Use of these slides

• The information contained in these slides has not yet been finalised in some areas.

• Please use these slides as initial guidance to help with preparing an application to join the data centre CCA.

• When application packs are issued they will be accompanied by guidance notes and it is the information contained in these that should be relied upon to complete your application.
Objective and Agenda

Objective:
• To help data centre companies to understand the basics of how CCAs operate and the steps required to apply for one.

Agenda:
1. Introduction to CCAs
2. The journey for the data centre sector
3. How to apply for a CCA
4. Your obligations for the first 12 months
Basic overview of your CCA

• Eligibility
  – Definition, Proof required, Energy included, 70/30 rule
• Agreements
• Structure of your Agreement
• Targets
  – Setting, measuring, consequences if fail
• Summary timetable
• Claiming CCL discount
• Maintenance, reporting and penalties
CCA - eligibility

• How are we eligible for a CCA?
  – DECC has agreed that your sector undertakes an energy intensive process.

• The definition agreed with DECC is:

  *The business activity is the leasing or licensing of a data facility which is being used as a data centre.*

  “data facility” means a room, or rooms sharing the same electricity supply circuit, occupied mainly or exclusively by computer equipment which is enabled to transfer data electronically, and where in respect of the room or rooms—

  a) the temperature and humidity is regulated in connection with the operation of the computer equipment;

  b) the electricity supply is at least 200kW; and

  c) electricity is supplied by a back-up electricity supply when the mains supply is interrupted.
When applying for a CCA:

Each site applying will need to **confirm** that:
- the data centre is leasing or licensing space to third parties.

Each site applying will need to **demonstrate** that:
- temperature and humidity are controlled in the facility.
- the power supply is at least 200 kW.
- there are back-up supplies available in the event of interruption of the mains supply.
Example data centre

- Electricity
- Gas

- Data Centre Building or floors
  - HVAC
  - Security
  - Offices
  - Meeting and rest rooms
  - Control Room
  - Electrical Plant
  - DC IT
  - Meet Me
  - Loading/Storage

- Back up generators

- White space

- Car Park

- Site boundary

- Offices

- Fuel
CCA eligibility at an example data centre

Key:
- Eligible process
- Directly associated
- Ineligible

Diagram:
- Electricity
- Gas
- Offices
- Car Park
- Site boundary
- Back up generators
- Fuel
- White space
- HVAC
- Control Room
- Security
- Offices, meeting and rest rooms
- Loading/Storage
- DC IT
- Meet Me
- Racking for D.C. Co. own use

Categories:
- Offices
- Data Centre Building or floors
- Site boundary
Identifying what goes in your CCA

• The 70/30 rule
  – If more than 70% of all the primary energy used across the whole site is used in the eligible process then 100% of the site can claim the CCL discount.

• Primary Energy
  – Equivalent to the energy in the fuel used to supply energy to the site.
    • For fuels burnt on site, e.g. gas, the conversion factor is 1.
    • For electricity, the conversion factor is 2.6 to represent the energy burnt back in the power station.

Primary Energy = (kWh electricity x 2.6) + (kWh fuels burnt on site)
### Identifying what goes in your 70/30 calculation

#### How to treat different sources of electricity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Included in primary energy</th>
<th>Included in CCA CO(_2) calculations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grid</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid (on green tariff)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHP in EU ETS</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHP in not in EU ETS</td>
<td>Yes but use fuel into CHP</td>
<td>Depends on fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewables: FIT taken</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewables: FIT not taken</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Energy = (kWh electricity x 2.6) + (kWh fuels burnt on site)
Proving the 70/30 rule at a data centre

Total eligible energy
  = eligible plus directly associated activities
  (i.e. green and orange boxes)

If ‘total eligible energy’ is greater than 70% of the total primary energy used on site, then the site ‘passes the 70/30’ rule
Passing the 70:30 Rule

Eligible Energy (>70%)

(inc. Directly Associated Activities)

Site Boundary

<30% of Non-Eligible Energy Use

Key
- CCL Discounted Energy
Failing the 70:30 Rule

Eligible Energy (>70%)

(incl. Directly Associated Activities)

Extra bit of Non-Eligible Energy Use – 3/7ths of the 70%

Key
- CCL Discounted Energy
- Energy not Discounted
The collection of Climate Change Agreements

Data Centre Company

Underlying Agreement
Sets targets and reporting obligations of the company

Umbrella Agreement
Sets eligibility criteria and reporting obligations of the Sector (to report a company’s data to government)

Operator Participation Agreement
Sets obligations of the company and Sector and administrative charges

Environment Agency

Tech UK

CCAs

Sets obligations of the company and Sector and administrative charges
CCA relationships

Data Centre Company

CCAs

Environment Agency

Tech UK

DECC

Target negotiations
Structure of your Agreement

• Multi site companies: ‘bubbling’ together into one agreement.

• The sites/eligible facilities within a bubble TU must have the following characteristics:
  – They must carry out eligible processes covered under the same Umbrella Agreement, and
  – They must be under common ownership
    • Common ownership means that the eligible facilities in the bubble must be owned by the same legal entity.
Bubbling decisions

• Features
  – One underlying agreement containing one Responsible Person and one Administrative Contact
  – One target for the whole ‘bubble’ of sites and hence one result (CO₂ is in essence ‘traded’ between the sites to arrive at the one result)
  – If fail the target: CO₂ bought for entire bubble
  – If pass the target: CO₂ is banked for the bubble
  – Penalties are set on the entire bubble (up to 10% of CCL discount using base year data)
  – If a site is sold then targets are reset and future of banked CO₂ needs incorporating into sales agreement

Pros
  Suits a central coordination approach

Cons
  Expensive if you fail to comply
CCA - targets

- Sector commitment to reduce energy use
  - Tech UK agree with DECC (with company input) a ‘sector commitment’ which is an energy reduction percentage to be achieved by 2020 based on a 2011 base year.
  - Energy reduction percentage will be measured in PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness) and defined as:
    \[ \text{PUE} = \frac{(\text{ME power use} + \text{IT power use})}{\text{IT power use}} \]

Where:

- ME is the mechanical and engineering energy used by the non-IT equipment required to directly support the IT (cooling, power supply etc).
- Sector commitment is not yet agreed; call it X% for now.
CCA - targets

• At a Sector level:

\[ PUE_T = (1-X\%) \times PUE_{BY} \]

Where,
- \( PUE_T \) = Target expressed in PUE
- \( X\% \) = sector commitment
- \( PUE_{BY} = (ME_{BY} + IT_{BY}) + IT_{BY} \)
  - \( ME_{BY} \) = Base Year non-IT energy of the target unit
  - \( IT_{BY} \) = Base Year IT energy of the target unit

• At a company or target unit level, this gives the % reduction in PUE as:

\[ T\% = X\% \times \left( \frac{PUE_{BY} - 1}{PUE_{BY}} \right) \]

Where,
- \( T\% \) = Target expressed in percentage reduction of \( PUE_{BY} \)
• The sector commitment will be reviewed in 2016.

• Previous slide showed one target, there are four target periods during the life of the CCA.
• Base year data is for a 12 month period.
• Target period data will be for 24 months.
## CCA Timetable

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCL Discount upon signing up to a <strong>NEW CCA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Apr 13 - Jun 15</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NEW CCA</strong> 1st Target Period 2013-</td>
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<td>Jan 2013 - Dec 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting 1st Target Period</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CCL Discount for meeting 1st Target</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jul 15 - Jun 17</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd Target Period 2015-16</td>
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<td>Jan 2015 - Dec 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting 2nd Target Period</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CCL Discount for meeting 2nd Target</strong></td>
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<td>Jul 17 - Jun 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Target Period 2017-18</td>
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<td>Jan 2017 - Dec 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting 3rd Target Period</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jan-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CCL Discount for meeting 3rd Target</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Jul 19 - Jun 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>4th Target Period 2019-2020</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jan 2019 - Dec 20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting 4th Target Period</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jan-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCL Discount for meeting 4th Target</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jul 21 - Mar 23</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Passing or Failing targets

- **What happens if we don’t meet the target?**
  - The difference between the target and the performance is converted into tonnes CO₂.
  - To retain the entitlement to the CCL discount, the company must pay the ‘buy-out’ cost of £12 per tonne of CO₂ [as calculated above].

- **What happens if we do beat the target?**
  - The difference between the target and the performance is converted into tonnes CO₂.
  - The tonnes of CO₂ are automatically ‘banked’ for own use against future targets.
CCAs – Claiming the CCL Discount

Data Centre Company

Energy Suppliers

HM Revenue & Customs

Environment Agency

Reduced Rate Certificate

DECC

Tech UK

PP10

PP11
Claiming the CCL Discount

- To claim the discount on the CCL:
  - Complete the HMRC forms PP10 and PP11
    - Supply the PP11 to your energy suppliers
    - Supply PP10 to HMRC
  - Complete the PP10/11s with the date that is on the Underlying Agreement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Climate Change Levy rate as of 1st April 2014</th>
<th>Maximum discount available via a CCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>0.541 p/kWh</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas *</td>
<td>0.188 p/kWh</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1.476 p/kg</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG</td>
<td>1.210 p/kg</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maintenance & Reporting

• What are our obligations under the CCA?
  – To keep the Underlying Agreement up to date
    • Company name, site details, contact details for the Responsible Person and the Administrative Contact, eligible processes
  – To report energy and PUE data for each target period.
  – To pay the buy-out if a target is failed (if cost effective).
  – To maintain an evidence pack to store key documents and audit trails.
  – To review the 70/30 rule annually and keep PP10s and PP11s up to date.
• Failure to meet obligations could = penalties
Objective and Agenda

Objective:
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Agenda:
1. Introduction to CCAs ✓
2. The journey for the data centre sector
3. How to apply for a CCA
4. Your obligations for the first 12 months
The journey for the data centre sector

Data Centres are:
1. Energy intensive
2. Subject to overseas competition
3. Location agnostic
4. Valuable to the UK economy

- So we had a problem with the cumulative impact of energy taxes / climate change policies
- But CCAs are tools aimed at mitigating the impacts of these policies on businesses.
- All we had to do was prove 1-4 above
- And a few other things...
Key milestones: looking back

Pliocene: Preliminary negotiations open
~2010: ...and close....until future of CCAs confirmed
March 2011: CCAs to continue...but no new sectors planned
Sept 2011: Stakeholder meeting with DECC’s head of CRC
Oct 2011: CCA door re-opens for data centres
Jan 2012: Carbon arguments accepted
Feb 2013: Energy intensity demonstrated
April 2013: Energy data accepted as representative
June 2013: First cohort of participants restricted to colos
Dec 2013: Confirmation in Autumn Statement
Mar 2014: Fiscal provision increased, eligible definition agreed
CCA: Why has it been so difficult?

- Policy tool had to be reinterpreted:
  - CCAs originally designed to save sectors from decline not to safeguard growth or investment
  - CCAs designed around manufactured output – tonnes of production – not digital services
  - Nobody understood what data centres are or what they do.
  - Data centres are obsessively secretive about.....data!
  - Too much free riding
CCA: Where are we now?

- Statutory Instrument being laid
- Targets being negotiated
- Target setting methodology under discussion
- Registry being built
- Briefings arranged for participants and stakeholders
- Thunderbirds are Go (nearly!)
CCA: Implications

- Formal recognition of the sector
- Reduced carbon taxes on eligible energy
- Stimulus for uptake of energy saving technologies
- Greater clarity regarding sector energy use
Objective and Agenda

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Agenda:
1. Introduction to CCAs ✓
2. The journey for the data centre sector ✓
3. How to apply for a CCA
4. Your obligations for the first 12 months
How to apply for a CCA

**Data Centre Companies – Prepare Application for each site**
PDFs: Site Plan, process description, process flow diagram,
Spreadsheets: 70/30 calculations, base year data, facility eligibility form

**Sector Association (SLR) – Review and upload information**
Review individual site documentation, liaise to resolve queries, upload on to EA registry

**Environment Agency / R-AEA – review and approve documentation**

**Intellect sign the Umbrella Agreement**

**Data Centre Companies ‘assent’ to the Underlying Agreement**
then complete and submit PP10 and PP11 forms
The site plan must be:
- provided for each site,
- in pdf format,
- show site boundary,
- show different activities,
- be annotated to show eligible, directly associated and ineligible areas,
- schematic representations are acceptable if suitable drawings are not easily accessible.
The process description is a written description of what happens at the site to prove that it meets the eligibility criteria.

- It must be provided in pdf format.
- We are agreeing with the EA that the process description must contain some text, DRAFT below:

  “The business activity at this site is the leasing or licensing of space or IT equipment for use by third parties.”

And if it applies:

  “Any servers operated at this site for our company’s own use (where they are not involved in the operation of the data centre) have been included as ineligible in the 70/30 calcs.”
The process flow diagram is a schematic representation of what happens at the site to prove that it meets the eligibility criteria.

It must be provided in pdf format.

Example:

- 3rd party leases space
- 3rd party installs equipment in white space and connects to electrical supplies and data/broadband connections
- White space is temperature and humidity controlled and provided with stabilised electricity supply by data centre operator
- 3rd party provides maintenance on equipment
70/30 calculation

- Options to demonstrate the 70/30:
  - Show that the ineligible areas are less than 30% of the total using sub-meters or calculations.
  - Show that the eligible areas are more than 70% of the total using sub-meters or calculations.

Calculations can be based on equipment ratings and hours of use.

- Must be based on 12 months of total site energy use.
  - Hence will include electricity and any fuels used.

- Must be provided in a spreadsheet and should cross-reference to the site plan and the areas shown.

- A template will be made available.
Base Year data

- Base Year must be 12 months of data and must be the first 12 months available from 1\textsuperscript{st} Jan 2012 onwards.
  - Different rules apply if the site is less than 12 months old.
- Only need to report the PUE data for the Base Year.
  - \textit{Method to measure of PUE is currently being agreed with DECC/Environment Agency.}
- Must be reported via our spreadsheet template.
Facility Eligibility Form

• Spreadsheet to collect basic administration info:
  – Company name and address
  – Site name and address (*address will not be made public*)
  – Responsible Person: name and contact details
    • this person must have sufficient management authority to be able to enter into an agreement on behalf of the company and be contactable at a UK address. The Responsible Person will be asked to assent to the agreement and will receive Penalty Notices if applicable.
  – Administrative Contact: name and contact details
    • this is the person from within the company that will be the main day-to-day contact for the CCA and all correspondence will be issued to this person.
  – Confirm that all other documents have been provided.
How to apply for a CCA

**Data Centre Companies – Prepare Application for each site**
PDFs: Site Plan, process description, process flow diagram,
Spreadsheets: 70/30 calculations, base year data, facility eligibility form

**Sector Association (SLR) – Review and upload information**
Review individual site documentation, liaise to resolve queries, upload on to EA registry

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**Intellect sign the Umbrella Agreement**

**Data Centre Companies ‘assent’ to the Underlying Agreement**
then complete and submit PP10 and PP11 forms
Underlying Agreement

- Reference Numbers:
  - ‘Target Unit’ = a site or collection of sites from one organisation in a sector that share a target.
    Target Unit identifier / reference number:
    DATC / T_ _ _ _ _
  - ‘Facility’ = a site that undertakes an eligible process.
    Facility identifier / unique reference number:
    DATC / F_ _ _ _ _
Underlying Agreement

• Underlying Agreement is between the organisation and the Environment Agency.
• It is a standard document that will be used by every company that signs up to a CCA (it cannot be changed in any way).
• It contains:
  – The ‘Rules’
  – Company and site names and addresses
  – Targets (PUE values and percentage reduction in PUE)
  – Base Year data
  – Value of penalty
PP10s & PP11s

• Should be submitted after the Responsible Person has assented to the Underlying Agreement AND the EA have sent back the Underlying Agreement.
• Should be dated with the date on the Underlying Agreement.
• Copies of PP10s and PP11s can be found at:
  
Impact on CRC

• As soon as a site is covered by a CCA, it cannot be in CRC.
• If your organisation is in CRC Phase 2, sites come out of CRC on the date that is on the CCA Underlying Agreement.
  – i.e. you include energy used by that site in your CRC annual report up to the date that it is covered by a CCA.
  – Make sure you get meter reads to measure this.

• This has no impact on your CCA target periods; they remain 1\textsuperscript{st} Jan 2013 to 31\textsuperscript{st} Dec 2014.
  – i.e. if a site was in CRC then looking back its energy will have been included in two schemes for a period.
Objective and Agenda

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Agenda:
1. Introduction to CCAs ✓
2. The journey for the data centre sector ✓
3. How to apply for a CCA ✓
4. Your obligations for the first 12 months
1. Reporting changes = VARIATIONS

Your responsibilities

Your CCA

- Targets
- Base Year Data
- Audit trails
- Percentages
- Company Name & Address
- Responsible Person
- Contact Details
- Administrative Contact
- Site Name & Address
- Eligible & DAA Activities
- Eligibility
- 70/30 evaluation
- Performance
- Target Period Data
- Audit trails
- CO2 Banked / Buy-out
Variations: Notification of Change

You must report changes such as:

- Change of contact
- Change in eligibility or 70/30 status
- Transfer of company ownership
- Errors in data or data quality

Failure to inform the EA via the Sector Association within 20 working days of changes that cause a variation to the Underlying Agreement could lead to a penalty.
Your responsibilities

Your CCA

Any changes to anything shown here could lead to a VARIATION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penalty type</th>
<th>Infringements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Category 1 infringement     | Infringements of underlying agreements:  
• Target period data not submitted by last working day in April  
• Failure to provide information requested by EA on time  
• Providing inaccurate information  
• Failure to tell EA within 20 working days of changes that cause a variation to the Underlying Agreement |
| Penalty of £250 or 10% of CCL discount (whichever larger) | The penalty will be:  
• For misreported data e.g. baseline data and target period data.  
• For errors in the data used to calculate targets. If the TU is found to fail the recalculated target, then a penalty of £12/tCO₂ will be applied to make up the shortfall (in addition to using the buy-out mechanism)  
• Applied at the TU level |
| Category 2 infringement     |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
Your responsibilities

2. Reporting target period data

- Targets
- Base Year Data
- Audit trails
- Percentages
- Company Name & Address
- Responsible Person
- Contact Details
- Administrative Contact
- Site Name & Address
- Eligible & DAA Activities
- Eligibility
- 70/30 evaluation
- Performance
- Target Period Data
- Audit trails
- CO2 Banked / Buy-out
Your responsibilities

3. Keeping audit trails

Your CCA

Targets - Base Year Data - Audit trails

Company Details - Company Name & Address - Responsible Person

Site Information - Site Name & Address - Administrative Contact

Performance - Target Period Data - Eligible & DAA Activities

Eligibility - 70/30 evaluation - Audit trails

CO2 Banked / Buy-out
Your responsibilities

4. Maintaining PP10s PP11s
Objective:

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Agenda:

1. Introduction to CCAs ✓
2. The journey for the data centre sector ✓
3. How to apply for a CCA ✓
4. Your obligations for the first 12 months ✓
## Guidance Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note 01</th>
<th>What is a CCA?</th>
<th>Note 04</th>
<th>Applying for a CCA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note 01a</td>
<td>Strategic implications summary</td>
<td>Note 04a</td>
<td>CCA Supporting documentation</td>
</tr>
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<td>Note 01b</td>
<td>Target Profile</td>
<td>Note 04b</td>
<td>Sub-metering</td>
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<td>Note 01c</td>
<td>techUK CCA Briefing</td>
<td>Note 04c</td>
<td>Measuring your Base Year Data</td>
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<td>Note 01d</td>
<td>EUETS, CRC and CCA and, er, data centres</td>
<td>Note 04d</td>
<td>Measuring fuel to your generators</td>
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<td>Note 01e</td>
<td>Buying Green Power from the Grid</td>
<td>Note 04e</td>
<td>CCA Application Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>Note 02</td>
<td>CCA savings template</td>
<td>Note 05</td>
<td>Explaining the figures in your UnA</td>
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<td>Note 02a</td>
<td>CBRE ready reckoner</td>
<td>Note 06</td>
<td>HMRC PP10 and PP11 Forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 03</td>
<td>Er, what IS a data centre?</td>
<td>Note 07</td>
<td>Target Period 1 Reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 03a</td>
<td>CCA decision tree</td>
<td>Note 08</td>
<td>CCA Maintenance and Audits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 03b</td>
<td>Do I need an energy consultant?</td>
<td>Note 09</td>
<td>Glossary and list of Notes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Bold = will be issued with application pack*