



HEAT NETWORK EFFICIENCY SCHEME



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An Introduction to Carbon Accounting and Scope 3 Emissions

19th May 2026

Welcome



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Please mute microphones to limit disruption



If you are not speaking, please turn off webcams to improve video quality



Please ask questions using the Q&A functionality



This webinar is being recorded and slides will be distributed after

Team



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Low Carbon Comms Lead at Talan



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Senior Consultant at Ramboll



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Agenda

Timings	Session	Presenters
10:00 – 10:10	Introduction	Christina Thompson-Yates
10:10 – 10:40	Overview of Scope 3 Emissions and Data Sources	Jessica Wilson and Maja Radivojevic
10:40– 11:10	Scope 3 Measurement in Practice for Heat Network Stakeholders	Lisa Helesbeux
11:10 – close	Q&A	All



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Introduction

Christina Thompson-Yates

Introduction

To meet our social value commitments through the HNES scheme –Talan and Ramboll have committed to support decarbonisation through the delivery of the HNES contract

- One way is to provide applicants to the scheme (you) with information, advice and guidance on measuring and potentially reducing your carbon emissions.

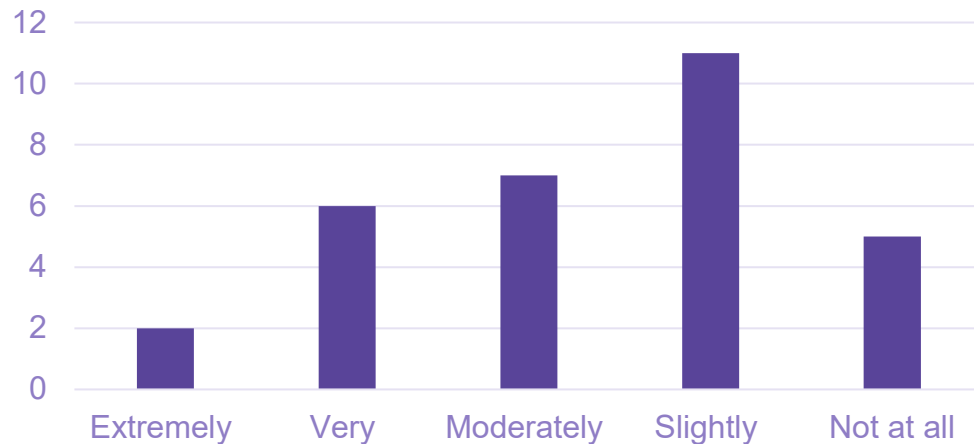


Aims of the Session

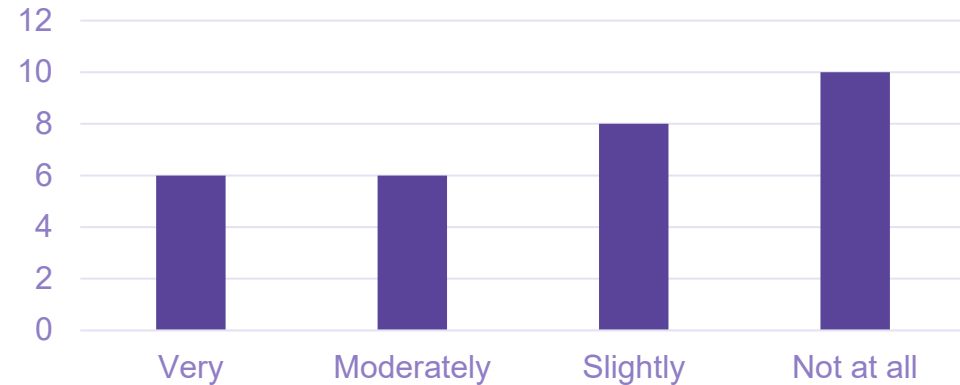
1. To support the objective of the HNES scheme to reduce the carbon impact of heat networks. To reduce carbon, you need to measure it!
2. To support the evidencing of carbon reduction achieved over time and through the HNES scheme
3. To improve the carbon literacy of the heat networks supply chain

What you told us

How familiar are you with what Scope 3 emissions are?



How confident are you in your understanding of how to quantify Scope 3 emissions?



- 52% of respondents are either slightly or not at all familiar with Scope 3 emissions, indicating a lack of confidence
- 60% of respondents answered either slightly or not at all confident in their understanding of quantifying Scope 3 emissions



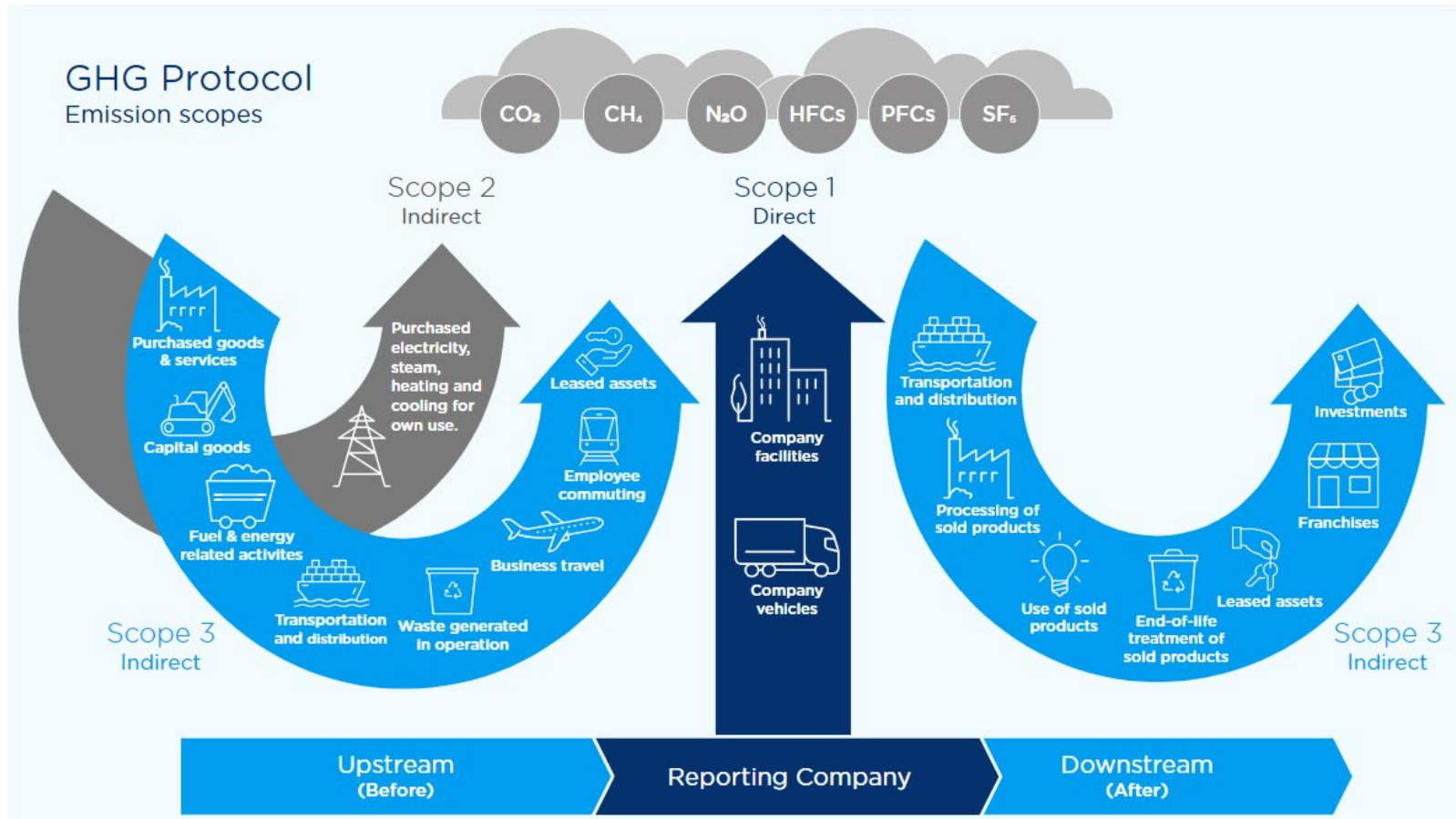


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Overview of Scope 3 Emissions & Data Sources

Jessica Wilson and Maja Radivojevic

Understanding GHG Scopes Of Emissions



Scope 1: Direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by an organization.

Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the organization's energy use (the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling).

Scope 3: Indirect emissions resulting from activities from assets not owned or controlled by the organization but contained in their value chain (upstream or downstream activities).

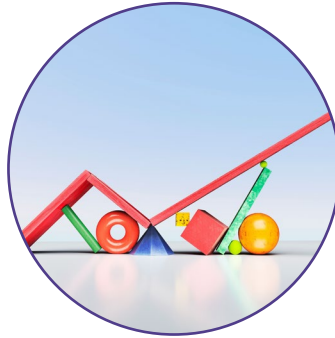


WHY CALCULATE SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS



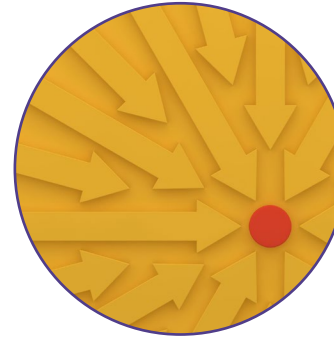
Cost savings and efficiency

Information from inventories can highlight opportunities for cost saving, such as energy bills.



A tool to help track progress

A GHG inventory can serve as a baseline to track changes in emissions over time.



Setting reduction targets

GHG inventories can be used to establish reduction targets for the reporting company, which helps to guide actions to lower emissions and contribute to global climate goals.



Risk management & reduction opportunities

A GHG inventory can help the reporting company to identify potential risks related to emissions, and pinpoint opportunities for reductions.

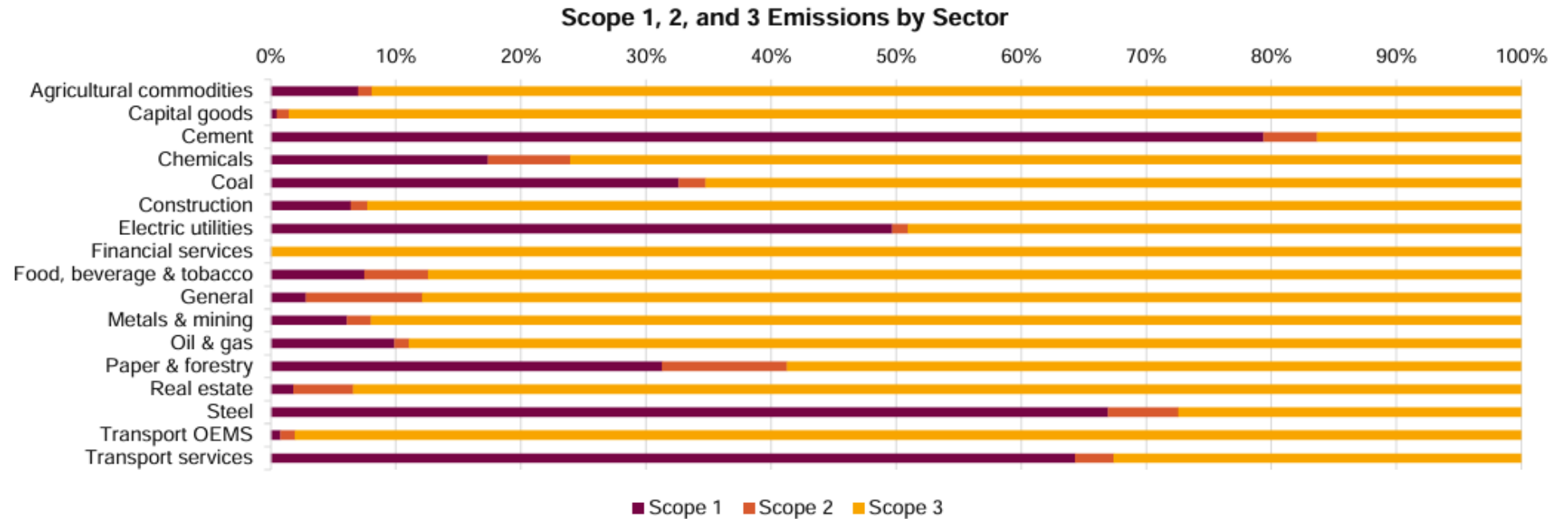


Scope 3 spans 15 categories across the value chain

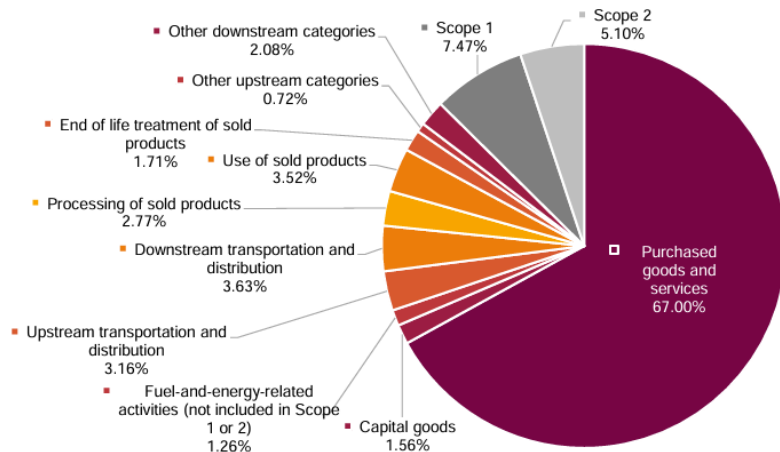


Source: [Sustainable Solutions Corporation](#)

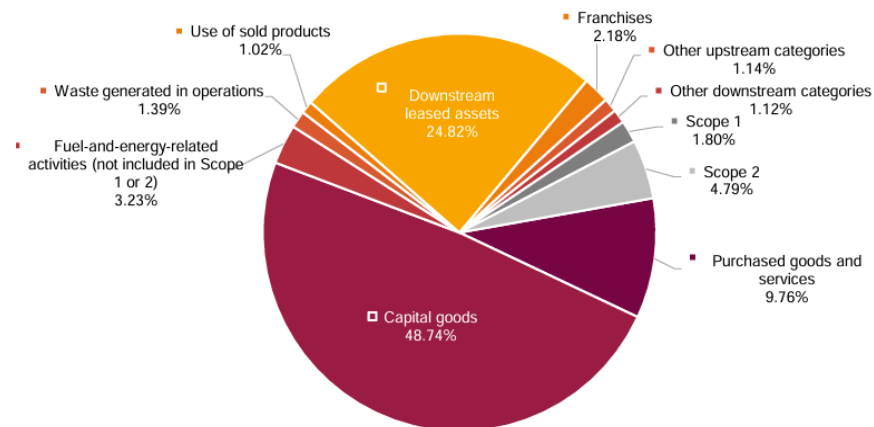
Scope 3 often represents the greatest share of corporate emissions



Scope 3 Categories as % Total Scope 1+2+3 Emissions - Food, Beverage, & Tobacco Sector



Scope 3 Categories as % Total Scope 1+2+3 Emissions - Real Estate Sector



Across all sectors
Scope 3 emissions
account for ~75% of
total emissions



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Update to GHG Protocol

First substantive revision of Scope 3 since 2011.

Consultation now, final standard 2027, phased rollout from 2028.



● We are here. Scope 3 Phase 1 progress update published on 31 March 2026.

Scope 3 - key changes

1

95%

Minimum Scope 3 coverage

At least 95% of the required Scope 3 emissions must be reported. 5% of exclusions must be quantified annually, not justified with narrative. Optional activities excluded.

2

Category 16

Facilitated emissions

A new category has been introduced for emissions from services that facilitate emissions e.g. activities that generate income without owning or controlling the activity (legal/strategic advice).
Optional reporting.
Insurance and underwriting emissions move from Category 15 to Category 16.

3

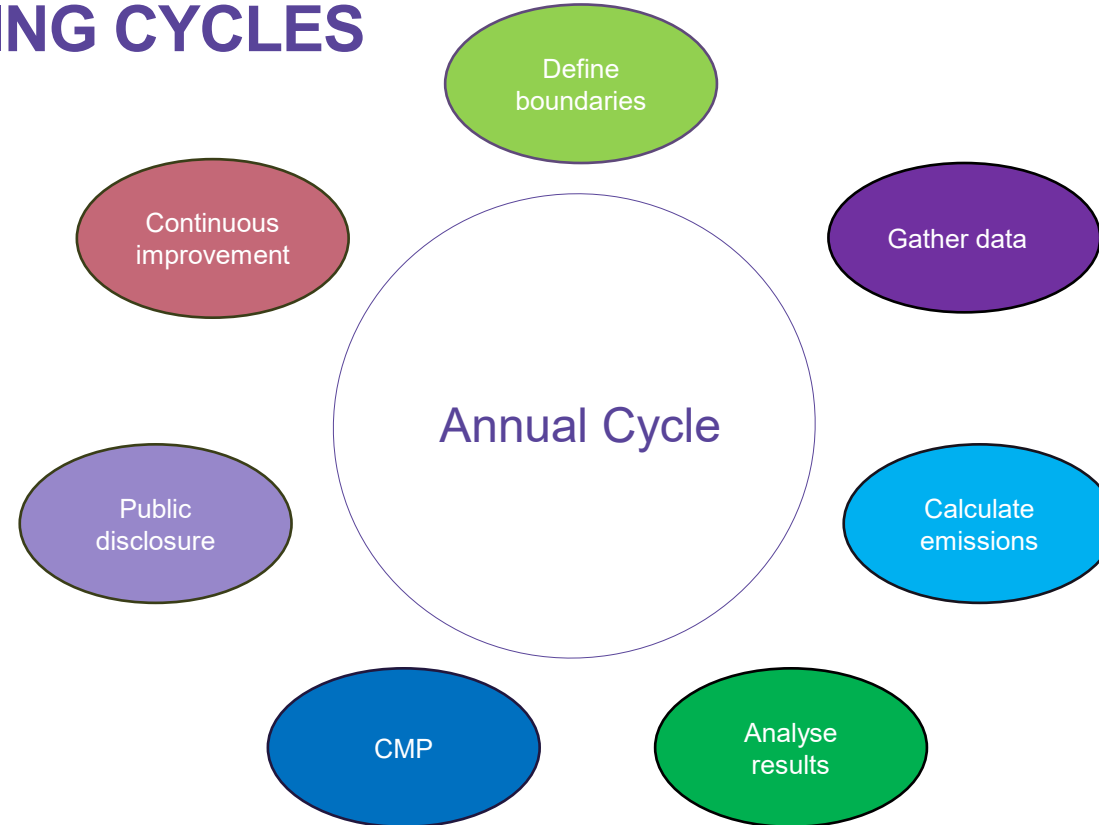
Data quality

Data categories disclosed separately

Each category must be broken down by data tier - primary, secondary with supplier inputs, industry averages, spend based in absolute TCO2e....



SCOPE 3 REPORTING CYCLES



Data Foundations

- Material categories aligned to GHG protocol
- Supplier engagement for primary data
- Data quality improves each cycle

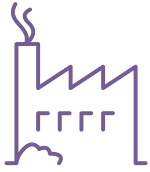
Insights & Action

- Hotspot identification
- High-impact suppliers
- CMP: targets, pathways, procurement levers

Transparency & Reporting

- ESG/CSRD/ISSB/CDP disclosures
- Explain assumptions & uncertainties
- Show year-on-year progress





SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 1 – PURCHASED GOODS AND SERVICES

Definition:

GHG emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year

Details

Goods e.g.

- Office consumables
- Lab consumable
- Software
- Water

Services e.g.

- Legal
- Cleaning
- Consultants

Data requirements

Financial data showing spend (OPEX Report).

Data Units

Spend/Activity/Supplier data...

GBP/£

Key Considerations

Spend to be **disaggregated** as much as possible.

Data not to include:

- employee salaries
- rent
- tax
- spend on data included in other categories e.g. electricity

Actual water consumption figures if available (m³/litres).

Examples:

- **Social housing providers:** end of tenancy cleaning services, white good appliances, furniture for communal areas or furnished units, office supplies
- **Local authorities:** Uniforms and safety gear for staff, maintenance supplies, waste management costs
- **NHS Trusts:** Medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, maintenance supplies, facility services, security and consulting services
- **Heat network operators:** IT services, facilities management, cleaning, chemicals, PPE, water consumption



SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 2 – CAPITAL GOODS



Category definition:

GHG emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year.

Capital Goods definition:

Capital goods are treated as fixed assets or as plant, property, and equipment.

Details

Goods e.g.

- Machinery
- Vehicles
- IT equipment

Data requirements

Financial data showing **spend** (Capex Report).

Data Units

GBP/£

Key Considerations

Spend to be **disaggregated** as much as possible.

Examples:

- **Local authorities:** construction and maintenance of housing and community areas, repairs to roads, investment in communal waste treatment and energy
- **NHS Trusts:** Medical equipment such as MRI machines, construction of new hospital wings/clinics, upgrading IT systems and infrastructure, modernising emergency vehicle fleet.
- **Heat network operators:** Equipment such as substations, boilers, CHP units, pipework, pumps, materials for construction (steel, concrete etc)



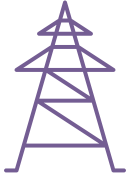
SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 1 & 2 – PURCHASED GOODS AND SERVICES, & CAPITAL GOODS

Emission Factor Categories Example (for spend data):

Services
Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services; tax consulting services
Advertising and market research services
Architectural and engineering services; technical testing and analysis services
Buildings and building construction works
Financial services, except insurance and pension funding
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding services, except compulsory social security
Legal services
Office administrative, office support and other business support services
Services furnished by membership organisations
Warehousing and support services for transportation

Goods
Bakery and farinaceous products
Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
Electrical equipment
Furniture
Paper and paper products
Soft drinks
Rubber and plastic products
Soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
Wearing apparel
Machinery and equipment
Computer, electronic and optical products
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
Buildings

Note: GHG Emissions for these categories should align to company’s financial reporting



SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 3 – FUEL AND ENERGY-RELATED ACTIVITIES (FERA)

Definition:

GHG emissions from the production and transportation of fuels and energy consumed during the reporting year, as reported in Scopes 1 and 2 emissions. This is related to the upstream emissions from extracting, refining, generating, and transporting energy or fuel.

Details

Quantity / Consumption of fuel and energy

Data requirements

Activity Data reported under scopes 1 and 2 (Fuel, electricity, refrigerants).

Data Units

As per scopes 1 and 2 (kgCO₂e/litre fuel)

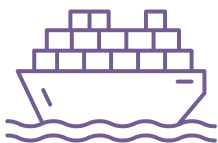
Key Considerations

As per scopes 1 and 2.

Examples:

- **Social housing providers & Local authorities:** Category 3 emissions from gas boilers/electricity/cooling used for heating units, vehicles used for property management, electricity/heating used in offices, fridge/freezer units for furnished housing.
- **NHS Trusts:** Category 3 emissions from hospital boilers, emergency vehicles, electricity used in operated buildings, purchased steam/heat used for sterilisation and heat.
- **Heat Network Operators:** Category 3 emissions from boilers and CHP engines, electricity for pumps etc, well-to-tank fuel emissions for cars





SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 4 – UPSTREAM TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

Definition:

GHG emissions from third-party transportation and distribution services purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year.

Details

Transport of goods purchased.
Courier and logistics services.

Data requirements

1st choice:
Distance travelled and transport mode
OR **fuel** consumed and fuel type.

2nd choice:
Financial data showing **spend**.

Data Units

1st choice:
Km / miles

2nd choice:
£

Key Considerations

It is likely the cost for transportation of the goods purchased by the company is already included in the spend figure provided for purchased goods and services and/or capital goods.

Data from suppliers can be difficult to get – give yourself time when doing an inventory.

Examples:

- **Social housing providers:** the delivery of construction materials for housing development, and from transporting household appliances from manufacturers to housing units; logistics involved in maintenance and operations.
- **Local authorities:** the delivery of maintenance materials from manufacturers to housing units, delivery of office supplies and equipment to various local authority offices.
- **NHS Trusts:** the delivery of medical supplies, equipment and pharmaceuticals from suppliers to hospitals/clinics.





SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 5 – WASTE GENERATION IN OPERATIONS

Definition:

GHG emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's owned or controlled operations

Details

Waste produced in own operations (e.g. buildings included in scope 1 and 2)

Data requirements

1st choice:

- **Type** of waste (e.g. general waste, hazardous waste)
- **Quantity**/volume of waste (e.g. tonnes)
- **Disposal method** (e.g. landfill)

2nd choice:

Financial data showing **spend**.

Data Units

1st choice: Tonnes/kg

2nd choice: £

Key Considerations

Quantity and type are important. If disposal method is not available, an assumption can be made using benchmarks.

Spend data will be the cost invoiced from the waste disposal company.

Data from waste provider or financials.

Examples:

- **Social housing providers & Local authorities:** waste disposal from renovation projects, and waste disposal from provider offices, housing estates, tenant homes, construction sites, and disposal of old or redundant equipment
- **NHS Trusts:** Clinical waste, pharmaceutical waste, hazardous waste such as chemicals used to clean laboratories, defective medical equipment and medical devices



SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 6 – BUSINESS TRAVEL



Definition:

GHG emissions from the transportation of employees for business related activities.

Details

Transportation in:

- Aircraft
- Trains
- Buses
- Passenger cars

Business travel completed in employee-owned vehicles and fuel/mileage is expensed or taxis

Data requirements

1st choice:

- **Travel mode** (e.g. train)
- **Distance** travelled or **fuel consumed**

2nd choice:

Financial data showing **spend per transport mode**.

Data Units

1st choice:

Miles/km
Litres/gallons

2nd choice:

£

Key Considerations

All modes of transport included in this category.

Spend data will be the cost of the transport e.g. cost of taxi, cost of train ticket.

Data from travel providers or financials.

Examples:

- **Social housing providers:** travel for maintenance to housing units, travel for property inspections, visiting development sites.
- **Local authorities:** staff+consultants attending meetings with contractors, architects, participating in housing conferences, travelling to training sessions on tenant management, health and safety and new housing.
- **NHS Trusts:** Travelling to different hospitals and clinics for inspections, attending meetings with healthcare providers and contractors, attending healthcare conferences.





SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 7 – EMPLOYEE COMMUTING

Definition:

GHG emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites.

Details

Transportation of employees from **home to work** via vehicles or other modes of transport not owned or operated by your company .

Data/Unit requirements

1st choice (actual data):

- **Number of employees** per office/site
- **Number of days** WFH per office/site per employee
- **Modes of transport and travel distance** per office/site per employee
- Annual **working weeks or days**

2nd choice (average method):

- See next slide

Key Considerations

More data = higher accuracy.

A mixture of actual and average data from desk-based research can be used if data is unavailable.

Data from employee survey, HR data or assumptions.

Examples:

- Emissions resulting from employees traveling to and from work by car, public transport, bicycle, or walking.
- Covering both on-site staff such as property managers or housing officers and those working in administrative roles at local authority offices.



EXAMPLE EMPLOYEE COMMUTING DATA

1st choice with activity data

- See previous slide.

2nd choice with averages

Nr of employees per site

Example: 30 FTE at main office.

Nr of days WFH per site

Example: 3 days in main office

Mode of transport*

Example: 50% of employees use car, 50% use train

Average distance travelled to office*

- *Example: 10km by car, 20 km by train*

Annual working weeks

Example: 48 weeks.

2nd choice with high-level estimates

Nr of employees per office/site

Example: 40 FTE at main office

Nr of days employees work from home per office/site

Example: 3 days office, 2 days WFH on average

Annual working weeks

Example: 48 weeks

*You can use national statistics if unknown





SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 8 – UPSTREAM LEASED ASSETS

Definition:

GHG emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by the reporting company in the reporting year and not already included in the reporting company's scope 1 or scope 2 inventories.

Details

Energy (electricity and fuels) and refrigerant use in serviced offices and other offices/sites with less operational control.

For example, you don't have control over the electricity provider/type of energy.

Data requirements

1st choice:
Electricity consumption data, **Heating fuel** consumption data and **F-gas service records** for the areas company operates in.

2nd choice:
Floor areas

Data Units

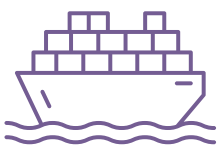
1st choice:
kWh
Fuel litres, kWh or tonnes
Kg

2nd choice:
Sqm/sqft

Key Considerations

Typically, this data would be included in Scope 1 and 2, however depends on company reporting.





SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 9 – DOWNSTREAM TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

Definition:

Emissions that occur in the reporting year from transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company.

Details

Transportation of goods paid for by clients/customers of your company.

Data requirements

1st choice:
Fuel **consumption** or **distance travelled** and **vehicle type**.

2nd choice:
Financial data by **spend**.

Data Units

1st choice:
Litres
HGV/Van/Car
Km/miles

2nd choice:
£

Key Considerations

This category is applicable only if your company **does not pay** for the transportation of sold products to the retailer.

Examples:

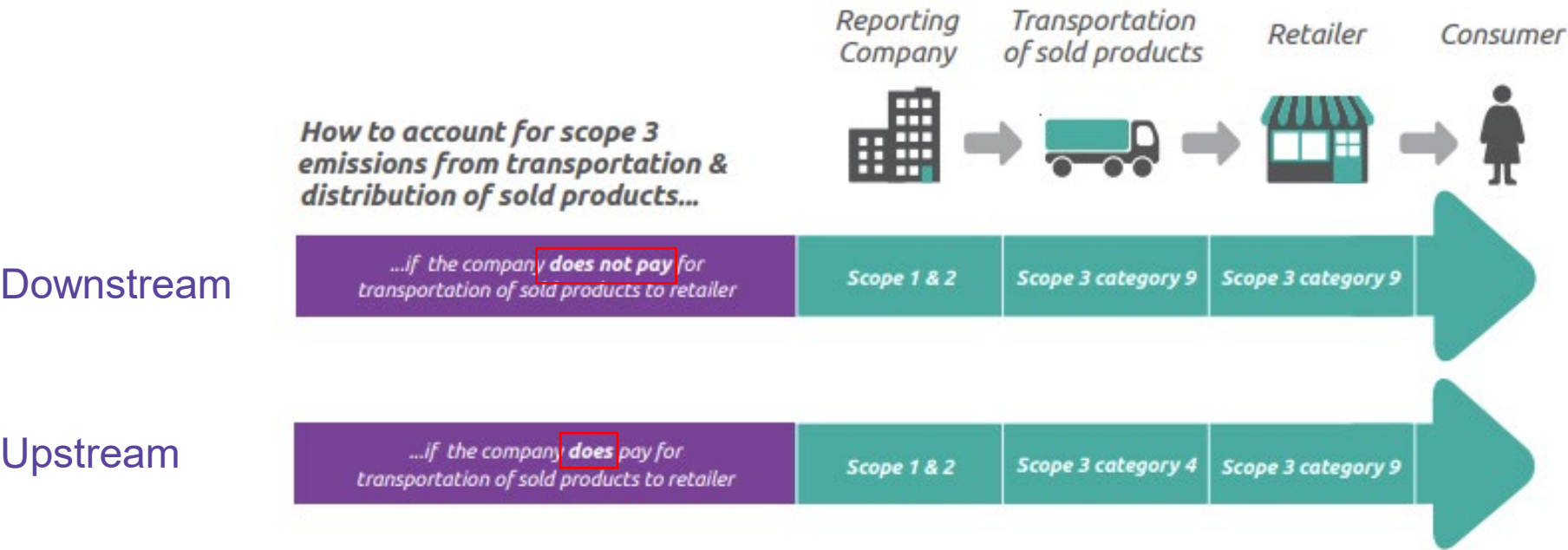
- **Social housing providers and Local authorities:** Any distribution and transport logistics for downstream services delivered to tenants e.g costs for emergency call outs, e.g. a tenant being locked out of their property and paying a fee; transporting goods to tenants or residents, such as appliances, furniture, or fixtures for housing units. For DH operators, heat losses that occur while transporting the heat from the central plant to end-users.
- **NHS Trusts:** medical equipment or pharmaceuticals to satellite clinics, delivering home care products to patients; patient travel to the hospitals.

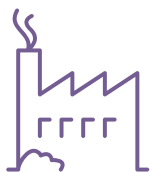


UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENCE IN TRANSPORT CATEGORIES

Understanding the difference between Category 9 (downstream) and Category 4 (upstream).

Figure [9.1] Accounting for emissions from transportation and distribution of sold products





SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 10 – PROCESSING OF SOLD PRODUCTS

Definition:

Emissions that occur in the reporting year from products sold that require further processing, transformation or inclusion in another product.

Details

A company's sold goods are further processed by a third party before being used by the final consumer.

Data requirements

1st choice:
Electricity and fuel consumption.

2nd choice:
Financial data by spend.

Data Units

1st choice:
kWh
Litres

2nd choice:
£

Key Considerations

This category includes emissions from processing of sold intermediate products by third parties, subsequent to sale by the reporting company.

The relevance of this category may vary, but the key focus is on whether any sold goods undergo additional processing before final use.

This category could be relevant to social housing providers, local authorities and NHS trusts if you were to sell physical products or services that are then further processed by third-parties before final use.

Examples:

Social housing: surplus construction materials or waste sold to another entity for processing.

Local authorities & NHS Trusts: selling on recyclable materials or decommissioned equipment to third parties for processing or refurbishment.





SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 11 – USE OF SOLD PRODUCTS

Definition:

Emissions that occur in the reporting year from the use of goods and services sold by the reporting company in the reporting year.

Details

Emissions released during the use-phase of the reporting company's sold products

Data requirements

1st choice:
Electricity, fuel and f-gas consumption

2nd choice:
Financial data by **spend**.

Data Units

1st choice:
kWh
Litres
kg

2nd choice:
£

Key Considerations

This category is applicable to the reporting company if there are use-phase emissions. Use of sold products emissions include the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of end users.

You are required to report direct use-phase emissions, however, indirect use-phase emissions are optional.

Examples:

Direct use-phase may include a sold product being used in an engine, motors etc. Indirect use-phase may include food that needs cooking/refrigeration etc.

Examples:

- **Social housing providers & Local authorities:** Selling of housing units under right to buy – the subsequent emissions from using the sold homes (e.g. electricity and heating).
- **NHS Trusts:** Electricity consumption of diagnostic machines sold to other healthcare facilities; medical devices sold to patients which require energy i.e. charging hearing aids at home / home-use blood pressure monitors, ventilators etc





SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 12 – END-OF-LIFE TREATMENT OF SOLD PRODUCTS

Definition:

Emissions that occur in the reporting year from the end-of-life treatment of sold products.

Details

Disposal or recycling of products when they are no longer usable.

Data/Unit requirements

1st choice:
Total mass of sold products & packaging from point of sale by the company

Percentage proportion of this waste being treated by different methods e.g. landfilled, recycled etc.

2nd choice:
Financial data by **spend**.

Key Considerations

This category includes the total expected end-of-life emissions from all products sold in the reporting year. This is separate to waste generated in operations.

Examples:

- **Social housing providers & Local authorities:** If operating a DH network, the emissions from the disposal of DH infrastructure provided to customers such as heat exchangers or piping.
- **NHS Trusts:** end of life treatment i.e. recycling, landfilling of sold diagnostic machines, sold surgical instruments, sold PPE.
- **Energy operators:** Disposal and recycling of solar panels, wind turbine blades, batteries, transformers, cables, electrical equipment, and decommissioned energy infrastructure assets





SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 13 – DOWNSTREAM LEASED ASSETS

Definition:

Emissions that occur in the reporting year from the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of lessees.

Details

The scope 1 and 2 emissions from tenants or lessees.

Data requirements

1st choice:
Electricity, fuel and f-gas consumption

2nd choice:
Financial data by **spend**.

Data Units

1st choice:
kWh
Litres
Kg/tonnes

2nd choice:
£

Key Considerations

This category is applicable only if the reporting company **leases** assets out to tenants or lessees who consume fuel, natural gas or electricity.

Examples:

- **Social housing providers & Local authorities:** Electricity from powering tenant homes, gas/heat consumed powering tenant homes and f-gas from supplied white goods i.e. fridge/freezers.
- **NHS Trusts:** Fuel consumed from leased emergency vehicles to other healthcare providers, any NHS trust buildings/clinics leased to other healthcare providers, electricity used to power leased diagnostic machines to other facilities, electricity used to power leased computers/laptops to employees.





SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 14 – FRANCHISES

Definition:

Emissions that occur in the reporting year from the operation of franchises not included in scope 1 and 2.

Details

Applicable to franchisors (i.e., companies that grant licenses to other entities to sell or distribute its goods or services in return for payments, such as royalties for the use of trademarks and other services).

Data requirements

1st choice:
Electricity, fuel and f-gas consumption

2nd choice:
Financial data by **spend**.

Data Units

1st choice:
kWh
Litres
Kg/tonnes

2nd choice:
£

Key Considerations

This category is applicable only if the reporting company franchises assets out to other entities who consume fuel, natural gas or electricity.





SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 15 – INVESTMENTS

Definition:

GHG emissions related to the reporting company's investments in the reporting year.

Details

Operations of investments

(e.g. energy use in company that your company have an equity share in).

Data requirements

1st choice (TBC on investment vehicle):
Electricity, Fuel and F-gas consumption.
Equity share %

2nd choice (TBC on investment vehicle)

Data Units

1st choice:
kWh
Litres
Kg/tonnes
%

2nd choice:
TBC

Key Considerations

The emissions for this category is dependent on equity share

e.g. if you own 10% of a company you only include 10% of GHG emissions.

Examples:

- **Social housing providers & Local authorities:** Investments in other companies e.g. DH scheme
- **NHS Trusts:** Investment in medical research companies, pharmaceuticals then emissions from those investments would be accounted for here.



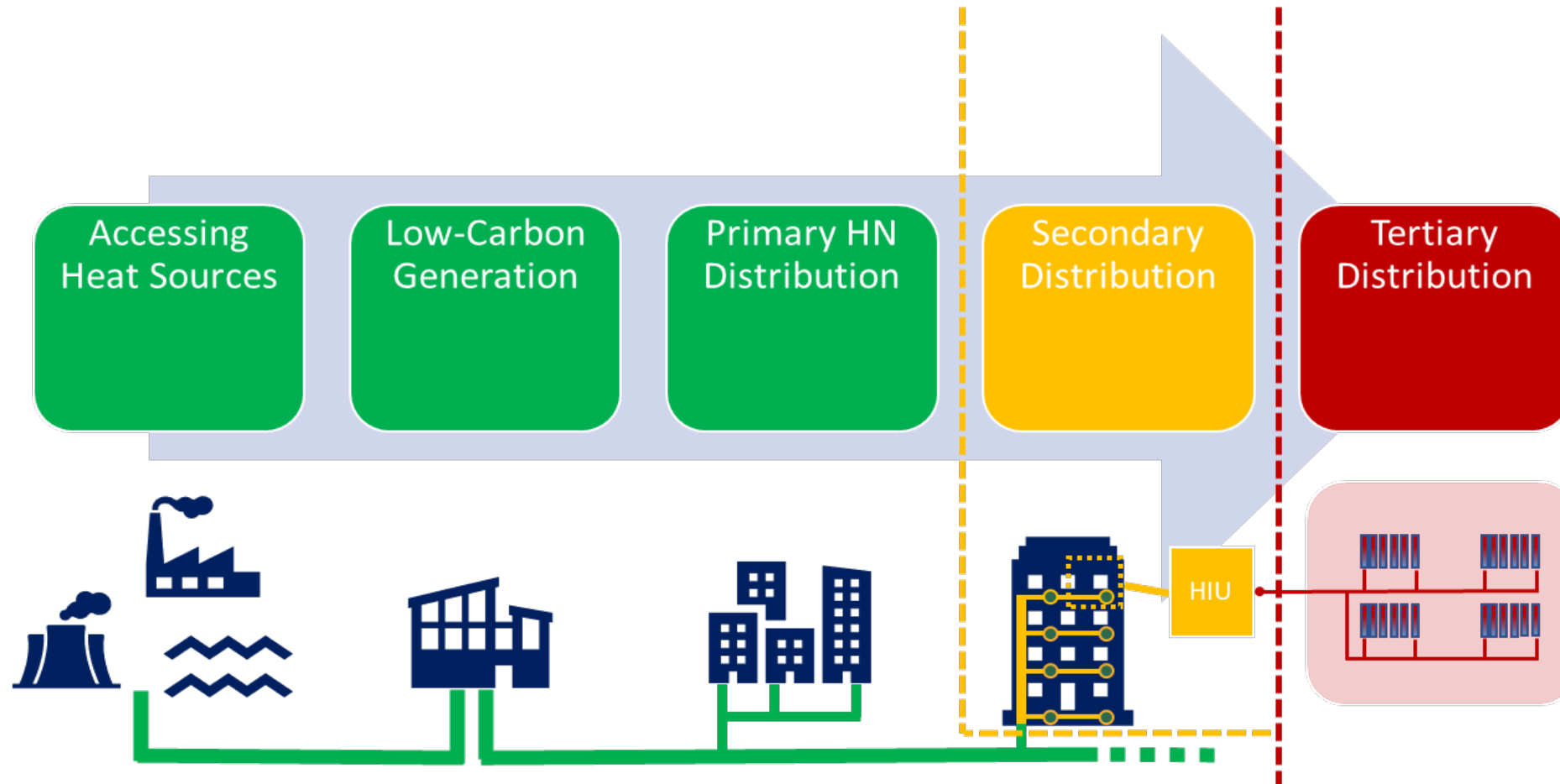


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Scope 3 Measurement in Practice for Heat Network Stakeholders

Lisa Helesbeux

Basic District Heat Network



Stakeholders and ownership models

- Landowner/ Leaseholder of Energy Centre Location (e.g. PropCo, Local Authority, NHS Trust, Housing Association etc)
- Investors, Lenders, ESCOs, Energy Suppliers
- ‘Organisational’ Heat Consumer: As per Energy Centre Location

Energy Centre		Energy Source for Energy Centre	Heat Network	
Owner	Operator	Purchased by	Owner	Operator
Landowner	Landowner	Landowner / Leaseholder	Landowner	Landowner
Landowner	O&M Contractor	Landowner / Leaseholder	Landowner	O&M Contractor
Landowner	ESCO	Landowner / Leaseholder	Landowner	ESCO
Landowner	ESCO	ESCO	ESCO	ESCO
ESCO	ESCO	ESCO	ESCO	ESCO
SPV / Joint venture	ESCO	ESCO	ESCO	ESCO



Reporting Approach

Approach	Definition	GHG accounting
Equity share	Percent ownership	% owned
Financial control	Directs financial policies to gain economic benefits	If yes: 100% If no: 0% If joint: % owned
Operational control	Authority to introduce and implement operating policies	If yes: 100% If no: 0%



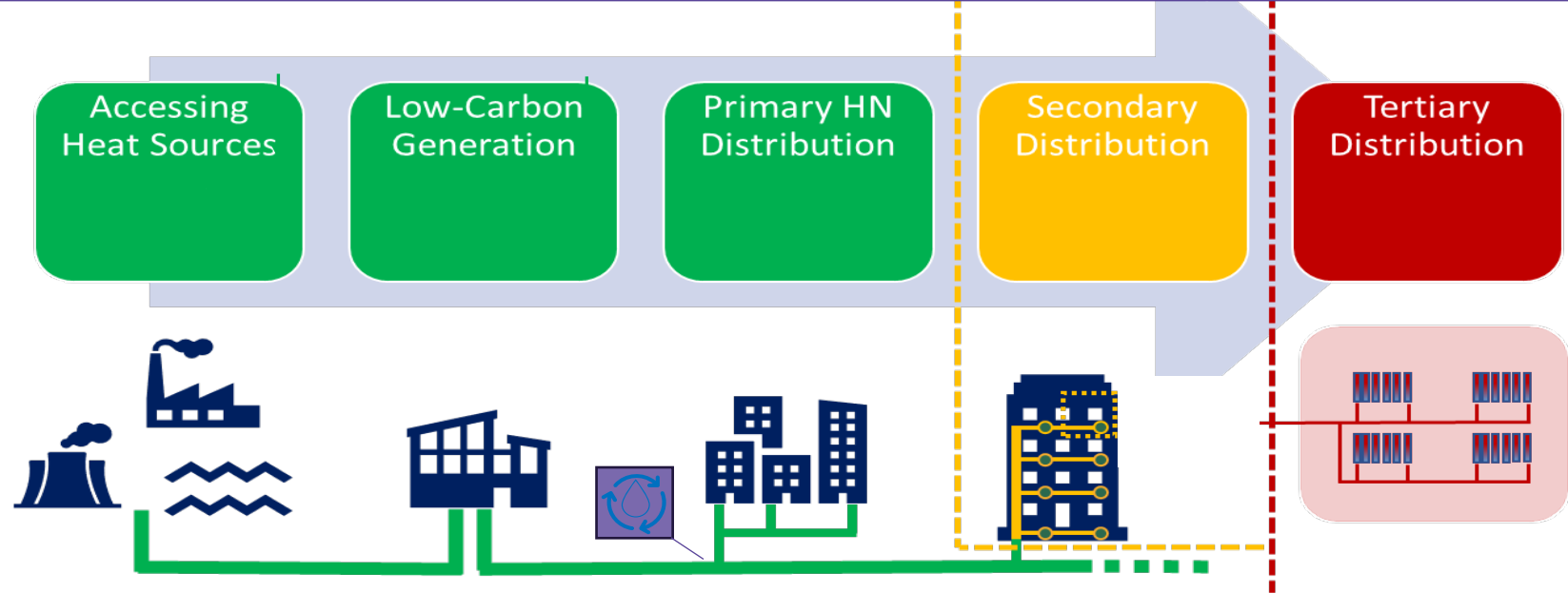
GREENHOUSE
GAS PROTOCOL



HEAT NETWORK
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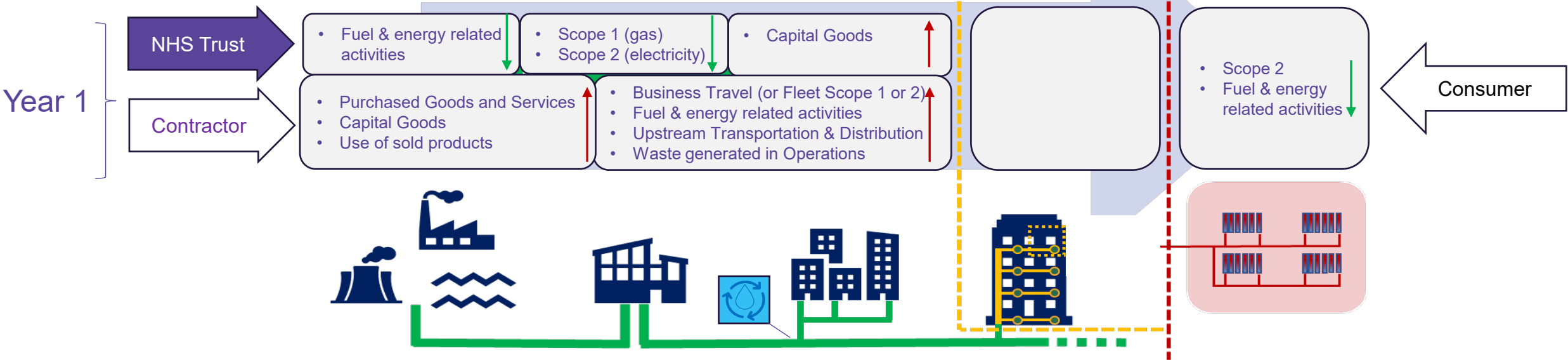
Water Pump replacement example (simple ownership)

Energy Centre				Heat Network		
Owner	Operation	Maintenance	Gas & Electricity purchased by	Owner	Maintenance	Heat revenue
NHS Trust	NHS Trust	O&M Contractor	NHS Trust	NHS Trust	O&M Contractor	NHS Trust



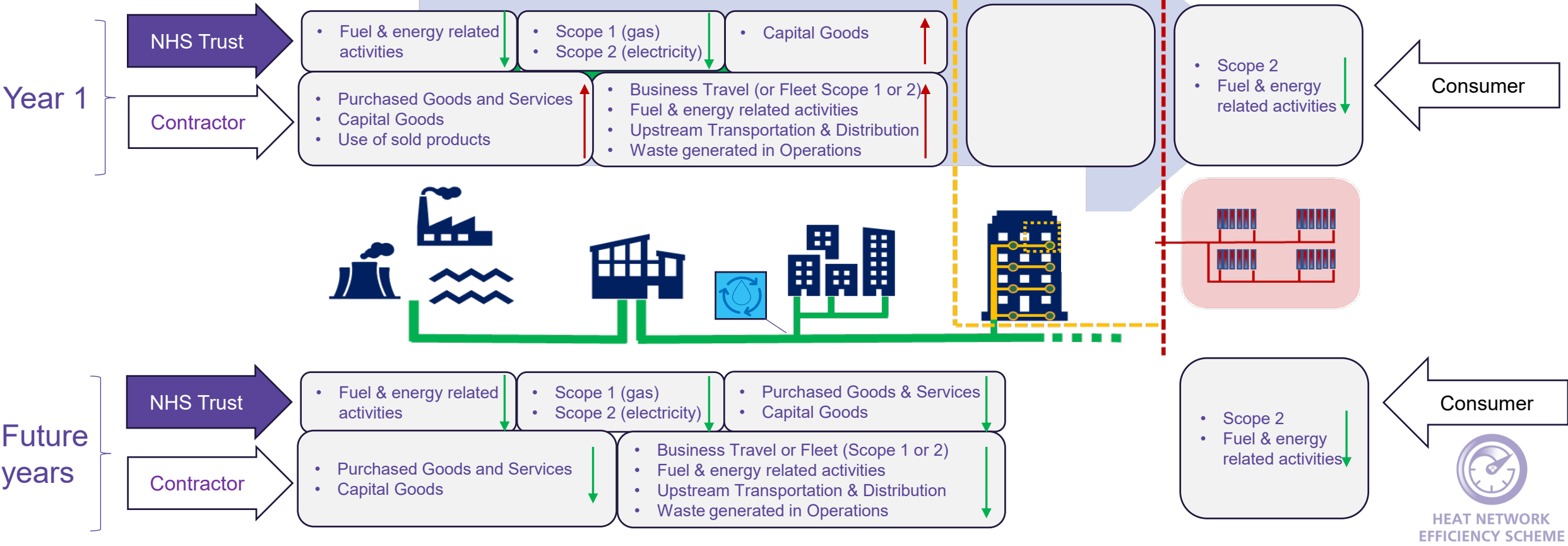
Water Pump replacement example (simple ownership)

Energy Centre				Heat Network		
Owner	Operation	Maintenance	Gas & Electricity purchased by	Owner	Maintenance	Heat revenue
NHS Trust	NHS Trust	O&M Contractor	NHS Trust	NHS Trust	O&M Contractor	NHS Trust



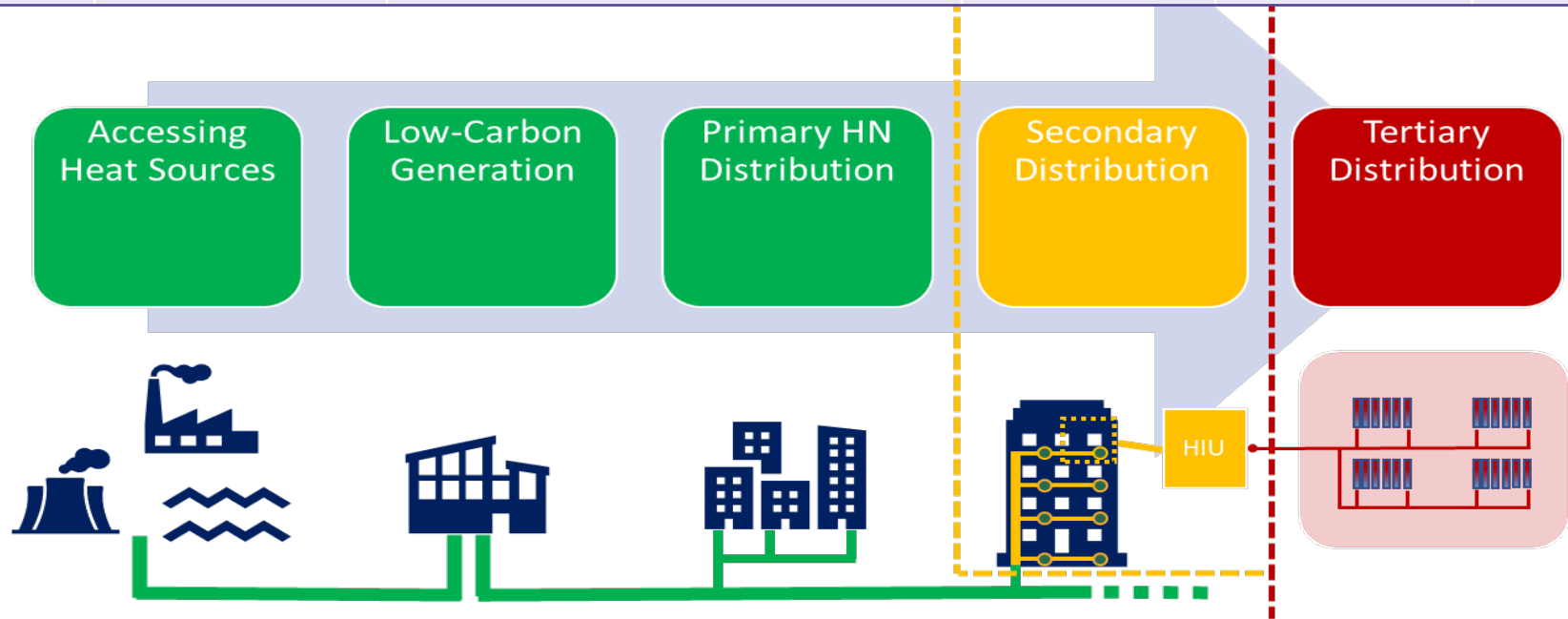
Water Pump replacement example (simple ownership)

Energy Centre				Heat Network		
Owner	Operation	Maintenance	Gas & Electricity purchased by	Owner	Maintenance	Heat revenue
NHS Trust	NHS Trust	O&M Contractor	NHS Trust	NHS Trust	O&M Contractor	NHS Trust



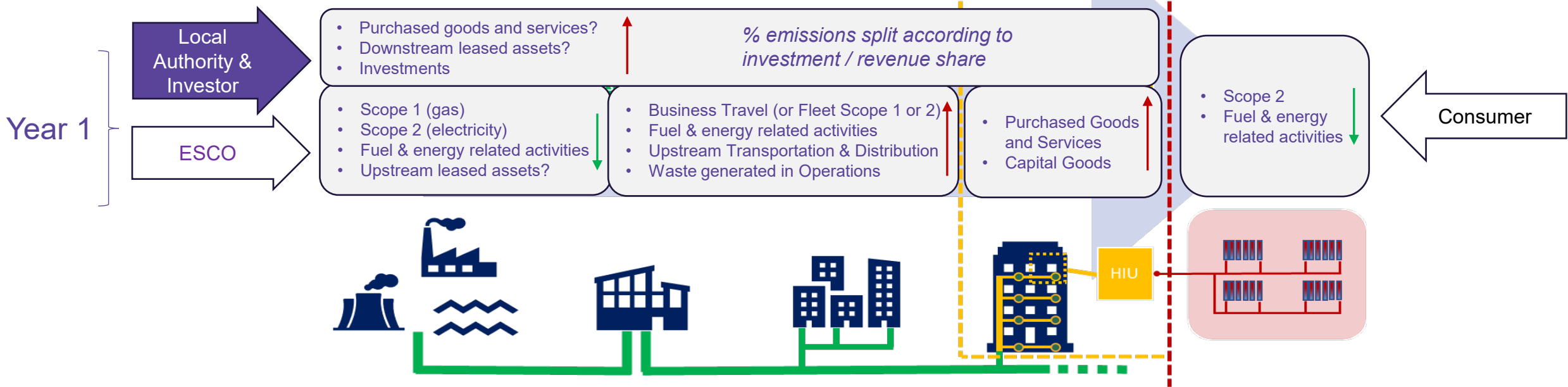
HIU replacement example (Complex ownership)

Energy Centre				Heat Network		
Owner	Operation	Maintenance	Gas & Electricity purchased by	Owner	Maintenance	Heat revenue
Investor & LA	ESCO	ESCO	ESCO	LA	ESCO	ESCO, Investor & LA



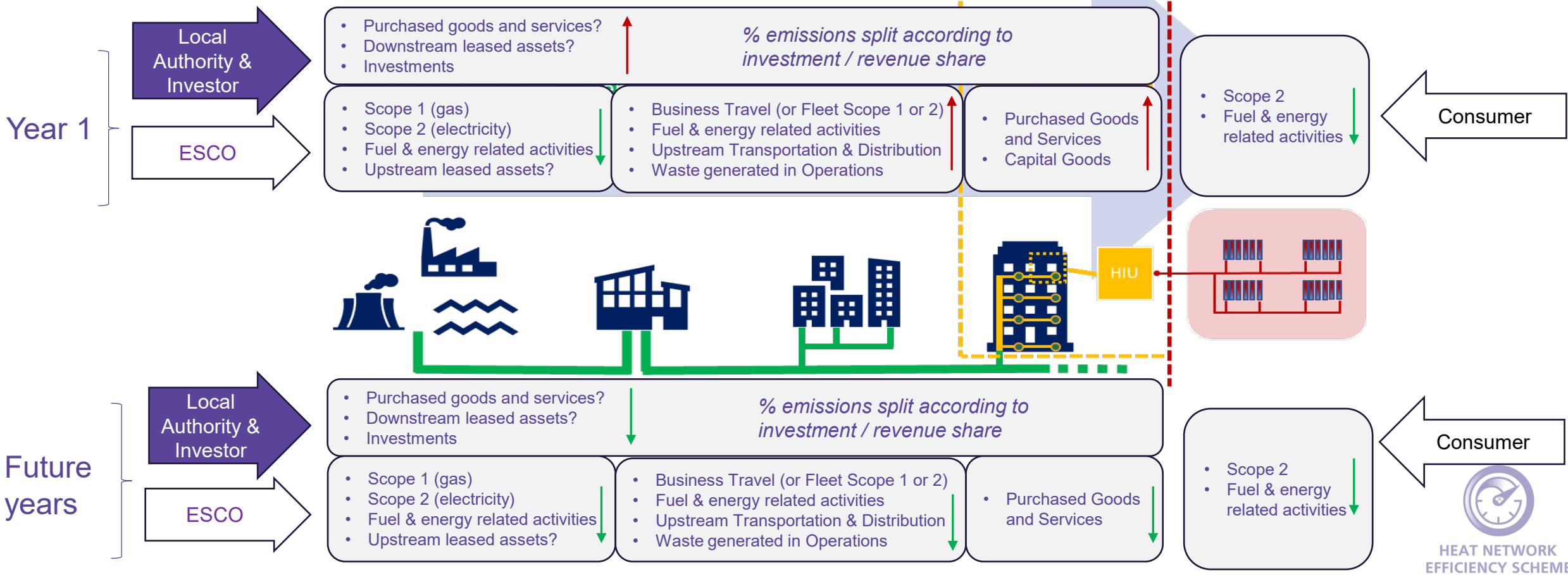
HIU replacement example (Complex ownership)

Energy Centre				Heat Network		
Owner	Operation	Maintenance	Gas & Electricity purchased by	Owner	Maintenance	Heat revenue
Investor & LA	ESCO	ESCO	ESCO	LA	ESCO	ESCO, Investor & LA



HIU replacement example (Complex ownership)

Energy Centre				Heat Network		
Owner	Operation	Maintenance	Gas & Electricity purchased by	Owner	Maintenance	Heat revenue
Investor & LA	ESCO	ESCO	ESCO	LA	ESCO	ESCO, Investor & LA



Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

Boundaries

Data quality & availability

Stakeholder engagement

Resource requirement

Knowledge of Methodology

Emissions factor changes

Opportunities

Collaboration - shared motivation

Social value measurement

Future project identification

Positive communications

UK Taxonomy
Attract increased investment

Government advocacy



Q&A and Thank you - Stay Connected



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