

Energy Company Obligation transition 2017-2018 (ECO2t): ECO2t consultation Part 1

Draft Guidance

Publication date: 12 October 2016
Response deadline: 23 November 2016

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Overview:

This draft guidance document is supplementary to our ECO2t consultation document. It outlines our proposed administration for the extension to the ECO2 obligation period from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

This draft guidance relates to the first of two consultations we are publishing to seek views on our approach to administer the changes proposed in the BEIS consultation on ECO, which closed on 17 August. Although the government response is yet to be published we have based our proposals on the draft amendments to the ECO2 Order, which were published alongside the BEIS consultation. We will run a second consultation after the government response is published.

The consultation will be open for six weeks from 12 October 2016 to 23 November 2016.

We welcome your views on our proposals. Please respond to eco.consultation@ofgem.gov.uk by 23 November 2016.

About this draft guidance

Background

The ECO2 Order 2014 sets out the requirements for the ECO2 obligation period, which is due to end on 31 March 2017. BEIS has proposed to extend the ECO2 scheme by one year while making changes to transition to a fuel poverty focused scheme from 2018 onwards. Details of the proposed changes can be found in the BEIS Help to Heat consultation.¹

This draft guidance presents our proposed administration of changes to the ECO2 scheme as detailed in the BEIS Help to Heat consultation and the draft legislation to amend the ECO2 Order.

In developing our guidance for the extension to ECO2, the 'ECO2 transition year' (ECO2t), we are running two separate consultations: ECO2t Part 1 and ECO2t Part 2. The consultation, ECO2t Part 1, is being published ahead of the government response to the Help to Heat consultation to give an indication of how we will administer the scheme should the proposals come into effect. It focuses on changes that are detailed in the draft amendments to the ECO2 Order² that were published alongside the BEIS consultation.

We are not consulting on the following areas, which are not included in the draft amendments to the ECO2 Order:

- flexible eligibility – schemes involving other intermediaries
- flexible eligibility – delivery to non-fuel poor private tenure homes to facilitate multi-property projects for solid wall insulation
- consumer protection requirements for households connected to local heat networks, and
- collecting cost data for ECO.

We consulted separately on our proposed approach to implementing a system of deemed scores for the ECO2t and our response is published on our website.³

The second consultation, ECO2t Part 2, will be published after the government response to the Help to Heat consultation is published. This consultation will focus on areas:

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/energy-company-obligation-eco-help-to-heat>

² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/536679/Illustrative_draft_of_the_Electricity_and_Gas_Energy_Company_Obligation....pdf

³ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/response-eco-deemed-scores-consultation>

- that have changed as a result of the consultation responses received by BEIS, and
- where further clarity about the proposed changes will enable us to develop more specific requirements or processes for our administration.

Table 1 shows the planned dates for the ECO2t consultation process.

	ECO2t Part 1	ECO2t Part 2
Consultation launch	12 October 2016	January 2017
Consultation close	23 November 2016	4 weeks later
Publications following our assessment of responses	Consultation response (ECO2t Part 1) Updated draft guidance	Consultation response (ECO2t Part 2) Final guidance (Administration and Delivery)
Publication date	January 2017	April 2017

Table 1 ECO2t consultation process

Format of the consultation

The ECO2t Part 1 consultation seeks views on our proposed administration of the policies outlined in the BEIS Help to Heat consultation and included in the draft legislation to amend the ECO2 Order. These proposals have been formed on the basis of the information available to us at this time. These proposals may change, or even become redundant, once the government response is published and the policy for the transition year is confirmed.

This document provides draft guidance, to be read in conjunction with the ECO2t consultation Part 1, to give as much detail on our proposals as possible. The draft guidance is for reference only, to illustrate how our proposals may appear. After the consultation has ended we will analyse the responses and, where appropriate, update the draft guidance.

Each section of draft guidance is marked to show whether it will be included in the Administration or Delivery guidance.

The draft guidance contains paragraph numbers for the purpose of cross referencing in consultation responses. However, please note the guidance is not a complete draft and so the paragraph numbers will change in the final version.

ECO2t guidance

We are proposing to publish new versions of both the administration and delivery guidance documents for ECO2t. These documents will contain all relevant information for measures installed from 1 April 2017.

The existing ECO2 guidance documents will remain live until we make our final determination for ECO2 by September 2018. However, the information and requirements within them will only apply to ECO measures installed from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2017.

Draft contents pages for the ECO2t Administration and Delivery guidance documents can be found in Chapter 1.

We expect to publish final versions of our ECO2t Administration and Delivery guidance documents as soon as we can, although this is likely to be after 1 April 2017.

Next steps

The consultation is open from 12 October 2016 to 23 November 2016. We have provided a template for responses to help us collate and analyse the feedback we receive. Where use of the template is not possible, other formats will still be accepted. Please send your responses to: eco.consultation@ofgem.gov.uk.

We aim to publish our decision, including a summary of responses in January 2017. Unless marked confidential, all responses will be published on our website.

Useful links

BEIS Help to Heat consultation document

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/531964/ECO_Help_to_Heat_Consultation_Document_for_publication.pdf

Draft amendments to the ECO2 Order

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/536679/Illustrative_draft_of_the_Electricity_and_Gas_Energy_Company_Obligation....pdf

ECO2 Order

The Electricity and Gas (Energy Company Obligation) Order 2014:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2014/3219/contents/made>

ECO2 Guidance: Administration (V1.1)

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/energy-company-obligation-2015-17-eco2-guidance-administration>

ECO2 Guidance: Delivery (V1.1)

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/energy-company-obligation-2015-17-eco2-guidance-delivery>

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1. Draft contents for ECO2t Guidance

The below contents pages are drafts for the Administration and Delivery guidance documents. This shows where we anticipate the proposed changes to affect the structure and content of the existing guidance documents.

ECO2t Guidance: Administration

1. Introduction

- The ECO guidance
- Information gathering powers
- ECO Brokerage
- Queries and further information

2. Who is obligated under ECO2?

- The obligation period
- When is a licence-holder a 'supplier'?
- Group of companies

3. Notifying customer numbers and supply

- What suppliers must notify
- When suppliers must notify

4. Setting supplier obligations

- Obligations for each phase
- ~~CERO~~ increase
- When we will notify suppliers of their obligations for each phase
- Zero obligations

5. Provisional solid wall minimum requirement

- Provisional Solid Wall Minimum Requirement (PSWMR)
- Solid Wall Minimum Requirement (SWMR)
- What happens if a supplier doesn't meet its SWMR?

~~**6. Surplus Actions**~~

~~**6. Regular score minimum requirement**~~

~~**7. Trading Obligations**~~

- ~~The requirements for trading an obligation~~
- ~~Submitting a trade application~~
- ~~Approving a trade~~

8. Notification of completed measures

- When a supplier must notify us of completed measures
- How to notify a measure
- Information suppliers must include as part of notification
- Errors in successful notifications
- ~~Automatic extensions to the notification deadline~~
- Applications for an extension to the notification deadline
- Monthly report to the Secretary of State
- Fair Processing

9. Re-elections and transfers

- Re-election of obligations

- Applying for approval to re-elect
- Approving a re-election
- Transfers of qualifying actions and surplus actions
- Applying for approval to transfer
- Approving a transfer application
- Following a transfer

10. End of the overall obligation period

Final determination of CSCO at the end of phase 2

- The end of the overall obligation period
- Ahead of our final determination
- Final determination
- Our final report to the Secretary of State

Appendix 1 - Abbreviations

Appendix 2 – Overview of amendments to the guidance

Appendix 3 – Glossary

ECO2t Guidance: Delivery

1. Introduction

- The ECO guidance
- Information gathering powers
- ECO Brokerage
- Queries and further information

2. Achieving obligations

- Promotion of a qualifying action
- Domestic premises
- Extensions and new builds
- ~~Recommended measures (CERO and CSCO only)~~
- Standards relating to the installation of ECO measures
- Installation of HHCRO measures
- Percentage of a measure that must be installed

3. Information on specific ECO measures

- Solid wall insulation
- Insulation of a cavity wall
- Loft insulation
- Connections to district heating systems
- Relevant district heating connections

4. Carbon Emissions Reduction Obligation

- Qualifying actions in CERO
- Primary and secondary measures
- The minimum condition

~~**5. Carbon Saving Community Obligation**~~

5. Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation

- Qualifying actions in HHCRO
- Regular score minimum requirement**
- The private domestic premises requirement

The occupant requirements for measures delivered to private domestic premises

Social Housing E, F and G

Flexible eligibility - Local authority declarations

Routes for evidencing eligibility

Measures installed at non-gas fuelled premises

6. Information on calculated ECO savings (deemed scores)

~~7. Information on calculating ECO savings~~

~~7.a Calculating carbon savings~~

~~7.b Calculating cost scores~~

7. Notification of completed measures

When a supplier must notify us of completed measures

Notifying a completed measure

Automatic extensions to the notification deadline

Applications for an extension to the notification deadline

Fair Processing

8. Technical monitoring, score monitoring, audit and fraud prevention

The monitoring requirement

The monitoring process

Monitoring timelines

Monitoring fails

Our response to poor performance

Audit

Fraud Prevention

Appendix 1 – Documents and data to be made available on request

Appendix 2 – Evidencing the HHCRO premises and occupant requirements

Appendix 3 – Boiler Information Pack

Appendix 4 – Electric Storage Heaters (ESHs) Information Pack

Appendix 5 – Abbreviations

Appendix 6 – Overview of amendments to the guidance

Appendix 7 – Glossary

2. Structure of extension

Draft guidance to accompany the 'Structure of the extension and obligation setting' section of the ECO2t Part 1 consultation document.

The relevant dates and obligation sizes will be updated throughout the guidance documents to reflect the below.

Changes are shown in red.

ECO2 Guidance: Administration

Chapter 3: Notifying customer numbers and supply

2.1. Once a licence holder or group company has met the definition of a supplier for ECO2, ie is an obligated ECO2 supplier, it must notify us of its domestic customer numbers and supply. The information that must be notified to us, and how to calculate this information, is described below. We will use the information notified by a supplier to determine its obligations, ie the proportion of the overall ECO targets that it must achieve.

What suppliers must notify

2.2. Before each phase of ECO2 a supplier must notify us of the following:

- a) the number of its domestic customers on 31 December of the previous year (see Table 1), and
- b) the amount of gas or electricity (as applicable) supplied to its domestic customers between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year.

2.3. This information must be sent to us by a set notification date, using the template that we will email to suppliers before the notification date.

2.4. Table 2 summarises the dates by which suppliers must notify us of their domestic customer numbers and supply, and the period of time that notification must relate to.

Table 2 Key dates for notifying domestic customer numbers and supply

Actions	Phase 1 (1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016)	Phase 2 (1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017)	Phase 3 (1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018)
Notification date	1 February 2015	1 February 2016	1 March 2017
Relevant notification period	1 January to 31 December 2014	1 January to 31 December 2015	1 January to 31 December 2016

- 2.5. Where a supplier is a group company⁴, it must notify us of the group's customer numbers and the amount of electricity or gas, as applicable, supplied by the group during the relevant notification period for all suppliers with the same type of supply.
- 2.6. In calculating group customer numbers and supply, suppliers should take into account the amount of electricity or gas supplied by the entire group during the notification period, including the supply of any licence-holders who entered the group during that notification period.
- 2.7. In addition, for all suppliers in the group with the same type of supply (ie gas or electricity) the supplier must also notify us of the following:
- a) the names of all the suppliers in the group, and
 - b) the company registration number for each supplier within the group.
- 2.8. Where a supplier fails to provide the information specified above, or we consider that a notification is inaccurate, we may determine these figures ourselves.⁵ We may also take enforcement action if appropriate.
- 2.9. Where a supplier which is a group company fails to provide the information specified above, or we consider any of the information to be inaccurate, we may determine the information ourselves.⁵ We may also take enforcement action if appropriate.

Calculating domestic customer numbers

- 2.10. The ECO2 Order defines a domestic customer⁶ as 'a person living in domestic premises in Great Britain who is supplied with electricity or gas at those premises wholly or mainly for domestic purposes'.
- 2.11. We recognise that suppliers cannot all use the same methodology to calculate their domestic customer numbers without significant system changes. However, suppliers must use a reasonable methodology to accurately calculate domestic customer numbers. We will audit suppliers to ensure the methodology used is reasonable after notification but before the start of each phase, as applicable.

Calculating electricity supply

- 2.12. To calculate the amount of electricity supply, suppliers should use the methodology below.

⁴ A 'group company' is a licence-holder that is a member of a group of companies that includes at least one other licence-holder.

⁵ Articles 6(2) and (6) of the ECO2 Order.

⁶ Article 2 of the ECO2 Order.

Methodology for calculating the amount of electricity supply

ELEXON settlement data should be used for all notifications, given its acceptance for settlements data across the industry.

Suppliers should provide the total kilowatt hours (kWh) delivered to customers on Profile Classes 1 and 2. Suppliers should remove any unmetered supply from this data. This total kWh should be based on the settlement data available from 22 January of the year after the relevant year, split by licence, flow and provided to suppliers by ELEXON.

To identify the total kWh for each profile class, suppliers must use the D0030 'Non Half hourly Distribution Use of System Charges (DUoS) report' data provided to both suppliers and Licensed Distribution System Operators (LDSO). This D0030 flow contains both consumption and losses data, but only consumption data is required, as ECO only requires the volumes which have been delivered to customers. Therefore no adjustments to line losses need to be made for reporting supply amounts for ECO.

Calculating gas supply

2.13. To calculate the amount of gas supply, suppliers should use the methodology below.

Methodology for calculating the amount of gas supply

Aggregated Annual Quantity (AQ) is the estimated annual gas consumption of a customer over a year under seasonal normal conditions. AQs are set annually by Xoserve in consultation with Gas Shippers and should be used as an approximation of gas delivered to domestic customers during the notification period.

A supplier should complete the template, sent by us, to report the aggregated AQ of its domestic customers at the following five points in time, for the relevant year (ie 2016):

- 1 January
- 1 April
- 1 July
- 1 October
- 31 December

Suppliers should then calculate the mean of the five aggregated AQ values for a relevant year and include this in the template provided. The mean of the five AQ values is the amount of gas supply for that supplier.

Chapter 4: Setting supplier obligations

2.14. This chapter explains how we use the information provided by suppliers, to determine each supplier's obligations.

Obligations for each phase

2.15. The sum of a supplier's Carbon Emissions Reduction Obligation (CERO), Carbon Saving Community Obligation (CSCO) or Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation (HHCRO) as applicable, over phases 1, 2 and 3 are referred to as its:

- a) total carbon emissions reduction obligation
- b) total carbon saving community obligation, and
- c) total home heating cost reduction obligation.

2.16. A supplier must achieve its total CERO and HHCRO obligations by the end of the overall obligation period (ie by 31 March 2018). A supplier must achieve its total CSCO obligation by 31 March 2017. The obligations set for each phase of ECO2 are cumulative and do not need to be met individually. This means, for example, that a supplier is not required to meet its phase 1 CERO by the end of phase 1. Instead, the supplier's phase 1 CERO will be added to its phase 2 or phase 3 CERO, and its total carbon emission reduction obligation must be met by 31 March 2018.

2.17. In some cases we may determine that a supplier's obligation for a phase is zero. If we notify a supplier that it has a zero obligation for a phase, the supplier will still need to meet its obligations for the other phase.

2.18. Suppliers' obligations will be determined using the formulae described below, based on the customer numbers and amount of supply notified to us for each phase (as described in Chapter 4). In addition, a supplier's CERO obligation could be subject to an increase if that supplier did not achieve its ECO1 CERO target (see paragraph 4.13).

2.19. Suppliers are also required to deliver a total of 4.74MtCO₂ savings through the delivery of solid wall insulation measures. This is known as the provisional solid wall minimum requirement (PSWMR). PSWMR is not in addition to the overall obligations for CERO, CSCO and HHCRO, but forms part of them. We determine a supplier's PSWMR for each phase in the same way as the other obligations

2.20. In phase 3 of ECO2 suppliers have a sub-obligation: the 'Regular Score Minimum Requirement' (RSMR). This requires suppliers to notify a minimum

amount of their HHCRO through 'regular score measures'⁷ (ie measures that are not qualifying gas boiler replacements). As a supplier's RSMR forms part of HHCRO, for a supplier to achieve its HHCRO, it must meet its RSMR.

The overall targets for each phase of ECO2 are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Summary of overall ECO2 targets for each obligation

Phase	CERO	CSCO	HHCRO	PSWMR
1	6.2MtCO ₂	3MtCO ₂	£1.85 billion	2MtCO ₂
2	6.2MtCO ₂	3MtCO ₂	£1.85 billion	2MtCO ₂
3	3MtCO ₂	N/A	£1.84 billion	0.74MtCO ₂

Determining supply

2.21. For the purposes of determining a supplier's or group's obligations, the amount of the electricity or gas supplied in the relevant notification period is required.

2.22. Where the amount of electricity supplied is equal to or more than 800GWh, or the amount of gas supplied is equal to or more than 4,000GWh, the amount of supply is as notified.

2.23. Where the amount of electricity supplied is more than 400 but less than 800GWh, or the amount of gas supplied is more than 2,000 but less than 4,000GWh, the amount of supply is calculated using the following formula⁸:

$$(A-B) \times 2$$

Where:

'A' is the amount of electricity or gas notified by the supplier or group for the notification period.

'B' is in the case of an electricity supplier, 400GWh of electricity; or in the case of a gas supplier, 2,000GWh of gas.

⁷ In the ECO2 order this is 'Post June 2016 regular score measure'

⁸ Article 10 of the ECO2 Order.

Determining obligations for a supplier that *is not* a group company

2.24. For each obligation shown in Table 3, a supplier's obligation for a phase is calculated using the following formula⁹:

$$\frac{(A \times T_x)}{T}$$

Where:

'**A**' is half of the value of the specific obligation given in Table 3.

'**T_x**' is the amount of electricity or gas supplied in the relevant notification period by the supplier, and calculated as described under '*Determining supply*'.

'**T**' is the total amount of electricity or gas (as applicable) supplied in the relevant notification period by all suppliers and calculated as described under '*Determining supply*', excluding those suppliers whose obligation for the phase will be zero.

Determining obligations for a supplier that *is* a group company

2.25. For each obligation shown in Table 3, the supplier's obligation for a phase is calculated using the following formula¹⁰:

$$J \times \left(\frac{H}{K}\right)$$

Where:

'**J**' is calculated by applying the formula described in paragraph 2.24 above. However, in this instance '**T_x**' is the amount of electricity or gas supplied in the relevant notification period *by the group* to which that supplier belongs (where the amount of electricity or gas supplied is calculated as described under '*Determining supply*').

'**H**' is the amount of electricity or gas notified by the supplier for the notification period.

⁹ Article 8 of the ECO2 Order.

¹⁰ Article 9 of the ECO2 Order.

'K' is the amount of electricity or gas supplied in the notification period by the group to which the supplier belongs.

When we will notify suppliers of their obligations for each phase

- 2.26. Suppliers will be notified of their phase 1 ECO2 obligations no later than **28 February 2015**. Where a supplier did not achieve its ECO1 CERO, the supplier will be notified of its revised phase 1 CERO, including its CERO increase, no later than the **30 September 2015**.
- 2.27. Suppliers will be notified of their phase 2 ECO2 obligations no later than **29 February 2016**.
- 2.28. Suppliers will be notified of their phase 3 ECO2 obligations no later than **31 March 2017**.

Zero obligations

- 2.29. A supplier's obligations for a phase will be zero if, during the notification period for that phase, a supplier that is not a group company supplies equal to or less than:
- a) 400GWh of electricity, or
 - b) 2,000GWh of gas.
- 2.30. A supplier's obligations for a phase will be zero if, during the notification period for that phase, a supplier is a group company and the group supplies equal to or less than:
- a) 400GWh of electricity (where the supplier is an electricity supplier), or
 - b) 2,000GWh of gas (where the supplier is a gas supplier).
- 2.31. For a supplier that is obligated under ECO2 as a result of having an ECO1 CERO, but that does not meet the threshold described in Chapter 2, that supplier's obligations for ECO2 will be set to zero.

3. Final determination of CSCO

Draft guidance to accompany the 'Final determination of CSCO' section of the ECO2t Part 1 consultation document.

These sections are new and will be inserted into the relevant guidance chapters.

In addition to these changes, the CSCO chapter will not be included in the updated ECO2t guidance: Delivery.

ECO2 Guidance: Administration

Chapter 9: Re-elections and transfers

Re-election of CSCO measures in the transition year

- 3.1. Measures re-elected into CSCO must comply with all CSCO requirements, including the requirement to be installed before 1 April 2017.
- 3.2. Suppliers cannot apply to re-elect qualifying actions into CSCO after 30 June 2017.¹¹
- 3.3. Suppliers can apply to re-elect measures out of CSCO to a different obligation until 30 June 2018.
- 3.4. If an application is made after 30 June 2017 to re-elect a CSCO measure to CERO or HHCRO, we will only approve the re-election application if we are satisfied that the qualifying actions are not required by the supplier to meet its total carbon saving community obligation.¹²

Transfer of CSCO measures in the transition year

- 3.5. Measures transferred into CSCO must comply with all CSCO requirements, including the requirement to be installed before 1 April 2017.
- 3.6. Suppliers cannot apply to transfer CSCO qualifying actions after 30 June 2017.¹³
- 3.7. However, after this date suppliers can still re-elect measures out of CSCO to a different obligation (subject to requirements above), and then transfer the measures to another supplier. To achieve this, a re-election application followed by a transfer application must be submitted before 30 June 2018.

¹¹ Draft Article 31(3)(c)

¹² Draft Article 26(3)(c)

¹³ Draft Article 31(3)(c)

Chapter 9: End of the overall obligation period

Final determination of CSCO at the end of phase 2

- 3.8. A supplier must achieve its total ECO2 CSCO by 1 April 2017.
- 3.9. Suppliers cannot count measures towards CSCO unless the installation is complete before 1 April 2017. Suppliers must notify us of all CSCO measures completed in March 2017 by the end of April 2017, unless an extension is applied for and subsequently approved.
- 3.10. Extension requests for CSCO measures must follow the process for extensions that was in force up to and including 31 March 2017. Details of this process are available in Chapter 6 of the ECO2 Guidance: Administration (v1.1).
- 3.11. Suppliers may apply to re-elect measures into CSCO or transfer measures within CSCO up to and including 30 June 2017. Suppliers may apply to re-elect CSCO measures after this date, however we will only approve the re-election application if we are satisfied that the qualifying actions are not required by a supplier to meet its total CSCO.
- 3.12. Should we identify non-compliance after 30 June 2017, or after we have made our determination of CSCO in September 2017, we may reject CSCO measures and if necessary remake our determination. Suppliers may therefore wish to retain excess CSCO to mitigate any such rejections and the risk of being found non-compliant at a later date. Should this excess not be required to meet the obligation, suppliers can apply to re-elect the excess CSCO measures to another obligation up to and including 30 June 2018.
- 3.13. We will make a final determination of whether a supplier has achieved its CSCO by 30 September 2017.

4. Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation

Draft guidance to accompany Chapter 2 and the 'Evidencing non-gas fuelled premises' section of the ECO2t Part 1 consultation document which covers the following areas:

- help to heat group eligibility
- social housing E, F and G
- first time central heating
- local authority declarations
- regular score minimum requirement, and
- evidencing non-gas fuelled premises.

Changes are shown in red.

ECO2 Guidance: Delivery

Chapter 6: Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation

4.1. For the Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation (HHCRO), suppliers must deliver measures that reduce home heating costs for low income, fuel poor, and vulnerable people. HHCRO measures can be delivered to:

- private domestic premises occupied by someone in receipt of specific benefits (the help to heat group)
- private domestic premises listed in a local authority declaration, and
- social housing with an EPC energy efficiency rating of E, F or G.

4.2. This chapter details the requirements suppliers must meet when delivering HHCRO measures, and in particular how a supplier can satisfy us that:

- a. measures installed are eligible heating qualifying actions
- b. measures are installed at private domestic premises or in social housing with an EPC energy efficiency rating of E, F or G
- c. for measures installed at private domestic premises, the premises are occupied by a member of the help to heat group or listed in a local authority declaration

- d. where applicable, measures are installed at non-gas fuelled premises, and
- e. it has delivered suitable measures to meet its Regular Score Minimum Requirement (RSMR).

4.3. Information on the specific documents which can be used to demonstrate that the premises and occupant requirements are met is provided in Appendix 2. Additional guidance on boilers and electric storage heaters (ESHs) is provided in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 respectively.

Qualifying actions in HHCRO

4.4. A supplier achieves its HHCRO by promoting heating qualifying actions. A heating qualifying action is the installation (or in the case of boilers and electric storage heaters, the repair or replacement) of a measure where:

- a) it is delivered
 - i. at private domestic premises occupied by a member of the help to heat group
 - ii. to social housing with an EPC energy efficiency rating of E, F or G, or
 - iii. to a household listed in a local authority declaration

AND

- b) it results in a reduction in the cost of heating those premises to 21 degrees Celsius in the main living areas and 18 degrees Celsius in all other areas.

4.5. Measures meeting the above conditions must also:

- a) be installed on or after 1 April 2017
- b) where the measure is specified in the Publicly Available Specification 2030:2014¹⁴ Edition 1 (PAS), be installed by a PAS-certified installer, certified to install the measure
- c) where the measure is not specified in PAS, be installed in accordance with building regulations and any other regulations that relate to the installation of the measure, and
- d) be installed by someone with the appropriate skill and experience.¹⁵

¹⁴ The edition of PAS will be updated where the updated edition is published and referenced in Amendments to the ECO2 Order.

4.6. In addition, the following measures must be accompanied by a warranty:

- a) a replacement boiler. This measure must be accompanied, at the time installation is complete, by a *qualifying warranty*¹⁶ of one year
- b) the repair of a qualifying boiler. This measure must be accompanied by a warranty of at least one year
- c) a replacement electric storage heater (ESH). This measure must be accompanied by a warranty of one year, and
- d) the repair of a qualifying electric storage heater (QESH). This measure must be accompanied by a warranty of at least one year.

4.7. Where both a heating measure¹⁷ and insulation are being installed in the premises, the heating measure should be sized so that it is appropriate for the premises once the insulation has been installed.

Boilers

4.8. This section should be read in conjunction with Appendix 3, which provides an overview of the different boiler measures which are eligible in ECO. It also details when a boiler is considered to be a 'qualifying boiler', how to assess boilers and outlines the warranty requirements for the repair and replacement of boilers.

Replacement of a qualifying boiler

4.9. In the case of a boiler being replaced, a qualifying boiler is one that we are satisfied is not functioning efficiently or has broken down and:

- has a seasonal energy efficiency¹⁸ value of < 86%, or
- has a seasonal energy efficiency value of \geq 86% and cannot be economically repaired.

4.10. Where a boiler being replaced meets the definition of a 'qualifying boiler' and is being replaced either with another boiler or a different heating measure, the cost score for the measure **can be determined using a baseline of electric room heaters, reflecting that the old boiler was not working.**

¹⁵ See Chapter 2 for information on installation by a person of appropriate skill and experience.

¹⁶ See Appendix 3 for information on qualifying warranties.

¹⁷ For example, a boiler, micro generation or electric storage heaters.

¹⁸ When assessing the efficiency of the boiler, the operative should use the annual efficiency from the PCDB. See: <http://www.ncm-pcdb.org.uk/sap/searchpod.jsp?id=17>. If the boiler is not included in the PCDB, then the assessor should use winter efficiency from table 4b of SAP 2012. See: http://www.bre.co.uk/filelibrary/SAP/2012/SAP-2012_9-92.pdf.

- 4.11. Where a mains-gas fuelled qualifying boiler is being replaced by another mains-gas fuelled boiler, the cost score for that measure is reduced by 20%.

Boiler installations

- 4.12. Where a boiler is installed and it is not replacing a qualifying boiler, it may still be an eligible HHCRO measure. We refer to such measures as 'non-qualifying boiler installations'.
- 4.13. Where a replacement boiler replaces a previous heating source, it must be connected to a working heating system. If the heating system is not working then savings will not be achieved and the boiler will not be a heating qualifying action.

The regular score minimum requirement

- 4.14. In phase 3 of ECO2, suppliers must meet a sub-obligation: the 'Regular Score Minimum Requirement' (RSMR). This requires suppliers to deliver a minimum amount of their HHCRO target through *regular score measures*.¹⁹
- 4.15. *Regular score measures* are any measure type that is **not** the replacement of qualifying boiler fuelled by mains gas. All measures except those listed in Table x can count towards the RSMR:

Table x: Measures that do not count towards the RSMR

Measure Type	Measure Name	Conditions
Qualifying boiler replacement – mains gas	QB_Replacement_Gas_Warranty	Will never count towards the RSMR
Qualifying boiler replacement	QB_Replacement_Warranty	
Qualifying boiler replacement – non-boiler	QB_Replacement_Non_Boiler	Will not count towards the RSMR where the boiler being replaced was fuelled by mains gas. In the notification template this will be identified by:
Qualifying boiler replacement – electric storage heaters	QB_Replacement_ESH_Warranty	Pre_Main_Heating_Source_for_the_Property: Gas

- 4.16. A supplier's RSMR is 77% of its phase 3 HHCRO obligation. We calculate a supplier's RSMR during the phase 3 obligation setting period, and will determine whether a supplier has met its RSMR once all measure transfers, re-elections and approvals are finalised at the end of the obligation period.

¹⁹ In the draft amendments to the ECO2 Order this is 'post June 2016 regular score measure'

- 4.17. Measures installed from 1 July 2016 can count towards the RSMR.
- 4.18. A supplier can install and count a boiler measure meeting the definition of a qualifying gas boiler replacement towards its RSMR provided the measure is notified and scored as a 'non-qualifying boiler replacement'. The cost score used must reflect the notified measure type.²⁰
- 4.19. Up to 30 June 2018, a supplier may choose to re-notify 'replacement qualifying boilers – mains gas' as non-qualifying boilers (or the reverse), by submitting a measure change request form.²¹ Non-qualifying boiler measures will count towards the RSMR however they will usually have a lower cost score compared to qualifying boilers.
- 4.20. To achieve its HHCRO a supplier must also achieve its RSMR. Failure to meet this requirement will result in that supplier not achieving its HHCRO.

Repair of a qualifying boiler

- 4.21. The repair of a boiler is only an eligible measure where the boiler being repaired is a qualifying boiler.
- 4.22. In the case of a boiler being repaired, a qualifying boiler is one that we are satisfied it:
- a) is not functioning efficiently or has broken down, and
 - b) has a seasonal energy efficiency value of 86% or more when assessed against the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP).
- 4.23. No more than 5% of a supplier's total HHCRO can be achieved by the repair of qualifying boilers.²²
- 4.24. Once all measures are approved we will determine the percentage of a supplier's HHCRO delivered through the repair of qualifying boilers. Where the savings for a supplier's qualifying boiler repairs exceed the 5% limit we will revoke our earlier approval of some of these measures with total savings equal to the amount by which the limit was exceeded. If we are required to revoke approval of measures, we will work with suppliers to select which measures this will apply to.

Electric storage heaters

- 4.25. This section should be read in conjunction with Appendix 4, which provides an overview of the different electric storage heater (ESH) measures which are eligible in ECO. It also details when an ESH is considered to be a

²⁰ Draft amendments to the ECO2 order, definition of the 'Post-June 2016 regular score measures, paragraph b

²¹ Draft Article 20(6) and 20(7)

²² Article 16(6) of the ECO2 Order.

'qualifying ESH' (QESH), how to assess ESHs, and outlines the warranty requirements for the repair and replacement of ESHs.

Replacement of a qualifying electric storage heater

4.26. There are two ways of demonstrating QESH replacements.

I. Where an ESH has broken down

In this instance a QESH replacement is where an ESH is being replaced:

- a) has broken down and cannot be economically repaired, and
- b) is being replaced by another ESH.

4.27. All sections of the ESH checklist, including sections B to F, must be completed for these measures.

II. Where there are multiple ESH in one property

4.28. In this instance a QESH replacement is where an ESH:

- a) is located in the same property as a QESH replacement (which has broken down and cannot be economically repaired),
- b) has a responsiveness when assessed against SAP equal to or less than 0.2, and
- c) is being replaced by another ESH.

4.29. Sections B to F of the ESH checklist do not need to be completed for these measures. However, all QESH must be recorded in sections H to J of the ESH checklist.

4.30. Replaced ESHs which do not meet all of the criteria in II above should be notified as an ESH replacement.

Electric storage heater installations

4.31. Where an ESH is installed and it is not replacing a QESH, it may still be an eligible HHCRO measure.

Repair of a qualifying electric storage heater

4.32. The repair of an ESH is only an eligible measure where the ESH being repaired is a QESH. The cost score for these measures should be calculated using the QESH cost score methodology.

4.33. A QESH repair is where an ESH:

- a) is broken down but can be economically repaired, and

b) has a responsiveness of more than 0.2 when assessed against SAP.²³

4.34. No more than 5% of a supplier's total HHCRO can be achieved by the repair of QESHs.²⁴

4.35. Once all measures are approved we will determine the percentage of a supplier's HHCRO delivered through the repair of QESHs. Where the savings for a supplier's QESH repairs exceed the 5% limit we will revoke our earlier approval of some of these measures with total savings equal to the amount by which the limit was exceeded. If we are required to revoke approval of measures, we will work with suppliers to select which measures this will apply to.

The premises requirement

4.36. HHCRO measures must be delivered to private domestic premises where the eligibility is dependent on the premises being either occupied by a member of the **help to heat group, or listed in a local authority declaration.**

4.37. Private domestic premises are domestic premises²⁵ that are, in general, not owned or let by a social landlord.²⁶

4.38. Measures can only be delivered to properties owned or let by a social landlord where it has been let by the social landlord at or above market rate. Information on how to determine market rate can be found in Appendix 2.

4.39. The evidence required to demonstrate that premises are private domestic premises depends on:

- a) whether or not a 'relevant interest' in the premises is registered²⁷
- b) who the premises belong to, or are let by, and
- c) where applicable, the financial rate at which the premises are let (ie rent).

4.40. The 'relevant interest' is the legal interest granting the current right to occupy those premises. In England and Wales, the relevant interest may belong to a freeholder, leaseholder or sub-leaseholder. In Scotland, the

²³ Table 4a in the government's Standard Assessment Procedure for Energy Rating of Dwellings (2012). See: http://www.bre.co.uk/filelibrary/SAP/2012/SAP-2012_9-92.pdf.

²⁴ Article 16(7) of the ECO2 Order.

²⁵ See Chapter 2 for information on domestic premises.

²⁶ See Appendix 2 for information on the definition of 'social landlord'.

²⁷ A registered premises is one with a relevant interest registered on the Land Registry in England and Wales or, in Scotland, the Land Register of Scotland or recorded in the Register of Sasines. For more information on the evidencing routes for registered and unregistered premises refer to Appendix 2.

relevant interest may belong to the person holding the owner's interest or right, or the person holding the lessee's interest, or the sub-leaseholder.

- 4.41. Where premises are subject to a shared ownership arrangement between a private individual and a social landlord, we consider the premises to be private domestic premises as the private individual is one of the owners of the premises.

Registered relevant interest

- 4.42. In England and Wales, premises are not considered to be private domestic premises if the relevant interest registered on the Land Registry belongs to a social landlord, unless the supplier can evidence that the premises are let at or above market rate.²⁸
- 4.43. In Scotland, premises are not considered to be private domestic premises if the relevant interest registered on the Land Register of Scotland or recorded in the Register of Sasines belongs to a social landlord, unless the supplier can evidence that the premises are let at or above market rate.
- 4.44. Generally, where the relevant interest is registered as belonging to an individual person, we will be satisfied that they are private domestic premises. If the search results prove inconclusive, ie the registered relevant interest belongs to a corporation and not an individual, the supplier must use other means to ensure the entity is not a social landlord.

Unregistered relevant interest

- 4.45. Premises for which a relevant interest is not registered will be considered private domestic premises if:
- a) the premises are not owned or let by a social landlord
 - b) the premises are let under a lease granted under the 'Right to Buy' or 'Right to Acquire' schemes in England or Wales
 - c) the premises are let under a lease granted under the 'Right to Purchase' scheme in Scotland, or
 - d) the premises are let by a social landlord at or above market rate.

Evidencing eligibility – premises

- 4.46. Suppliers can demonstrate to us that the premises requirements are met by ensuring that a copy of the relevant documents is available at audit.

²⁸ See Appendix 2 for information on calculating the market rate.

4.47. Appendix 2 details which documents should be produced at audit to demonstrate that the premises requirements was met at some point during the course of promotion of the measure. Suppliers wishing to use documents which are not detailed in Appendix 2 should contact us.

The occupant requirements

4.48. Under HHCRO there are two separate occupant requirements. Where measures are delivered to private domestic premises they must either be occupied by a member of the **help to heat group** or **listed in a local authority declaration**.

Membership of the **help to heat group**

4.49. For suppliers to demonstrate that the occupant requirement is met **they must be able to provide evidence of the following:**²⁹

- a) a person's membership of the **help to heat group**, and
- b) that the person is an occupant of the premises.

4.50. Appendix 2 details the specific documents which can be used to demonstrate this requirement.

4.51. This section provides an overview of the criteria that must be used to determine whether a person is a member of the **help to heat group**.³⁰

4.52. A person living at private domestic premises is an eligible member of the **help to heat group** if the person receives at least one of the following benefits and satisfies the **relevant income requirements**, where applicable:

- Income-related employment and support allowance (ESA)
- Income-based jobseeker's allowance (JSA)
- Income support
- Pension Credit Guarantee Credit³¹
- **Tax Credits (on the condition that the household's relevant income does not exceed the amount set out in the rows corresponding to the type of claim and the number of qualifying children), and**

²⁹ Schedule 4 to the ECO2 Order.

³⁰ Schedule 1A to the draft amendments to the ECO2 Order should be referred to for supplementary information on each of the help to heat group benefits.

³¹ People in receipt of Pension Credit Guarantee Credit *and* Pension Credit Savings Credit are also eligible.

- Universal Credit (on the condition that the household’s relevant income in any of the preceding 12 assessment periods does not exceed the amount set out in the rows corresponding to the type of claim and the number of qualifying children).

4.53. Tables x and y highlight the relevant income thresholds for each household composition for Tax Credits and Universal Credit respectively.³²

Table x Relevant income thresholds for Tax Credits based on household composition

Type of claim	Number of qualifying children for which the person is responsible:				
	0	1	2	3	4 or more
Single claim	£	£	£	£	£
Joint claim	£	£	£	£	£

Table y Relevant income thresholds for Universal Credit based on household composition

Type of claim	Number of qualifying children for which the person is responsible:				
	0	1	2	3	4 or more
Single claim	£	£	£	£	£
Joint claim	£	£	£	£	£

Evidencing eligibility – help to heat group

4.54. Suppliers can demonstrate to us that this occupant requirement is met by ensuring that a copy of the relevant documents is available at audit.

4.55. Appendix 2 details which documents should be produced at audit to demonstrate that this occupant requirement was met at some point during the course of promotion of the measure. Suppliers wishing to use documents which are not detailed in Appendix 2 should contact us.

4.56. Additional guidance on evidencing concepts such as qualifying children, relevant income, and joint and single claims can be found in our help to heat guidance note.³³

³² BEIS will provide the relevant income threshold figures in the government response to its ‘Help to Heat’ consultation. These figures will be added to our final published guidance.

³³ We aim to publish our help to heat guidance note in April 2017.

Matched Warm Home Discount (WHD) Core Group Notice – relevant for the occupant requirements

4.57. A supplier can produce a matched WHD Core Group Notice³⁴ at audit to satisfy us that a person is receiving state pension credit and is therefore a member of the **help to heat group**.

4.58. This must be dated within 18 months prior to the date of completion of the measure.

ESAS reference number – relevant for the occupant requirements

4.59. The Energy Saving Trust (EST) operates a referrals service to direct people to energy efficiency opportunities, including ECO. For England and Wales this service is the Energy Saving Advice Service (ESAS).

4.60. A person who contacts ESAS is allocated a unique seven digit reference number. ESAS then check the benefit status of the person with the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to confirm whether the person receives a **help to heat group** benefit.³⁵

4.61. ESAS refer the following categories of people to suppliers:

- a) **matched** - a person who is confirmed by DWP as receiving a **help to heat group** benefit
- b) **unverified** - a person who may be receiving a **help to heat group** benefit but DWP is unable to confirm, or
- c) **no consent** - the customer did not consent to the DWP check.

4.62. If ESAS referred a person to a supplier as matched (ie confirming that the person receives a **help to heat group** benefit), it may rely on this referral as a way of demonstrating that a person is a member of the **help to heat group**. The supplier must include the ESAS reference number when notifying the measure.³⁶

4.63. Where a matched seven or eight digit ESAS number is provided, suppliers can rely on this at audit and no documentation will be needed to demonstrate that a person is a member of the **help to heat group**. We may contact ESAS to check that the notified number relates to a person receiving a **help to heat group** benefit and that they reside at the address where a measure was notified.

³⁴ See Regulation 6(1) of the Warm Home Discount Regulations 2011 for further details.

³⁵ As listed in 'Membership of the **help to heat group**'.

³⁶ See Chapter 8 for information on notification of completed measures.

4.64. Although measures installed from 1st April 2017 must meet the new help to heat benefits criteria, a supplier can verify eligibility through ESAS prior to this date where the service provides early verification.

4.65. An 'unverified' or 'no consent' ESAS referral will not be enough to satisfy us that a person is a member of the help to heat group. In this case, the supplier should not include the ESAS reference number when notifying the measure. The supplier should satisfy us that the relevant person is a member of the help to heat group through one of the other routes detailed in this section and should ensure that any additional evidence that demonstrates the person is a member of the help to heat group is made available on request.

Matched 'DWP reference number' – relevant for the occupant requirements

4.66. Suppliers may arrange a contract with the Energy Saving Trust (the data-matching service provider), who have a contract with DWP, to confirm that a person is a member of the help to heat group.

4.67. If DWP confirms (via the Energy Saving Trust) that a person receives a help to heat group benefit, the supplier may rely on this as a way of demonstrating that a person is a member of the help to heat group. If a supplier wishes to rely on a DWP confirmation, it must include the seven-digit reference number provided by the data-matching service provider when notifying the measure. This is the 'DWP reference number' in the notification template. This reference number will also be accepted where it is preceded by the three digits identifying the service user.

4.68. The Energy Saving Trust refer the following categories of people to suppliers:

- **matched** - a person who is confirmed by DWP as receiving a help to heat group benefit
- **unverified** - a person who may be receiving a help to heat group benefit but DWP is unable to confirm, or
- **no consent** - the customer did not consent to the DWP check.

4.69. Where a DWP reference number is provided at notification, suppliers can rely on this at audit and no documentation will be needed to demonstrate that a person is a member of the help to heat group. We may verify these reference numbers against the records of the data-matching service provider to check that the notified number relates to a person receiving a help to heat group benefit residing at the address where a measure was notified.

4.70. Although measures installed from 1st April 2017 must meet the new help to heat benefits criteria, a supplier can verify eligibility through DWP data matching prior to this date where the service provides early verification.

4.71. An 'unverified' or 'no consent' referral will not be enough to satisfy us that a person is a member of the **help to heat group**. In this case, the supplier should not include the DWP reference number when notifying the measure. The supplier should satisfy us that the relevant person is a member of the **help to heat group** through one of the other routes detailed in this section and should ensure that any additional evidence that demonstrates the person is a member of the **help to heat group** is made available on request.

Flexible eligibility - Local authority declarations

4.72. Measures delivered to private domestic premises are also eligible where suppliers are able to provide a local authority (LA) declaration stating that the households listed in the declaration are living:

- i. in or at risk of fuel poverty, or
- ii. on a low income and vulnerable to the effects of living in a cold home.³⁷

4.73. A local authority can only provide declarations for premises within its administrative area.

4.74. Properties owned or let by a social landlord can only be listed in the LA declaration where it has been let by the social landlord at or above market rate, ie meeting the premises requirement.

4.75. A maximum of x%³⁸ of a supplier's HHCRO can be achieved through this route.

Evidencing eligibility – Local authority declarations

4.76. Suppliers can demonstrate to us that this occupant requirement has been met by ensuring that a copy of the local authority declaration is available at audit.³⁹

4.77. The LA declaration must be dated prior to the installation of the measure.

³⁷ BEIS will provide guidance on what types of households would be deemed to meet the above two criteria.

³⁸ BEIS are consulting on the appropriate percentage

³⁹ See Chapter 9 for information on audits.

Social housing E, F and G

4.78. HHCRO measures can also be delivered to social housing with an EPC energy efficiency rating of E, F or G, where the premises has been let below market rate.

4.79. Delivery to social housing premises is limited to the following measures:

- a) insulation measures
- b) district heating systems (DHS)
- c) central heating systems, and
- d) renewable heating.⁴⁰

4.80. We will refer to such measures delivered to social housing with an EPC energy efficiency rating of E, F or G as First Time Central Heating (FTCH).

4.81. Where a connection to a DHS is being made or a central heating system installed, the domestic premises must have, at no point prior:

- i) had a working central heating system, or
- ii) been heated by an electric storage heater.

4.82. A central heating system is defined as:

'a system which provides warmth to two or more rooms through a series of connected heat emitters linked to a central boiler or some other heat source and controlled from one central point'.⁴¹

4.83. We will interpret "no point prior" as premises never having had a central heating system or an electric storage heater before the installation of the ECO measure.

4.84. If premises had a central heating system or an electric storage heater in the past, but it is not present immediately prior to the delivery of an ECO measure, it would not be eligible. Further, where a central heating system or an electric storage heater is present but not working, this would also not be eligible.

4.85. Presence of a central heating system or an electric storage heater may be identified with reference to any available evidence within the premises, such as pipework, heating controls or radiators, or records relating to the premises, such as an EPC. We will not require that evidence is recorded or retained.

⁴⁰ Renewable heating measures are defined with reference to Article 100(4) of the Energy Act 2008 and includes various energy sources and technologies.

⁴¹ Article 16 of the ECO2 Order.

4.86. The central heating system or district heating connection installed must meet our requirements for the delivery of 100% of the measure, unless there are reasonable grounds for not doing so. Requirements for delivering 100% of a measure are addressed in our deemed scores consultation and response.

4.87. However, as a minimum requirement, a central heating system would have to meet the definition in the draft legislation to amend to the ECO2 Order, including relevant building regulations and PAS requirements, to be eligible.

4.88. The following primary heating sources from the deemed score tables will be eligible for the delivery of FTCH measures when found in social housing with an EPC rating of E, F or G:

- electric room heaters
- gas room heaters, or
- solid fossil room heaters.

4.89. DHS measures are scored using SAP/RdSAP and the above primary heating sources may be used for first time DHS measures. In addition to the above primary heating sources, SAP refers to oil room heaters, which may also be an eligible primary heating source for a first time heating DHS measure.

4.90. Where no heating system and none of the above primary heating sources are present, electric room heaters should be used as the proxy for the primary heating source.

4.91. The heating measure types which may be notified as a first time central heating system are as follows:

- Gas Boiler
- Oil Boiler
- Biomass Boiler
- LPG Boiler
- Air Source Heat Pump
- Ground Source Heat Pump
- Electric Boiler, and
- District Heating Connection - New Connection (All measures types).

Evidencing eligibility – social housing E, F or G

Determining whether the premises are social housing

- 4.92. In England and Wales, premises are considered to be social housing if the relevant interest is registered on the Land Registry as belonging to a social landlord.
- 4.93. In Scotland, premises are considered to be social housing if the relevant interest is registered on the Land Register of Scotland or recorded in the Register of Sasines as belonging to a social landlord.
- 4.94. Information on how to identify social landlords can be found in Appendix 1 (see section x).

Determining whether the premises have an EPC energy efficiency rating of E, F or G

- 4.95. Suppliers must demonstrate that the property has an EPC with an energy efficiency rating below band D (ie E, F or G). This must be achieved by providing the EPC URN in the ECO notification template. This can either be a pre- or post-installation EPC.
- 4.96. Where a pre-installation EPC is used to demonstrate the premise's energy efficiency rating, to provide assurance that the EPC reflects the current characteristics of the property, the supplier must collect a declaration signed by a social landlord. This declaration must state the following:
- "To the best of my knowledge and belief, no changes were made to the premises, after the EPC was lodged and before the measure was installed, which would increase the energy performance rating of the premises to band D or above."*
- 4.97. Where multiple measures are installed in a single property, the property's improved energy efficiency performance must be considered following each installation. For example, where the first measure improves the EPC energy efficiency rating to a D or above, any subsequent installations would not be eligible under this provision.
- 4.98. Each measure will require a separate declaration confirming that the EPC energy efficiency rating of the property remains below band D. We expect social landlords to have appropriate information available to them to make such a declaration.
- 4.99. This declaration should be made available to us on request.
- 4.100. Where a post-installation EPC reference is provided and states an energy efficiency rating of E, F or G, the above declaration will not be required.

Determining whether the premises are let below market rate

4.101. Social housing under this provision will only be eligible where the housing is let at below market rate. A supplier can evidence that this requirement is met through a declaration from the social landlord which states the following:

"I declare that these social housing premises are let at below market rate"

4.102. This declaration should be made available to us on request.

Determining whether the premises have never had a central heating system

4.103. For DHS connections and the installation of central heating systems to social housing under this provision, suppliers must demonstrate that 'at no point prior' to the installation was a central heating system or electric storage heater installed at the premises. A supplier can evidence that this requirement is met through a declaration from the social landlord which states the following:

"I declare that at no point prior to the delivery of the first time central heating/DHS ECO measure, did the social housing premises have a central heating system or an electric storage heater".

4.104. This declaration should be made available to us on request.

Measures installed at non-gas fuelled premises

4.105. Where HHCRO measures are installed at non-gas fuelled premises that remain non-gas fuelled, the cost score may (depending on the type of measure) be subject to an increase. We outline below how suppliers can identify and evidence a non-gas fuelled premises.

Identifying non-gas fuelled premises

4.106. Non-gas fuelled premises are premises where the main space heating system(s) is not fuelled by mains gas or a district heating system. There may be more than one main space heating system in the premises. If any of the premises main space heating systems are:

- a) fuelled by mains gas, or
- b) a district heating system

those premises will **not** be considered non-gas fuelled.

4.107. Space heating systems are:

- a) district heating systems

- b) central heating systems which have a boiler or warm air unit and system to distribute heat to more than one room
- c) electric storage heaters
- d) electric underfloor or ceiling heating systems that distribute heat to more than one room
- e) fixed room heaters which provide heat to individual rooms, either supplementing another heating system or providing the heating requirement for the particular room, and
- f) portable room heaters.

Identifying the main space heating system

- 4.108. District heating systems, central heating systems, electric storage heaters and electric underfloor or ceiling heating systems are always considered main space heating systems.
- 4.109. Where fixed room heaters are present at the same premises as a district heating system, a central heating system, an electric storage heater and/or an electric underfloor or ceiling heating system, we will not consider the fixed room heaters to be the main space heating system.
- 4.110. However, where premises are only heated by fixed room heaters these will be considered to be the main space heating system. If the room heaters use different fuels we will consider each type of room heater (based on fuel type) to be a main space heating system in itself. For example, if there are gas room heaters and electric room heaters then those premises have a gas fuelled main space heating system and an electric fuelled main space heating system.
- 4.111. Portable room heaters are never considered to be the main space heating system as they are moveable and may not remain in the premises.

Evidencing non-gas fuelled premises

- 4.112. Below we list some of the ways suppliers can demonstrate the fuel type of the premises main space heating system at audit:
 - a) for measures which improve the insulating properties of the premises, a PAS pre-installation survey.
 - b) for qualifying boiler repairs and replacements:
 - i. the boiler assessment checklist can be used to demonstrate the fuel type(s) of the main space heating system(s) where the operative has recorded the fuel type(s) before and after the measure has been completed,

OR

- ii. A PAS pre-installation survey.

DRAFT

5. Party Cavity Wall Insulation

Draft guidance to accompany the 'Party cavity wall' section of the ECO2t Part 1 consultation document.

The paragraph under 'Information on specific ECO measures' section will be inserted into the relevant guidance chapter. The 'Carbon Emissions Reduction Obligation' chapter has been provided in full.

Changes are shown in red.

In addition to these changes, the CSCO chapter will not be included in the updated ECO2t guidance: Delivery.

ECO2 Guidance: Delivery

Chapter 3: Information on specific ECO measures

Insulation of a party cavity wall

- 5.1. A party cavity wall insulation (PCWI) measure installed on or after 1 April 2017 can support a secondary measure that was installed either six months before or six months after the date of installation of the PCWI.

Carbon Emissions Reduction Obligation

- 5.2. The Carbon Emissions Reduction Obligation (CERO) focuses on the installation of wall and roof insulation measures and connections to district heating systems. For CERO, these measures are referred to as 'primary measures'. Other insulation measures such as glazing and draught proofing are also eligible as 'secondary measures' if they are promoted at the same premises as a primary measure.

5.3. This chapter outlines the following:

- a) what constitutes a 'carbon qualifying action',
- b) what constitutes a primary and secondary measure, and
- c) how primary measures can be used to support secondary measures.

Qualifying actions in CERO

- 5.4. A supplier must achieve its CERO by promoting carbon qualifying actions. Some of a supplier's overall CERO must be achieved by promoting solid wall

insulation measures. This is known as a supplier's solid wall minimum requirement (SWMR) and is discussed in more detail in Chapter 5 of the ECO2 Guidance: Administration.

5.5. A carbon qualifying action is the installation, at domestic premises⁴², of a measure that:

- a) is installed on or after 1 April 2015
- b) is installed in accordance with the Publicly Available Specification 2030:2016 Edition 143 (PAS) and by a PAS certified installer where the installation is referred to in the Specification.⁴⁴
- c) where the measure is not specified in PAS, is installed in accordance with building regulations and any other regulations that relate to the installation of the measure, and
- d) except in the case of a connection to a district heating system (DHS), is a recommended measure.

5.6. CERO measures are divided into two broad groups:

- a) **'primary measures'** - including wall and roof insulation measures and relevant district heating connections⁴⁵, and
- b) **'secondary measures'** - including other insulation measures, such as glazing and draught proofing, installed at the same premises as a primary measure.

Primary and secondary measures

5.7. This section details which measures are considered to be primary measures, the eligibility requirements for primary and secondary measures, and the conditions which must be met for a primary measure to support a secondary measure.

Primary measures

5.8. A primary measure is⁴⁶:

- a) flat roof insulation
- b) loft insulation

⁴² See Chapter 2 for information on domestic premises

⁴³ Please note that until XXXXXX we will accept certification to PAS 2030:2014 Edition 1 instead.

⁴⁴ See Chapter 2 for information on standards relating to the installation of a measure.

⁴⁵ See Chapter 3 for information on relevant district heating connections

⁴⁶ See Chapter 3 for measure-specific information on certain primary measures.

- c) rafter insulation
- d) room-in-roof insulation
- e) wall insulation (insulation of a cavity wall or solid wall insulation)⁴⁷
- f) insulation of a mobile home, or
- g) a relevant district heating connection.

5.9. We use the term 'roof insulation' to refer to flat roof insulation, loft insulation, rafter insulation or room-in-roof insulation.

Secondary measures

5.10. A secondary measure is a measure, other than a primary measure, which is installed to improve the insulating properties of the premises.

5.11. In addition to the criteria set out in paragraph 4.4, a secondary measure will not be considered a carbon qualifying action unless:

- a) it is installed at the same premises where a primary measure(s) has been, or will be, installed,
- b) it is installed by the same supplier that installed the primary measure(s) ('the supplier condition'),⁴⁸
- c) it is installed no more than six months before or after the date on which the primary measure(s) is installed, ('the installation condition'), and
- d) the primary measure, except relevant district heating connections and party cavity wall insulation, is installed to a specified minimum insulation level ('the minimum condition').

5.12. We refer to the primary measure that *supports* a secondary measure as a 'related primary measure'. More than one secondary measure may be supported by the same related primary measure.

5.13. The installation condition does not apply to relevant district heating connections, any secondary measure that is supported by a relevant district heating connection as its related primary measure. A relevant district heating connection can be installed at any point during the obligation period.

⁴⁷ This includes internal wall insulation (IWI), external wall insulation (EWI), cavity wall insulation (CWI) and party cavity wall insulation (PCWI)

⁴⁸ This does not mean that the measure needs to be installed by the same installer.

The minimum condition

5.14. For a primary measure to support a secondary measure it must meet the minimum condition (except relevant district heating connections **and party cavity wall insulation**). To meet the minimum condition the primary measure must be installed to at least 50% of, as applicable:

- a) the total exterior-facing wall area⁴⁹ of the premises
- b) the total roof area⁵⁰ of the premises, or
- c) the ceiling, floor and wall area of a mobile home.

5.15. In the case of loft insulation, to meet the minimum condition the loft must also be:

- i. insulated to a depth of no greater than 150mm before installation, and
- ii. insulated to a depth of at least 250mm after installation.

5.16. Where a primary measure does not meet the minimum condition (ie it is installed to less than 50% of the area and, in the case of loft insulation, to the required depth) it may still be an eligible primary measure, provided it meets the requirements relating to the percentage of a measure that must be installed.⁵¹ However, this installation cannot support a secondary measure and will not be considered a related primary measure.

Using more than one primary measure to meet the minimum condition

5.17. Suppliers can use more than one primary measure to meet the minimum condition and in turn support a secondary measure.⁵² In such instances, both primary measures are considered related primary measures.

5.18. Where more than one type of wall insulation or roof insulation is used to treat the wall or roof area of a premises respectively, the percentage of the area that these measures are installed to can be added together to meet the minimum condition for that area. For example, where a premises has both solid and cavity walls, and more than one type of wall insulation is used to treat the exterior-facing wall area, the percentages of each can be added together to meet the minimum condition.

⁴⁹ See paragraph 3.33 for information on 'total exterior-facing wall area'.

⁵⁰ See paragraph 3.32 for information on 'total roof area'.

⁵¹ See Chapter 2 for information on the percentage of installation that must be completed.

⁵² Provided all other conditions specified in paragraph 4.4 and 4.10 are also met.

5.19. The secondary measure will only be eligible as a qualifying action after the minimum condition has been met. Therefore, where there is more than one related primary measure, the primary measure which results in the minimum condition being met should be notified as the 'associated measure' in the notification template.⁵³

5.20. In relation to the installation condition, the secondary measure must be installed no more than six months before or after the date of installation of the primary measure which results in the minimum condition being met.

⁵³ See: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/eco-notification-template-v2.0>.

6. Evidencing pre-existing loft insulation

Draft guidance to accompany the 'Evidencing pre-existing loft insulation' section of the ECO2t Part 1 consultation document.

The below section will replace the current paragraph 3.13 of the ECO2 Guidance: Delivery (v1.1).

ECO2 Guidance: Delivery

Chapter 3: Information on specific ECO measures

Virgin loft insulation

- 6.1. For loft insulation to be claimed as virgin loft insulation, the PAS pre-installation survey should record the level of pre-existing insulation.
- 6.2. At technical monitoring, the recorded depth of any pre-existing loft insulation will be checked. Further, 3% of technical monitoring inspections for loft insulation measures will be conducted prior to installation.

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7. New builds

Draft guidance to accompany the 'New build definition' section of the ECO2t Part 1 consultation document.

These new sections of the guidance will be inserted into the 'Achieving obligations' chapter.

ECO2 Guidance: Delivery

Chapter 2: Achieving obligations

New builds

Defining and evidencing a new building

7.1. A new building is 'a building erected on or after 1st April 2017'. A building is considered to be erected at the completion date specified in the completion notice issued by a local authority.

7.2. For measures delivered to a new building to be eligible, the premises must be occupied or previously occupied before the measure is installed. This occupancy requirement can be established in most cases using existing occupancy evidence for the Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation (HHCRO). Occupancy will need to be evidenced for all ECO measures.

Evidencing occupancy

7.3. A premises is considered occupied where any of the following documentation demonstrating occupancy can be provided:

- a) evidence of occupation of a help to heat group member (eg a benefit letter or DWP verification match against the property)
- b) a utility bill or phone bill
- c) a Council Tax letter or letter from the council
- d) a mortgage statement or bank statement
- e) a tenancy agreement, or
- f) an extract from the electoral register.

7.4. Where these documents cannot be obtained, the supplier may provide one of the following documents:

- a. a declaration of completed installation signed by the occupant, or
- b. other official documentation as agreed with Ofgem E-Serve.

- 7.5. In the case of measures delivered exclusively to new build extensions, we propose that suppliers will need to provide evidence that demonstrates the construction is complete, such as building control sign off, prior to the completion date of the measure. A measure may not be delivered to a new build extension, before the extension is completed.
- 7.6. These documents must be dated before the completion date of the measure stated on the declaration of completed installation.
- 7.7. Where the premises are unoccupied, evidence of previous occupation as domestic premises will need to be provided. Suitable evidence may include a tenancy agreement, for example.
- 7.8. Where there is no documentation available to evidence previous occupation as domestic premises, the measure may not be notified unless the construction of the premises was completed before 1 April, 2017. This can be evidenced by:
- i. a completion date prior to 1 April, 2017, specified in the completion certificate issued by the relevant local authority; or
 - ii. in England and Wales, a Land Registry search, where a title has been registered prior to 1 April, 2017; or
 - iii. in Scotland, a Land Register search, where a title has been registered prior to 1 April, 2017.

8. Automatic extensions

Draft guidance to accompany the 'Automatic extensions for 5% of measures' section of the ECO2t Part 1 consultation document.

These new sections of the guidance and will be inserted into the 'Notification of completed measures' chapter.

Changes are shown in red

ECO2 Guidance: Delivery

Chapter 8: Notification of completed measures

Automatic extensions for 5% of measures

- 8.1. There will be an automatic three month extension to the notification deadline for up to 5% of measures each month (the automatic 5%). The first 5% of late measures notified to us for a particular calendar month without an extension request are given an automatic extension to the notification deadline of three months.
- 8.2. Where the number of late measures notified for a particular calendar month exceeds the 5% threshold, these measures will be put on hold and the supplier must submit an accompanying extension request.
- 8.3. Where a supplier exceeds the automatic 5% quota in a single month's notification (ie where there is no distinction between which measures were notified before or after the 5% threshold) we will put these measures on hold. A supplier will have 10 working days to determine which measures they wish to be included in the automatic 5% and which will be subject to an extension request.
- 8.4. Where a supplier does not make a determination within 10 working days, we will base the automatic 5% on the submission date of the measures. Where that date is the same, it will be based on the measures' date of installation. If the installation date is identical, we will select measures in numerical order based on their measure reference number.

Calculating a suppliers 5% automatic extension quota

- 8.5. Below is the formula for calculating the number of measures eligible for an automatic extension. The calculation uses figures for measures installed in the same month, and is calculated per licence.

$$\frac{A - B}{C}$$

Where:

A is the total number of late measures notified

B is the number of measures included in an approved extension request that were notified after the original deadline but within the agreed extended period.

C is the number of measures which were notified by the supplier on time

- 8.6. Where a supplier notifies a late measure that is included in an approved extension request, the measure would not be included in the automatic 5% allowance for that particular month.

Example

Supplier A notifies 3,000 measures with a notification month of October 2016 on time. This would allow supplier A to notify 150 measures after October 2016, and up to January 2017, without needing an extension request

Supplier A submits 140 measures with a notification month of October 2016 in November 2016. These measures are included in the automatic 5% and processed as normal.

In December 2016, supplier A submits a further 50 measures with a notification month of October 2016. As these take supplier A over the 5% threshold, all 50 of these measures are put on hold.

Supplier A then decides which of these 50 measures it wants to include in the automatic 5% (a maximum of 10) and for which it will submit an extension request. Any subsequent measures notified with a notification deadline of October 2016 will require an extension request.

- 8.7. The 5% calculation is undertaken at the time of monthly measure processing by Ofgem.
- 8.8. Late measures are attributed to the supplier who originally notified the measure, and will continue to form part of their automatic extension quota. Where a supplier accepts a transfer containing measures notified after the notification deadline without an extension request, these measures will not be included in the receiving supplier's quota of late measures for relevant notification period(s). As a result, transferring measures does not affect the allowance for automatic extensions for the original supplier that notified the measure.

8.9. The 5% is to be calculated on a licence level, not as a proportion of a group company's total notifications.

Applications for an extension to the notification deadline

- 8.10. Suppliers can apply to us for an extension to the notification deadline for a completed measure. The application must be in writing and must explain why the extension is being requested. The reason should be supported by evidence.
- 8.11. Once a supplier becomes aware that it has, or will, fail to notify a measure by the notification deadline it should take all reasonable steps to ensure that the measure is notified as soon as possible. We cannot guarantee that an extension request will be approved.
- 8.12. Suppliers seeking an extension should submit a request using the 'Application for Extension' template. Any relevant supporting evidence, such as emails, screenshots or other correspondence should be sent to us at the same time as the extension request. We will process extension requests within a reasonable timeframe, where sufficient evidence is provided.
- 8.13. We are not obliged to grant an extension to suppliers and we will consider each application on an individual basis. We will grant an extension to the notification deadline if a supplier satisfies us that there is a reasonable excuse for missing the notification deadline. Further information about what is a 'reasonable excuse' is provided below.

Reasons for an extension request

- 8.14. A reasonable excuse is an *unexpected* or *unusual* event that:
- a) is either unforeseeable or beyond the supplier's control, and
 - b) prevents the supplier from notifying a measure by the notification deadline.
- 8.15. We will judge the actions of a supplier from the perspective of a prudent supplier exercising reasonable foresight and due diligence, and having proper regard for its responsibility under the ECO2 Order.
- 8.16. If a supplier relies on a third party to provide the information needed to notify a completed measure, the supplier is responsible for ensuring that party carries out its task correctly. We expect the supplier to take reasonable care to explain to the third party what it requires them to do and to set deadlines for the task. We expect the supplier to have processes in place for eliminating or mitigating any risk of the third party failing to carry out its task correctly or within the agreed deadlines.

8.17. Where similar issues are raised more than once by the supplier as a reason for a measures delay, this may not satisfy our requirements for granting an extension. Suppliers are expected to make the necessary updates to their processes to ensure issues are not repeated.

8.18. As each extension request is considered on a case-by-case basis, we do not intend to provide an exhaustive list of eligible reasons for extension.

Determining the period of extension

8.19. If we are satisfied that an event occurred that gives a supplier reasonable excuse for failing to notify a measure by the notification deadline, we will expect the supplier to take all reasonable steps to submit the notification at the earliest possible time. We will grant an extension to this point in time.

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9. Trading obligations

Draft guidance to accompany the 'Trading obligations' section of the ECO2t Part 1 consultation document.

The below guidance will form a new chapter in the updated ECO2 Guidance: Administration.

ECO2 Guidance: Administration

New chapter 'Trading Obligations'

9.1. Suppliers may trade all or part of their obligations between one another or between their own licences. This chapter explains:

- i. what trading is,
- ii. the time period during which a supplier may apply for a trade,
- iii. limits on the amount of obligation(s) a supplier can trade,
- iv. the evidence we may request from each supplier in order to assess an application,
- v. the process for approving applications to trade obligations, and
- vi. the compliance and legal liabilities of the supplier receiving a traded obligation.

9.2. Only obligated suppliers may take part in trades. In this chapter, Supplier A is the supplier passing on an obligation and Supplier B is the supplier taking on the additional obligation. Where we refer to a supplier we may, depending on the context, also be referring to supplier groups, ie groups of related companies which hold more than one licence.

Requirements for trading obligations

9.3. A supplier may trade all or part of its obligations (phases 1 to 3 inclusive) in relation to ECO2 CERO, HHCRO, PSWMR or RSMR, including any obligation that has already been delivered.⁵⁴ CSCO cannot be traded.

9.4. Ofgem E-Serve administers the trading process. We will only consider trades that meet the following requirements:⁵⁵

- i. we must be satisfied that the trade is not likely to adversely affect our ability to enforce the requirements placed on Supplier B,

⁵⁴ Draft Article 11A(7)

⁵⁵ Draft Article 11A(4)

- ii. following the trade, each supplier's PSWMR would not be more than its total CERO (this applies to both Supplier A and Supplier B),
- iii. following the trade, each supplier's RSMR would not be more than its total HHCRO (this applies to both Supplier A and Supplier B), and
- iv. the transfer amount should not exceed Supplier A's transferring obligation.

9.5. In making a decision we will always consider each case on its individual merits and we will also have regard to whether Supplier B is capable of delivering the additional measures.

Submitting a trade application

9.6. In the transition year a supplier may apply to trade an obligation at any time from 1 April 2017 up to and including 30 September 2017.

9.7. If there are measures notified against an obligation that is traded away from a particular licence or supplier, the supplier which promoted these measures can submit a separate application to transfer or re-elect these measures as required. This transfer does not need to happen before the trade.

9.8. There are two types of trading:

- i. Intra-supplier trading: A supplier or supplier group may trade obligations between its own licences. For example, it may consolidate all of its obligations onto one licence to reduce the cost and complexity associated with meeting obligations on multiple licences, and
- ii. Inter-supplier trading: Two suppliers may trade an obligation between one another. The terms of the trade should be agreed between the suppliers.

9.9. In either case an application for approval of a trade must be submitted to Ofgem E-Serve by appropriately authorised representatives of the supplier/licence seeking to pass on the obligation and the supplier/licence wishing to take on the obligation.

Intra-supplier trading

9.10. As a general rule an obligation can only be traded to a licence with a larger obligation. The size of the obligation on a licence will always be considered the obligation allocated to that licence as a result of the phase 3 obligation setting process, the 'original' obligation, and will not reflect any subsequent trading of obligations.

9.11. As a general rule, if a supplier or supplier group is consolidating all of its obligations onto one licence, this must be its licence with the largest original obligation at the time of obligation setting for phase 3.

9.12. The trading application must always include confirmation of which licences are involved in the trade, which obligation is to be traded and the amount to be traded.

Inter-supplier trading

9.13. Generally, where Supplier B has more than one licence, the obligation must be traded onto the licence with the largest original obligation at the time of obligation setting for phase 3.

9.14. All applications for inter-supplier trading must include:

- i. confirmation of which suppliers and licences are involved in the trade
- ii. which obligation is to be traded
- iii. the amount to be traded, and
- iv. the annual turnover of the licence holder that is taking on the obligation.

9.15. Where Supplier B applies to take on an additional amount greater than its original phase 3 obligation it must provide additional evidence to support the application, to demonstrate that it is able to deliver the additional measures. This will include:

- i. evidence of progress towards its current obligation
- ii. details of a track record of delivering obligations
- iii. evidence of completed and contracted activity, and
- iv. a delivery plan for the additional measures.

9.16. For example if a supplier's CERO was 0.8MtCO₂ in each phase 1 and 2, and 0.7MtCO₂ in phase 3 (total original CERO 2.3MtCO₂), we would require additional information to support a trading application that increased the supplier's CERO to over 3 MtCO₂ (total original CERO for phases 1, 2 and 3 + a further obligation equivalent to the phase 3 CERO).

Approving a trade

9.17. We will assess whether the trade meets our requirements. If we are satisfied of this, we will approve the trade.

9.18. In the course of approving a trading application, we may ask a supplier to provide additional information in support of its application.

9.19. Within 25 working days of receiving an application we will approve or reject the trade, or request additional information.

- 9.20. Applications will be processed in the order in which they are received.
- 9.21. Where an application is received before the end of the 6-month trading window this will continue to be reviewed in line with the timescales described above until a decision is reached whether to approve or reject the application.
- 9.22. If we determine that a proposed trade does not meet our requirements, then we will reject the application. We will notify the relevant suppliers of this in writing and explain the reasons for our decision.

Following approval

- 9.23. Following approval of a trade, we will notify the suppliers in writing and confirm their new obligations.
- 9.24. The supplier who has taken on the additional obligation will be wholly responsible for delivery of that obligation. If the supplier fails to deliver the obligation or comply with any other requirements under the amended ECO2 Order in relation to the obligation then this will be considered non-compliance and any associated sanctions may be imposed on the supplier taking on the obligation.

10. Publicly Available Specification

Draft guidance to accompany the 'PAS' section of the ECO2t Part 1 consultation document.

These sections will be inserted into the 'Achieving obligations' chapter, from paragraph 2.27 in our current ECO2 Guidance: Delivery (v1.1).

Changes are shown in red.

ECO2 Guidance: Delivery

Chapter 2: Achieving Obligations

Standards relating to the installation of ECO measures

10.1. Suppliers should ensure that the installation of a measure is carried out in accordance with the relevant standards. How this is demonstrated will vary depending on whether or not the measure is referred to in the Publicly Available Specification 2030:2016⁵⁶ Edition 1.

10.2. We will accept accreditation to either PAS 2030:2014 Edition 1 or PAS2030:2016 Edition 1 up until XXXXXX⁵⁷, after this date we will only accept accreditation to PAS2030:2016 Edition 1.

10.3. If a measure is referred to in either of these editions of PAS, the installation of a measure must be carried out by a PAS-certified installer. The installation must also be carried out in accordance with building regulations and any other regulations that relate to the installation of the measure.

10.4. If a measure is not referred to in PAS, the installation of that measure must be carried out in accordance with building regulations and any other regulations that relate to the installation of the measure.

⁵⁶ This is available for purchase on the BIS website
<http://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail/?pid=000000000030297314>

⁵⁷ This date will be updated to reflect what is specified in the amendments to the ECO2 Order.