



GENERAL

kWh (Kilowatt Hour) – the electricity consumed or generated every hour. A kilowatt comprises of 1000 watts

kWp (Kilowatt Peak) – the maximum possible electricity generation from a system

MWh (Megawatt Hour) – the electricity consumed or generated every hour, measured in megawatts (1000 kilowatts)

kWth (Kilowatt Thermal) and kWh(th) – kWth is the unit of heat supply capacity measuring the potential output from a heating plant. It is not to be confused with the units of heat produced which is measured in kWh(th)

HH (Half Hourly) – the meters with a '00' profile number used by energy-intensive organisations

KVA (Kilovoltampere) – unit of power related to running industrial machinery. Kilovolt-amp (kVA). kVA is kilo-volt-ampere. kVA is a unit of apparent power, which is electrical power unit. 1 kilo-volt-ampere is equal to 1000 volt-ampere

DC (Direct Current) – the current / electrons flow in a single direction. DC is produced by fuel cells, batteries and generators. It is not easily converted to higher or lower voltages

AC (Alternating Current) – the current / electrons flow in forward and backward direction. Our electricity is predominantly powered by AC, which can be transported easier

CEGB (Central Electricity Generating Board) – UK electricity generators and suppliers that operated from 1957 to 1990s, when it was privatised and transferred to four companies

Big Six – the term referring to the major energy suppliers in the UK today with over 90% share of domestic customers. These are British Gas, EDF Energy, nPower, Scottish Power, SSE and E.ON UK

Non-Big Six – the term used for alternative energy suppliers to the Big Six

DNO (Distribution Network Operator) – companies licensed to distribute electricity in the UK. These are divided into 14 geographically defined areas, based on former area electricity board boundaries. DNOs

are responsible for allocating MPANs and the ECOES database of electricity supply points

MPAN (Meter Point Administration Number) – unique reference number for your electricity supply

MPRN (Meter Point Reference Number) – unique reference number for your gas supply

Single phase – AC 230 volt electricity supplied to our homes. It has two wires, live and neutral. Single-phase power will have period with zero power but in most situations this does not matter because the load has enough energy storage

Three phase – a further two electrical circuits. In a three-phase service the individual voltages peak one after the other in sequence so the power is more constant at AC 415 volt phase to phase. A 3-phase system is much more efficient for high-capacity installations, but is more costly to install. This is why 3-phase utility power is typically only available in industrial and commercial areas.

Standing charge – daily charge that covers the cost of maintaining your supply

M&V (Measurement & Verification) – the process for quantifying savings delivered by an Energy Management Program. This demonstrates the energy savings rather than cost savings and therefore enables a fair evaluation by removing external factors like energy prices

IPMVP (International Performance Measurement & Verification Protocol) – a non-profit organisation that provides best practice techniques for verifying the energy performance of new construction projects

CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) – a process of self-regulation whereby an organisation ensures environmental, social and ethical practices. CSR encourages a positive impact on all stakeholders, including consumers, employees, investors and communities

Energy Performance Contract – a contract between businesses under which energy efficiency measures are provided and monitored and paid for by reference to an agreed level of energy efficiency improvement or financial savings





LEGISLATION AND TAXES

ESOS (Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme) – mandatory carbon reporting scheme that came into force in 2014. It affects organisations with over 250 employees or with a turnover of over €50m and a €40m balance sheet
<https://www.gov.uk/energy-savings-opportunity-scheme-esos>

ISO 50001 – an Energy Management standard based on the model of continual improvement. The standard is not compulsory but can be used towards ESOS compliance.
<http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards/management-standards/iso50001.htm>

CRC (Carbon Reduction Commitment) Energy Efficiency Scheme – a UK government scheme aimed at reducing CO2 emissions from high-energy users. Energy already covered under climate change agreements and the EU Emissions Trading System is not included in CRC
<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/reducing-demand-for-energy-from-industry-businesses-and-the-public-sector--2/supporting-pages/crc-energy-efficiency-scheme>

CCL (Climate Change Levy) – a tax paid by industrial, commercial, agricultural and public services. It does not apply to small businesses, domestic energy users or charities engaged in non-commercial activities. CCL is paid at either the main rates or carbon price support (CPS) rates. Main rates apply to electricity, gas and solid fuels like coal. CPS rates apply to lower carbon technologies like CHP (combined heat and power) stations.
<https://www.gov.uk/green-taxes-and-reliefs/climate-change-levy>

EU ETS (EU Emissions Trading Scheme) – a scheme started in 2005 that introduced a cap on CO2 emissions from businesses and a trading system for carbon. Affected industries include electricity generation, iron & steel, mineral processing and paper processing. DECC has introduced an opt-out for small emitters and hospitals in the UK
<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/reducing-the-uk-s-greenhouse-gas-emissions-by-80-by-2050/supporting-pages/eu-emissions-trading-system-eu-ets>

EPC (Energy Performance Certificates) – an EPC is required whenever a property is built, sold or rented. It contains information about the property's energy

use and typical energy costs. A rating from A (most efficient) to F (least efficient) is awarded and valid for 10 years. In 2018 the government will make it illegal to let any property with an EPC rating of F and G
<https://www.gov.uk/buy-sell-your-home/energy-performance-certificates>

DECs (Display Energy Certificates) – DECs show the actual energy usage of a public building and must be displayed at all times in a prominent place clearly visible to the public. They are required for buildings that have a total useful floor area of more than 500m2 (this will be reduced to 250m2 on the 9th July 2015) that are occupied by a public authority and frequently visited by members of the public
http://www.dfn.gov.uk/content_-_energy_performance_of_buildings-decs2

GRANTS, SCHEMES AND SUBSIDIES

FITS (Feed in Tariff Scheme) – the subsidy that pays for renewable electricity generation
<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/increasing-the-use-of-low-carbon-technologies/supporting-pages/feed-in-tariffs-scheme>

RHI (Renewable Heat Incentive) – the scheme that pays for renewable heat generation
<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/increasing-the-use-of-low-carbon-technologies/supporting-pages/renewable-heat-incentive-rhi>

EDR (Electricity Demand Reduction) – a government scheme offering an initial £20m of funding for energy efficiency projects. The scheme works via an auction and reporting process
<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/reducing-demand-for-energy-from-industry-businesses-and-the-public-sector--2/supporting-pages/electricity-demand-reduction-project>

CCAs (Climate Change Agreements) – a voluntary agreement that then enables a discount on CCLs
<https://www.gov.uk/climate-change-agreements--2>

ROCs (Renewable Obligation Certificates) – certificates used to trade renewable electricity under the Renewables Obligation. Each ROC records the details of how the unit of electricity was produced, who produced it and who bought it
<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/increasing-the-use-of-low-carbon-technologies/supporting-pages/the-renewables-obligation-ro>





CfDs (Contracts for Difference) – a government scheme for trading renewable electricity that will provide a more stable financial market than is currently offered by ROCs through the introduction of a minimum strike price for electricity
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/electricity-market-reform-contracts-for-difference>

Capacity Market – a scheme to ensure there is sufficient reliable capacity in place to meet demand. Capacity providers receive payment for reliable sources of capacity, alongside their electricity revenues, to ensure they deliver energy when needed
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/electricity-market-reform-capacity-market>

ECA (Enhanced Capital Allowance) – if your organisation pays income or corporation tax, you'll be able to claim 100% of the first year capital allowance if it is on the ETL (see below) at the time of purchase
<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/reducing-demand-for-energy-from-industry-businesses-and-the-public-sector--2/supporting-pages/enhanced-capital-allowances-ecas>

ETL (Energy Technology List or Energy Technology Product List) – a government managed list of energy efficient plant and machinery, such as boilers, electric motors, and air conditioning and refrigeration systems that qualify for full tax relief

ORGANISATIONS AND POLICIES

DECC (Department of Energy and Climate Change) – ensures clean and affordable energy supplies in the UK and promotes international action to mitigate climate change. A ministerial department supported by 8 agencies and public bodies: Ofgem, Civil Nuclear Police Authority, Coal Authority, Committee on Climate Change, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Committee on Radioactive Waste Management, Fuel Poverty Advisory Group and Nuclear Liabilities Financing Assurance Board
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change>

The National Grid – electricity and gas company that connects consumers to energy sources through its networks
<http://www2.nationalgrid.com/uk/>

Ofgem (Office of Gas and Electricity Markets) – a non-ministerial government department and independent

National Regulatory Authority, recognised by EU Directives whose function is to protect the interests of existing and future electricity and gas consumers
<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/>

CIBSE (Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers) – professional body that supports the science, art and practice of building services engineering. CIBSE have a dedicated energy centre and provide benchmarking for energy efficiency projects
<http://www.cibse.org/>

The Energy Act – this Act will establish a legislative framework for delivering secure, affordable and low carbon energy
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-act>

Electricity Market Reform (EMR) – measures to attract £110bn investment, which is needed to replace current generating capacity and upgrade the grid by 2020. Two key mechanisms are the CfDs and Capacity Market
<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/maintaining-uk-energy-security--2/supporting-pages/electricity-market-reform>

ECO (Energy Companies Obligation) – obligation for large energy suppliers to reduce the UK's energy consumption and support those in fuel poverty by providing grants to households for measures like heating and insulation
<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/helping-households-to-cut-their-energy-bills/supporting-pages/energy-companies-obligation-eco>

