

Carbon Emissions Reduction Target Update

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Quarter 19 Headlines

- 296.9 Mt CO₂ achieved, equivalent to 101.3% of the overall CERT target of 293 Mt CO₂. In order to meet the main target, all energy companies had to meet their main obligations. As two did not, the main target was not met.
- 41.3% of overall savings were achieved within the Priority Group (PG), against a target of 40%. In order to meet the Priority Group Target, all energy companies had to meet their Priority Group obligations. As one did not, the Priority Group target was not met.
- 75.1 Mt CO₂ was achieved by installing measures eligible under the Insulation target, equivalent to 102.3% of the 73.4 Mt CO₂ target. In order to meet the Insulation target, all energy companies had to meet their Insulation obligations. As two did not, the Insulation target was not met.
- 16.6 Mt CO₂ was achieved within the Super Priority Group (SPG), equivalent to 102.6% of the 16.2 Mt CO₂ target. In order to meet the Super Priority Group target, all energy companies had to meet their Super Priority Group obligations. As one did not, the Super Priority Group target was not met.
- 66.2% of total carbon savings were from insulation (including DIY loft insulation).
- 17.3% of total carbon savings were from lighting.

The CERT Programme

- CERT was the government’s main domestic energy efficiency instrument 2008-2012. DECC was responsible for the policy. Ofgem administered the programme.
- CERT comprised an overall carbon savings target and three sub targets.
- The Priority Group included those aged 70 and over and those on qualifying benefits.
- The Super Priority Group was a sub-set of the Priority Group. It included those on certain qualifying benefits, for example households in receipt of child tax credits with an income under £16,190.
- The Insulation target required the promotion of professionally installed insulation measures.

Number of Measures Delivered

The six energy companies updated Ofgem every three months on their progress in delivering certain key measures. Ofgem carried out checks on the data, liaising with energy companies to ensure it was robust. Figures within this update represent cumulative activity and are fully approved, finalised figures. Where numbers provided in the tables and charts do not exactly match those cited in the text it is due to rounding.

Table 1

	Measure Type	Number
Insulation	Cavity wall insulation	2,568,870
	Loft insulation	3,897,324
	DIY loft insulation	112,850,996
	Solid wall insulation	58,916
Heating	Fuel switching	108,516
Lighting	Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs)	303,952,610
Micro-generation	Heat pumps	7,459
	Solar water heating (m ²)	1,099
Behavioural	Real Time Displays (RTDs)	2,999,981
	Home Energy Advice Packages (HEAPs)	0

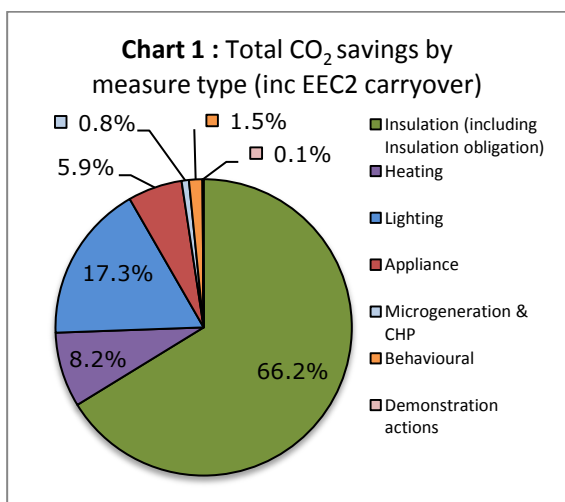
Table 1 shows the cumulative number of measures delivered by energy companies up to and including the nineteenth quarter of CERT (ending 31 December 2012), excluding measures carried over from EEC2.

Table 1 contains key measures only and does not represent the full breadth of CERT activity. Figures contained in this update are reported to Ofgem cumulatively from the beginning of CERT

Carbon Savings Achieved

The six energy companies updated Ofgem every three months with their cumulative progress towards each of their obligations. Ofgem carried out checks on the data, liaising with the energy companies over unexpected data points or trends. In the following analysis, this is summarised and broken down into carbon saving measures and PG / non-PG status. Figures within this update represent cumulative activity and are fully approved, finalised figures. Where numbers provided in the tables and charts do not exactly match those cited in the text it is due to rounding.

Chart 1 shows total carbon savings split by measure type. Overall the proportion of savings from the different measures remains relatively stable compared to previous quarters.

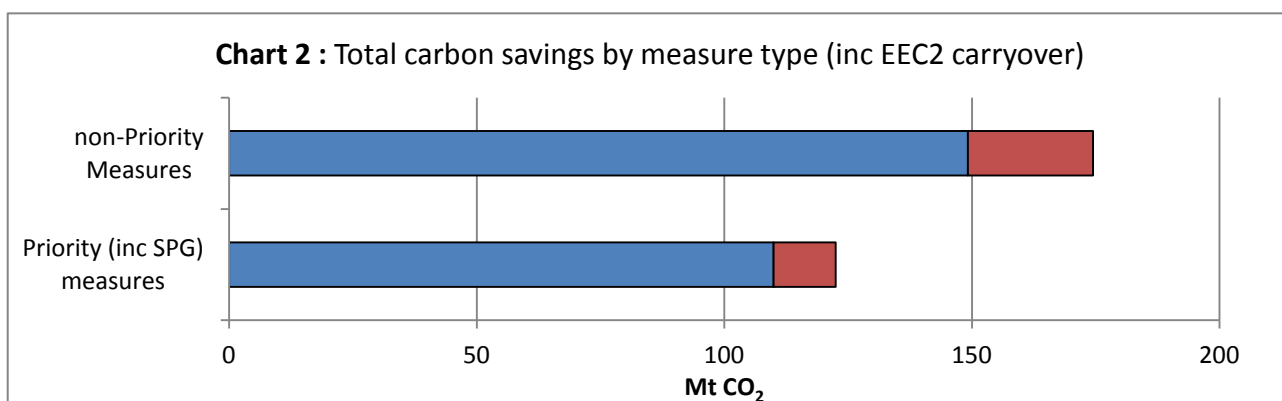


Insulation measures (including IO and DIY loft insulation) contributed the greatest volume of carbon savings under CERT, accounting for 66.2% of savings (196.7 Mt CO₂).

Lighting measures, such as CFLs and LEDs, accounted for 17.3% of savings (43.7 Mt CO₂).

The remaining 16.5% of carbon savings were attributed to heating measures, appliances, microgeneration, behavioural measures and demonstration actions.

- Heating measures, including fuel switching activity and distribution of shower regulators, accounted for 8.2% (24.3 Mt CO₂) of carbon savings.
- Appliances, including white goods, consumer electronics and standby savers, accounted for 5.9% (17.6 Mt CO₂) of carbon savings.
- Microgeneration and CHP accounted for 0.8% (2.4 Mt CO₂) of carbon savings.
- Behavioural measures, comprising both real time displays and home energy advice packages, accounted for 1.5% (4.3 Mt CO₂) of carbon savings.
- Demonstration actions allow energy companies to receive a carbon return for approved financial investment in trials of innovative measures. Demonstration actions accounted for 0.1% (0.4 Mt CO₂) of carbon saving.



- **Chart 2** shows how reductions in carbon emissions were achieved in the PG and non-PG, including EEC2 carryover.

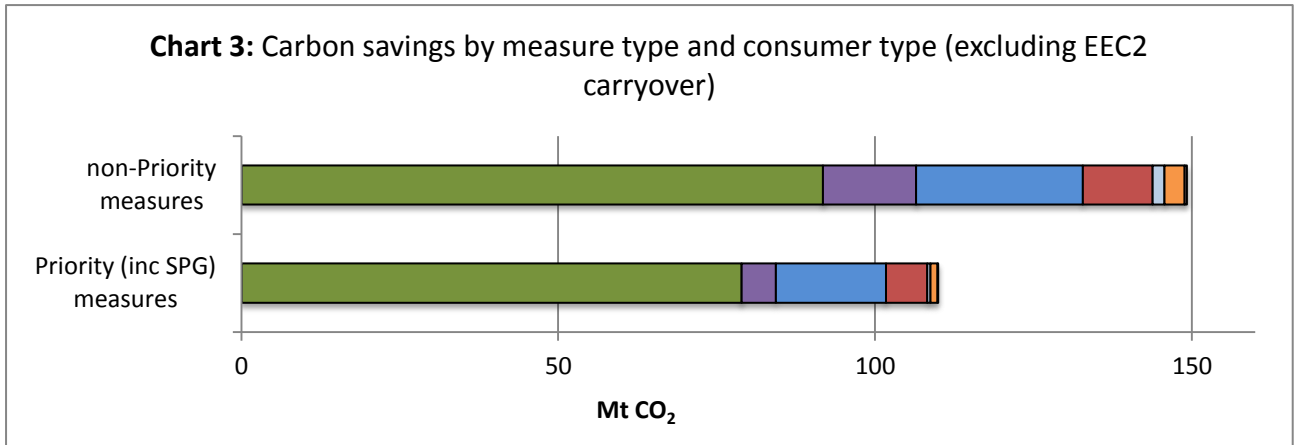


Chart 3 shows carbon savings since the beginning of CERT, split by measure type and PG / non-PG status, excluding EEC2 carryover. As with Chart 2, IO and SPG savings are included in the data.



For more information on the final CERT position please see the CERT Annual Report 2013 at <http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Sustainability/Environment/EnergyEff/Pages/EnergyEff.aspx>

For more information on CERT, please email CERT@ofgem.gov.uk or visit our website www.ofgem.gov.uk/cert. The website contains the contact details for those energy companies with a CERT obligation.
