



The Green Deal

Standard Note: SN/SC/05763
Last updated: 6 February 2014
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Section: Science and Environment Section

The Green Deal is the Government's "flagship piece of legislation, which will deliver energy efficiency to homes and buildings across the land".

The Green Deal went 'fully live' on 28 January 2013 in England and Wales and on 25 February 2013 in Scotland. In March 2013 the first in a series of monthly uptake statistics was released.

Through the Green Deal, energy customers in England, Wales and Scotland receive loans to make energy efficiency improvements. The repayments will attach to the electricity bill at a property, rather than to an individual, passing to any new occupier or bill payer.

The "golden rule" is that the instalment payments should not exceed the savings on an average bill, but because this is on an *average* bill, there is the chance that in some cases, a household's energy savings may not cover the cost of the Green Deal package. This, together with concerns about Green Deal being basically a loan with interest, rather than a grant scheme, has led to concern about Green Deal take up.

A new energy company obligation (ECO) underpins the Green Deal for 'those most in need' and for hard to treat homes where measures do not fit the golden rule. In the Autumn Statement in December 2013, the Government announced that it would extend the time scale for ECO by 2 years to March 2017 in order to reduce the annual costs in consumer energy bills, estimated to be by £50 including the cost of other measures.

The Library Standard Note on [The Energy Company Obligation](#) gives more details and the Standard Note on [fuel poverty](#) is related to this issue, while the Library Research Paper on the [Energy Bill 2011](#) gives more background.

Other related Standard Notes include [help with energy bills](#), [energy prices](#) and [components of an energy bill](#).

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1 Background

In the build up to the 2010 General Election, the manifestos of each of the three main political parties included plans for some form of pay-as-you-save scheme to improve energy efficiency,¹ through which an upfront sum to improve energy efficiency was then paid back through the savings made in reduced energy bills.

After the 2010 General Election the Coalition Programme outlined plans for a “Green Deal” to improve energy efficiency:

Through our ‘Green Deal’, we will encourage home energy efficiency improvements paid for by savings from energy bills. We will also take measures to improve energy efficiency in businesses and public sector buildings.²

The Government announced in its first Annual Energy Statement in July 2010 that it would include powers in the then forthcoming Energy Bill 2011 to introduce a new energy company obligation (ECO) from 2012..³ This would underpin the Green Deal and focus on those properties and households which could not make energy savings without extra financial support or qualify for Green Deal finance.⁴

The Green Deal is the Government’s “flagship piece of legislation, which will deliver energy efficiency to homes and buildings across the land”.⁵ It is expected to result in net business costs of an estimated £1.3 billion a year⁶ (ultimately reclaimed through everyone’s energy bills⁷) and around £14 billion of private sector investment over the next decade.⁸

The library also has Standard Notes on [help with energy bills](#), [energy prices](#) and [components of an energy bill](#) for more information as well as the Standard Note on [The Energy Company Obligation](#).

2 Key Green Deal terminology and concepts

How does the Green Deal work?

Getting an assessment is the first step. There is a [guide to the Green Deal for domestic and business consumers](#) on gov.uk or constituents can call the Energy Saving Advice Service (ESAS) on 0300 123 1234 or Energy Saving Scotland on 0800 512 012.

In brief, a property will be assessed by a ‘**Green Deal assessor**’ to rate its energy efficiency and to recommend measures to improve this. Householders will receive a **Green Deal assessment** and **energy performance certificate** (EPC).

An EPC is a certificate which provides 'A' to 'G' ratings for buildings. An 'A' rating is given to the most energy efficient buildings and 'G' to the least. At the moment homes which come

¹ [Conservative Party General Election Manifesto](#), April 2010, p93 and The Conservative Party, [Rebuilding Security Conservative Energy Policy for an Uncertain World](#), Strategic Summary, pp.21-22; [Liberal Democrat Party Election Manifesto 2010](#) p.58; [Labour Party Election Manifesto 2010](#), p.8:4

² The Coalition: [Our Programme for Government, Energy and Climate Change](#), 20 May 2010

³ DECC [Annual Energy Statement](#), 27 July 2010, p4 and HC Deb 23 November 2010 [c208W](#)

⁴ DECC [The Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation Consultation Document](#) 23 November 2011

⁵ HC Deb 19 May 2011 [c491](#)

⁶ <http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/consultation/green-deal/5533-final-stage-impact-assessment-for-the-green-deal-a.pdf> [Final Stage Impact Assessment for the Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation](#) DECC 11 June 2012

⁷ Adding around £10 to average bills by 2020, see DECC [Estimated impacts of energy and climate change policies on energy prices and bills](#) 23 November 2011, tables E1 and E2

⁸ “£200million funding boost for green deal” [DECC press release](#) 24 November 2011

onto the market either for sale or rent must have an EPC⁹ but this has generally been poorly observed. During the Energy Bill's committee stage¹⁰ Greg Barker said that from July 2013 it would be a requirement that all property adverts, including those on the internet, carry an EPC rating. Any Green Deal plan attached to a property will therefore be disclosed to future potential bill payers through providing them with the EPC, which will contain key financial information about the Green Deal plan.¹¹

The original customer can take their assessment to one or more '**Green Deal providers**' for a quote for the finance and installation of one or more of the recommended measures.

The provider and customer will agree a '**Green Deal plan**' to set out the agreed amount and term of repayments. The customer will in effect pay for the energy efficiency improvements by instalments, through a charge on their electricity bill.¹² The energy supply companies will administer collection of these payments through bills, on behalf of Green Deal providers.

The **Golden Rule** is that the estimated average savings should always equal or exceed the cost of the work (including labour, materials and finance). The repayments should not therefore be higher than average energy bills, but in talking about an average, there is *no guarantee* that in every case, a household's savings will cover the Green Deal payments.¹³

By attaching the Green Deal charge to the property, this "should not affect the credit rating of the individual and their wider access to credit for other purposes"¹⁴ and should mean that people only pay for improvements while they are benefitting from them.

Consumer protection

The Framework regulations (see below) allow for a [Code of Practice](#)¹⁵ and assessor and provider certification. They also say that Green Deal plans attached to properties must be **disclosed** if the property is sold or let out, since they will pass to the new bill payer.

Adherence to the Framework regulations and terms of the Code of Practice entitles participants to use the '**Green Deal Approved**' **quality mark** in promotions and advertising. The Code also covers sales and cold calling, and consumer complaints and dispute resolution.

Any **Green Deal Provider** (GDP) must be authorised by the 'Green Deal Oversight and Registration Body' or GD ORB, Gemserv. It runs the GDP registration process for assessors, installers and certification bodies via the [GD ORB website](#).¹⁶ This website can therefore also be checked to see which companies are accredited providers.

For complaints, a [Green Deal Ombudsman and Investigation Service](#), run by Ombudsman Services, who also run the general Energy Ombudsman service, has been established.

⁹ The *Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007*

¹⁰ Public Bill Committee 16 June 2011 c309

¹¹ DECC [The Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation Consultation Document](#) 23 November 2011 Para 31

¹² The Consultation says the thinking is that many homes are off the gas grid, but most are on the electricity grid.

¹³ See page 107 of [The Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation Consultation Document](#) DECC, 23 November 2011

¹⁴ DECC [The Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation Impact Assessment](#) 23 November 2011 p.45

¹⁵ DECC [Green Deal Code of Practice \(Version 2\)](#) 25 January 2013

¹⁶ [Green Deal Approved 2013](#), accessed 19th Nov 2013

3 Legislating for the Green Deal

Energy Act 2011

The [2011 Energy Act](#) ('the Act') provides for the Green Deal. The bill's proceedings, its Explanatory Notes and the Library's research papers on the bill are available from the [Energy Bill 2010-12 page](#) on the Parliament website. The Bill had its Report stage and Third Reading in the Commons on [14 September 2011](#).¹⁷

Luciana Berger, the Opposition spokesperson, said that Labour had concerns that the Bill would not be as effective as it should be. Opposition amendments sought, among other things, to better define the Green Deal and link it to meeting the UK carbon targets and elimination of fuel poverty.

The Minister of State at DECC, Gregory Barker, considered that on aims for meeting carbon targets and tackling fuel poverty, legislation already existed to compel this. The Green Deal (and ECO) had to be seen in the context of the Government's overarching carbon budget and obligations under the *Climate Change Act 2008*.

The Green Deal Consultation and implementing Regulations

DECC launched a [Consultation on the Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation](#)¹⁸ on 23 November 2011 including publishing a new [draft Impact Assessment](#), a [draft Green Deal Code of Practice](#) and [seven Statutory Instruments in draft](#).¹⁹

On 20 December 2011, the [Committee on Climate Change](#) (CCC) wrote an open letter to the Secretary of State voicing concerns. The CCC said that the November 2011 draft IA showed 'low ambition' for loft and cavity wall insulation, which had been incentivised under the previous CERT scheme. These were ruled out under ECO, and yet the Green Deal was expected to deliver only about 10% of the potential for lofts and 30% of potential for cavity walls.²⁰

The CCC said that low uptake would be problematic. For example, the CCC's and DECC's emissions projections for meeting the first four carbon budgets assumed that all lofts and cavity walls were insulated over the next decade. In January 2012, the CCC conclusions and the data from the IA on expected loft and cavity wall insulation take-up were cited as evidence that the Green Deal would 'flop' and was 'doomed to fail', by opposition commentators.²¹

However, the changes introduced as a result of the consultation period (see next section 4 below) do allow for greater support for cavity and loft insulation.

On 11 June 2012 the Government [responded](#)²² to the Green Deal consultation's replies and published its [Final Stage Impact Assessment](#).²³ The implementing Regulations are:

¹⁷ HC Deb 14 September c1043 onwards

¹⁸ http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/consultations/green_deal/green_deal.aspx

¹⁹ http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/consultations/green_deal/green_deal.aspx#si

²⁰ "CCC expresses concern about Green Deal proposals" [Committee on Climate Change](#) 20 December 2011

²¹ "DECC research suggests Green Deal will flop" [Business Green](#) 14 January 2012

²² <http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/consultation/green-deal/5521-the-green-deal-and-energy-company-obligation-cons.pdf> DECC 11 June 2012

²³ <http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/consultation/green-deal/5533-final-stage-impact-assessment-for-the-green-deal-a.pdf> *Final Stage Impact Assessment for the Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation* DECC 11 June 2012

- [The Green Deal Framework \(Disclosure, Acknowledgment, Redress etc.\) Regulations 2012 SI 2012 No. 2079](#)
- [The Green Deal \(Energy Efficiency Improvements\) Order 2012 SI 2012 No. 2106.](#)
- [The Green Deal \(Qualifying Energy Improvements\) Order 2012 SI 2012 No. 2105](#)
- [The Green Deal \(Acknowledgment\) Regulations 2012 2012 No. 1660](#)
- [The Green Deal \(Disclosure\) Regulations 2012 SI 2012 No. 1660](#)

The SIs requiring approval by each House were considered and passed by the [Second Delegated Legislation Committee](#) in the Commons on 2 July 2012 and in [Lords Grand Committee](#) on 23 July 2012.²⁴

Changes made as a result of the Green Deal consultation

In the Government's response to the consultation in June 2012, it outlined the changes the Government made as a result of the consultation in page 15 onwards. Apart from the introduction of the CSC Obligation, two other important changes included the introduction of a wider range of measures available under the CSC obligation (Cavity wall insulation and loft insulation) and the need for Green Deal providers to make customers aware when charges may not be fully offset by energy savings.²⁵

4 Financing

The previous energy efficiency schemes provided *grants* in many cases for energy efficiency measures and there was still not full take-up. During the Green Deal's development there has been concerns raised about whether it will achieve the same coverage as predecessor schemes.^{26,27}

At the Energy Bill's Commons Report and Third Reading, Caroline Lucas MP feared that 'pay as you save' would not be enough to drive take-up.²⁸

The *Times* speculated that incentives for householders to help energy companies meet their ECO obligations, might include the chance to win a holiday, a discount on council tax, a cash voucher, a rebate on energy bills, or even stamp duty reductions.²⁹

In May 2011, a report by E3G on [Financing the Green Deal](#) found that expected take-up was likely to be low unless interest rates could be subsidised to offer a 25 year loan at an interest rate of 2% or less compared to commercial rates of 8% or more.³⁰

The Green Deal Finance Company and interest rates

The not-for-profit [Green Deal Finance Company](#) (TGDFC) now has over 50 members. It includes local authorities and companies including British Gas, Carillion, Clifford Chance,

²⁴ HL Deb 23 July 2012 cGC224

²⁵ DECC [The Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation: Government Response to the November 2011 Consultation](#) 11 June 2012

²⁶ "CIEH says Warm Front cut will hit poor", *Environmental Health News*, 14 January 2011

²⁷ "Revealed: Green Deal costs will outweigh savings" [Building.co.uk](#) 1 April 2011

²⁸ HC Deb 14 September 2010 c1055

²⁹ "Win a foreign holiday for insulating your loft; Homeowners to be rewarded for 'green loans'" *The Times*, 23 November 2010

³⁰ E3G, [Financing the Green Deal](#), May 2011, p4

E.ON, EdF Energy, Goldman Sachs, HSBC, Insta Group, Kingfisher, Linklaters, Lloyds TSB, Mark Group, npower, PwC, RBC and SSE.³¹

TGDFC says it was set up to “investigate how to provide the lowest cost finance to the Green Deal, to enable a competitive market and to maximise the Green Deal measures that can be implemented”. By being a national aggregator it seeks to provide cheaper financing to all Green Deal Providers. They can then go on to provide their own ‘packages’ to consumers.

In January 2013 TGDFC [published its interest rates](#). The press release said:

Unlike personal loans, TGDFC will offer funding to every accredited provider and will offer the same competitive rate of finance to the widest possible range of consumers. Rates will be comparable to the best high street rates for long-term unsecured loans. But whilst these are accessible to barely half the population, TGDFC will lend to over 80%.

Green Deal Providers will determine their own all-in package to consumers. However, on the basis of the finance agreements being put in place, TGDFC are now publishing the interest rate and charges for finance to Green Deal Providers. TGDFC's initial interest rate will be 6.96% per annum. Each Green Deal Plan will have a set up charge of £63 and annual operating charge of £20 payable by providers who may choose to add this to the overall cost of finance to the household, depending on the size and length of the Green Deal Plan.³²

The Government has stated clearly that the Green Deal is a market mechanism and, as such, there would be no Government guarantee that energy bills would fall for individual consumers.³³ Savings will be sensitive to changes in energy prices; but the modelling in the Impact Assessment indicates an expectation that over time, the savings from the Green Deal will increase as energy prices increase.

However, interest rates can only be lowered through competition among providers, i.e. the market, or by government subsidy. The Green Deal financing or loans also have to be underwritten by someone. When the Green Deal SIs were debated in the Commons by the [Second Delegated Legislation Committee](#) on 2 July 2012, Greg Barker confirmed potentially up to £300m funding. Yet Luciana Berger commented on the likely interest rates (she said that polling had shown that the public would not be attracted by rates over 6%) and said this meant that take-up was likely to be low.

In response, Greg Barker said that an interest rate of 6-8% was expected but that many providers might offer deeply discounted rates, and that if customers shopped around and got a lower installation cost they might make greater savings anyway. He implied that Labour might propose instead to increase energy bills to subsidise interest rates (see column 17).

Commenting in March 2013 on the day of publication of the first GD take up statistics for assessments (see section 6 below), Luciana Berger said what was needed were figures for how many people went on to sign a Green Deal Plan after an assessment. She pointed out that the Nationwide was now offering energy efficiency loans of “just 2.29% - less than a third of the interest rate under the Green Deal”. The Energy Secretary Edward Davey said that he

³¹ TGDFC press release *The Green Deal Finance Company - an industry-led consortium investigating how to deliver the best value Green Deal option for consumers is formed* 2 October 2011

³² TGDFC press release [Green Deal Finance Company launches competitively priced finance open to all](#) 25 January 2013

³³ DECC [Energy Bill Impact Assessment: Green Deal](#), December 2010, p15

welcomed Nationwide's product because it showed that competition was stirring in the market.³⁴

A review of the TGDFC published on 21 January 2014 by a task force led by the UK Green Building Council found that, though the interest rate charged by TGDFC was not an overwhelming barrier, it called for other financing measures to improve the "very slow take up of financing deals" including: Government subsidising a lower interest rate; relaxation of the "golden rule" to enable earlier loan repayments; using loans from social enterprises or community funds to reduce interest costs.³⁵

Government support to encourage take-up, and cash-back scheme

On 8 August 2012 the Government announced a £7 million loan to TGDFC.³⁶ Also, the Green Investment Bank (currently [UK Green Investments](#)) is "in discussions with a number of private sector entities, including The Green Deal Finance Company, regarding potential investments of up to £300 million subject to its investment criteria being met". Commenting on this, [Business Green](#) said that as well as the loan, the Green Deal had received a "major boost" after the Treasury had said it would be an early candidate for its new £40bn loan guarantee programme.³⁷

In November 2011 the Treasury announced £200 million of "new and additional Government funding to provide a time-limited 'introductory' offer to boost the early take up".³⁸

In January 2013, the Government announced a 'cash-back scheme' for early adoptees for a total of £125 million, with cash back offers guaranteed for the first £40 million of spending. See <https://gdcashback.decc.gov.uk/> for the amounts for each measure.

Following the Autumn Statement in December 2013, the government announced changes not just to the Eco scheme but also said:

Starting from January and then over the following months we will make changes in three broad areas:

- Making Green Deal more accessible to consumers through improved information and signposting;
- Making it easier for firms to operate in the market; and
- With the Green Deal Finance Company, making sure the Green Deal finance offer gives customers what they need.³⁹

5 Green Deal take-up rates and statistics to date

DECC has published a series of [Green Deal and ECO Monthly Statistics](#).

For now, these are 'experimental statistics' rather than having the full 'National Statistics' stamp, but the hope is that these will become a series of official statistics. Figures on

³⁴ HC Deb 14 March 2013 c452

³⁵ UK Green Building Council [Green Deal Finance](#), January 2014

³⁶ TGDFC *DECC to provide £7m loan to The Green Deal Finance Company to prepare for Green Deal launch* 8 August 2012

³⁷ *Green Deal first in line for Treasury loan guarantees* Business Green 8 August 2012

³⁸ "£200million funding boost for green deal" [DECC press release](#) 24 November 2011

³⁹ DECC [Changes to the Green Deal and the Energy Company Obligation](#) 4 December 2014

assessments and on the supply chain are available. The key points (as of the end of December 2013) were⁴⁰:

- 626 'live' or completed Green Deal plans to date
- 129,842 GD Assessments lodged
- 1,612 Green Deal plans in progress compared to 1,478 at the end of November 2013
- 331 GD Assessor Organisations and 2,972 GD advisors employed by them accredited
- 125 Green Deal Providers accredited
- 2,353 installer organisations accredited

5.1 Number of Green Deal Plans and their various stages

As of the end of December 2013, 1,612 households had Green Deal Plans either in progress or 'live' (all measures installed). There are three stages in the life cycle of the Green deal, 'New', 'Pending' and 'Live' which are explained below;

- 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. There were 493 households with a 'new' Green Deal Plan reported up to the end of December 2013.
- 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. There were 493 households with 'pending' Green Deal Plans reported up to the end of December 2013.
- 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. There were 626 'live' Green Deal Plans reported up to the end of November 2013 having installed at least one measure in each property.⁴¹

The number of 'live' Green Deals rose to 626 by the end of December 2013 - from 458 in the previous month. The number of 'new' Green deals increased for the first stage with 493 at the end of December compared with 448 at the end of November. Plans progress from one stage to another and the number moving out of 'new' to another stage was greater than the number of entirely new plans in December. This is reflected in the rise in the number of 'pending' and 'live' deals.

⁴⁰ DECC, [Statistical release: Green Deal and ECO monthly statistics](#), 21 January 2014

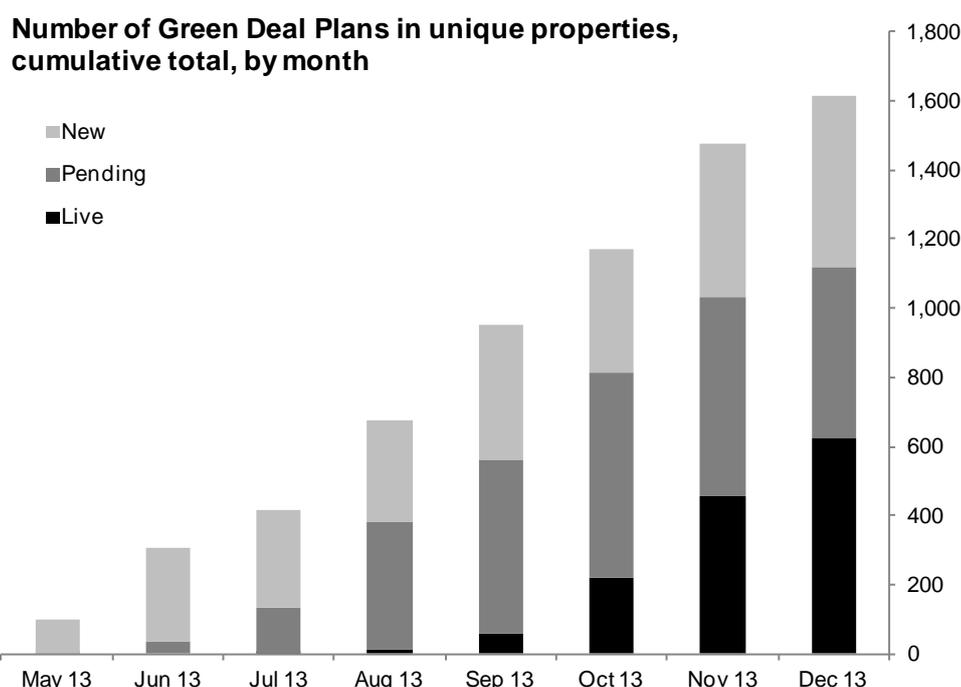
⁴¹ Ibid

Number of Green Deal Plans in unique properties, cumulative total, by month

| | New | Pending | Live | Total ^a |
|--------|-----|---------|------|--------------------|
| May 13 | 98 | 2 | 0 | 100 |
| Jun 13 | 270 | 36 | 0 | 306 |
| Jul 13 | 286 | 132 | 1 | 419 |
| Aug 13 | 293 | 372 | 12 | 677 |
| Sep 13 | 392 | 505 | 57 | 954 |
| Oct 13 | 360 | 594 | 219 | 1,173 |
| Nov 13 | 448 | 572 | 458 | 1,478 |
| Dec 13 | 493 | 493 | 626 | 1,612 |

(a) 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.

Source: *Monthly Green Deal & ECO statistics, December 2013, D ECC, Table 3*



5.2 The Supply Chain

The Supply Chain figures begin from Oct 2012 and cover those who support the Green Deal. Individual advisors, assessor organisations and Green Deal providers all have to be registered in order to undertake the work.

The individual advisors carry out and produce Green Deal advice reports, assessor organisations employ authorised Green Deal advisors, Green Deal providers quote for and arrange Green Deal plans with households and arrange for installation whilst installer organisations (which still have to be accredited) install the improvements under the GD finance mechanism.⁴²

⁴² [Energy Company Obligation \(ECO\) delivery costs](#), DECC (October 2013)

Number^a of accredited Assessor organisations, individual Advisors, Green Deal Providers, and Installer organisations, cumulative totals by month

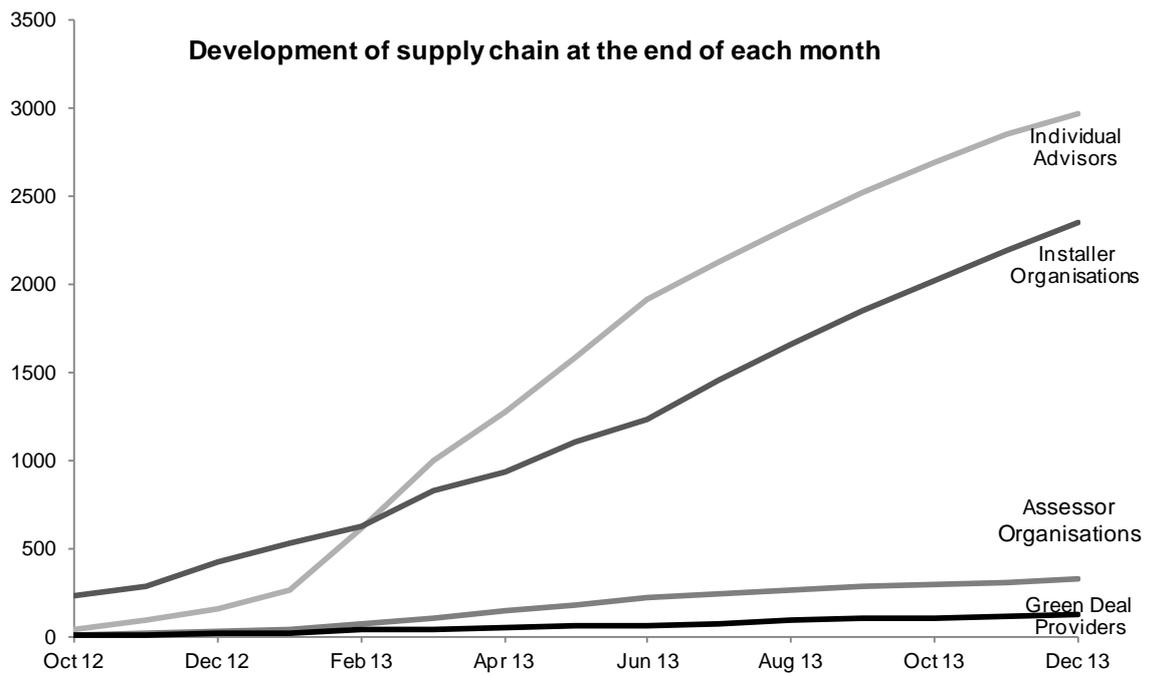
| Month ^b | Assessor organisations | Individual Advisors | Green Deal Providers | Installer organisations |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Oct 12 | 13 | 40 | 8 | 231 |
| Nov 12 | 18 | 100 | 15 | 285 |
| Dec 12 | 29 | 159 | 20 | 429 |
| Jan 13 | 48 | 270 | 25 | 531 |
| Feb 13 | 77 | 618 | 40 | 629 |
| Mar 13 | 108 | 1,003 | 48 | 831 |
| Apr 13 | 152 | 1,274 | 55 | 942 |
| May 13 | 182 | 1,582 | 60 | 1,108 |
| Jun 13 | 226 | 1,919 | 66 | 1,234 |
| Jul 13 | 248 | 2,129 | 79 | 1,457 |
| Aug 13 | 269 | 2,332 | 101 | 1,662 |
| Sep 13 | 286 | 2,517 | 107 | 1,853 |
| Oct 13 | 302 | 2,687 | 112 | 2,020 |
| Nov 13 | 314 | 2,855 | 123 | 2,190 |
| Dec 13 | 331 | 2,972 | 125 | 2,353 |

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

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

Source: *Monthly Green Deal & ECO statistics, November 2013, DECC, Table 7*

There has been a steady increase in the number of accredited parties taking part in the Green Deal. The number of installer organisations at the end of December 2013 (2,353) was over four times higher than at the end of January 2013. The number of Green Deal providers increased from 25 at the end of January 2013 to 125 at the end of December 2013.



6 Annex 1 Green Deal energy efficiency improvements

The schedule to [The Green Deal \(Energy Efficiency Improvements\) Order 2012 SI 2012/2106](#) shows 'specified energy efficiency improvements' under section 2(5)(b) of the 2011 Act:

The measures of energy efficiency improvement specified by article 4 are

- (a) air source heat pumps;
- (b) biomass boilers;
- (c) biomass room heaters (with radiators);
- (d) ground source heat pumps;
- (e) micro combined heat and power;
- (f) micro wind generation;
- (g) photovoltaics;
- (h) solar water heating;
- (i) transpired solar collectors;
- (j) water source heat pumps.

7 Annex 2 Green Deal qualifying energy improvements

The Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012 SI 2012/2105 has a longer schedule, showing which measures are qualifying energy improvements under section 1(4)(b) of the Act:

The energy efficiency improvements specified by article 3 are—

- (a) air source heat pumps;
- (b) biomass boilers;
- (c) biomass room heaters (with radiators);
- (d) cavity wall insulation;
- (e) chillers;
- (f) cylinder thermostats;
- (g) draught proofing;
- (h) duct insulation;
- (i) gas-fired condensing boilers;
- (j) ground source heat pumps;
- (k) hot water showers;
- (l) hot water systems;
- (m) hot water taps;
- (n) external wall insulation systems;
- (o) fan-assisted storage heaters;
- (p) flue gas heat recovery devices;
- (q) heating controls for wet central heating systems or warm air systems;
- (r) heating ventilation and air-conditioning controls (including zoning controls);
- (s) high performance external doors;
- (t) hot water controls (including timers and temperature controls);
- (u) hot water cylinder insulation;
- (v) internal wall insulation systems (for external walls);
- (w) lighting systems, fittings and controls (including rooflights, lamps and luminaires);
- (x) loft or rafter insulation (including loft hatch insulation);
- (y) mechanical ventilation with heat recovery systems;
- (z) micro combined heat and power;
- (aa) micro wind generation;
- (bb) oil-fired condensing boilers;
- (cc) photovoltaics;
- (dd) pipework insulation;
- (ee) radiant heating;
- (ff) replacement glazing;
- (gg) roof insulation;
- (hh) room in roof insulation;
- (ii) sealing improvements (including duct sealing);
- (jj) secondary glazing;
- (kk) solar blinds, shutters and shading devices;
- (ll) solar water heating;
- (mm) transpired solar collectors;
- (nn) under-floor heating;
- (oo) under-floor insulation;
- (pp) variable speed drives for fans and pumps;
- (qq) warm-air units;
- (rr) waste water heat recovery devices attached to showers;
- (ss) water source heat pumps.

The eligibility criteria can be complicated in relation to individual cases and therefore our advice is always to contact the [Energy Saving Trust](#) website and call the Energy Saving Advice Service on 0300 123 1234 to check if an applicant qualifies.