
ECO+

2023 – 2026

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ECO+ aims and objectives



Reduce energy bills (average savings of £310 per year).
Addressing the **cost-of-living crisis**



Fast roll out of energy efficiency measures (loft/cavity wall insulation) to **larger pool of households**: low-income and general group



Contribute to **decarbonisation** and fuel poverty targets while increasing **energy security**

Obligation Target

£1bn over 3 years
2023 – 2026

About 410,000
homes treated
(47% low-income)



ECO+ policy snapshot



Eligibility

Low-income households at least 20% of obligation

General eligibility
Council tax bands A-D in England, EPC D and below

Encourage LA and Supplier Flex. GOV.UK self-referrals



Measures

Single insulation measures with secondary heating control for low-income

Predominantly loft and cavity wall insulation fully funded

High-cost insulation measures with a customer contribution



Standards

PAS 2035 for all measures

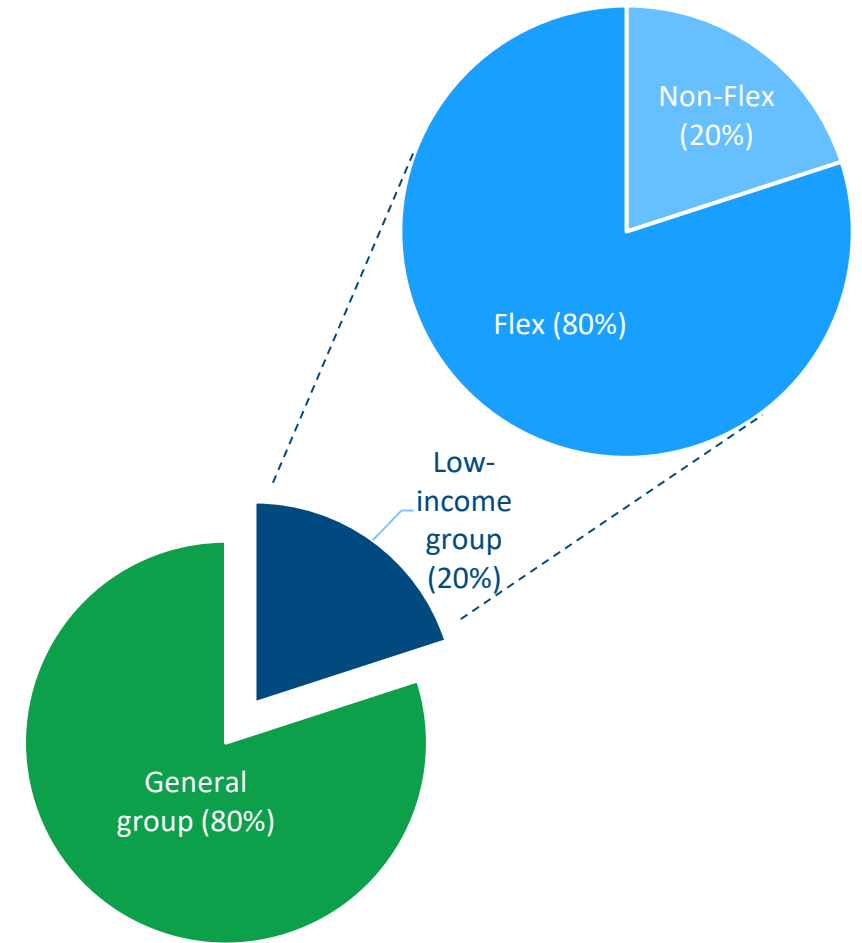
Title: ECO+ Consultation Stage Impact Assessment		Impact Assessment (IA)																	
IA No: BE5074(C)-22-NZBI		Date: 14 December 2022																	
Lead department or agency: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy		Stage: Consultation																	
Other departments or agencies: None		Type of measure: Secondary legislation																	
Contact for enquiries: beiseco2plusteam@beis.gov.uk		RPC Opinion: N/A																	
Summary: Intervention and Options																			
Total Net Present Social Value (2021 prices, 2022 PV base year)	Business outcomes (2019 prices, 2020 PV base year)																		
	Business Net Present	Net cost to business per	Business Impact Target Status																
			Qualifying Provision																
			<p>In necessary? energy prices were less than half their 2019 fuel poverty and net zero targets in on the lowest income as well as as and failures exist in the energy of government intervention. Without but over the next few years.</p> <p>Efficiency measures to a wider pool of y efficient homes in the lower council and energy price rises. The intended story fuel poverty and create change to the national ambition of a 15% in jobs and growth.</p> <p>regulation? intervention to help the greatest number scheme, running from Spring 2023 which households to support under households (the low-income group) and England, A-E in Scotland and A-C in e requirement that energy suppliers</p> <p>ate: 2026</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>Small</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Large</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>No</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Traded:</td> <td colspan="2">Non-traded:</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>-0.02 MICO2e</td> <td colspan="2">-0.69 MICO2e</td> </tr> </table> <p>able evidence, it represents a ions.</p> <p>Date: 14/12/22</p>	No	Small	Medium	Large		No	Yes	Yes		Traded:	Non-traded:			-0.02 MICO2e	-0.69 MICO2e	
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<p>Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy</p> <p>Energy Company Obligation</p> <p>ECO+: 2023 – 2026</p> <p>Closing date: 23 December 2022</p> <p>November 2022</p>																			



ECO+ Flex

- Route to identify low-income and vulnerable households
- Similar process to ECO4 Flex
- Up to 80% of low-income minimum requirement can be met through Flex
- Self-referrals through GOV.UK

ECO4 Flex	ECO+ Flex
PRS EPC E,F,G	PRS EPC D,E
Focus on least efficient households	Do not want to support landlords in scope of MEES regulations



ECO+ timeline

