



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change

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

Statistical release: Experimental statistics

20 February 2014

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This document is also available from our website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-deal-and-energy-company-obligation-eco-statistics>

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Executive summary

Introduction

This release presents the latest statistics on the Green Deal (GD) up to the end of January 2014 and the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) up to the end of December 2013.

For more details about the GD/ECO schemes, please see [Annex B](#). More detailed analysis of GD Assessments lodged, Cashback measures installed and provisional measures installed under ECO up to the end of September are also available in the [quarterly statistical release](#).

Key points

- A provisional 540,000 measures were installed in around 457,000 properties through ECO, Cashback and Green Deal to the end of December (the latest month that we have complete data for), up from 472,000 measures to the end of November. The large majority of installed measures (98 per cent) were delivered through ECO.
- GD Assessments – 145,110 were lodged up to the end of January 2014 (Chart 1), up from 129,842 at end of December 2013. The 15,268 GD Assessments in January was 23 per cent higher than the number in December (12,388), but two per cent lower than the number in November.
- Green Deal Plans – 1,721 households had Green Deal Plans in progress at the end of January 2014, compared to 1,612 at the end of December 2013. Of these, 494 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 481 had moved to 'pending' (Plan signed) and 746 were 'live' (all measures installed), 43 per cent of all Plans (Chart 2). The large majority of Plans have started from June onwards.
- Cashback vouchers – by the end of January 2014, 11,044 had been issued and, of these, 9,290 vouchers had been paid (following installation of 9,700 measures) with a value of around £2.6 million (Chart 3). More vouchers paid to date were in June than any other month and the large majority have been for boiler replacements.
- ECO measures - provisional figures show there were 528,886 measures installed under ECO up to the end of December, with 66,480 installed in December, 19 per cent lower than the 82,236 installed in November, reflecting the Christmas break. Of all ECO measures installed to date, 33 per cent were for cavity wall insulation, 32 per cent were for boiler upgrades and around a quarter were for loft insulation. All solid wall insulation types accounted for five per cent (Chart 5).

Detailed Results

This section of the report provides the latest available information on different elements of the Green Deal and ECO. This includes the number of Assessments and Green Deal Plans, Cashback vouchers spent, measures installed through Cashback and ECO, a summary of ECO brokerage and an overview of the supply chain. Data on Green Deal are presented to the end of January 2014 in this release, whilst ECO is presented to the end of December 2013. Aggregate data on all measures installed are also presented to the end of December.

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

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

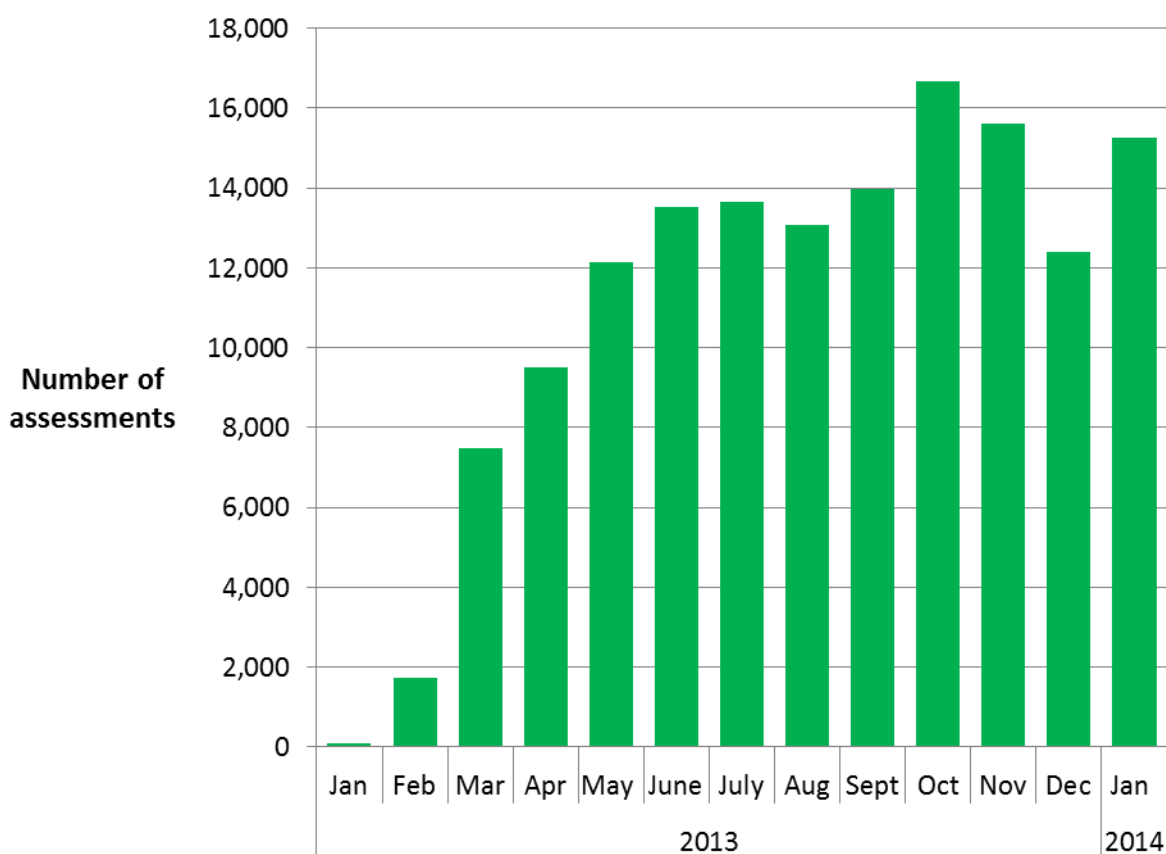
A provisional 540,000 measures were installed in around 457,000 properties through ECO, Cashback and Green Deal to the end of December (the latest month that we have complete data for), up from 472,000 measures to the end of November (Table 1 and Table 1a). The vast majority of installed measures (98 per cent) were delivered through the Energy Company Obligation. The most prevalent measures were cavity wall insulation, boilers and loft insulation. Further detailed results of each of these delivery mechanisms are within the main commentary. This does not include measures installed but financed outside the Green Deal framework.

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

The first step in the Green Deal process involves a Green Deal 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 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 January 2014 there were 145,110 GD Assessments lodged in total ([Chart 1](#)). The number of GD Assessments in January (15,268) was 23 per cent higher than the number in December (12,388), reflecting the Christmas break, but two per cent lower than the number in November (15,599).

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)

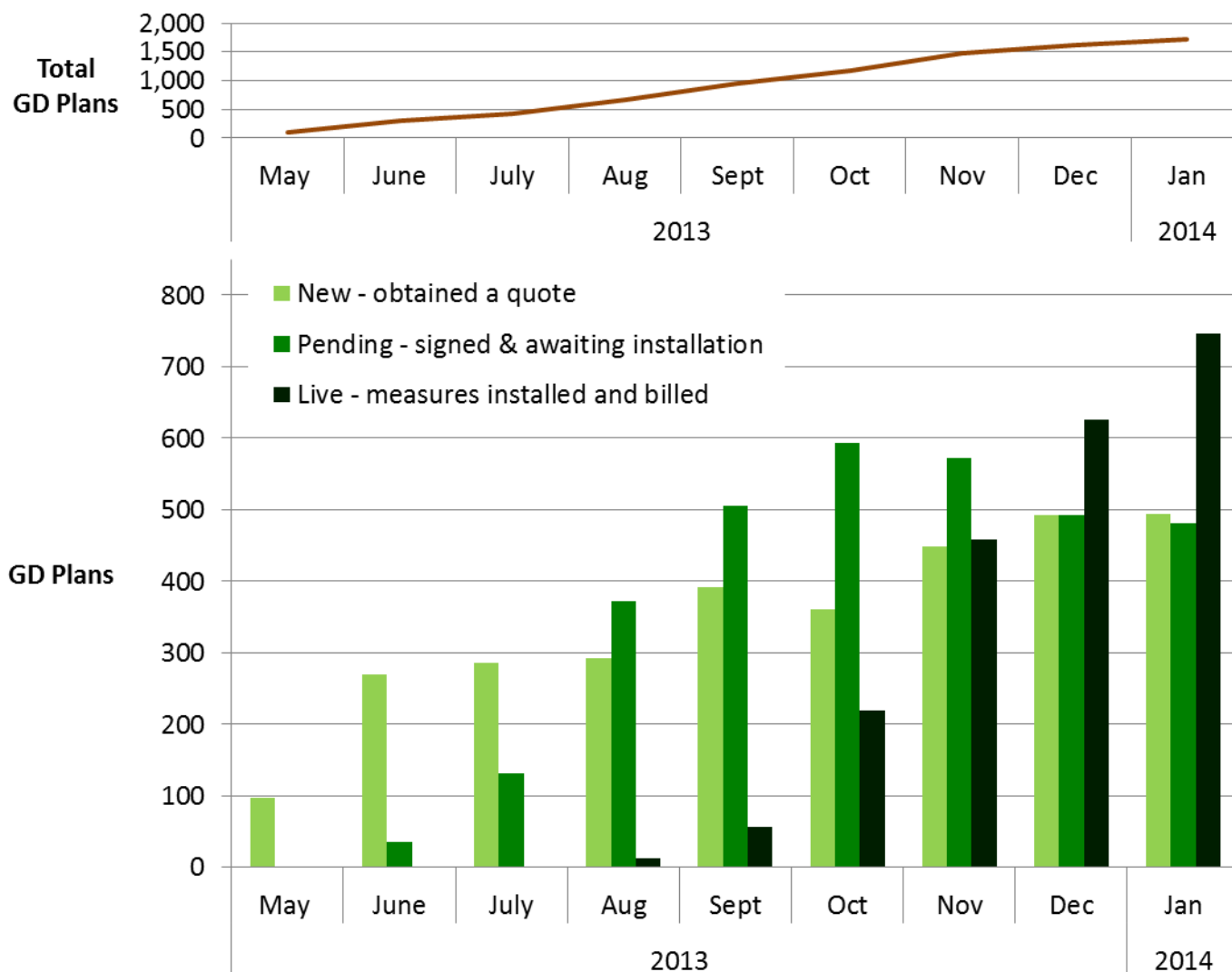
Following an Assessment, for householders who choose to take on any of the recommended measures, there are a number of routes to pay for the improvements. Some customers may choose Green Deal finance to pay for part or all of their planned improvements, whilst others may choose to pay for measures out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

For those who choose Green Deal finance, there are three stages in the life cycle of a Green Deal 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 Green Deal charges. For more detail on these stages, please see [Annex B](#).

In total, there were 1,721 Green Deal Plans in the system at the end of January 2014, up from 1,612 at the end of December 2013. Of these, 494 were 'new' (quote accepted), another 481 had moved to 'pending' (Plan signed) and 746 were 'live' (all measures installed), 43 per cent of all Plans and up from 39 per cent at the end of December. As 'new' and 'pending' Green Deal Plans lead to installation of measures and charges starting to accrue, they will be replaced as 'live' Green Deal Plans in future monthly releases. The three reporting stages are presented in Table 3 and Chart 2.

The total number of measures installed using Green Deal finance was 1,787 up to the end of January 2014 (see Table 3a). Boilers accounted for 32 per cent of measures installed, followed by photovoltaics (23 per cent), solid wall insulation (17 per cent) and loft insulation (10 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



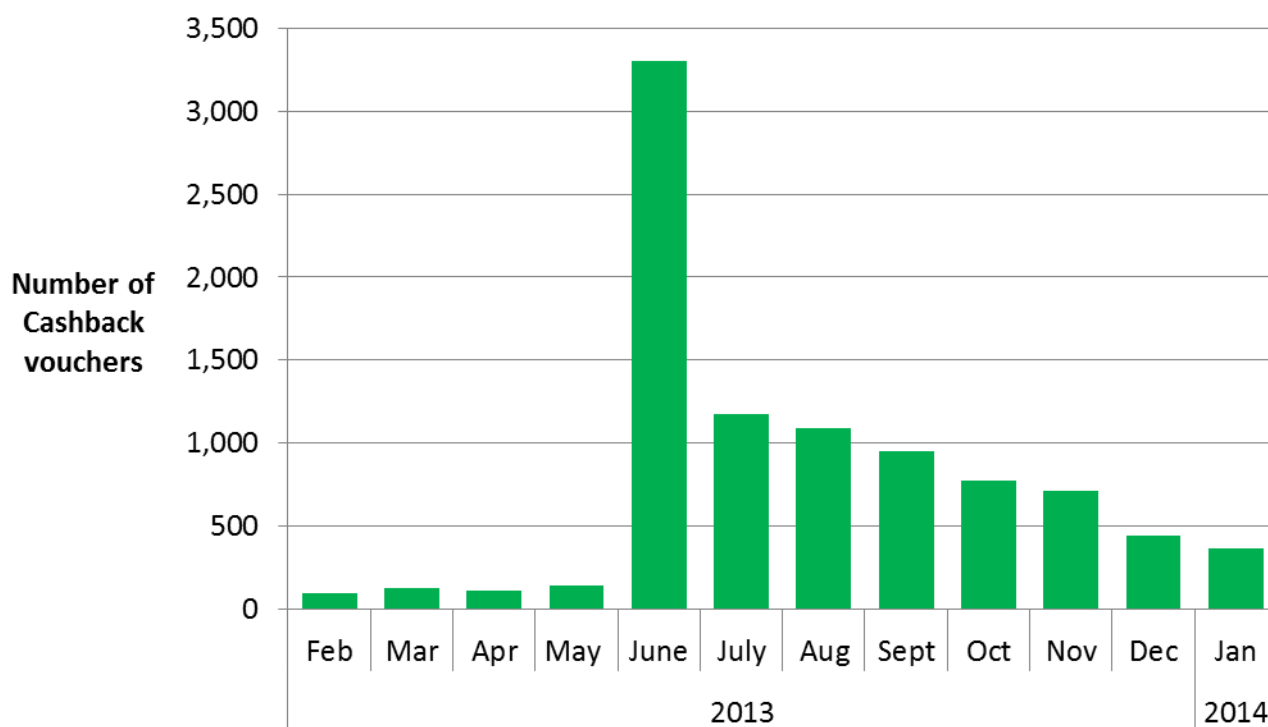
Cashback vouchers where payments have been made, by month of installation (Table 4, Chart 3)

The Cashback scheme has been available since January 2013 in England and Wales. It is a financial incentive specifically aimed to encourage domestic customers to get measures installed through the Green Deal process, although it is the customers' choice whether they decide to take out Green Deal finance or other sources of finance to fund the installation of the measures. For more information on Cashback please see the [Cashback website](#)

Of the 11,044 vouchers issued at the end of January 2014, 9,290 (84 per cent) had been paid following installation of 9,700 measures, with a total value of around £2.6 million (Table 4 and Chart 3).

Customers only receive payments once Providers have confirmed to the Cashback Administrator that the measures have been installed and a large batch of payments were processed in June, hence the higher number in that month. Subsequently, the number of Cashback vouchers paid has fallen month on month.

Chart 3 - Number of Cashback vouchers where payments have been made, 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 (93 per cent of all Cashback measures installed), whilst a further three per cent were for loft insulation, two per cent were for solid wall insulation and one per cent were for cavity wall insulation. However, more than one measure can be installed in a property and covered by a single Cashback payment.

ECO measures installed by obligation, up to the end of December (Table 5, Table 5a, Chart 4, Chart 5)

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 December 2013.

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.

Table 5 shows the provisional number of measures installed under ECO and Chart 4 shows the cumulative total number of measures installed and by [ECO obligation](#) by month of installation¹. Overall, 528,886 measures had been installed to the end of December, with 66,480 measures installed in December, which was around 19 per cent lower than the number of measures installed in November (82,236). A decrease in December would be expected given the Christmas break.

The split by obligation shows 37 per cent of measures installed under ECO were delivered through the Carbon Saving Target (CERO), 18 per cent delivered were through Carbon Saving Communities (CSCO) and 45 per cent were delivered through Affordable Warmth (HHCRO²). From the end of July to the end of December, the total number of Affordable Warmth measures delivered has more than tripled.

Chart 4 - Provisional cumulative number of ECO measures installed, by obligation, at end of each month

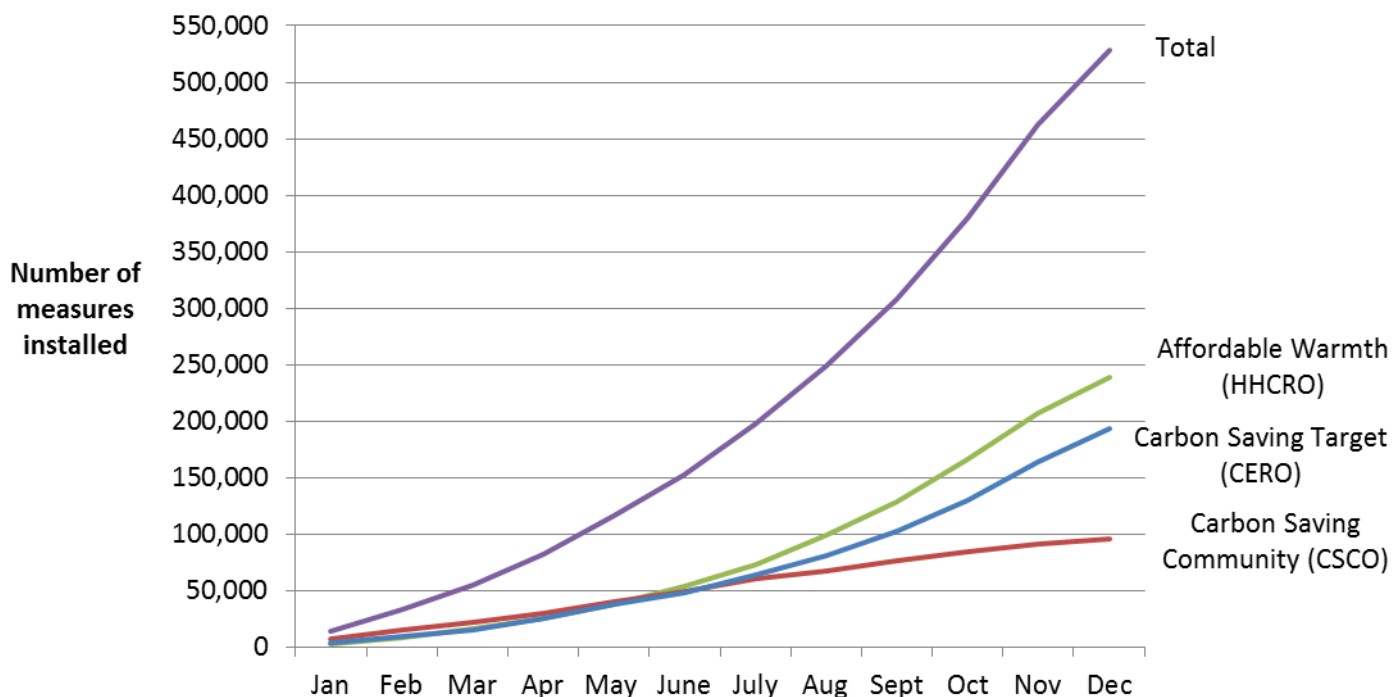
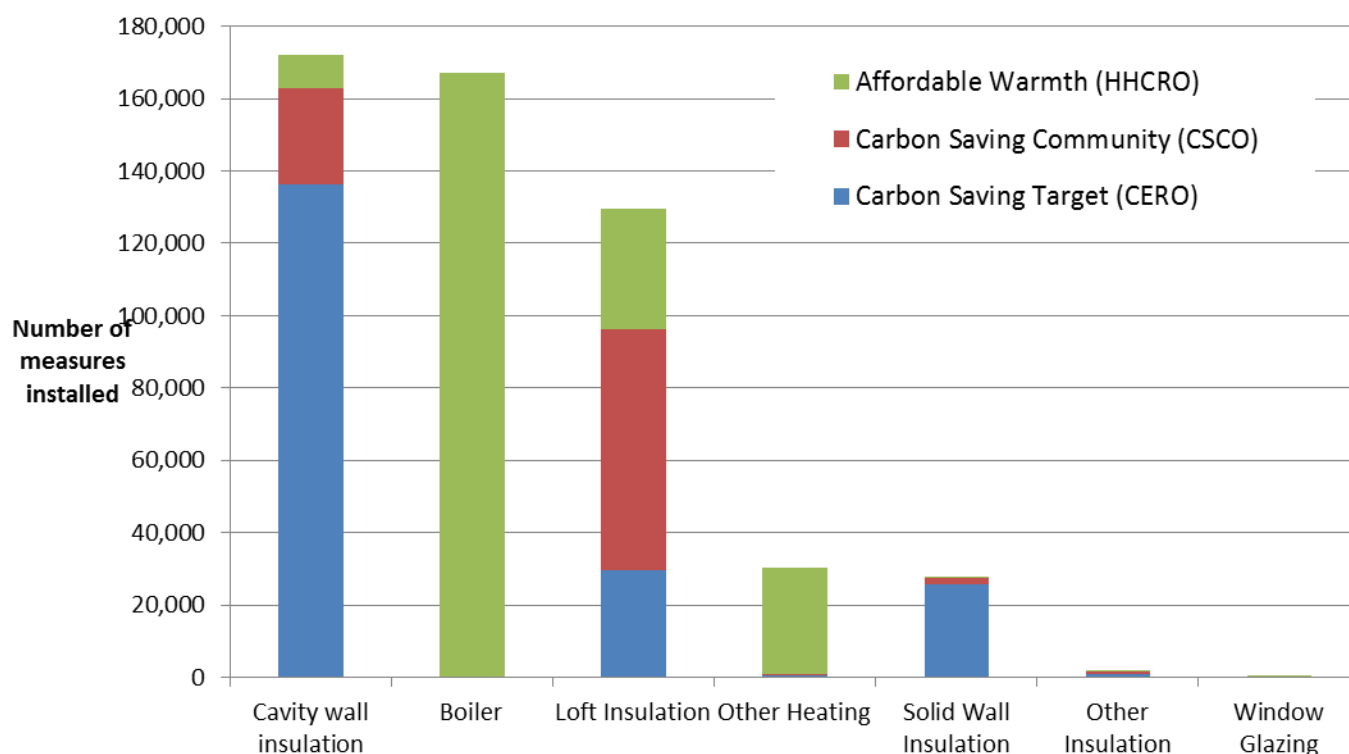


Table 5a and Chart 5 show the provisional number of measures installed under ECO, by measure type and [ECO obligation](#). This shows that the majority of the 528,886 measures installed under ECO were for cavity wall insulation (33 per cent), boiler upgrades (32 per cent) and loft insulation (24 per cent). Overall, 447,583 properties benefitted from one or more ECO measures being installed up to the end of December 2013 (Table 5a).

¹ 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.

² Affordable Warmth is also known as Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation (HHCRO).

Chart 5 - Provisional number of measures installed under ECO, by measure type³, by obligation, up to end December



The majority (79 per cent) of the 172,162 cavity wall insulation measures installed were delivered to Hard to Treat cavity wall properties⁴.

The majority (72 per cent) of the 129,540 loft insulation measures installed under ECO up to the end of December were top ups⁵.

Of the 27,518 solid wall measures installed, the large majority were External Wall Insulation.

Measures installed through other finance routes

The figures in Tables 3b (Green Deal) Tables 4a (Cashback) and Table 5a (ECO) do not include estimates of measures installed following a Green Deal Assessment where the measure was financed outside of GD finance, GD Cashback or ECO. Alternative sources of finance may include householder savings or loans; Local Authority funding (such as through the Core Cities or Pioneer Places schemes) and other sources.

However, [research](#) published by DECC on 16 January 2014 on householders who have had a GD assessment between 1st of July and 30th of September (wave 3 of the research) indicated that 65 per cent of households who had a Green Deal assessment reported installing at least one recommended measure, and a further six per cent were in the process of installing measures. Overall, 81% of households who had a Green Deal assessment said

³ Boilers are only eligible under HHCRO. A full list of measure type eligibility by obligation is published here: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/ofgem-publications/83100/ecomeasurestable03102013.pdf>

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

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

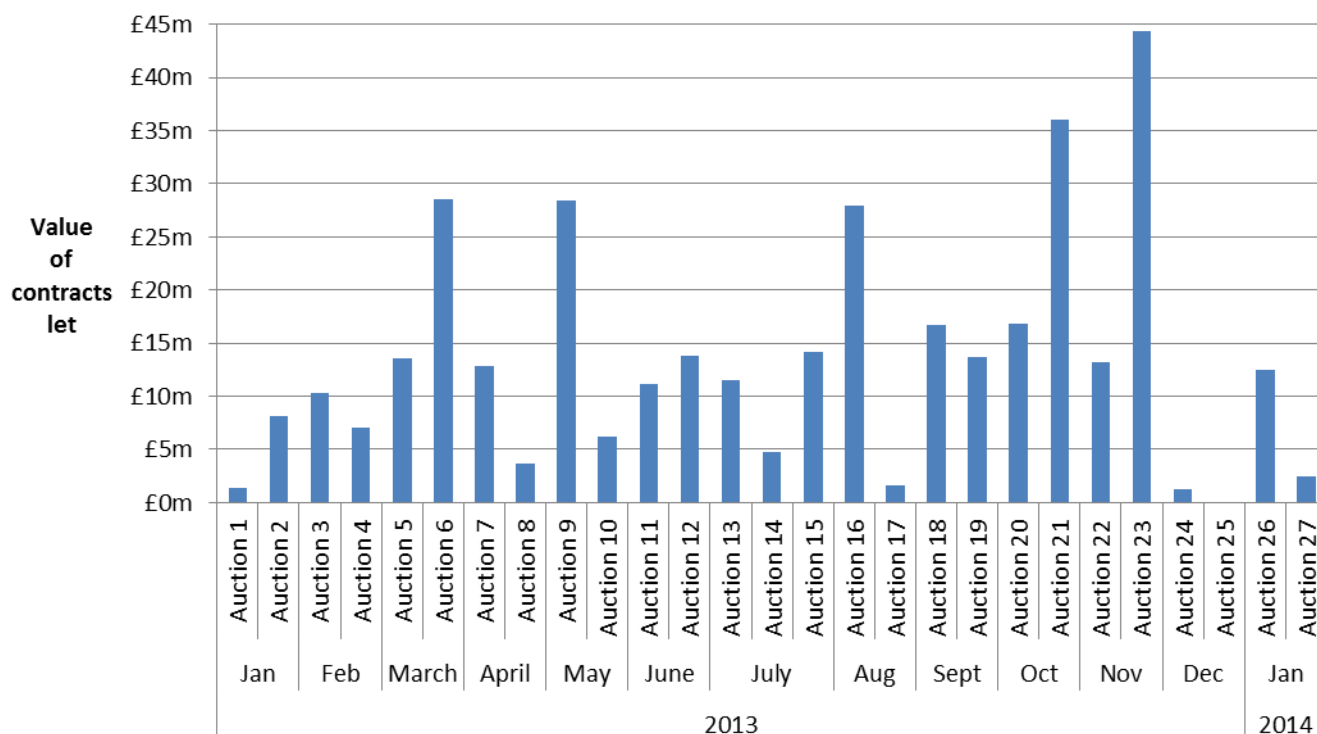
they have, are getting, or intend to install at least one energy saving measure. Results were similar for wave 2 of the research (householders that had an assessment between 1st of April and 30th of June) with 56% of households saying they had installed, 6% in the process of installing and 19% intending to install at least one measure.

Overall, in wave 3, 20% of those who had installed at least one selected measure mentioned any form of self-financing (savings/regular income, loans from bank/building society, loans from installers/providers, mortgage extension or other finance). The figure was similar for wave 2, with 21% indicating they used some form of self-financing. Some of these households indicated that they were applying for Cashback, but these findings suggest there may be a proportion of households installing measures which we will not pick up through our data sources, although the majority who plan to have measures installed have indicated they will be doing so through the GD/ECO framework. We will review this through further research in 2014.

ECO brokerage, as at the end of January 2014 (Table 6, Chart 6)

The [ECO Brokerage](#) system operates as a fortnightly anonymous auction where providers can sell 'lots' of future measures of ECO Carbon Saving Target, ECO Carbon Saving Communities and ECO Affordable Warmth, to energy companies in return for ECO subsidy. Chart 6 shows that up to the end of January 2014 there have been 27 auctions, with a total value of contracts let worth £362 million. The low level of brokerage activity in recent months is likely to have been affected by uncertainty around the period, following the announced proposals for a [set of changes to ECO](#).

Chart 6 - Value of ECO brokerage contracts let, by auction

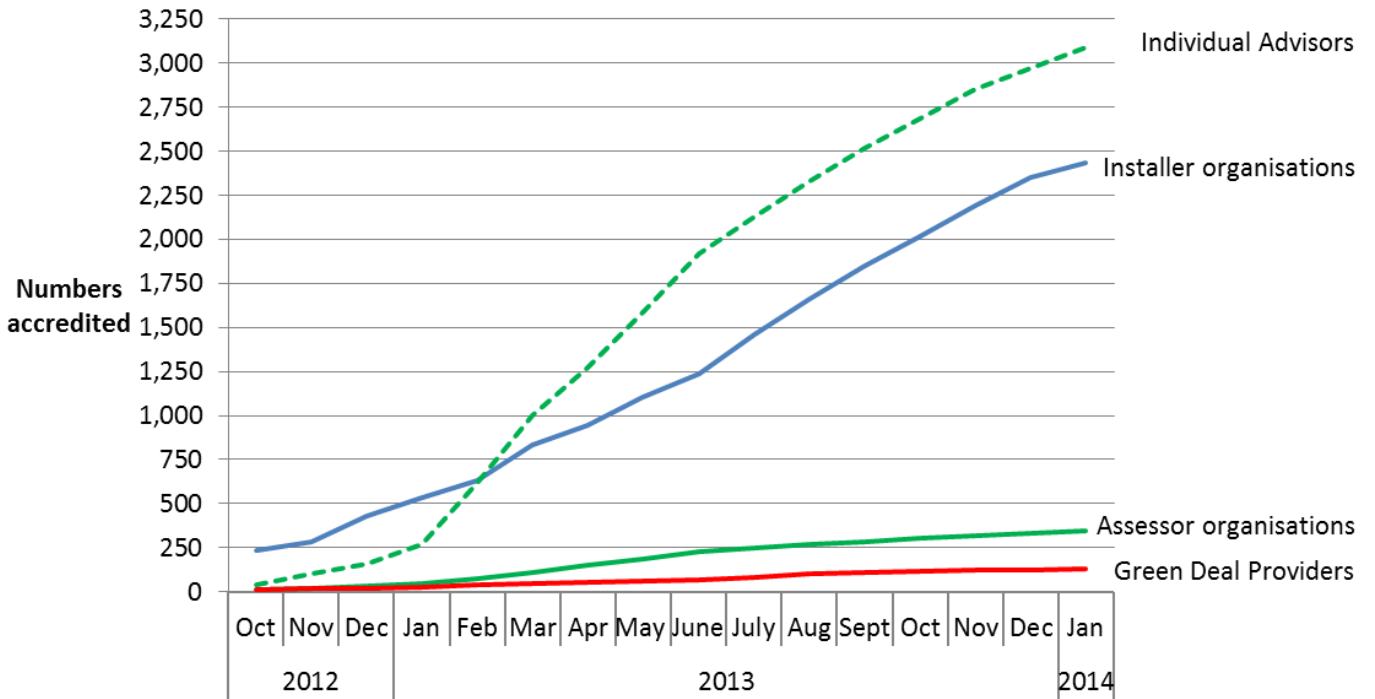


For more detail on the results of each auction, please see [ECO Brokerage](#)

Supply chain, as at the end of January 2014 (Table 7, Chart 7)

The supply chain to support the Green Deal 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 Green Deal Advisors), Green Deal Providers (who quote for and arrange Green Deal Plans with householders and arrange for the measures to be installed), and Installer organisations⁶ (who install energy efficiency improvements under the GD finance mechanism). Chart 7 shows the number of organisations and individuals who have been accredited as of the end of each month.

Chart 7 - 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 since December 2012 as individual Assessors complete their training and are accredited. At the end of January 2014 there were 344 organisations employing a total of 3,087 Advisors, compared to 48 and 270 respectively at the end of January 2013.

The number of Green Deal Providers has increased to 130 from 25 at the end of January 2013. The number of accredited Installer organisations has increased steadily since the beginning of the year from 531 accredited at the end of January 2013 to 2,432 organisations accredited at the end of January 2014. 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](#).

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

Annex A – Tables

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

Installation Month ¹	Delivery mechanism			Total number of measures installed ³
	ECO	Cashback	Green Deal	
January 2013 ²	14,667	0	0	14,667
February 2013	18,837	94	0	18,931
March 2013	21,208	132	0	21,340
April 2013	27,986	110	0	28,096
May 2013	33,865	145	0	34,010
June 2013	36,371	3,333	5	39,709
July 2013	45,611	1,266	7	46,884
August 2013	50,865	1,152	132	52,149
September 2013	58,497	1,010	163	59,670
October 2013	72,263	830	514	73,607
November 2013	82,236	777	413	83,426
December 2013	66,480	466	369	67,315
Total to date	528,886	9,315	1,603	539,804

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

² Includes some measures installed between October and December 2012

³ Some measures may have been installed through more than one delivery mechanism and there is therefore a small level of double counting

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

Installation Month ¹	Delivery mechanism			Total number of individual households ³
	ECO ²	Cashback	Green Deal	
January 2013 ⁴	13,016	0	0	13,016
February 2013	16,808	94	0	16,902
March 2013	18,810	131	0	18,941
April 2013	24,972	109	0	25,081
May 2013	30,482	143	0	30,625
June 2013	32,925	3,298	0	36,223
July 2013	40,204	1,172	1	41,377
August 2013	42,918	1,093	11	44,022
September 2013	49,188	953	45	50,186
October 2013	59,099	776	162	60,037
November 2013	66,452	715	239	67,406
December 2013	52,709	440	168	53,317
Total to date	447,583	8,924	626	457,133

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.

³ Some households may have had installations through more than one delivery mechanism and there is therefore a small level of double counting.

⁴ Includes some measures installed between October and December 2012.

Table 2: Number of Green Deal Assessments¹, month 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	13,967	85,178
October 2013	16,677	101,855
November 2013	15,599	117,454
December 2013	12,388	129,842
January 2014	15,268	145,110

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} in unique properties, cumulative total by month

Month	'New' ¹ Green Deal Plans	'Pending' ² Green Deal Plans	'Live' ³ Green Deal Plans	'Total' ⁴ 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

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 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}, month and cumulative total³, by month⁴

	Total in Month	Cumulative Total
Installation Month	Green Deal Measures	Green Deal Measures
June 2013	5	5
July 2013	7	12
August 2013	132	144
September 2013	163	307
October 2013	514	821
November 2013	413	1,234
December 2013	369	1,603
January 2014	184	1,787

¹ As measured by the number of measures installed using Green Deal finance where a Green Deal Plan has gone '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 January 2014

Measure Types	Total number of Measures installed using Green Deal finance	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	573	32
Condensing bottled LPG boiler	1	0
Condensing bulk LPG (not community) boiler	2	0
Condensing gas boiler	260	15
Condensing gas boiler with flue gas heat recovery	3	0
Condensing mains gas (not community) boiler	305	17
Condensing oil (not community) boiler	1	0
Condensing oil boiler	1	0
Cavity Wall Insulation	30	2
Loft Insulation	176	10
Loft insulation	175	10
Room in roof insulation	1	0
Micro-generation	412	23
Photovoltaics	411	23
Wood logs boiler	1	0
Other Heating	141	8
Heating controls	141	8
Other Insulation	145	8
Hot water cylinder insulation	78	4
Hot water cylinder thermostat	38	2
Under floor insulation	29	2
Solid Wall Insulation	309	17
External wall insulation	308	17
Internal wall insulation	1	0
Window Glazing	1	0
Total³	1,787	100

¹ As measured by the number of measures installed using Green Deal finance where a Green Deal Plan has gone '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 in earlier installation months 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, month and cumulative total, by month, England and Wales only

Installation Month	Vouchers issued ¹		Payments made ²	
	Number	Number	Number	Value (£)
February 2013		94		25,380
March 2013		131		35,370
April 2013		109		29,510
May 2013		143		40,192
June 2013		3,298		895,135
July 2013		1,172		330,430
August 2013 ³		1,093		304,076
September 2013		953		265,019
October 2013		776		223,368
November 2013 ⁴		715		219,589
December 2013		440		139,836
January 2014		366		117,023
Total to date ⁵	11,044	9,290		2,624,926

¹ Cashback vouchers issued data cannot be broken down to the same level of detail. The 11,044 cashback vouchers issued up to the end of December equates to a total budget committed of around £3.5m.

² Numbers of Cashback vouchers paid in earlier installation months are subject to revision as Cashback redemptions can be paid in months after the month of installation.

³ The numbers of Cashback vouchers paid for measures installed in August has been revised from 1,094 to 1,093 due to two measures being applied for and one measure paid out.

⁴ The numbers of Cashback vouchers paid for measures installed in December has been revised from 288 to 440. This is due to Cashback redemptions being paid in later months.

⁵ The Cashback Exception Process has additionally paid 200 vouchers, totalling £101,260.67 for solid wall insulation and warm air heating measures where those recommended measures are not displayed on the EPC.

Table 4a: Number of measures installed with Cashback¹, up to end of January 2014, England and Wales only

	Total number of Cashback measures delivered	Percentage of Measures
Boiler	9,012	93
Gas Boiler	8,947	92
Oil Boiler	65	1
Cavity wall insulation	121	1
Loft Insulation	297	3
Loft Insulation	296	3
Room in Roof Insulation	1	0
Other Heating	5	0
Electric Storage Heaters	0	0
Flue Gas Heat Recovery Devices	0	0
Heating Controls	5	0
Warm Air Units	0	0
Waste water heat recovery systems	0	0
Other Insulation	24	0
Draught Proofing	8	0
Flat Roof Insulation	1	0
Hot Water Cylinder Insulation	5	0
Passageway Walk-through Doors	8	0
Under Floor Insulation	2	0
Solid Wall Insulation	215	2
Window Glazing	26	0
Double Glazing	26	0
Secondary Glazing	0	0
Total number of measures	9,700	100

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

Table 5: Provisional number of ECO measures installed, by obligation, by month

Installation Month ³	Obligation			Total number of ECO measures installed
	Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	Carbon Saving Community ² (CSCO)	Affordable Warmth (HHCRO)	
January 2013 ¹	3,981	7,981	2,705	14,667
February 2013	5,300	7,446	6,091	18,837
March 2013	6,635	7,155	7,418	21,208
April 2013	10,115	7,830	10,041	27,986
May 2013	12,138	9,526	12,201	33,865
June 2013	10,463	9,868	16,040	36,371
July 2013	15,630	10,542	19,439	45,611
August 2013	17,235	7,685	25,945	50,865
September 2013	21,220	8,541	28,736	58,497
October 2013	26,871	7,614	37,778	72,263
November 2013	34,664	7,255	40,317	82,236
December 2013	29,085	4,650	32,745	66,480
Total to date	193,337	96,093	239,456	528,886

¹ Includes some measures installed between October and December 2012.

² May figure includes one measure installed under the 'rural' sub-obligation of CSCO

June figure includes eight measures installed under the 'rural' sub-obligation of CSCO

July figure includes one measure installed under the 'rural' sub-obligation of CSCO

September figure includes 14 measures installed under the 'rural' sub-obligation of CSCO

October figure includes 27 measures installed under the 'rural' sub-obligation of CSCO

November figure includes 39 measures installed under the 'rural' sub-obligation of CSCO

December figure includes 35 measures installed under the 'rural' sub-obligation of CSCO.

³ 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.

Table 5a: Provisional number of ECO measures installed¹, by measure type, by obligation, up to end December 2013

Measure Types ²	Obligation			Total number of ECO measures delivered	Percentage of ECO Measures
	Carbon Saving Target (CERO)	Carbon Saving Community ³ (CSCO)	Affordable Warmth (HHCRO)		
Boiler	N/A	N/A	167,297	167,297	31.6
Installation of a Non qualifying boiler	N/A	N/A	1,699	1,699	0.3
Repair qualifying boiler 1 year warranty	N/A	N/A	11	11	0.0
Repair qualifying boiler 2 year warranty	N/A	N/A	441	441	0.1
Replacement qualifying boiler	N/A	N/A	165,146	165,146	31.2
Cavity wall insulation	136,411	26,454	9,297	172,162	32.6
Standard CWI	1,088	25,258	9,211	35,557	6.7
HTTC: Cavity wall insulation solution	134,170	1,196	86	135,452	25.6
HTTC: Solid wall insulation solution	1,153	0	0	1,153	0.2
Loft Insulation	29,470	66,641	33,429	129,540	24.5
Loft Insulation Ceiling Level Virgin	11,094	17,692	7,549	36,335	6.9
Loft Insulation Ceiling Level Topup	18,306	48,858	25,809	92,973	17.6
Loft Insulation Rafter	44	23	65	132	0.0
Room in Roof Insulation	26	68	6	100	0.0
Micro-generation	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Air Source Heat Pumps	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Biomass Boilers	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Ground Source Heat Pumps	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Micro CHP	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Micro hydro	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Micro wind	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Photovoltaics	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Other Heating	586	395	29,365	30,346	5.7
Electric Storage Heaters	N/A	N/A	12	12	0.0
DHS: Biomass boiler new connections	0	24	0	24	0.0
DHS: Biomass boiler upgrades	0	0	0	0	0.0
DHS: CHP new connections	85	16	0	101	0.0
DHS: CHP upgrades	0	0	0	0	0.0
DHS: Gas/Oil boiler new connections	481	185	0	666	0.1
DHS: Gas/Oil boiler upgrades	20	170	0	190	0.0
DHS: heat meters	0	0	0	0	0.0
Flue Gas Heat Recovery Devices	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Heat Recovery Ventilation	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Heating Controls	N/A	N/A	29,353	29,353	5.5
Radiator Panels	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0
Warm Air Units	N/A	N/A	0	0	0.0

Other Insulation	1,068	643	57	1,768	0.3
Flat Roof Insulation	163	24	0	187	0.0
Draught Proofing	618	80	37	735	0.1
Hot Water Cylinder Insulation	217	119	N/A	336	0.1
Passageway Walk-through Doors	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pipework Insulation	0	0	0	0	0.0
Under Floor Insulation	70	420	20	510	0.1
Solid Wall Insulation	25,556	1,952	10	27,518	5.2
External wall insulation: Solid brick walls, built from 1967	4,641	327	0	4,968	0.9
External wall insulation: Solid brick walls, built pre 1967	11,135	1,304	10	12,449	2.4
External wall insulation: Solid non-brick walls	8,740	286	0	9,026	1.7
Internal wall insulation: Solid brick walls, built from 1967	34	2	0	36	0.0
Internal wall insulation: Solid brick walls, built pre 1967	708	33	0	741	0.1
Internal wall insulation: Solid non-brick walls	231	0	0	231	0.0
Park Home External wall insulation	67	0	0	67	0.0
Window Glazing	246	8	1	255	0.0
Total number of measures	193,337	96,093	239,456	528,886	100
Total number of unique properties ^{4 5}	160,862	87,609	202,348	447,583	

¹ As reported by energy suppliers to Ofgem in their monthly returns. Please see the accompanying [Methodology Note](#) for more details.

² Please see [Ofgem's guidance](#) for suppliers for more details on eligible measures

³ Includes 125 measures installed under the 'rural' sub-obligation of CSCO, including 18 standard CWI and two hard-to-treat CWI, 53 virgin loft insulation, 35 topup loft insulation installations, four draught proofing installations and 13 under floor insulations.

⁴ The addresses where 15 ECO measures were installed is unknown. As it is not known 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 (i.e. blocks of flats), so there may be more unique properties than is 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

Table 6: 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	£29.5m
September 2013	2	£30.4m
October 2013	2	£52.9m
November 2013	2	£57.6m
December 2013	2	£1.2m
January 2014	2	£14.9m
Total to date	27	£361.9m

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

Table 7: 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

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

Annex B – Background

Green Deal

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

Customers having Green Deal 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 Green Deal Plan or that they want to use alternative funding arrangements (e.g. use of savings).

The Green Deal process for households is briefly described below:

Step 1 – Assessment – A Green Deal 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 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 – Green Deal Providers will discuss with the owner/occupier whether a Green Deal 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 Green Deal Plan⁷, at which stage they enter a cooling-off period⁸.

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

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

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

⁷ The Plan is a contract between the owner/occupier and the Provider – it sets out the work that will be done and the repayments.

⁸ For example, in the case of a Green Deal Plan that is regulated by the Consumer Credit Act 1974, the consumer will have 14 days to withdraw from the part of the Green Deal Plan which provides credit.

For those who choose Green Deal finance, there are **three stages** in the life cycle of a Green Deal Plan for which reports are generated.

- the **first stage** (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. It is possible that more than one Green Deal Plan may be requested for each household.
- the **second stage** (a 'pending' Green Deal Plan) is when a Green Deal Plan has been signed by the customer, progress is being made to install Green Deal Plan measures and the Plan is being finalised so that charging can start.
- the **final stage** (a 'live' Green Deal 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 Green Deal 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 the Green Deal.

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 has recently announced proposals for a [set of changes to ECO](#). 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 plans to consult on these proposals early in 2014, and intends that changes should take 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 Green Deal Cashback Scheme rewards the first Green Deal customers. It is 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 £1000. It is available for households in England and Wales. For more information on Cashback please see the [Cashback website](#). For more information on the separate scheme that operates in Scotland please see the relevant [website](#).

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 Green Deal 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 Green Deal 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 Green Deal, this report also includes a section summarising the trends in the number of Green Deal Advisors (and Assessor organisations), the number of Green Deal Providers and the number of Green Deal Installer organisations.

Annex C – Sources and Methodology

The estimates in this and future Statistical Release use administrative data generated as part of the Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation processes.

There are seven main sources of information:

- Landmark – who manage the national lodgement of Green Deal Assessments in England and Wales
- Energy Savings Trust (EST) – who manage the national lodgement of Green Deal Assessments in Scotland
- Green Deal Central Charge Database – which manages the recording and administration of Green Deal 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 [Green Deal Cashback Scheme](#)

This report uses data from Landmark and the Energy Savings Trust for numbers of lodged Assessments and on measures installed using Green Deal finance, data from the Central Charge Database on Green Deal Plans, data from the Cashback Scheme Administrator on Cashback 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.

Experimental Statistics

These estimates are released as Experimental Statistics which means they are official statistics undergoing an evaluation process prior to being assessed as National Statistics. They are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development, and as a means to build in quality assurance during development.

More information on the methodology is included [here](#).

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 Green Deal Statistics Team at the following email address: EnergyEfficiency.Stats@decc.gsi.gov.uk

Contact telephone: 0300 068 5202

The statistician responsible for this publication is Matt Walker.

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 **20 March 2013** and will contain the latest available information on the number of Assessments and Green Deal Plans, Cashback vouchers spent, measures installed, a summary of ECO brokerage and an overview of the supply chain.

The next quarterly publication is also planned for publication at 9.30am on **20 March 2013** and will contain more detailed information on activity up to the end of December, including geographic breakdowns of Green Deal Assessments and ECO measures. We will look to include estimates of measures installed through alternative finance mechanisms if we have sufficiently robust evidence. We are also currently investigating whether it would be suitable to publish sub-Local Authority data as part of this quarterly release series.

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