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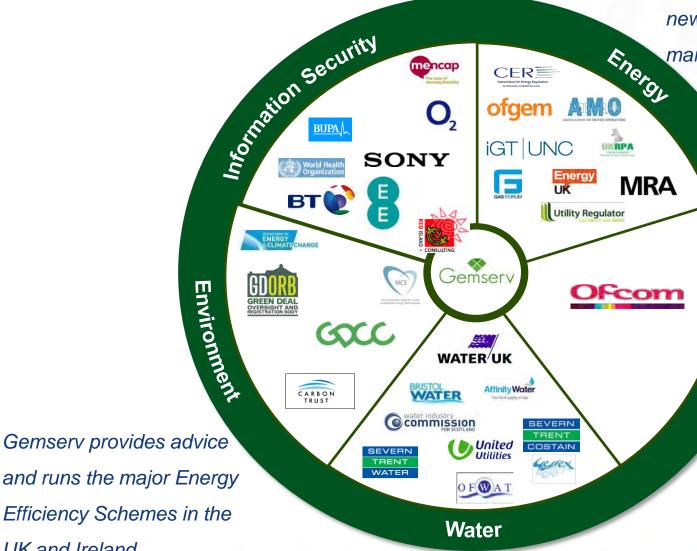
- 01. Gemserv Background and Green Deal Role
- 02. The Growth of the Green Deal Businesses
- 03. Green Deal Operational Processes
- 04. Consumers
- 05. Operating other Energy Efficiency Schemes





1.1 About Gemserv

Gemserv were formed in 1998 to implement and operate the newly liberalised electricity market in the UK



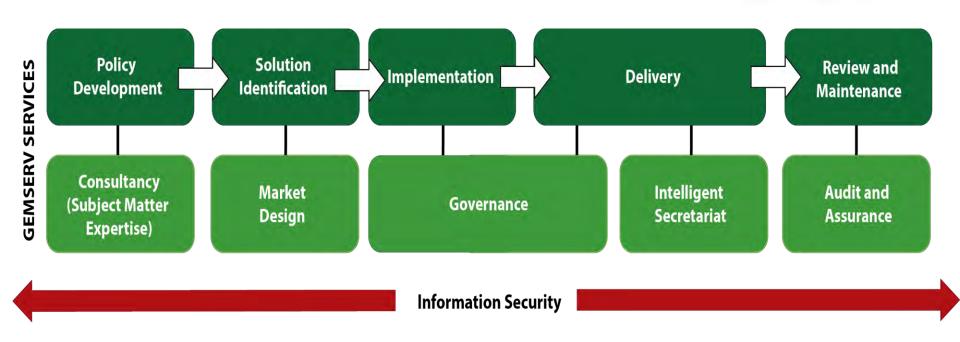
Gemserv are central to the implementation of Smart Metering in GB and Ireland

Telecoms



UK and Ireland

1.1 About Gemsery – Services





1.1 Gemserv and the Green Deal



Green Deal Central Charge Database



Green Deal Oversight and Registration Body



1.2 GD ORB at the centre of Green Deal

Workgroups and Fora

Provider Forum (Chaired by Devol Admin) Green Deal Participants, Certification Bodies, Provider, Consumers, Industry Green Deal Participants, Certification Bodies, Provider, Consumers, Industry

Provider Application Process



Participant Helpdesk



Register, Search Tool & Website



Quality Mark Licensing

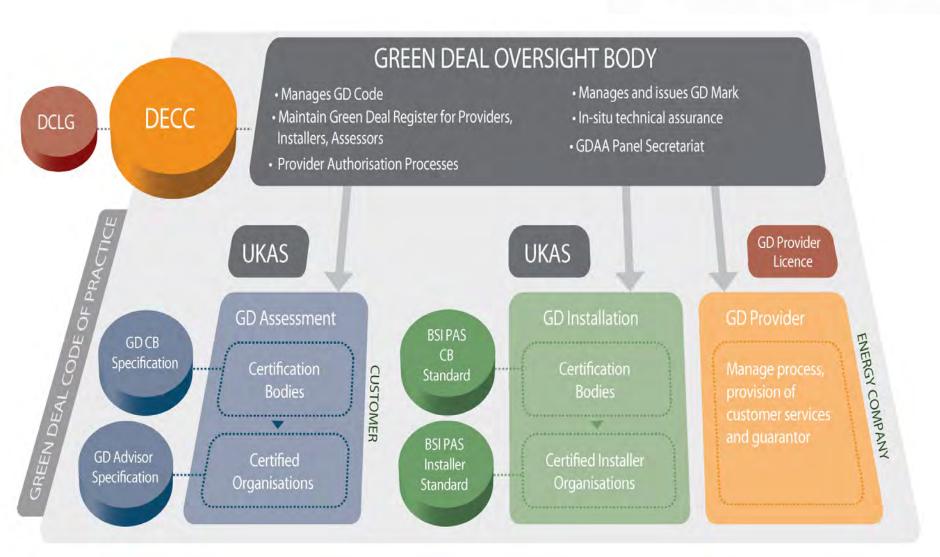


Accreditation & Monitoring





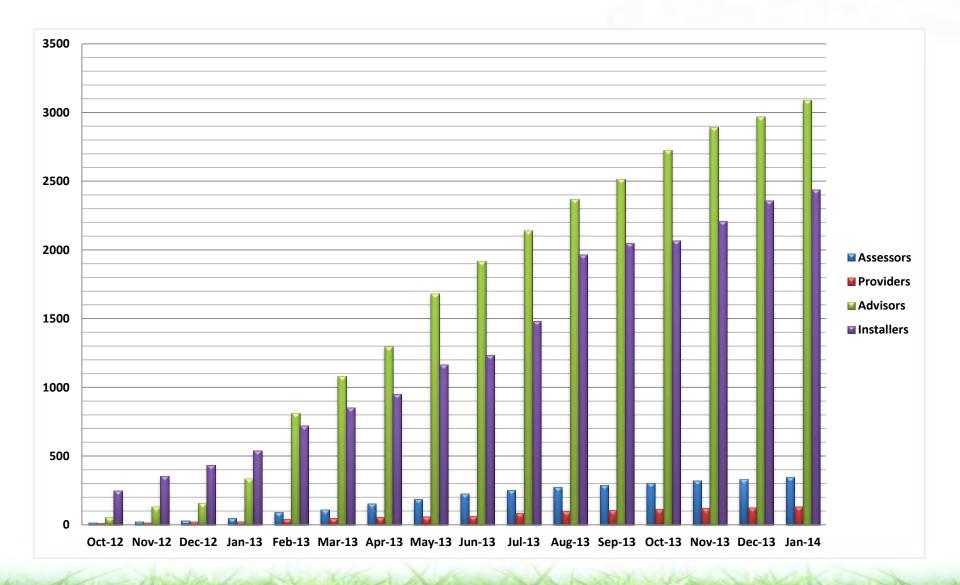
1.3 Green Deal Market Operating Model





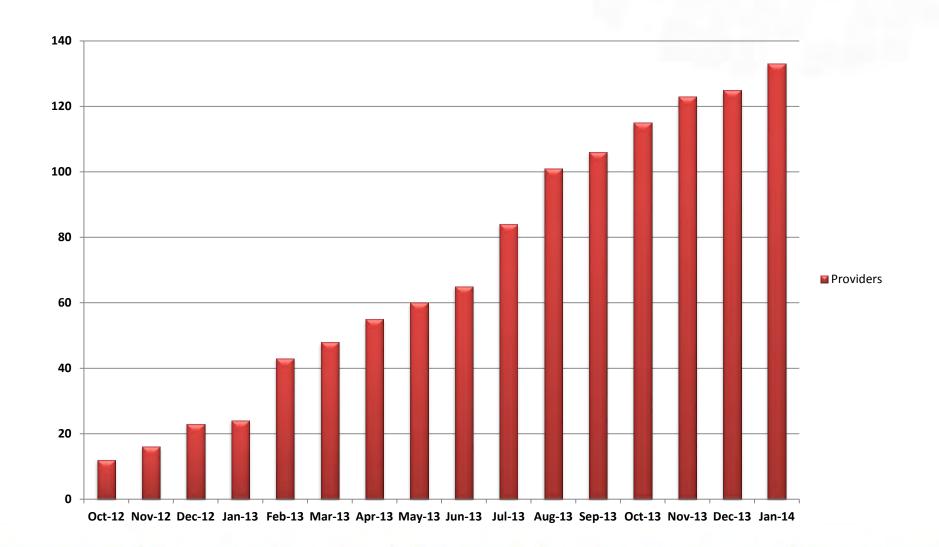


2.1 Participant Growth



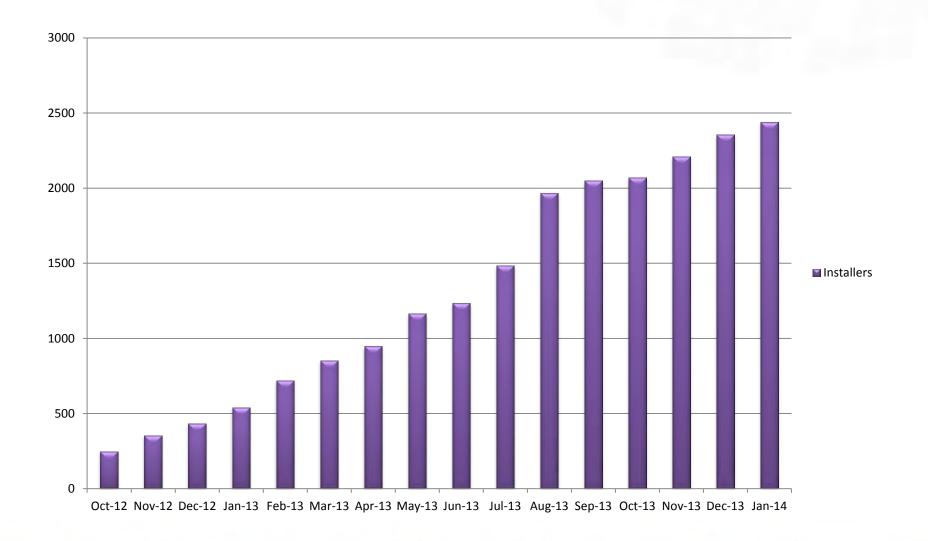


2.2 - Providers



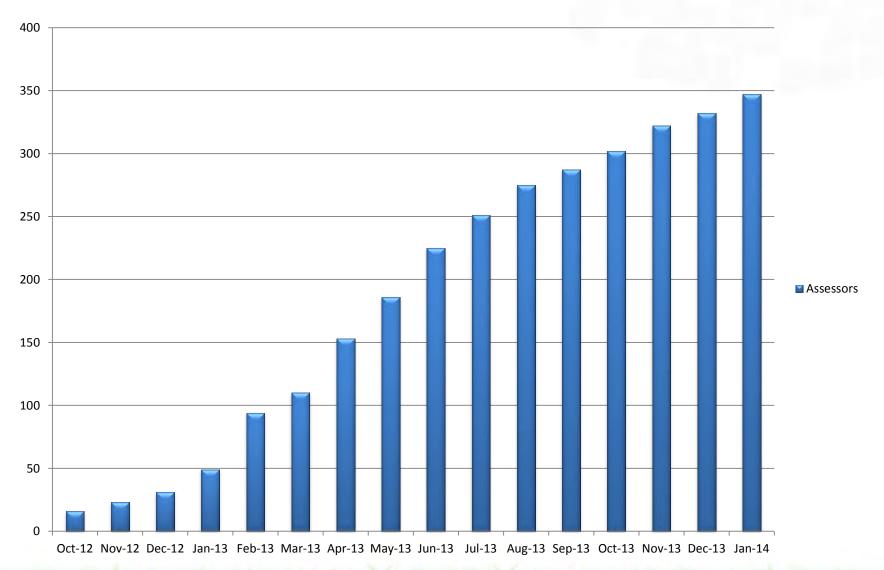


2.3 Installers



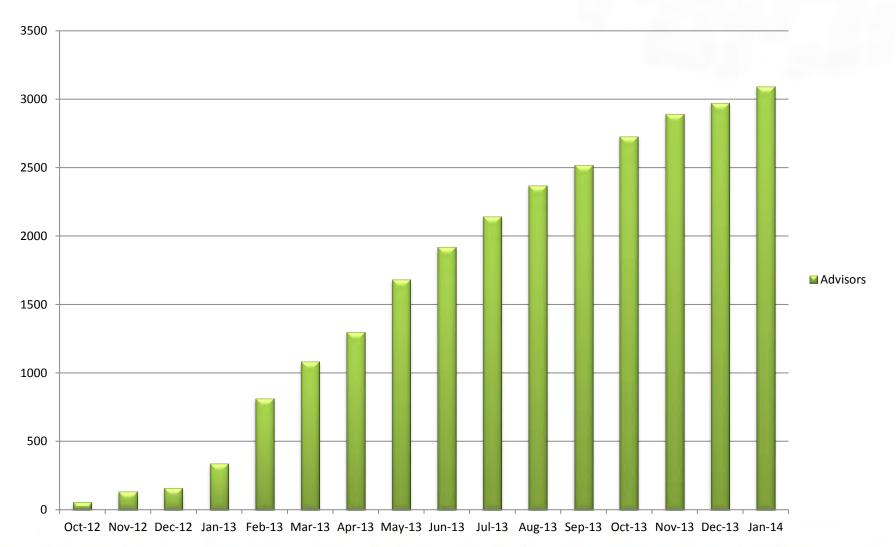


2.4 Assessors



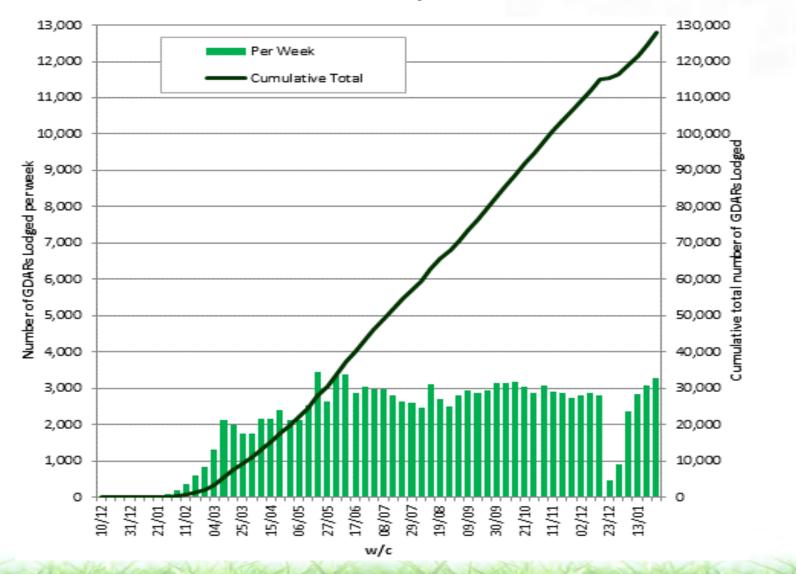


2.4 Advisors





2.5 Assessments Complete





2.5 Other Statistics

- ➤ 2000+ Green Deal Finance Plans Agreed
- ➤ 750+ customers have had measures installed under their Green Deal
 Plans and have been notified that their electricity bill will now include their
 Green Deal charge
- ➤ 3000+ Green Deal Assessments lodged per week
- 130000+ Assessments
- ➤ 40+ Green Deal Providers are currently able to offer Green Deal finance
- ➤ 20+ Green Deal Providers are now active in the market and have written at least one GD Plan



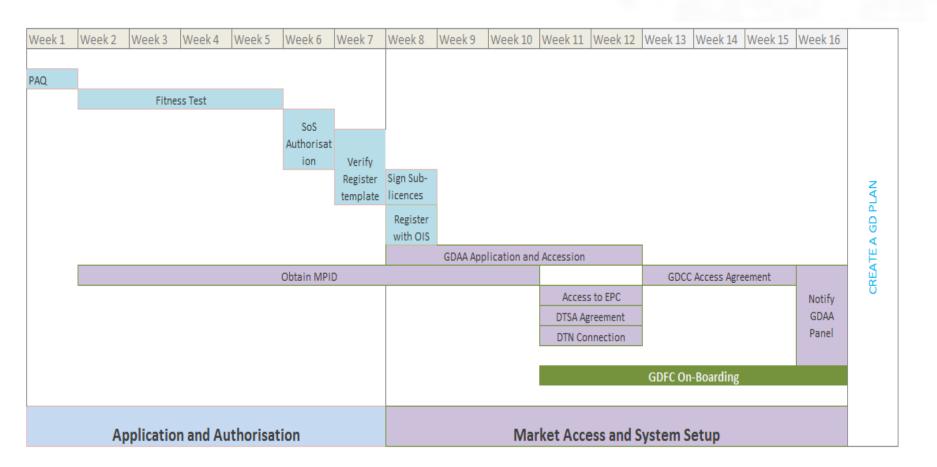
135 **Authorised Providers**

2.6 Resolving Challenges





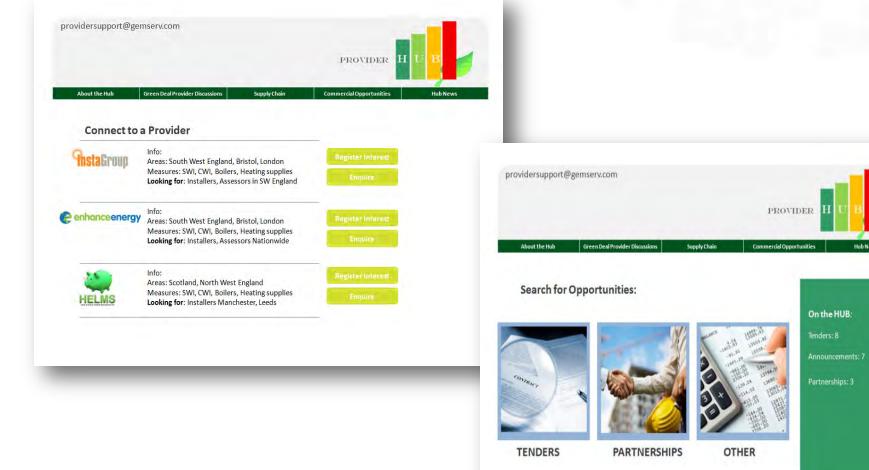
2.6 Resolving Challenges







2.6 Resolving Challenges









03 Green Deal Operational Processes

- 3.1 The Green Deal Journey
- 3.2 Market Entry
- 3.3 Governance
- 3.4 Finance
- 3.5 IT

3.1 Green Deal Journey and Participants

Remote Advice Qualifying Finance Installation Repayments

- Green Deal Assessor Organisation
- Green Deal Provider
- Green Deal Installation Company
- Product Manufacturers and Suppliers







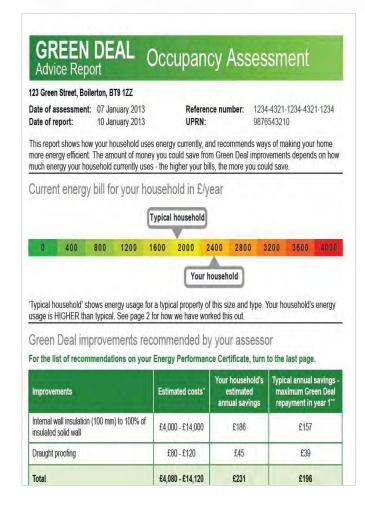
3.1 The Green Deal Assessment

Key purposes:

- Identify suitable energy efficiency measures
- Estimate the energy bill savings used for 'golden rule'
- Create a Green Deal Advice Report

The assessment process:

- Create an Energy Performance Certificate
- Undertake an Occupancy Assessment
- Select package of Green Deal improvement measures
- Lodge Green Deal Advice Report on the Register
- Undertaken by a Certified Green Deal Advisor
- The customer can take the GDAR to any Provider







3.1 Supply Chain, System and Consumers











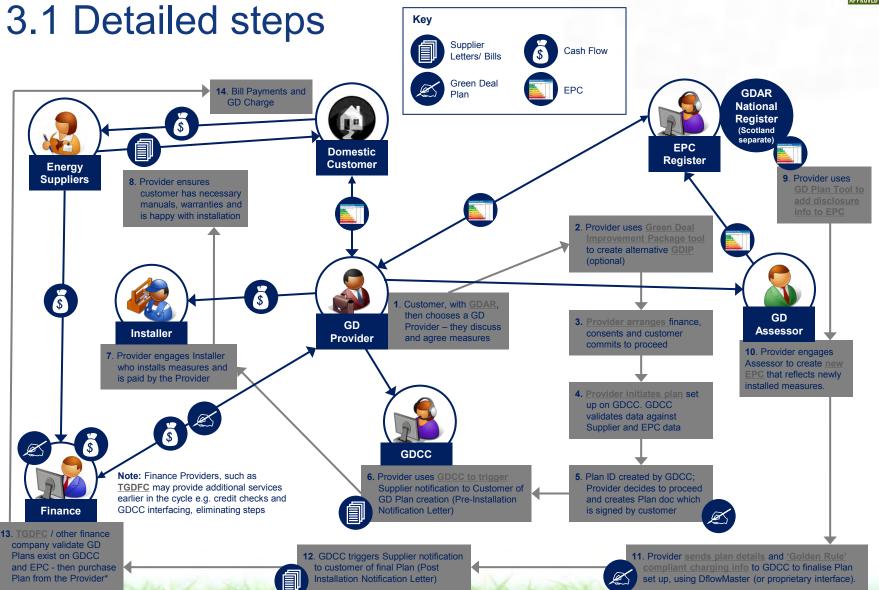










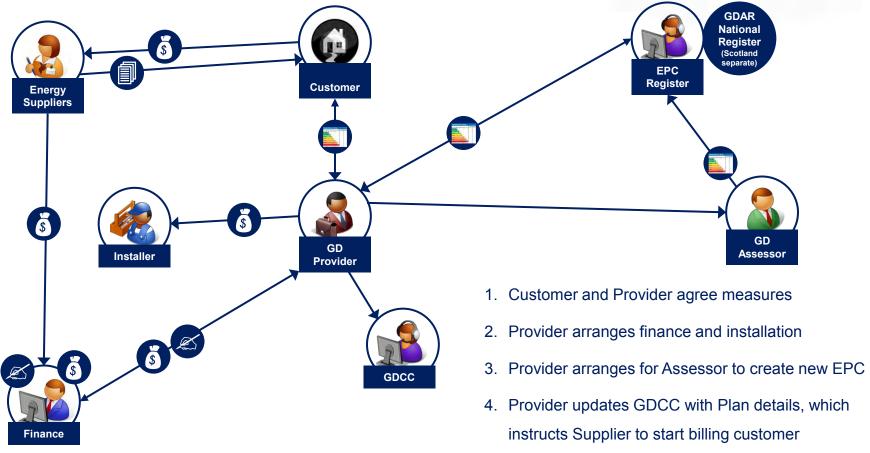




GREEN DEAL APPROVED

3.1 Simple Overview

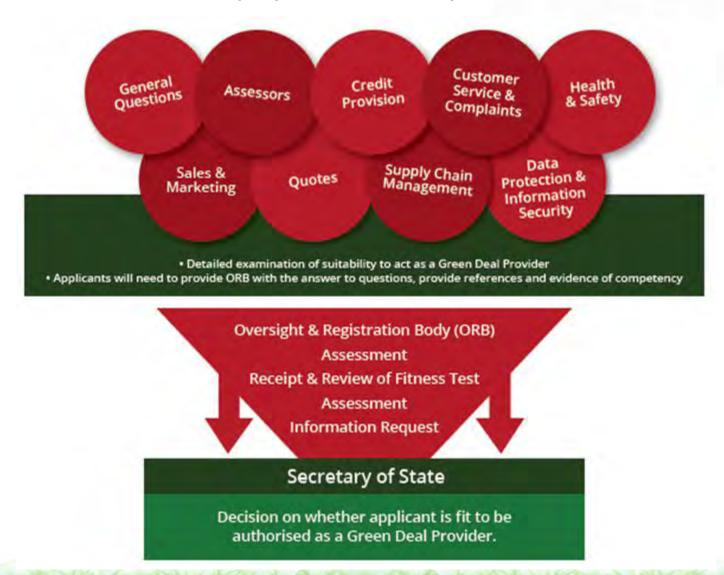






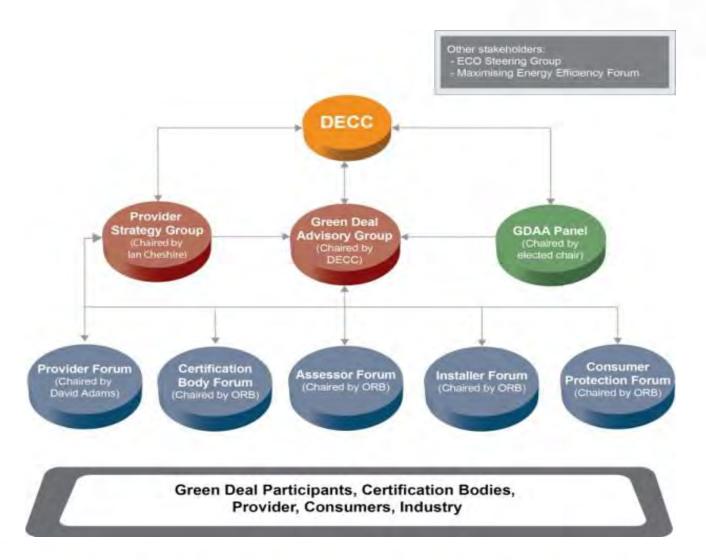
Optional: Provider 'sells' Plan to Finance Co*

3.2 Market Entry (Providers)





3.3 Governance





3.3 Green Deal Arrangements Agreement (GDAA)

 The GDAA is the multi-party agreement which sets out the governance for payment collection and remittance of Green Deal charges.

Parties:

- Electricity Suppliers
- Green Deal Providers
- Finance Parties
- The GDAA also provides the governance of processes carried out by the Green Deal Central Charge database (GDCC).



3.3 GDAA Panel

Membership

- 3 Supplier Members
- 3 Provider Members
- 1 Secretary of State Representative

Responsibilities

- Applications to become a new Party
- Operational issues and change requests
- Derogations
- Breaches and defaults in relation to the GDAA
- Appeals and disputes



3.3 Panel Technical Sub-Committee (PTSC)

Acts under instruction of Panel

Considers operation Issues

Comments on Change Proposals

Membership open to all Parties

Observers from DECC, Authority, MRA, DTSA

Meets monthly



3.4 Finance - Green Deal Finance Company (GDFC)

GDFC supports Providers to set-up, finance and administer Green Deal Plans

- initially for domestic market
- commercial market once domestic market successfully serviced

The GDFC is a 'not-for-profit' mutual company funded by Government money via Green Investment Bank (GIB)

▶ all profits applied to reducing the interest rate on finance Green Deal Plans





3.4 Set-up, finance and administration of Green Deal Plans

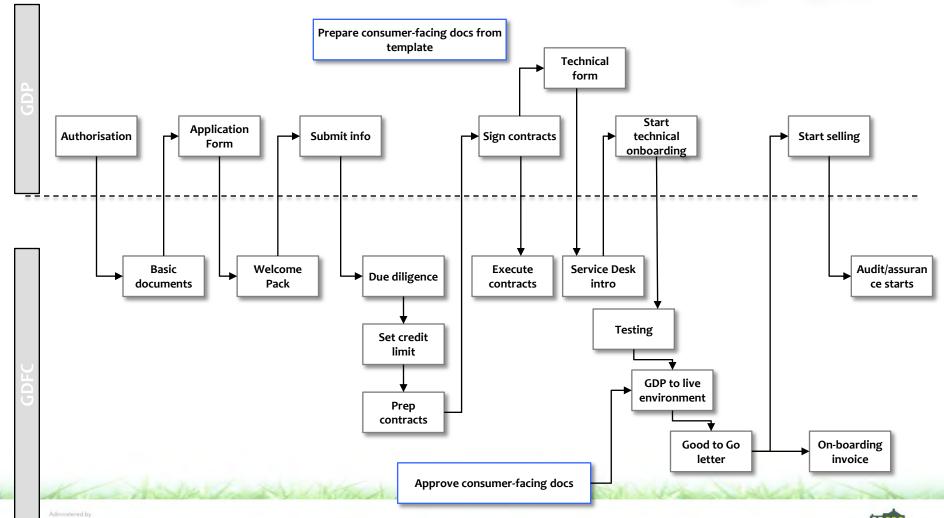
On behalf of the Green Deal Provider the GDFC:

- provides an ID for the Green Deal Plan attached to the householder's electricity meter
- quotes the interest rate and costs of providing the Plan currently:
 - interest rate of 6.96% per annum
 - set-up cost of £63 and annual maintenance charge of £20
- arranges a credit check on the bill-payer
- ▶ funds the Plan after the measures are installed and accepted
- arranges collection of Plan repayments from energy suppliers
- ► Supports Consumer Credit Act obligations to the bill-payer



3.4 The GDFC on-boarding process

Jemserv



3.4 Some recent Successes

- Reduced 'on-boarding' timeframes
- ► Now supporting the rented/private landlord sector
- Offering option of top-up loans to consumers
- Offering standardised contract documentation



3.5 Systems/IT – Green Deal Central Charge Database (GDCC)

What is the Green Deal Central Charge database?

Central database to store Green Deal Plan information

How did it come about?

 Enactment of Energy Act (2011) led to amendment of electricity Supply Licence Conditions

Who manages it?

 GDCC developed by Supplier parties and administered by Gemserv

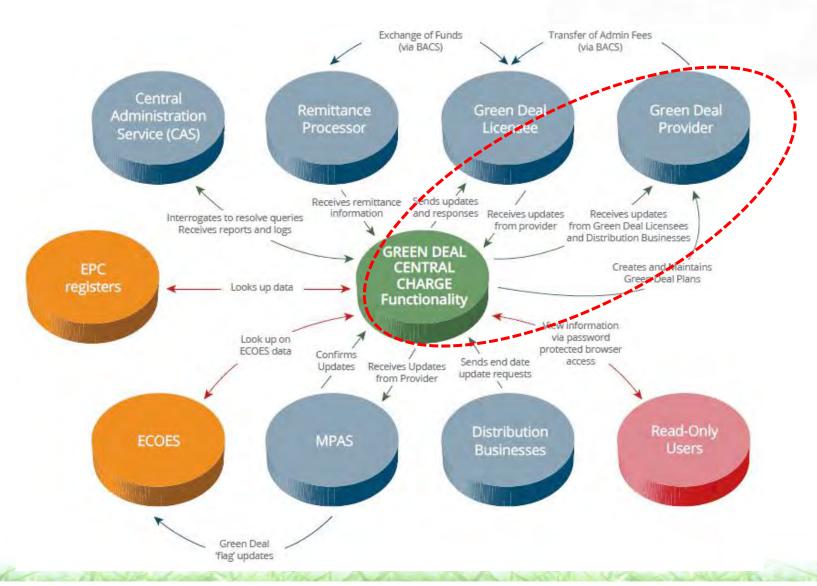


3.5 GDCC – Functionality

Perform Send, receive and store data validation checks **GDCC** Web based read-Log activity and only access generate reports

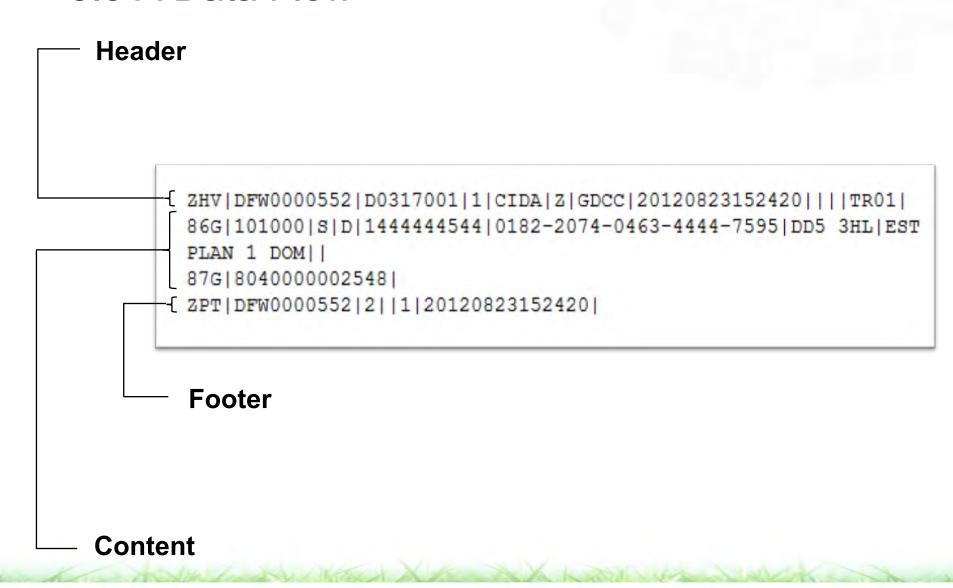


3.5 GDCC - Interactions





3.5 A Data Flow





3.5 GDCC – Users

Green Deal participant	DTN Access	Web View
Providers	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$
Licensees (Suppliers)	\checkmark	$\overline{\checkmark}$
GDAA Finance Parties	\checkmark	\checkmark
Remittance Processors	\checkmark	\checkmark
Distribution/ MPAS Businesses	$\overline{\checkmark}$	\checkmark
Energy Savings Advice Service	×	$\overline{\checkmark}$
Gas Suppliers	×	\checkmark
Cashback Administrator		\checkmark
Central Administration Service	×	$\overline{\checkmark}$





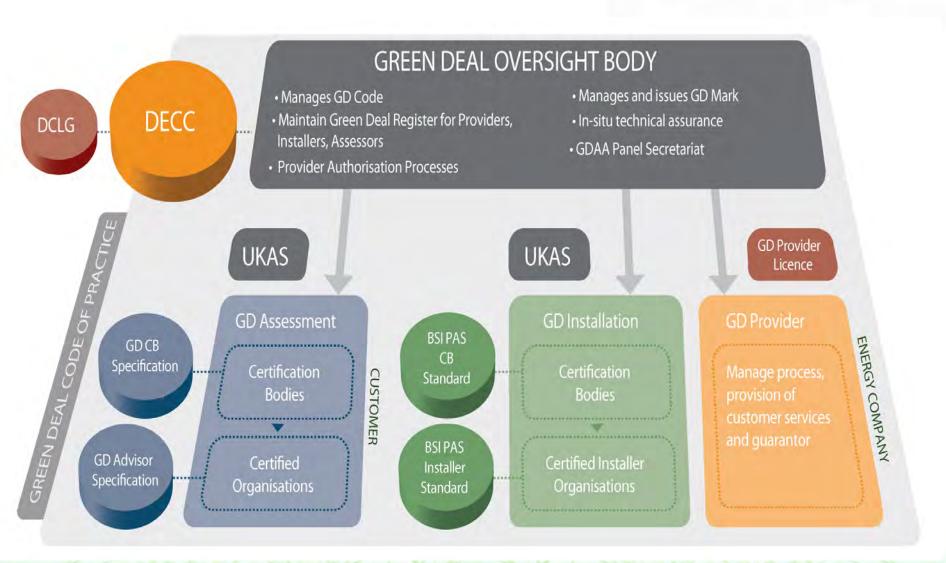
4.1 GD ORB - Making the Green Deal market work with efficiency and integrity

- To maintain the list of authorised Participants
- To monitor Code of Practice (CoP)
- To issue Quality Mark licence
- To analyse and report Market Trends
- To oversee and facilitate a transparent governance structure
- To protect consumers and give knowledge to participants





4.1 Green Deal Accreditation Framework





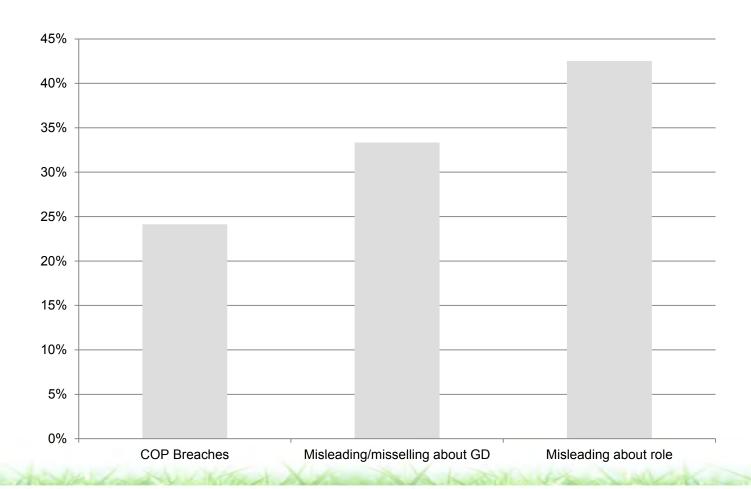
4.1 Monitoring Matrix

Document	UKAS	СВ	GDP	GDORB	
Code of Practice		✓ Monitor Assessors Installers	✓ Verify Assessors Installers	✓ Monitor CBs Providers	
PAS 2031	✓ Monitor Installer CBs				
PAS 2030		✓ Monitor Installers	✓ Verify Installers		
CB Assessor Standards	✓ Monitor Assessor CBs				
Assessor Standards		✓ Monitor Assessors	✓ Verify Assessors		
GD Mark Licence		✓ Verify Installers Assessors	✓ Verify Installers Assessors	✓ Monitor CBs Providers Non- Accredited	



4.1 The GD ORB's Interventions

Three main types of issues (40% of complaints non-accredited companies)





4.1 Monitoring Mechanisms

- Analysis of Complaints
- Mystery Shopping
- Audit
- Issues log
- Consumer Protection Forum
- Ombudsman Investigation







4.2 Green Deal Licence and Mark

Green Deal Quality Mark requirements and guidelines 1.0





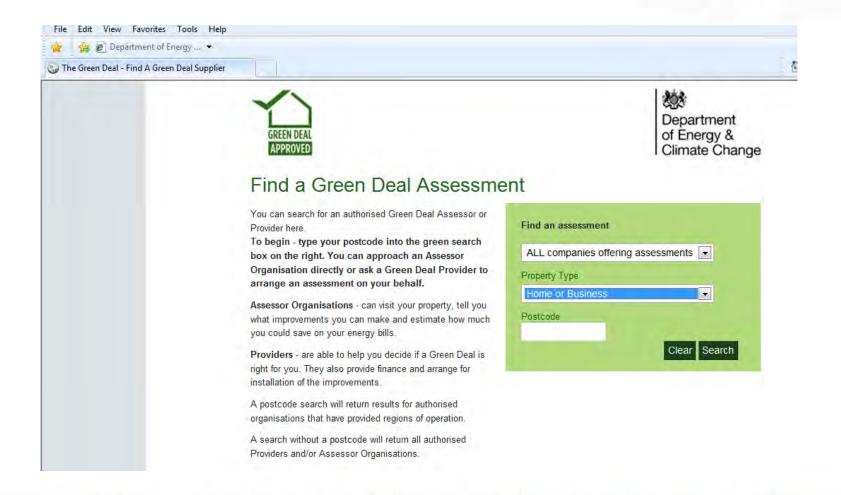
4.3 Sanctions that can be imposed by DECC

- The Secretary of State (SoS) may impose one or more of the following:
 - **I.** cancellation or reduction of a Green Deal Plan on a Green Deal Provider or payee;
 - **II. compensation** further to cancellation on an improver or a notifier, as applicable;
 - **III. suspension** of authorisation on an authorised person other than a Green Deal Provider;
 - IV. compliance notice on a Green Deal Provider;
 - **V. financial** penalty on a Green Deal Provider;
 - VI. withdrawal of authorisation on an authorised person.
- The SoS to consider if the bill payer has suffered a substantial loss;
- The SoS may accept an enforcement undertaking in place of sanctions III, IV, V and VI as listed above.



4.4 Green Deal Supply Chain Tool

www.gov.uk/greendeal or http://gdorb.decc.gov.uk/consumersearch



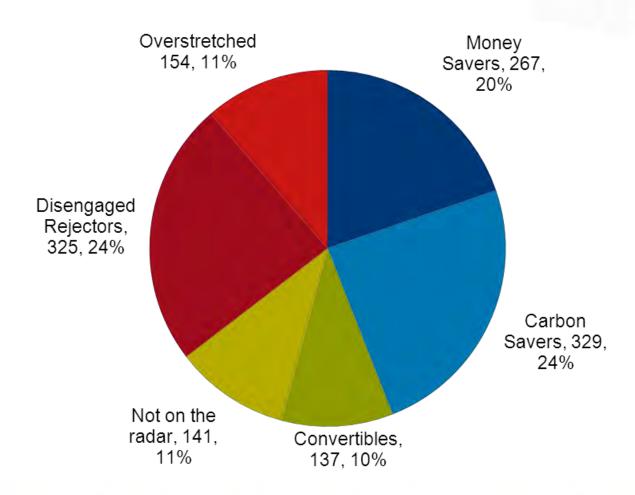


4.5 Survey of consumer demand for the Green Deal

- Research identified that measure and payment term were the most important elements in the consumers' decision-making (savings, upfront payments and interest rates were less important).
- The main motivations for making homes more energy efficient;
 - saving money on energy bills (35%)
 - making the home warmer and more comfortable (32%) and;
 - making the home more energy efficient (31%).
- The most common barriers for consumers were identified;
 - cost (35%)
 - aversion to taking out credit (33%)
 - concerns about how long it takes to recover costs (33%) and;
 - the hassle factor (31%)



4.5 Green Deal incentives and segmentation research





4.5 Green Deal incentives and segmentation research

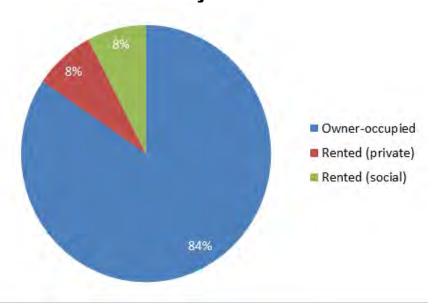
Segment name and size	Key m characteristics	aying ay tak Green
Money Savers 20%	Younger C2DE families on lower incomes who are especially interested in the cost-saving features of the Green Deal to help them make energy efficiency improvements. Their main motivations for taking up the Green Deal include saving money on their energy bills and making their homes warmer and more comfortable. They are not particularly environmentally engaged unless it saves them money.	High
Carbon Savers 24%	Young professionals who are particularly interested in the environmentally friendly benefits of making their home more energy efficient through the Green Deal. They are amongst the least likely to be aware of which improvements their property could benefit from, and therefore find aspects of the Green Deal which would help them to understand how their property could be made more energy efficient motivating (e.g. tailored inhome assessments).	
Convertibles	Higher income working families who were already considering making energy efficiency improvements and may easily be persuaded to do these through the Green Deal. The Green Deal could help overcome their distrust of installers & confusion over conflicting information.	
Not on the Radar 11%	Average households for whom energy efficiency isn't a priority at present, perhaps because they aren't having difficulties keeping up with their energy bills. Few had considered/planned energy efficiency improvements in the past	
Disengaged Rejectors 24%	Older C2DE households don't plan to make their homes more energy efficient. They don't appear to want to consider the Green Deal at all, being less likely than other segments to mention good things about home energy efficiency or the Green Deal.	
Overstretched	While they could potentially benefit from the Green Deal, the potential for up-front costs	
11%	prevents this segment from considering taking it up. This may be because of potential financial difficulties in their household.	Lowe

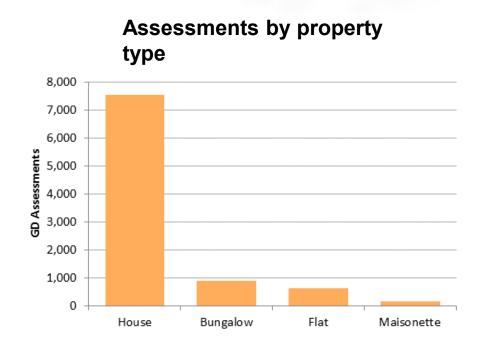


Proportion

4.5 Consumer Types – Assessments

Assessments by tenure





 Greater proportion (84 per cent) of assessments were in owner occupied properties compared to housing stock in England and Wales (65 per cent)¹ Greater proportion (82 per cent) of assessments took place in houses compared to housing stock in England (71 per cent)²





5.1 What is the Micro-generation Certification Scheme?





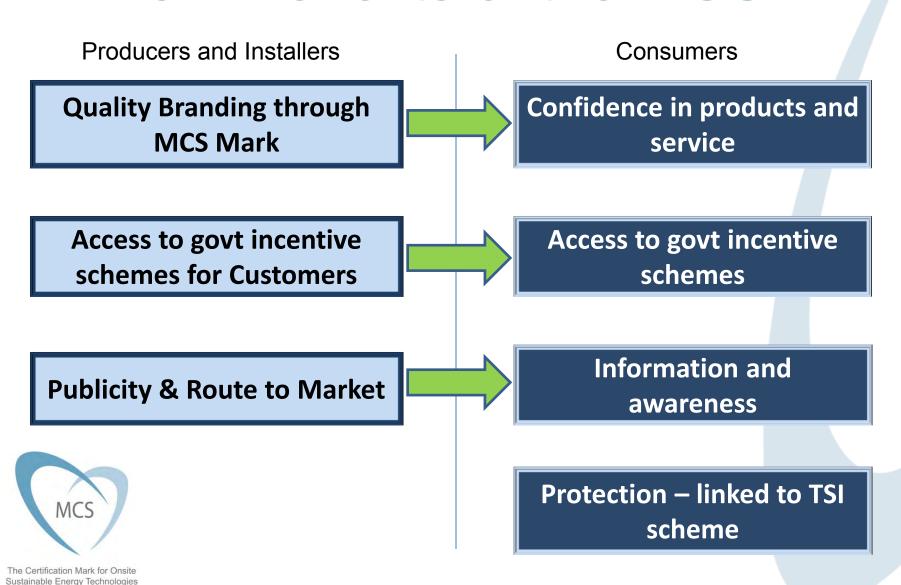
Sustainable Energy Technologies

5.1 What is the MCS?

- Certification scheme for:
 - Microgeneration products
 - Performance, safety
 - Microgen installation companies
 - Technical competence, business practices, consumer protection
- Government-owned, industry-led



5.1 Benefits of the MCS

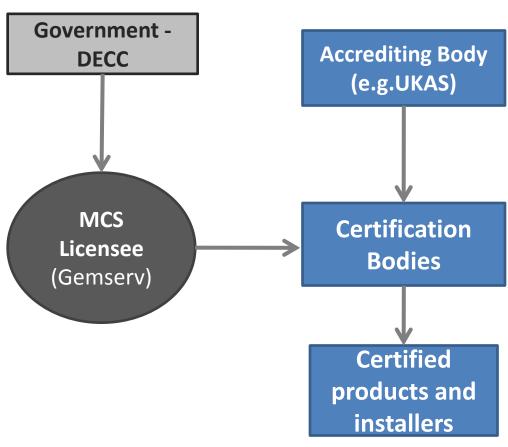


5.1 What does it Cover?

Category	Technology
Electricity generating technologies up to 50kW	Solar photovoltaics (PV)Micro-WindMicro-Hydro (under development)
Heat generating technologies up to 45kWth	Solar thermal technologiesHeat pumps (ground source & air source)Biomass
Co-generating technologies (electricity and heat)	Micro Combined Heat and Power (CHP)

- These technology types are included in the scheme because they meet the criteria set out in the Energy Act under the definition of renewable.
- ➤ Each individual product must meet minimum performance characteristics that are defined in the corresponding MCS technology standard.

5.1 MCS Ownership





5.1 A Mark of Quality





5.1 Establishment in the Market

Installation Company

- Show you have been independently assessed to demonstrate quality of service delivery
- Provides support to help business grow by establishing best practice

Manufacturer

- Route to the market
- Demonstrate product is of an industry expected performance
- Can be used as a marketing tool - as the Scheme grows, so will recognition of products approved

5.1 Gemserv Responsibilities

License the Mark

Develop scheme & standards

Secretariat

Marketing & **Promotions**

Administration

Website

Data Mgmt

Phone & email helpdesks

Database of installations



5.1 Statistics

Date Technology	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Air Source Heat Pumps	103	1,342	3,684	7,515	9,705
Biomass	34	158	659	1,278	1,892
Exhaust Air Source Heat Pumps	0	28	163	127	14
Ground Source Heat Pumps	466	943	1,467	2,088	1,324
Micro CHP	0	124	330	112	31
Micro Hydro	0	18	37	12	1
Small Wind	89	586	969	2,178	409
Solar PV	1,181	24,352	205,488	167,776	103,185
Solar Keymark	219	1,874	3,476	4,621	3,027
Solar Thermal	172	468	1,646	1,591	1,610
Grand Total	2,264	29,893	217,919	187,298	121,198

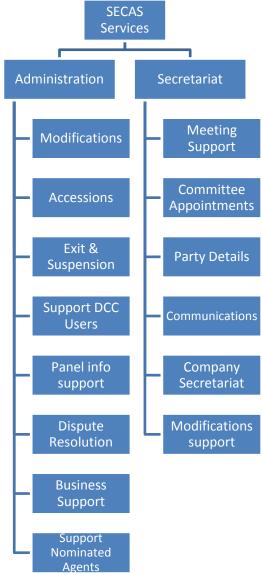
5.2 Gemserv – Smart Metering



- Smart Metering Implementation Programme (SMIP) established in 2010 to support Government's vision for smart energy meters in every GB home and small business
- Smart Meters will play an important role in Britain's transformation to a low-carbon economy
- Approximately 53 million meters will need to be replaced by 2020







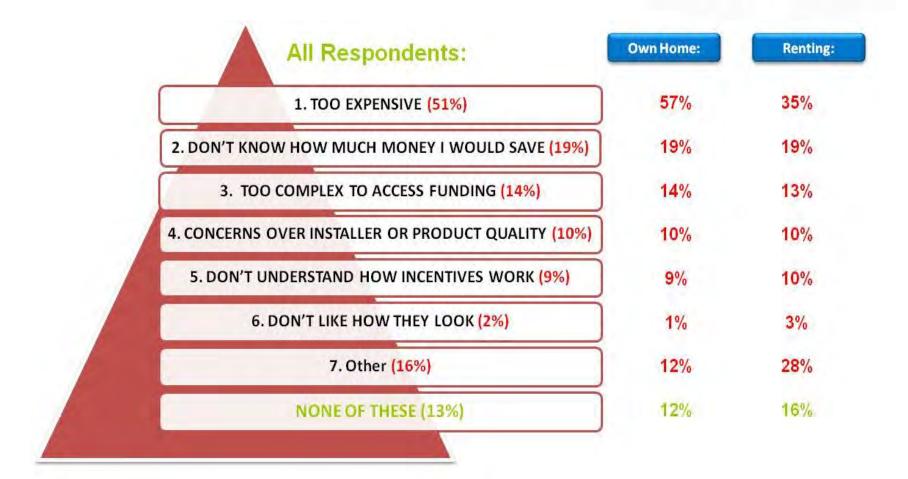


5.3 Gemserv – Energy Efficiency Ireland

- ➤ The development of a national Pay-As-You-Save (PAYS) scheme in Ireland represents a Programme to move from Government funded grants for energy efficiency measures to a market-orientated approach
- ➤ The Better Energy Financing project (BEF) has been set up as the government's PAYS initiative to take a market-orientated approach to realising energy efficiencies in domestic buildings.
- Gemserv has used our unique position and expertise in relation to the Green Deal to provide ongoing support and knowledge to the BEF project.



5.3 Ireland – Barriers to Uptake (PAYS)









Thank you

感謝の意

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