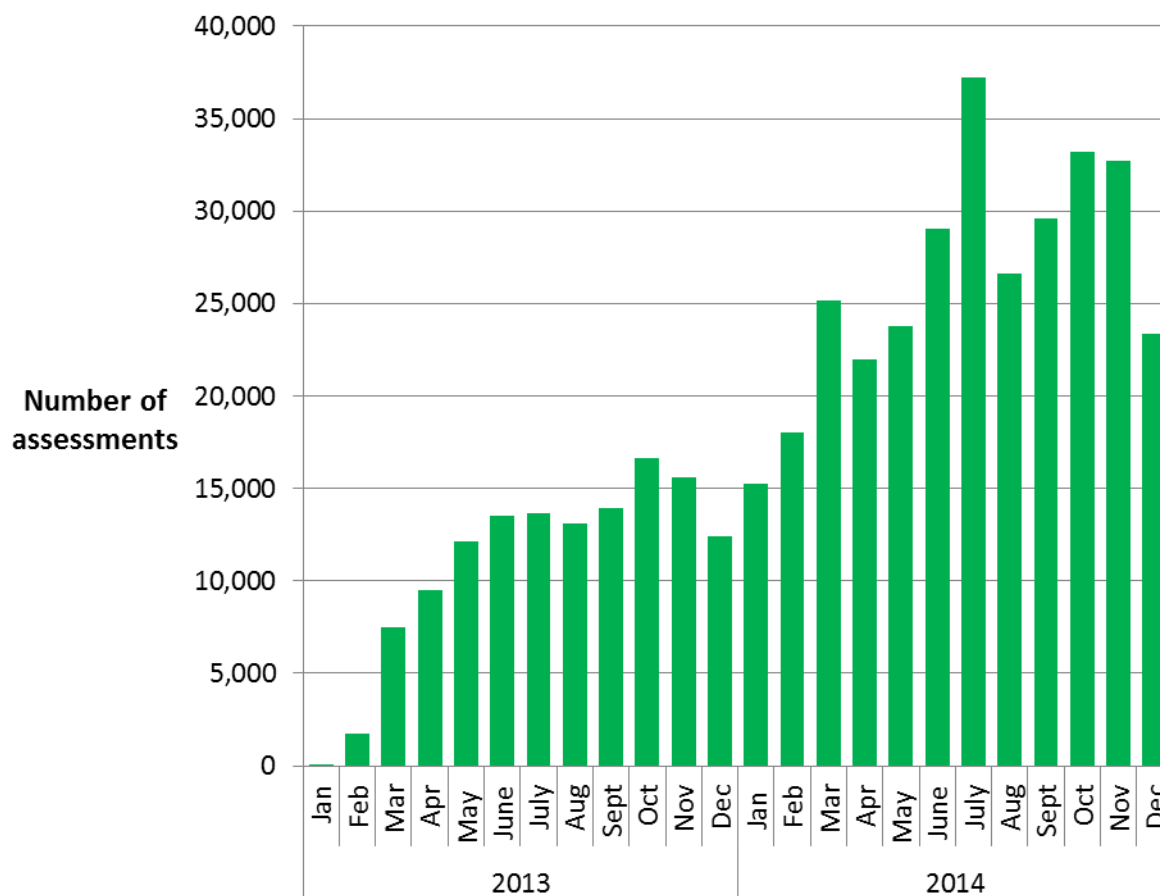
A provisional 1,255,000 measures were installed in around 1,021,000 properties through ECO, Cashback, GD Plans and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund to the end of November 2014 (the latest month that we have complete data for), up from 1,198,000 measures to the end of October (Table 1 and Table 1a). The large majority of installed measures (97 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 13), but for the first time this includes installed ECO measures eligible under the ECO amendment order. 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 December 2014 there were 445,804 GD Assessments lodged in total ([Chart 1](#)). The 23,368 GD Assessments in December was 29 per cent lower than the number in November (32,734).

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)

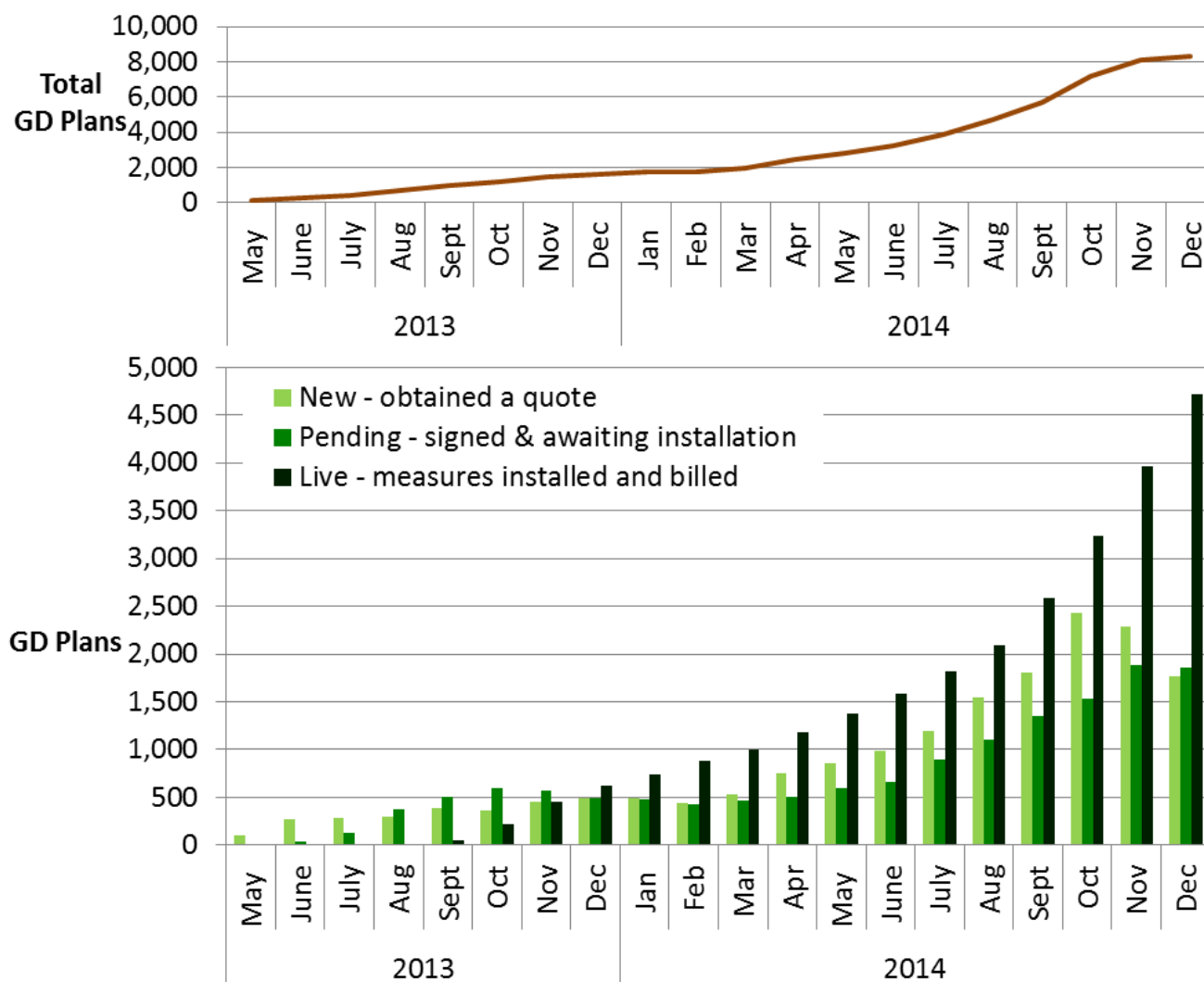
Following an Assessment, for householders who choose to take on any of the recommended measures, there are a number of routes to pay for the improvements. Some customers may choose GD finance to pay for part or all of their planned improvements, whilst others may choose to pay for measures out of savings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

For those who choose GD finance, there are three stages in the life cycle of a GD Plan. The **first stage** (a 'new' Plan) is after a customer has obtained a quote and confirmed they wish to proceed, the **second stage** (a 'pending' Plan) is when a Plan has been signed by the customer and progress is being made to install measures, whilst the **final stage** (a 'live' Plan) is after the 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 8,348 GD Plans in the system at the end of December 2014, up from 8,133 at the end of November 2014. The growth in the number of GD Plans in the system slowed in December after a period of relatively high activity. Of these 8,348 Plans, 1,763 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 1,864 were 'pending' (Plan signed) and 4,721 were 'live' (all measures installed), over half of all Plans. As 'new' and 'pending' GD Plans lead to installation of measures, they will be replaced as 'live' GD Plans in future monthly releases. The three reporting stages are presented in Table 3 and Chart 2.

The total number of measures installed using GD finance was 8,973 up to the end of December 2014 (see Table 3a). Photovoltaics accounted for 29 per cent of measures installed, followed by boilers (25 per cent), and solid wall insulation (17 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



Cashback vouchers where payments have been made, by month of installation (Table 4, Table 4a, Chart 3)

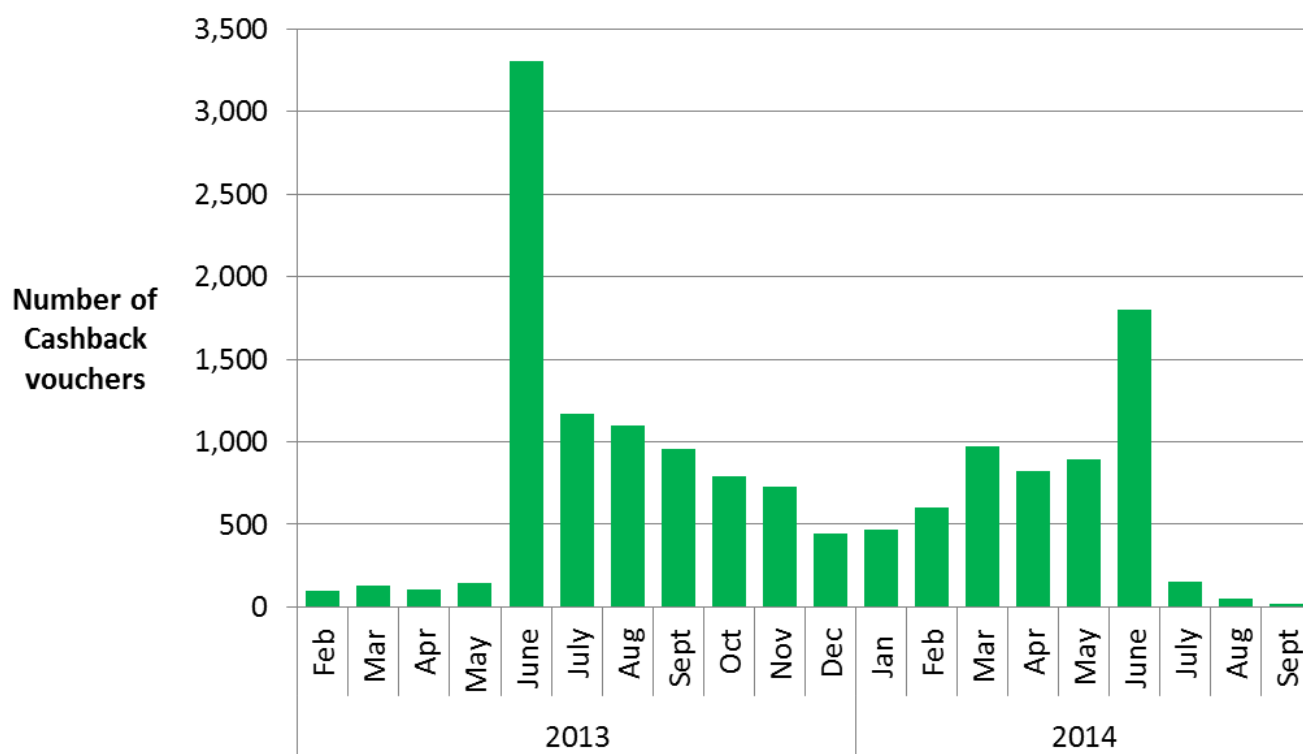
The Cashback scheme was available from January 2013 to June 2014 in England and Wales. It was a financial incentive specifically aimed to encourage domestic customers to get measures installed through the GD process, although it was the customers' choice whether to take out GD finance or other sources of finance to fund the installation of the measures. The Cashback scheme closed to new applications at the end of June 2014 and claims for payments under the standard Cashback payment process closed at the end of October 2014. Payments for vouchers issued under the Cashback Exception process are still being processed and will continue to be reflected in future statistical releases as payments continue to be made.

As the Cashback payment process closed at the end of October 2014 there will be no further redemptions under the standard Cashback process. At the end of the scheme, 14,743 vouchers

had been paid following the installation of 15,696 measures (mainly boilers, solid wall insulation and loft insulation) through the standard Cashback route (Table 4, Table 4a and Chart 3). Additionally, 2,684 applications and payments were made through the Cashback Exception process, which includes payments for solid wall insulation and warm air heating measures when these measures are not displayed on the EPC. Measures installed through the Cashback Exception process continue to be paid but are not included in Table 4a as the appropriate data are not currently available. Overall, measures to the value of around £16.3 million have been paid through the Cashback Scheme, including uplift payments due to the new Cashback measure rates.

Customers only received payments once Providers confirmed to the Cashback Administrator that the measures were installed. A large batch of payments were processed in June 2013, hence the higher number that month. Subsequently, the number of Cashback vouchers paid each month decreased from this peak. However, the £2.8m of Cashback vouchers paid for installations in June 2014 was the highest recorded (see Table 4).

Chart 3 - Number of Cashback vouchers where payments have been made (excluding payments made through the exception process), by month of installation



Cashback measures where payments have been made (Table 4a)

Table 4a shows that replacement boilers were the main measure where Cashback payments have been made (79 per cent of all Cashback measures installed), whilst a further 13 per cent were for solid wall insulation, five per cent were for loft insulation and two per cent were for cavity wall insulation. More than one measure can be installed in a property and covered by a single Cashback payment.

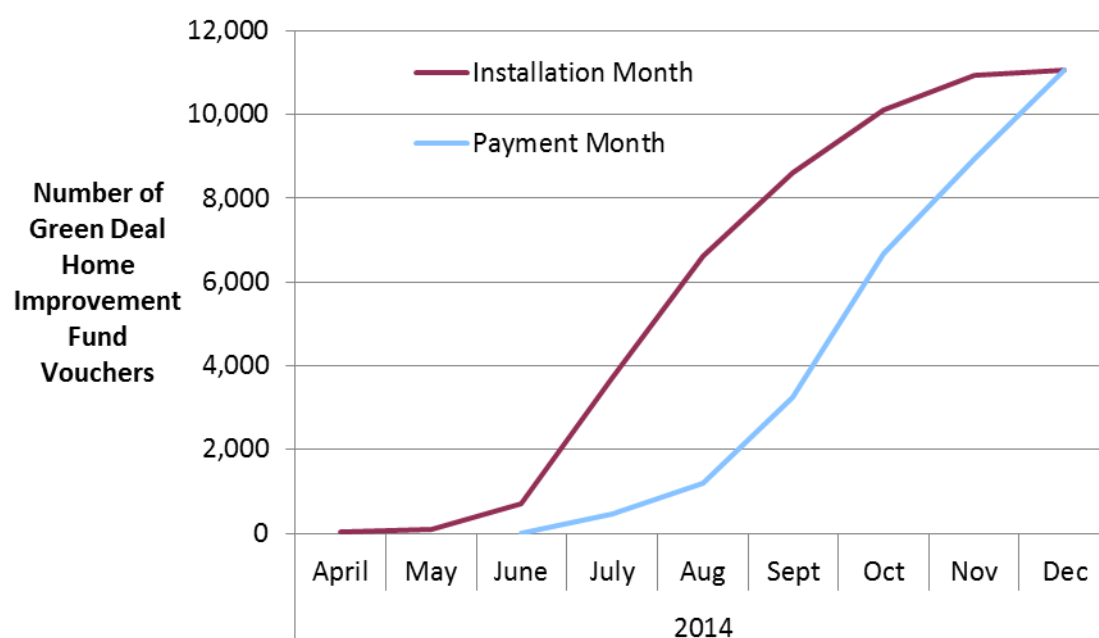
Green Deal Home Improvement Fund where payments have been made, by month of installation (Table 5, Table 5a, Chart 4)

The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) is an incentive scheme open to all householders in England and Wales wanting to improve the energy efficiency of their homes. The scheme allows householders to choose one or both of two offers available and they are 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. Data on measures installed from GDHIF release 2 will be included from the February monthly statistics release, subject to data availability.

By the end of December 2014, there were 26,280 Green Deal Home Improvement active applications (releases 1 and 2), with a total budget committed of around £133m. 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 December 2014, of these active applications, 21,797 vouchers had been issued (releases 1 and 2).

Of these, 11,061 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 13,613 measures) by the end of December, with a value of around £54.3 million. Around £11.9 million payments were made in December from 2,105 vouchers (see Table 5). Solid wall insulation was the main measure where GDHIF payments have been made (65 per cent of measures installed) followed by gas boiler installations (17 per cent) and flue gas heat recovery device installations (17 per cent). Of the 11,061 payments made, 6,078 included the Green Deal Advice Report (GDAR) refund (of up to £100 each), and 784 included the Home Buyer Bonus (of up to £500 each)².

Chart 4 – Cumulative number of Green Deal Home Improvement Fund vouchers where payments have been made, by month of installation and by month of payment, at end of each month



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 until the scheme closed on 24 July. Also included on a weekly basis from 17 December 2014 until 7 January 2015 were GDHIF application statistics on GDHIF release 2, available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-savings-advice-service-esas-calls-and-green-deal-webpage-views>

² Available if householders bought a home in the 12 months prior to application.

ECO measures installed by obligation, up to the end of November 2014 (Table 6, Table 6a, Chart 5, Chart 6)

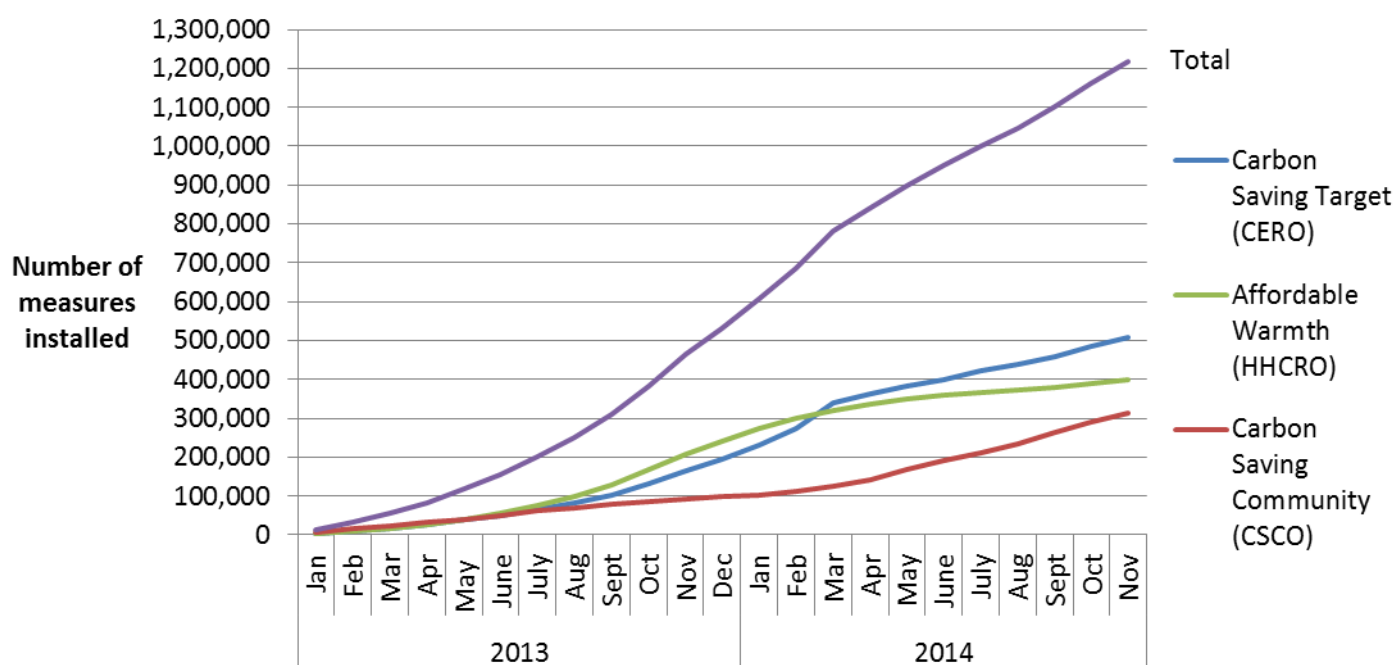
The [Energy Company Obligation](#) (ECO) was introduced in January 2013 to reduce energy consumption and support people at greater risk of living in fuel poverty. Information on measures installed under ECO is at a lag of a month compared to other figures presented in this release due to the time taken for information to be reported and verified. Hence, data on measures installed under ECO is presented until the end of November 2014.

All measures installed under ECO are provisional until the end of the obligation period as checks are undertaken. 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 be 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.

The revised regulations for ECO interim measures were passed by Parliament on 5 December 2014, so these measures could be captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process from the end of December 2014. Therefore these are now included, for the first time, 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. Therefore data have been revised in all months since April 2014.

Table 6 shows the provisional number of measures installed under ECO and Chart 5 shows the cumulative number of measures installed by [ECO obligation](#) and by installation month³.

Chart 5 - Provisional cumulative number of ECO measures installed, by obligation, at end of each month



Overall, 1,217,667 measures had been installed to the end of November 2014, with 54,880 installed in November, which was 10 per cent lower than the 60,934 installed in October. The

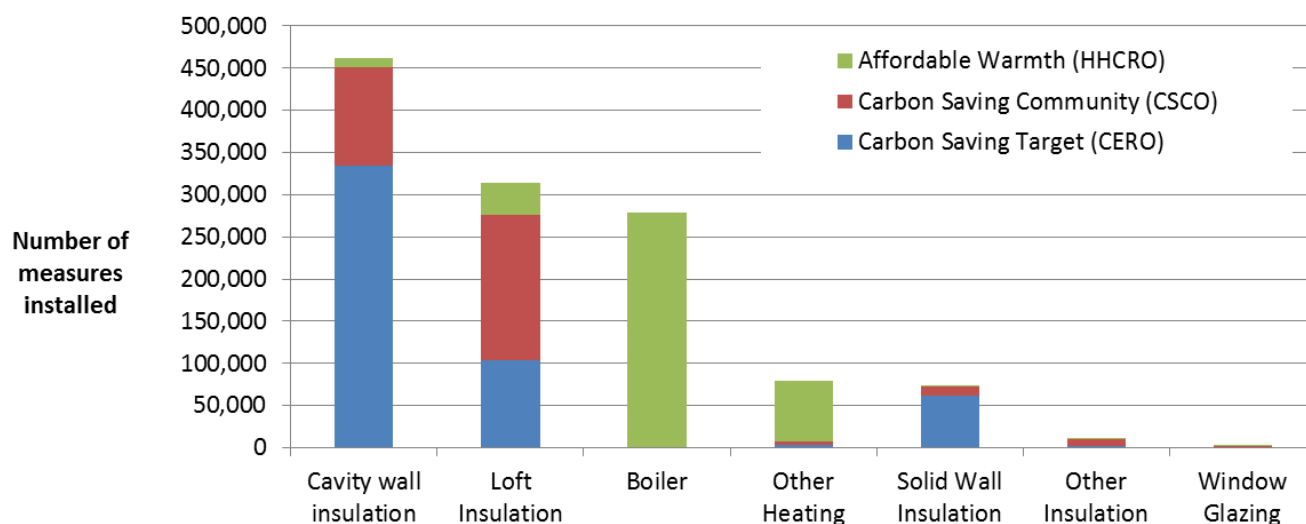
³ ECO measures installed in earlier months can be notified at a later date under some circumstances. Some notified measures can be reallocated to different ECO obligations and so are subject to change.

number of measures installed peaked to date in March 2014 (98,866), in part, due to the incentive for energy companies to deliver Carbon Saving Target (CERO) measures by the end of March 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.

The split by obligation shows 42 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 33 per cent were through Affordable Warmth (HHCRO).

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 1,217,667 measures installed under ECO were for cavity wall insulation (38 per cent), loft insulation (26 per cent) and boiler upgrades (23 per cent). Overall, 996,969 properties benefitted from one or more ECO measures being installed up to the end of November 2014 (Table 6a).

Chart 6 - Provisional number of measures installed under ECO, by measure type⁴, by obligation, up to end November 2014



Over half (57 per cent) of the 462,103 cavity wall insulation measures installed were delivered to Hard to Treat cavity wall properties⁵.

Around two thirds (59 per cent) of the 313,599 loft insulation measures installed under ECO up to the end of November 2014 were top ups⁶.

Of the 72,494 solid wall insulation measures installed, the large majority (93 per cent) were External Wall Insulation.

ECO brokerage, as at the end of December 2014 (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

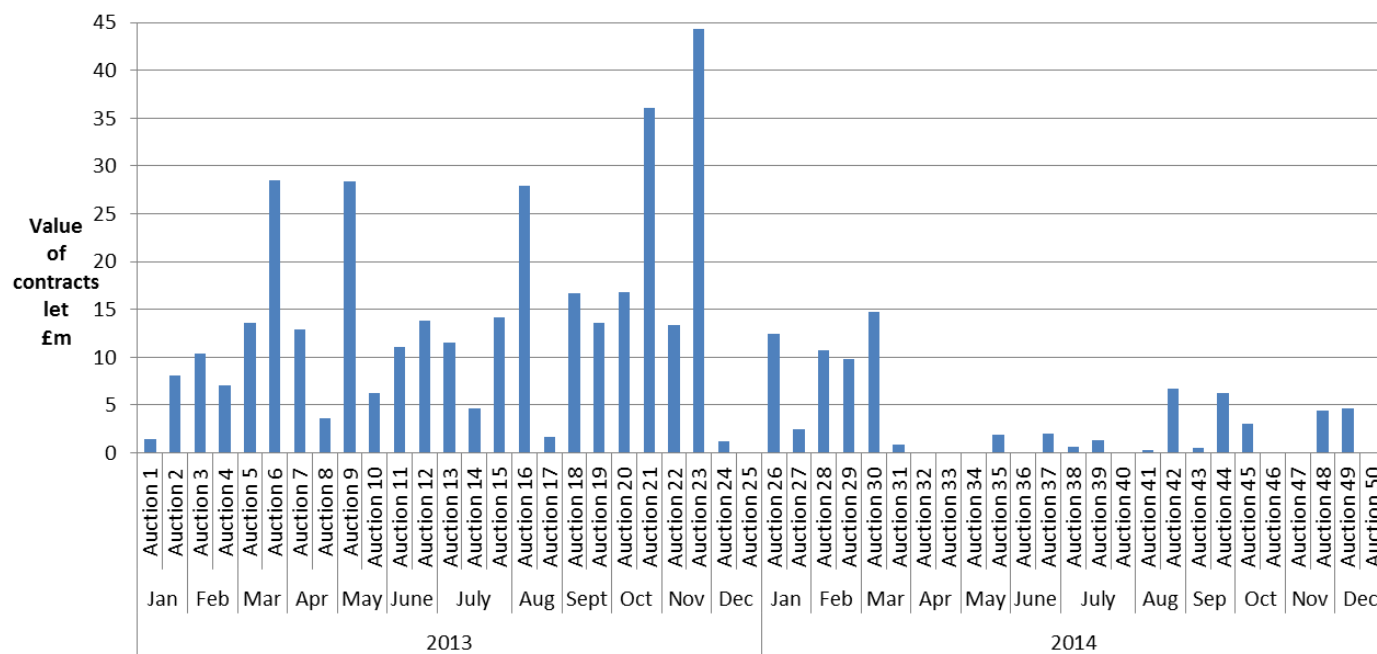
⁴ Boilers are only eligible under HHCRO. A full list of measure type eligibility by obligation is published here: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/ofgem-publications/83100/copyofecomeasurestable-mar2014url.pdf>

⁵ 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.

⁶ Where there was at least 60mm of existing loft insulation.

and ECO Affordable Warmth, to energy companies in return for ECO subsidy. Chart 7 shows that up to the end of December 2014 there have been 50 auctions, with a total value of contracts let worth £430.0 million. Auctions 25, 32, 33, 34, 36, 40, 46, 47 and 50 saw no contracts let; however auction 49 had around £4.6m of contracts traded. The levels of brokerage activity in recent months are likely to have been affected by uncertainty around the period, following the announced proposals for a [set of changes to ECO](#).

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

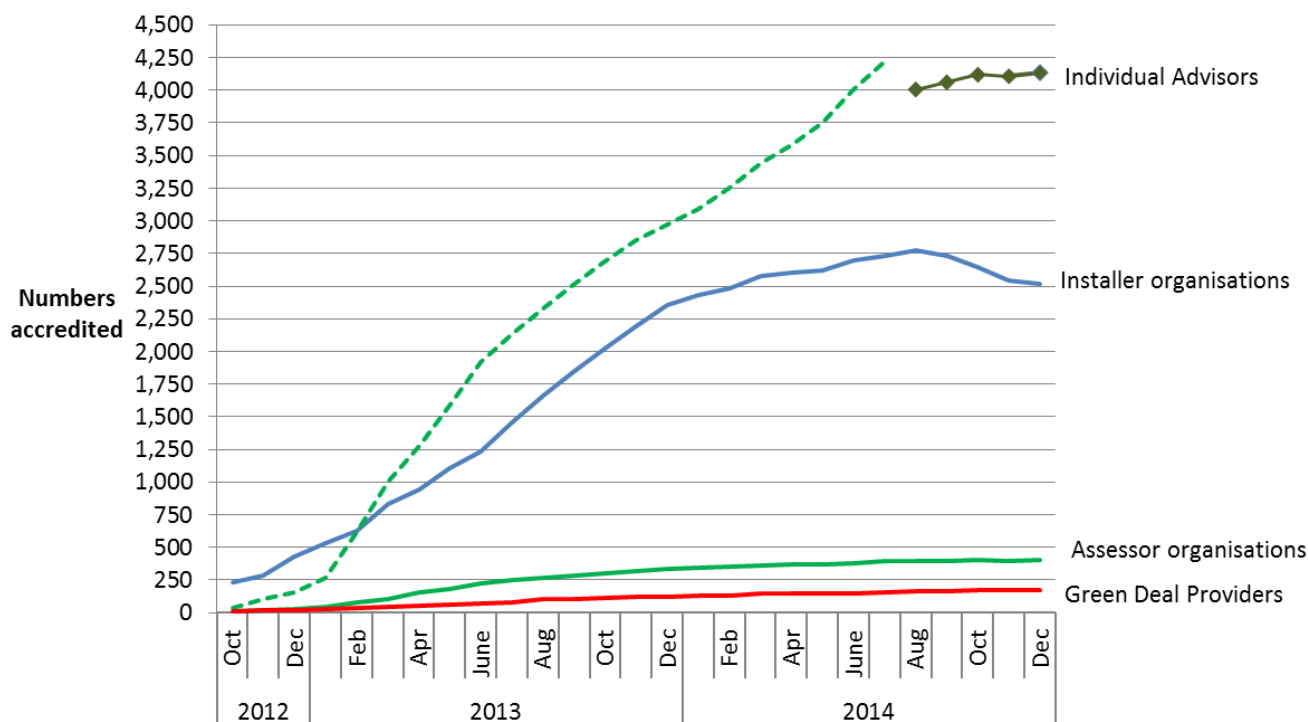
The figures in these tables do not include estimates of measures installed following a GD Assessment where the measure was not captured by administrative data sources (i.e. measures installed using alternative finance). Alternative sources of finance may include savings, payment from a landlord, housing 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 [quarterly statistical release](#).

Supply chain, as at the end of December 2014 (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 organisations⁷ (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.

⁷ Unlike Advisors in Assessor organisations, individual Installers within an installer organisation do not need to register.

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



The numbers of accredited GD Assessor organisations and individual Advisors has been increasing steadily as individual Assessors complete their training and are accredited. At the end of December 2014 there were 403 Assessor organisations⁸ employing a total of 4,135 Advisors, compared to 331 and 2,972 respectively at the end of December 2013. The measurement of the number of individual Advisors⁹ changed in August 2014 following improved data quality checks by the GD ORB. An improved automated deduplication process, implemented in August 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 (dotted line).

The number of GD Providers has increased to 176 from 125 at the end of December 2013. There were 2,514 accredited Installer organisations at the end of December 2014, a slight decrease since the peak of 2,774 seen at the end of August 2014. A reason for part of this decrease was 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.

These organisations will provide a wide range of different measures and in different geographical locations (see [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](#).

⁸ The number of Assessor organisations can decrease due to an organisation’s authorisation being suspended and / or withdrawn, or because they have voluntarily withdrawn (e.g. by not renewing their certification).

⁹ 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.

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	14,690	0	0	0	14,690
February 2013	18,864	96	0	0	18,960
March 2013	21,687	136	0	0	21,823
April 2013	28,689	110	0	0	28,799
May 2013	33,969	145	0	0	34,114
June 2013	36,375	3,337	5	0	39,717
July 2013	45,861	1,266	7	0	47,134
August 2013	50,800	1,158	133	0	52,091
September 2013	59,451	1,012	170	0	60,633
October 2013	72,497	844	524	0	73,865
November 2013	82,285	787	467	0	83,539
December 2013	67,443	472	432	0	68,347
January 2014	74,973	498	275	0	75,746
February 2014	77,045	677	309	0	78,031
March 2014	98,866	1,069	260	0	100,195
April 2014	56,253	945	381	20	57,599
May 2014	58,023	973	477	69	59,542
June 2014	51,422	1,934	384	640	54,380
July 2014	51,214	157	556	4,168	56,095
August 2014	45,093	60	616	3,837	49,606
September 2014	56,353	20	1,041	2,254	59,668
October 2014	60,934	0	1,100	1,630	63,664
November 2014	54,880	0	1,050	860	56,790
Total to date	1,217,667	15,696	8,187	13,478	1,255,028

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. The majority of measures eligible under the revised regulations have now been captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process, and have now 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. The April figure includes a small number of measures that were installed in February.

⁵ Some measures may have been installed through more than one delivery mechanism and there is therefore a small level of double counting, which we have not estimated at this time.

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	13,027	0	0	0	13,027
February 2013	16,772	95	0	0	16,867
March 2013	19,179	133	0	0	19,312
April 2013	25,216	109	0	0	25,325
May 2013	30,272	143	0	0	30,415
June 2013	32,404	3,302	0	0	35,706
July 2013	40,021	1,172	1	0	41,194
August 2013	41,919	1,099	11	0	43,029
September 2013	48,791	954	45	0	49,790
October 2013	58,266	789	162	0	59,217
November 2013	65,805	725	239	0	66,769
December 2013	52,994	444	168	0	53,606
January 2014	59,630	465	120	0	60,215
February 2014	61,261	604	137	0	62,002
March 2014	80,187	973	112	0	81,272
April 2014	44,397	826	183	20	45,426
May 2014	46,131	894	194	68	47,287
June 2014	41,070	1,800	215	610	43,695
July 2014	41,995	150	228	3,005	45,378
August 2014	36,881	51	277	2,895	40,104
September 2014	46,482	15	489	2,016	49,002
October 2014	49,572	0	658	1,498	51,728
November 2014	44,697	0	722	813	46,232
Households with measures installed through more than one delivery mechanism ⁶					-5,300
Total to date	996,969	14,743	3,961	10,925	1,021,298

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. The majority of measures eligible under the revised regulations have now been captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process, and have now been included in the table. Therefore the number of unique properties in receipt of ECO has been revised in previous months.

³ Cashback figures do not include 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 and scaled up using the same ratio for the remaining households.

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	22,004	210,235
May 2014	23,811	234,046
June 2014	29,018	263,064
July 2014	37,192	300,256
August 2014	26,625	326,881
September 2014	29,630	356,511
October 2014	33,191	389,702
November 2014	32,734	422,436
December 2014	23,368	445,804

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

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.

⁴ There are an additional 112 'completed' Green Deal Plans at the end of December 2014. 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	524	839
November 2013	467	1,306
December 2013	432	1,738
January 2014	275	2,013
February 2014	309	2,322
March 2014	260	2,582
April 2014	381	2,963
May 2014	477	3,440
June 2014	384	3,824
July 2014	556	4,380
August 2014	616	4,996
September 2014	1,041	6,037
October 2014	1,100	7,137
November 2014	1,050	8,187
December 2014	786	8,973

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 number of measures which have also been reported under ECO or Cashback.

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 installed using Green Deal finance^{1,2}, up to end of December 2014

Measure Types	Total number of Measures installed using Green Deal finance ³	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	2,200	25
Condensing bottled LPG boiler	1	0
Condensing bulk LPG (not community) boiler	2	0
Condensing gas boiler	1,049	12
Condensing gas boiler with flue gas heat recovery	32	0
Condensing LPG boiler	1	0
Condensing mains gas (not community) boiler	1,055	12
Condensing mains gas (not community) boiler with flue gas heat recovery	48	1
Condensing oil (not community) boiler	11	0
Condensing oil boiler	1	0
Cavity Wall Insulation	312	3
Loft Insulation	839	9
Loft insulation	815	9
Loft insulation at joists	2	0
Room in roof insulation	22	0
Micro-generation	2,599	29
Air source heat pump and radiators	3	0
Ground source heat pump and radiators	1	0
Photovoltaics	2,586	29
Solar water heating	5	0
Wood logs boiler	4	0
Other Heating	715	8
Fan assisted storage heaters	2	0
Heating controls	663	7
Hot water cylinder thermostat	50	1
Other Insulation	801	9
Draught proofing	203	2
Flat Roof Insulation	38	0
High performance external doors	15	0
Hot water cylinder insulation	169	2
Under floor insulation	376	4
Solid Wall Insulation	1,490	17
Cavity fill and external wall insulation	7	0
External wall insulation	1,421	16
Internal wall insulation	62	1
Window Glazing	17	0
Total	8,973	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 or Cashback.

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.

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	2,684	6,789,011
Cashback uplift payments ³		1,716,639
Total to date	17,427	16,304,043

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 2,684 vouchers (following 2,684 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 2,684 exceptions, 176 were additional vouchers issued that were paid in December 2014 with a total value of £540,573.

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 and 25 March 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	52,708	0	0
May 2014			68	190,114	0	0
June 2014			610	3,286,755	0	0
July 2014			3,009	12,496,458	448	2,269,282
August 2014			2,900	13,154,181	756	3,172,666
September 2014			2,017	11,084,003	2,030	8,113,913
October 2014			1,501	8,531,424	3,452	16,385,712
November 2014			814	4,798,291	2,270	12,505,424
December 2014			122	715,002	2,105	11,861,939
Total to date	26,280	21,797	11,061	54,308,936	11,061	54,308,936

¹ GDHIF active applications include any vouchers issued, pending, or vouchers which have been paid, under GDHIF release 1 and release 2 funding. It excludes any vouchers which have been cancelled, rejected, superseded, expired or claim failed. The 26,280 applications up to the end of December 2014 equates to a total budget committed of around £133m. GDHIF release 2 commenced on 10 December and active applications under release 2 have been included.

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. GDHIF release 2 vouchers have been included.

³ Of the 11,061 payments made, 784 of these received the Home Buyer Bonus (of up to £500 each).

⁴ Of the 11,061 payments made, 6,078 of these received the Green Deal Advice Report refund (of up to £100 each).

⁵ Comparable applications and voucher data are not available by installation 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. As at the end of December 2014 there have been no payments under GDHIF release 2.

⁷ The April figure includes a small number of payments where measures were installed in February. These refer to applications that 'transferred' from the Cashback scheme.

Table 5a: Number of measures installed through Green Deal Home Improvement Fund¹ up to end of December 2014, England and Wales only

Measure Types	Total number of GDHIF measures delivered	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	2,347	17
Gas Boiler	2,347	17
Cavity wall insulation	52	0
Loft Insulation	12	0
Room in Roof Insulation	12	0
Other Heating	2,256	17
Electric Storage Heaters	0	0
Flue Gas Heat Recovery Devices	2,255	17
Warm Air Units	0	0
Waste Water Heat Recovery Systems	1	0
Other Insulation	63	0
Flat Roof Insulation	8	0
Passageway Walk-through Doors	38	0
Under Floor Insulation	17	0
Solid Wall Insulation	8,845	65
Window Glazing	38	0
Double/Triple Glazing	35	0
Secondary Glazing	3	0
Total number of measures	13,613	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	3,994	7,992	0	2,704	14,690
February 2013	5,307	7,462	0	6,095	18,864
March 2013	6,678	7,513	1	7,496	21,687
April 2013	10,164	8,278	2	10,247	28,689
May 2013	12,264	9,598	1	12,107	33,969
June 2013	10,457	9,872	8	16,046	36,375
July 2013	15,678	10,535	1	19,648	45,861
August 2013	17,179	7,672	0	25,949	50,800
September 2013	21,988	8,679	14	28,784	59,451
October 2013	26,931	7,612	27	37,954	72,497
November 2013	34,613	7,231	40	40,441	82,285
December 2013	29,300	4,858	57	33,285	67,443
January 2014	35,115	6,374	96	33,484	74,973
February 2014	44,632	7,466	369	24,947	77,045
March 2014	64,752	12,733	217	21,381	98,866
April 2014	22,409	18,230	1,187	15,614	56,253
May 2014	20,447	24,710	2,681	12,866	58,023
June 2014	18,240	23,018	3,268	10,164	51,422
July 2014	20,474	22,766	3,926	7,974	51,214
August 2014	16,819	21,367	3,246	6,907	45,093
September 2014	21,913	28,618	5,220	5,822	56,353
October 2014	24,347	27,938	6,434	8,649	60,934
November 2014	22,712	22,761	5,460	9,407	54,880
Total to date³	506,413	313,283	32,255	397,971	1,217,667

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. The majority of measures eligible under the revised regulations have now been captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process, and have now been included in the table in the month in which the measures were installed. Therefore data have been revised in all months since April 2014. The remainder of these measures must be formally notified to Ofgem by the end of January, at which point they will be included in future releases of the above table.

Table 6a: Provisional number of ECO measures installed¹, by measure type*, by obligation, up to end November 2014

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	278,375	278,375	22.9
Cavity wall insulation	334,952	116,539	13,078	10,612	462,103	37.9
Loft Insulation	103,448	172,638	17,784	37,513	313,599	25.8
Micro-generation	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Other Heating	2,767	4,910	0	71,366	79,043	6.5
Other Insulation	2,260	7,291	624	94	9,645	0.8
Solid Wall Insulation	61,987	10,497	769	10	72,494	6.0
Window Glazing	999	1,408	0	1	2,408	0.2
Total number of measures³	506,413	313,283	32,255	397,971	1,217,667	100
Total number of unique properties^{4,5,6}	432,407	276,144	28,265	312,802	996,969	

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. The majority of measures eligible under the revised regulations have now been captured through the formal Ofgem reporting process, and have now been included in the table. The remainder of these measures must be formally notified to Ofgem by the end of January, at which point they will be included in future releases of the above table.

⁴ The addresses where 15 ECO measures were installed are unknown. As it is unknown whether these are unique properties they have been excluded from this total. Also, 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 577,722.

*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	£9.5m
February 2013	2	£17.4m
March 2013	2	£42.0m
April 2013	2	£16.6m
May 2013	2	£34.6m
June 2013	2	£25.0m
July 2013	3	£30.5m
August 2013	2	£29.6m
September 2013	2	£30.4m
October 2013	2	£52.9m
November 2013	2	£57.7m
December 2013	2	£1.2m
January 2014	2	£14.9m
February 2014	2	£20.5m
March 2014	2	£15.6m
April 2014	2	£.0m
May 2014	2	£1.9m
June 2014	2	£2.0m
July 2014	3	£1.9m
August 2014	2	£7.0m
September 2014	2	£6.8m
October 2014	2	£3.0m
November 2014	2	£4.5m
December 2014	2	£4.6m
Total to date	50	£430.0m

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

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	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

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 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.

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 want to finance work through a GD Plan or that they want to use alternative funding arrangements (e.g. use of savings).

The GD process for households is briefly described 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 Plan¹⁰, at which stage they enter a cooling-off period¹¹.

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 has 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 onwards for the small number of GD Providers who have finalised their offer to date.

¹⁰ The Plan is a contract between the owner/occupier and the Provider – it sets out the work that will be done and the repayments.

¹¹ 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 choose GD finance, there are **three stages** in the life cycle of a GD Plan for which reports are generated.

- 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. 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.

The Government announced proposals for a [set of changes to ECO](#) in December 2013. These include: extending through to 2017, with new targets; reducing the ambition of the Carbon Saving Target element; and allowing new measures (loft and standard cavity wall insulation, and district heating) to be eligible under that element. The Government published a consultation on [these proposals](#) in March 2014, and intends subject to consultation, that revised regulations will come into force later this year, but with many changes taking effect as from 1 April 2014.

How do the Green Deal and ECO interact?

Following a GD Assessment there will be a range of measures which could improve the energy efficiency of the property. Some of these could be paid for through GD finance, up to the point where the expected annual cost will not exceed what a typical household should save in energy costs. However, depending on the measure or the property, other sources of finance may also be required. ECO funding could be one of these sources, for example for measures such as Solid Wall Insulation and hard-to-treat Cavity Wall insulation.

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 will continue to be 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

The Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GDHIF) is an incentive scheme open to all householders in England and Wales wanting to improve the energy efficiency of their homes. The scheme allows householders to choose one or both of two offers available and they are 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. For more information please see the [GDHIF website](#). For more information on the separate scheme that operates 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. 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 new data collection, there are likely to be some data quality issues to resolve as the process beds in. Therefore data in these monthly 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

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 Antoniadou.

Further information on energy statistics is available at:

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

Next Releases

All future publications of this series will be released mid-month to cover the preceding month, with publication dates available on the gov.uk website.

The next monthly publication is planned for publication at 9.30am on **19 February 2015** and will contain the latest available information on the number of Assessments and GD Plans, Cashback and GDHIF vouchers paid, measures installed, a summary of ECO brokerage and an overview of the supply chain.

The next quarterly publication is planned for publication at 9.30am on **19 March 2015** and will contain more detailed information on activity up to the end of December 2014 including geographic breakdowns of GD Assessments, GD Plans, ECO measures and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund. For the first time this will include GD Plans by administrative area and Parliamentary Constituency.

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