

## Appendix A

### Westminster City Council - CCS Energy Contract Spend and Commercial Benefits

	Consumption Electricity kWh	Consumption Gas kWh	Total Spend	Commercial Benefits
<b>2020-2021*</b>	14,172,646	22,996,299	£1,942,325	£113,040
<b>2021-2022</b>	34,414,606	161,918,328	£8,133,663	£1,012,469
<b>2022-2023</b>	23,755,495	106,484,462	£11,499,222	£1,468,504
*Actual consumption in 2020/21 impacted by Covid-19 Government Lockdown measures. Also 2020-2021 was the year when the housing supplies were with the previous suppliers: (Opus, Ecotricity, Gazprom). A transfer to CCS was completed in October 2021.				

The value achieved through these solutions is measured by the commercial benefits they provide. For energy these are calculated against metrics including aggregation savings, price comparison against market average and supplier cost savings. Benchmarking - made against publicly available data published by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy - is carried out using fully built-up costs ensuring we capture all the benefits of using CCS. These percentages are applied to an individual customer spend to calculate the value of these benefits at individual customer level. Our commercial benefits team ensures the accuracy of these figures and the methodology used. Both the methodology and the calculations are subject to regular audits from both the Government Internal Audit Office (GIAA) and the National Audit Office (NAO).

What we are comparing in the annual review and the commercial benefits takes into account inflation as it is a comparison of the same market at the same time period. Inflation (i.e., RPI/CPI) also has minimal impact on the commodity market and would mainly impact the non-commodity costs. However, non-commodity costs have no impact on forward/flexible purchasing as they would change regardless of when you buy the energy.