Renewables Obligation

Annual Report 2021-22

ofgem

Making a positive difference
for energy consumers

Executive Summary

The Renewables Obligation (RO) is a scheme designed to support large-scale renewable electricity generation in Great Britain (GB), and large-scale, as well as smaller scale renewable electricity generation in Northern Ireland (NI). By helping to increase the proportion of UK electricity coming from renewable sources, the scheme is an important contributor on the country's journey to Net Zero.

Ofgem has been responsible for the successful operation of the scheme, including stringent monitoring and compliance activity, since its introduction in 2002 in England, Wales and Scotland, and since 2005 in Northern Ireland.[1]

The scheme is made up of three separate obligations across the United Kingdom: The Renewables Obligation England and Wales, the Renewables Obligation Scotland (ROS) and the Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation (NIRO). The scheme is governed by separate, but similar, pieces of legislation, one for each obligation. These are known as the RO Orders (the Orders). Each obligation period, licensed electricity suppliers are required to present a specified number of Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs), in respect of each MWh of electricity supplied to customers. Those suppliers not presenting sufficient ROCs to fulfil their obligation are required to make a payment to cover the shortfall.

This report covers scheme activity during Scheme Year 20 (SY20: 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022).

Profile of generators under the RO

In SY20, there has been an increase of 10 stations and an increase of 19 MW in total capacity from the figures reported for SY19 (Scheme Year 19: 2020-21). These figures are the net change in accredited stations and installed capacity. Although the Renewables Obligation scheme closed to new entrants on 31 March 2017, the number of accredited stations increased as the accreditation assessment of a number of stations with grace periods and earlier accreditation dates concluded. As well as stations being approved onto the scheme, the figures are affected by stations withdrawing from the scheme or the capacity of a station changing. This for example, this could be due to the decommissioning of a wind turbine.

At the end of SY20, 26,609 stations were accredited with a total installed capacity of 35.4 GW. The majority of these stations are micro[2] installations in Northern Ireland (micro-NIRO stations

[1] The Department for Energy Security and Net-Zero are responsible for RO policy in GB and the Department for the Economy (DfE) are responsible for RO policy in Northern Ireland, but the scheme is administered by Ofgem.
[2] Micro installations are those with a DNC of 50kW or less. Micro generators are only eligible for the RO in NI and are referred to as micro-NIRO.

are excluded in the following figures[3]). Onshore wind has the most installed capacity (12,225 MW) and number of stations (1,405) giving an average capacity of 8.70 MW. Offshore wind, which has a total of 6,565 MW and only 36 stations, has a much larger average capacity of 182.35 MW. Fuelled[4] and solar PV stations also have relatively large average capacities – 13 MW and 6.30 MW respectively. Whilst the largest share of installed capacity in England belongs to fuelled, offshore wind and solar PV technologies, in the other countries onshore wind is the technology type associated with the most deployed capacity.

ROCs issued and renewable generation

In SY20, we issued 105.05 million ROCs[5] to renewable generating stations. These ROCs represent 78.0 TWh of renewable electricity generation. This generation is a decrease of 3.0% from last year. Electricity generation under the RO stood at the equivalent of 29.5% of UK electricity supply. This was a drop of 1.7 percentage points compared to SY19 due to the fall in generation under the scheme, and a rise in total UK electricity supplied in this period. All technology types saw a decrease in ROC issue compared to SY19, with the exception of the fuelled technology which rose by 7.6%. The largest drop in ROCs issued was a 10.7% decrease to hydro installations. ROCs issued to solar PV installations experienced the smallest drop, a decrease of 1.5%.

Onshore wind generated 26.3 TWh or 33.7% of the renewable electricity under the scheme, being the largest contributor in total, as well as in every country, except England. Offshore wind generated the highest amount of renewable electricity in England and the second highest amount overall at 21.2 TWh or 27.1% of the total. The third biggest contributor was the fuelled technology, generating 17.7 TWh or 22.8%. Other technology types account for 12.8 TWh or 16.4% of the total generation.

Biomass Sustainability

In SY20, 348 fuelled generating stations were required to report their biomass fuels against the land and greenhouse gas emissions criteria, collectively known as the sustainability criteria[6]. Compliance with the sustainability criteria is a requirement for ROC issue for the 130 bioliquid, solid biomass or biogas stations greater than 1 MW Total Installed Capacity (TIC).

[3] While micro stations make up 22,684 (85.2%) of the 26,609 total stations, they only provide 122 MW (0.3%) of installed capacity. Given this, when reporting on the number and type of stations accredited, we have excluded the micro-NIRO stations where indicated.
[4] References to "fuelled" generating stations relate to stations generating electricity from eligible biomass, bioliquids, biogas, energy crops or waste, but do not include landfill gas and sewage gas only stations.
[5] Unless it is clear from the context, 'RO' refers to the three UK obligations – the RO England and Wales, the ROS and the NIRO – collectively. Similarly, 'ROC' usually refers collectively to England and Wales ROCs (ROCs), Scottish ROCs (SROCs) and Northern Ireland ROCs (NIROCs).
[6] Information on the sustainability criteria: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/applicants/biomass-sustainability>

Compliance with the sustainability criteria is not linked to ROC issue for the remaining 218 solid biomass and biogas stations smaller than 1 MW TIC.

There were no fuel consignments that failed to meet the land use criteria during SY20. In total 20 consignments failed to meet the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission criteria in comparison to 48 during SY19. The proportion failing to meet the criteria is very small against the total number of 4,444 consignments reported against the sustainability criteria during SY20.

Compliance by licensed suppliers

In SY20 (2021-22 Compliance Period), suppliers presented 109.3 million ROCs towards the total UK obligation of 127.8 million ROCs. Each ROC was notionally worth £58.24, giving a scheme value of approximately £6.4 billion. Those suppliers who did not meet their obligation through presenting ROCs by the deadline of 1 September 2022 were required to make up the shortfall by making payments into the buy-out fund no later than 31 August 2022. Where this payment deadline was missed, suppliers had not met their obligations on time and were required to fulfil any remaining part of their obligation by paying into the late payment fund by 31 October 2022. The payments collected resulted in £813.4 million being redistributed to eligible suppliers from the buy-out and late payment funds. This was substantially more than the £465.9 million redistributed in SY19. All but one active supplier met their obligations by the final late payment deadline of 31 October.

We take non-compliance with scheme obligations very seriously. As in previous years, we took a robust and proactive approach to compliance and enforcement on the RO scheme. This included early communication with suppliers to seek assurances that they would be able to discharge their obligations under the RO this compliance round. This was supplemented by requests to suppliers who failed to discharge their obligations by the deadline for assurances and evidence of their ability to meet their obligation in full by the 31 October 2022 late payment deadline.

Late submission of supply volumes to set obligations can cause delays for scheme administration and require additional resources to be used to resolve poor supplier engagement. Unfortunately, there were a few suppliers who missed supply submission deadlines for this compliance period. There was one supplier that submitted their estimated figures after 1 June estimated data deadline:

- UK Energy Incubator Hub Ltd.

For the 1 July final supply data deadline, six suppliers submitted figures late:

- Affect Energy Ltd
- Home Energy Trading Ltd
- Octopus Energy Ltd

- Pozitive Energy Ltd
- REGENT POWER Ltd
- Budget Energy Ltd.

However, there were no suppliers that failed to provide data.

In SY20, 28 suppliers with 54 obligations equating to 2,355,675 ROCs, did not present ROCs or make payments sufficient to meet their obligations. Of those, 27 suppliers did not make the full required buyout or late payments or present the necessary number of ROCs towards their obligations and ceased trading before or during the 2021-22 compliance period up to the late payment deadline of 31 October 2022. We are pursuing outstanding balances for suppliers who have ceased trading through their administrators. The list of these suppliers can be found in Chapter 5 (paragraph 5.10).

One active supplier, Delta Gas and Power Ltd missed the final payment deadline for the second year in a row. In advance of the late payment deadline a Final Order was issued to compel Delta to make their late payment plus interest by the statutory deadline of 31 October. They missed this deadline and were therefore in breach of the Final Order. However, as Delta subsequently paid the remaining balance, the Final Order was revoked.[7] We considered it appropriate to impose a financial penalty in respect of this contravention and have therefore issued a Notice of Proposal to Impose a Financial Penalty on Delta[8].

Non-compliance by these suppliers resulted in a shortfall of £119.7 million (excluding interest) in the buy-out and late payment funds and in mutualisation being triggered on the RO and ROS for the fifth successive year. All instances of non-compliance will be added to the Supplier Performance Report[9] (SPR).

As part of our duties as scheme administrator we conduct audits of selected suppliers to ensure their internal processes are robust and to gain assurance on the accuracy of the electricity figures submitted to us. Of the four audits carried out in relation to the SY20, two were rated 'Good' (50%), one was rated 'Satisfactory' (25%), and one was rated 'Weak' (25%). In SY19 and in SY18, 75% of the audits received a 'Good' rating, with the remaining 25% of the audits rated 'Satisfactory' in SY19 and 'Weak' in SY18.

[7] Delta Gas and Power: Final Order: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/delta-gas-and-power-final-order>
[8] Notice of proposal to impose a financial penalty on Delta Gas and Power following our enforcement case into its compliance with the Renewable Obligation: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/notice-proposal-impose-financial-penalty-delta-gas-and-power-following-our-enforcement-case-its-compliance-renewable-obligation>
[9] Supplier Performance Report webpage: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr>

Where audit findings give cause for concern or identify areas for improvement, Ofgem engages with the relevant suppliers to develop an action plan for improvement.

Compliance of RO generators

The SY20 generator audit programme consisted of 67 targeted and 364 statistical audits being conducted on stations in the UK. This was the second year in which statistical audits have been conducted on the RO.

Overall, 79% of targeted audits were rated as being either 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory'. A high level of non-compliance is expected as audits are targeted at known risk areas on the scheme. Additionally, 84% of statistical audits earned the rating of 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' which was higher than expected. This was predominantly driven by the random sampling picking up a higher proportion of generating stations where the commissioning date could either not be determined or required additional evidence to confirm the declared date. Since SY20, we have identified a need to amend our current assurance rating definitions to ensure that audits are only rated 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory' if material findings are raised. We expect to this to impact future RO statistical audit programmes.

In addition to the generator audits, we also conducted three agent or 'rent-a-roof' company audits and all were rated either 'Good' or 'Satisfactory'.

A total of 34 Compliance investigations were closed during SY20, with 18 of these cases resulting in compliance action being taken. Compliance actions can include things like changes to a station's commissioning date, adjustments to ROC banding, revocation or withholding of ROCs and additional conditions of accreditation being applied.

As a result of our work administering the RO, including our audit and compliance activity, we identified around £76 million of error. The vast majority of this error is made up of ROCs that we prevented from being issued to those not eligible to receive them. A much smaller proportion relates to ROCs issued to participants we subsequently determined were not eligible to receive them (for which we take recovery action). The value of certificates involved are almost nine times our costs for administering the scheme, providing value for money for consumers.

Please note: a spreadsheet containing all the data used in the production of this report is published alongside the report on our website.

Feedback

We value your feedback on this report. Please contact us at SchemesReportingFeedback@ofgem.gov.uk with any comments or suggestions.

105.0 million

ROCs issued

In Scheme Year 20 (SY20), **105.05 million** ROCs were issued to renewable generating stations. This was equivalent to **82.2%** of the total obligation of **127.8 million** ROCs, representing a lower proportion in comparison to 91.7% in SY19.

£6.4 billion

Scheme value in SY20

In SY20, suppliers presented **109.3 million ROCs** towards the total UK obligation. Each ROC was notionally worth **£58.24**, giving a scheme value of approximately **£6.4 billion**.

78.0 TWh

Generation

78.0 TWh of electricity was generated under the scheme in SY20. This is equivalent to approximately **29.5%** of the total UK electricity supply market (and **40.9%** when combined with generation under the FIT and CfD schemes).

35.4 GW

Capacity

At the end of SY20, **26,609** stations were accredited with a total installed capacity of **35.4 GW**. This is an increase of 10 stations and 19 MW from the figures reported in the SY19 annual report.

26.9 million

Homes

Generation on the RO in SY20 (78 TWh) is sufficient to power more than **26.9 million average UK homes** for a year.

Contents

1. About the scheme

Chapter summary

This chapter introduces the context and background to the Renewables Obligation (RO) scheme, including Ofgem's administrative duties. This chapter also summarises changes to the scheme affecting and/or coming into force during SY20.

1.1 The Renewables Obligation (RO) is a government scheme designed to support large-scale renewable electricity generation in Great Britain (GB), and large-scale, as well as smaller scale renewable electricity generation in Northern Ireland (NI). The RO is designed to provide long term[10] support for renewable electricity generators in the form of Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs), and requires that in each obligation period, licensed electricity suppliers present a specified number of ROCs in respect of each MWh of electricity supplied to customers. Those suppliers not presenting sufficient ROCs to fulfil their obligation are required to make a payment to cover the shortfall.[11]

1.2 The scheme was introduced in England, Wales and Scotland in 2002 and in Northern Ireland in 2005; and with some exceptions it closed to new generation capacity on 31 March 2017.[12]

1.3 There are three separate obligations across the UK: The Renewables Obligation England and Wales, the Renewables Obligation Scotland (ROS) and the Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation (NIRO). The scheme is governed by three separate, but similar pieces of legislation, one for each obligation. These are known as the RO Orders (the Orders).

1.4 The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (the Authority) is the statutory body responsible for administering the RO and ROS in Great Britain (GB). We also administer the NIRO on behalf of the Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation (NIAUR); however, NIAUR retains the statutory responsibility for administering the NIRO. The Authority's day-to-day functions are performed by Ofgem, the office of the Authority. We do this according to the legislation (the RO Orders in England and Wales, the ROS Orders in Scotland and the NIRO Orders in Northern Ireland).

[10] Twenty years from the date of accreditation or until 31 March 2037, whichever is earlier - except for generators accredited before 26 June 2008 that are eligible to claim ROCs on generation that occurs until 31 March 2027.
[11] The buy-out price is the sum that suppliers must pay for each ROC not presented towards their obligation. Buy-out price information for 2021-22: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-ro-buy-out-price-mutualisation-threshold-and-mutualisation-ceilings-2021-22>
[12] Information on the RO closure: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/about-ro/ro-closure>

1.5 The Orders explain what our functions are; they include:

- Accrediting generating stations that are capable of generating electricity from eligible renewable energy sources
- Issuing Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs), Scottish Renewables Obligation Certificates (SROCs) and Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation Certificates (NIROCs)
- Establishing and maintaining a register of ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs
- Revoking ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs where necessary
- Monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Orders
- Annually calculating the buy-out price to reflect changes in the retail price index and calculating the mutualisation threshold to reflect changes in scheme value
- Receiving buy-out payments and redistributing the buy-out fund
- Receiving late payments and redistributing the late payment fund.

1.6 The scheme obligation period runs annually from 1 April to 31 March. The obligation level for suppliers is announced before the start of each obligation period by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero[13] (The Energy Dept.) on behalf of the Secretary of State. The obligation level is set, based on a forecast of renewable electricity generation plus a headroom of 10%. This is intended to ensure demand for ROCs outstrips supply, thereby ensuring the value of ROCs is maintained and the scheme administration costs can be met from the buyout-fund.

1.7 During an obligation period, we issue eligible generating stations with ROCs for the renewable electricity they generate. ROCs are tradable, can be sold between parties and can be redeemed against any of the three separate obligations. After the end of an obligation period, we confirm each supplier's obligation based on the amount of electricity it has supplied to customers in the countries (England and Wales, Scotland and/or Northern Ireland) in which it holds licences. We set this obligation as a specific number of ROCs. Suppliers must meet their obligations by presenting ROCs to us, making a payment per ROC into a buy-out fund, or through a combination of these. We then withdraw our scheme administration costs from the buy-out fund and redistribute the

[13] As of 7 February 2023 the new Department for Energy Security and Net-Zero (The Energy Dept.) took over responsibility for the energy portfolio of the former Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

remaining buy-out payments to suppliers, in proportion to the number of ROCs they presented.

1.8 The Orders require us to produce an annual report on the scheme by 1 April following the end of an obligation period. This report fulfils this duty covering SY20 (2021-22 obligation period: 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022). The Orders[14] state the minimum information the report must include:

- Details of the compliance of each obligated electricity supplier, including the ROCs they presented, payments they made and our redistribution of these payments
- The number of ROCs we issued, broken down by generation technology
- Details of any mutualisation triggered (not applicable for the NIRO)
- The outcome of any investigations we conducted into suppliers' and generators' compliance with the Orders.

1.9 We can also publish ''any other matter'' that we consider relevant in the report. As such we have provided information including the number and type of stations we have accredited, the amount of renewable generation for which ROCs were claimed, biomass sustainability, the value of the scheme, recent and upcoming changes in legislation and improvements we have made to the administration of the scheme.

Points to note

1.10 Unless it is clear from the context, 'RO' refers to the three UK obligations – the RO England and Wales, the ROS and the NIRO – collectively. Similarly, 'ROC' usually refers collectively to England and Wales ROCs (ROCs), Scottish ROCs (SROCs) and Northern Ireland ROCs (NIROCs).

1.11 Although there are three buy-out funds and three late payment funds for the RO (one for each obligation), where we refer to the 'buy-out fund' or 'late-payment fund' without specifying the obligation, this refers to all three collectively.

1.12 When referring to 'we' in the report this means 'Ofgem' or 'the Authority'.

1.13 The data included in this report was extracted from the Renewables and CHP Register (the Register) on 4 November 2022.[15] This date allowed production of the report to

[14] Article 86(1)(f) of the RO, Article 57(1)(f) of the ROS and Article 49(1)(e) of the NIRO list the requirements for the annual report.
[15] For information on extracting data from the Register public reports please refer to Appendix 4.

commence once the late payment deadline of 31 October had passed and activities in relation to SY20 were predominantly complete. The data stored in the Register is live data and subject to change. For example, a station's accreditation details might be amended, or the number of ROCs issued/revoked might change. As such, data downloaded from the Register at a later date may vary from those used in this report, although minimal change would be expected given the time that has elapsed since the end of the scheme year.

Changes to the scheme

Supplier payment default

1.14 The former Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Ofgem published a joint consultation in August 2021 on the options for addressing electricity supplier payment default under the RO in England and Wales[16]. The consultation sought views on measures through both legislation and the electricity supply licence. The BEIS-led approach would have increased frequency of the current settlement arrangements (to prevent suppliers from defaulting on such large sums) whilst Ofgem proposed a new requirement for suppliers to protect their accruing obligations by posting collateral. The Government also sought initial views on the introduction of a Fixed Price Certificate (FPC) based scheme as a way of addressing supplier payment default.

1.15 The consultation closed on 9 November 2021 with 40 responses received. BEIS and Ofgem reviewed the feedback and published a joint response in April 2022[17]. In the response, BEIS outlined that they do not intend to introduce a legislative requirement in the short-term for suppliers to discharge their obligation more frequently. BEIS also said they would consider the potential of bringing a FPC scheme into force sooner than the previous commitment of 2027. Further details on this can be found in 'Looking forward' section of this report.

1.16 In absence of legislative changes, Ofgem took the decision to consider further the licence-based approach alongside our work on protecting credit balances at risk of

[16] Closed consultation: Renewables Obligation (RO): addressing electricity supplier payment default under the RO scheme: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/renewables-obligation-ro-addressing-electricity-supplier-payment-default-under-the-ro-scheme>
[17] BEIS/Ofgem joint response to the Consultation on addressing supplier payment default under the Renewables Obligation (RO): <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/beisofgem-joint-response-consultation-addressing-supplier-payment-default-under-renewables-obligation-ro>

mutualisation in the event of supplier failures. Further details are available in 'Looking forward' section of this report and the Supplier Licensing Review webpage[18].

RO mutualisation

1.17 Prior to publication of the joint consultation, BEIS introduced reforms to the RO mutualisation threshold[19] for England and Wales which took effect from SY20. The legislative change moved the RO mutualisation threshold from its fixed position of £15.4m to a variable sum of 1% of the annual cost of the scheme to suppliers. Ofgem calculated and published the RO mutualisation threshold using the new formula for the first time in April 2021[20]. Henceforward, Ofgem will announce the RO mutualisation threshold prior to the start of an obligation period.

1.18 Alongside the December 2020 mutualisation consultation, BEIS issued a call for evidence on a revised approach to the way in which the mutualisation amount is calculated once mutualisation has been triggered. BEIS is considering the matter alongside the options for other interventions for addressing supplier payment default. At the time of writing the response to the call for evidence is yet to be published.

Changes to ROS mutualisation threshold

1.19 In November 2021, the Scottish Government published a consultation[21] on introducing changes to mutualisation arrangements under the RO (Scotland) scheme. The consultation proposed to align the Scottish scheme legislation with the legislation in England and Wales by moving the RO (Scotland) mutualisation threshold from its current fixed position of £1.54m to a variable sum, linked to the annual cost of the scheme to suppliers. The consultation also considered a range of reforms for tackling the supplier payment default and sought stakeholders' views on these options. The Scottish Government analysed the responses and published a response in late September 2022[22]. Based on the feedback received they committed to adjust the RO (Scotland)

[18] Supplier Licensing Review: reducing credit balance mutualisation: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/supplier-licensing-review-reducing-credit-balance-mutualisation>
[19] Renewables obligation: changes to mutualisation arrangements: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/renewables-obligation-changes-to-mutualisation-arrangements>
[20] Renewables Obligation (RO) Buy-out Price, Mutualisation Threshold and Mutualisation Ceilings for 2021-22: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-ro-buy-out-price-mutualisation-threshold-and-mutualisation-ceilings-2021-22>
[21] Renewables Obligation (Scotland) scheme changes: consultation: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/changes-renewables-obligation-scotland-scheme-consultation-changes-mutualisation-arrangements-address-electricity-supplier-payment-default-under-ro-s-scheme/>
[22] Renewables Obligation (Scotland) scheme changes: consultation analysis: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/changes-renewables-obligation-scotland-scheme/>

mutualisation threshold to 0.1% of the annual cost of the scheme to suppliers each year, starting from the 2023-24 obligation year (SY22).

2. Profile of generators accredited under the RO

Chapter summary

This chapter provides a profile of generators accredited under the Renewables Obligation scheme. It includes detailed information on the number of accredited stations and installed capacity, by country and technology. Additionally, this chapter provides an update on changes to installed capacity and accredited stations compared to the previous scheme year.

Data assumptions

2.1 We make several general assumptions on the data used within this section of the report. The data we receive is largely determined by the regulations. These assumptions, which are the same assumptions applied since the 2014-15 (SY13) RO Annual Report, are as follows:

- We only include data on generating stations that have received full accreditation. We have not included any information on stations that have had their accreditation withdrawn so the data are subject to change year on year
- References to "fuelled" generating stations relate to stations generating electricity from eligible biomass, bioliquids, biogas, energy crops or waste, but do not include landfill gas and sewage gas only stations
- The capacities we quote are Declared Net Capacity (DNC),[23] rather than Total Installed Capacity (TIC),[24] values unless specified otherwise. The main exception to this is fuelled generating stations that burn renewable fuel alongside fossil fuel (we term these co-firing stations)
- To determine the capacity of a fuelled station we estimate the renewable proportion of the electricity generated, based on an average calculated from historical data.

[23] DNC means "the maximum capacity at which the station could be operated for a sustained period without causing damage to it (assuming the source of power used by it to generate electricity was available to it without interruption) less the amount of electricity that is consumed by the plant".
[24] TIC means "the maximum capacity at which the station could be operated for a sustained period without causing damage to it (assuming the source of power used by it to generate electricity was available to it without interruption)".

Micro generation on the RO

2.2 From 1 April 2010, with the introduction of the Feed–in Tariffs (FIT) scheme in GB, all wind, solar PV, hydro and anaerobic digestion (AD) stations with a DNC of 50 kW or less (micro generators) became ineligible for the RO. Since no FIT scheme exists in Northern Ireland, micro generators were still able for apply for accreditation under the NIRO. As such, most accreditations on the RO have been granted to these stations. Given this, when reporting on the number and type of stations accredited, we have separated out the micro-NIRO stations from some of the information in this chapter.

Profile of RO generators

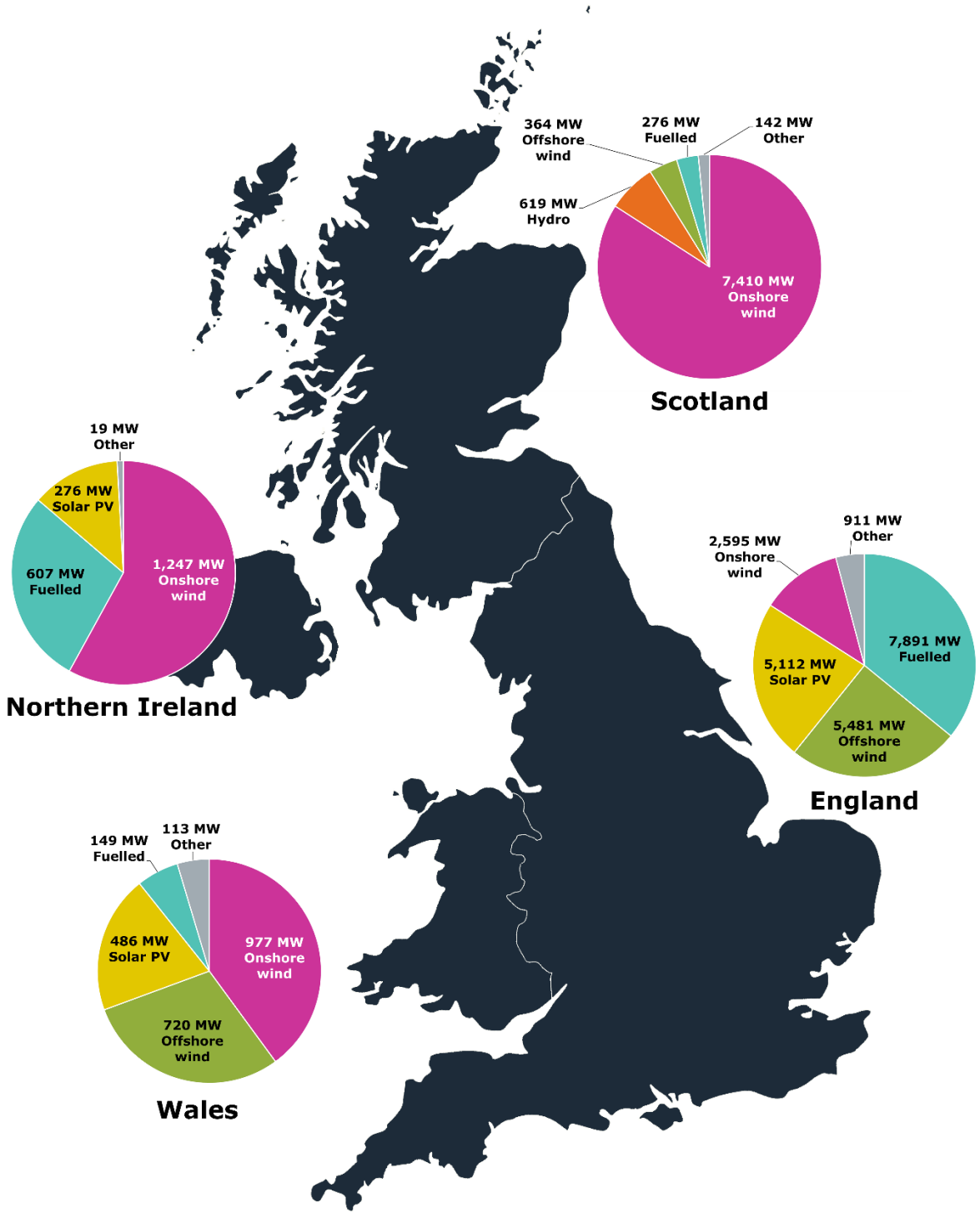
2.3 There were 26,609 stations with a combined capacity of 35.4 GW accredited under the RO when data was extracted from the Renewables & CHP Register on 4 November 2022. **Figure 2.1** provides a detailed breakdown of these stations by technology type and country (including Micro-NIRO). **Figure 2.2** gives a visual overview of the technology types with the most capacity installed in each country.

Figure 2.1: Accredited stations and capacity by country and technology (including micro-NIRO)

Generation Technology	England Stations	England Capacity (MW)	Scotland Quantity	Scotland Capacity (MW)	Wales Stations	Wales Capacity (MW)	Northern Ireland Quantity	Northern Ireland Capacity (MW)	Total Quantity	Total Capacity (MW)
Onshore wind	238	2,595	252	7,410	58	977	1,297	1,247	**1,845**	**12,228**
Fuelled	410	7,891	88	276	55	149	137	607	**690**	**8,923**
Offshore wind	26	5,481	7	364	3	720	0	0	**36**	**6,565**
Solar PV	784	5,112	15	41	80	486	22,230	276	**23,109**	**5,916**
Landfill gas	369	701	38	78	17	24	8	11	**432**	**814**
Hydro	43	21	147	619	30	77	89	7	**309**	**724**
Sewage gas	152	189	6	7	16	12	0	0	**174**	**208**
Tidal stream	0	0	7	13	1	0.4	1	1	**9**	**14**
Wave Power	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	**5**	**3**
Total	**2,022**	**21,990**	**565**	**8,810**	**260**	**2,445**	**23,762**	**2,150**	**26,609**	**35,395**

Figure 2.2: Capacity deployed by country and technology type (including micro-NIRO)

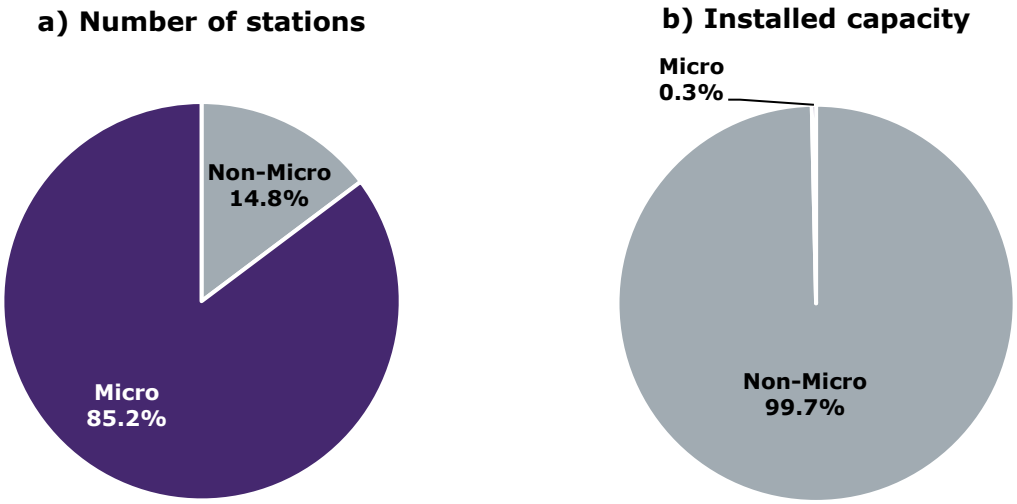
Map of the United Kingdom with separate pie charts for each country presenting the capacity deployed by technology type. Whilst most capacity installed in England is for fuelled, offshore wind and solar PV technologies, in the other countries onshore wind is the technology type associated with the most deployed capacity.



2.4 **Figure 2.3** below shows the split between micro-NIRO and non-micro-NIRO accredited stations. Micro-NIRO refers to generating stations in Northern Ireland with a DNC of 50kW or less.

Figure 2.3: Percentage of accredited stations and capacity – micro-NIRO vs non-micro-NIRO

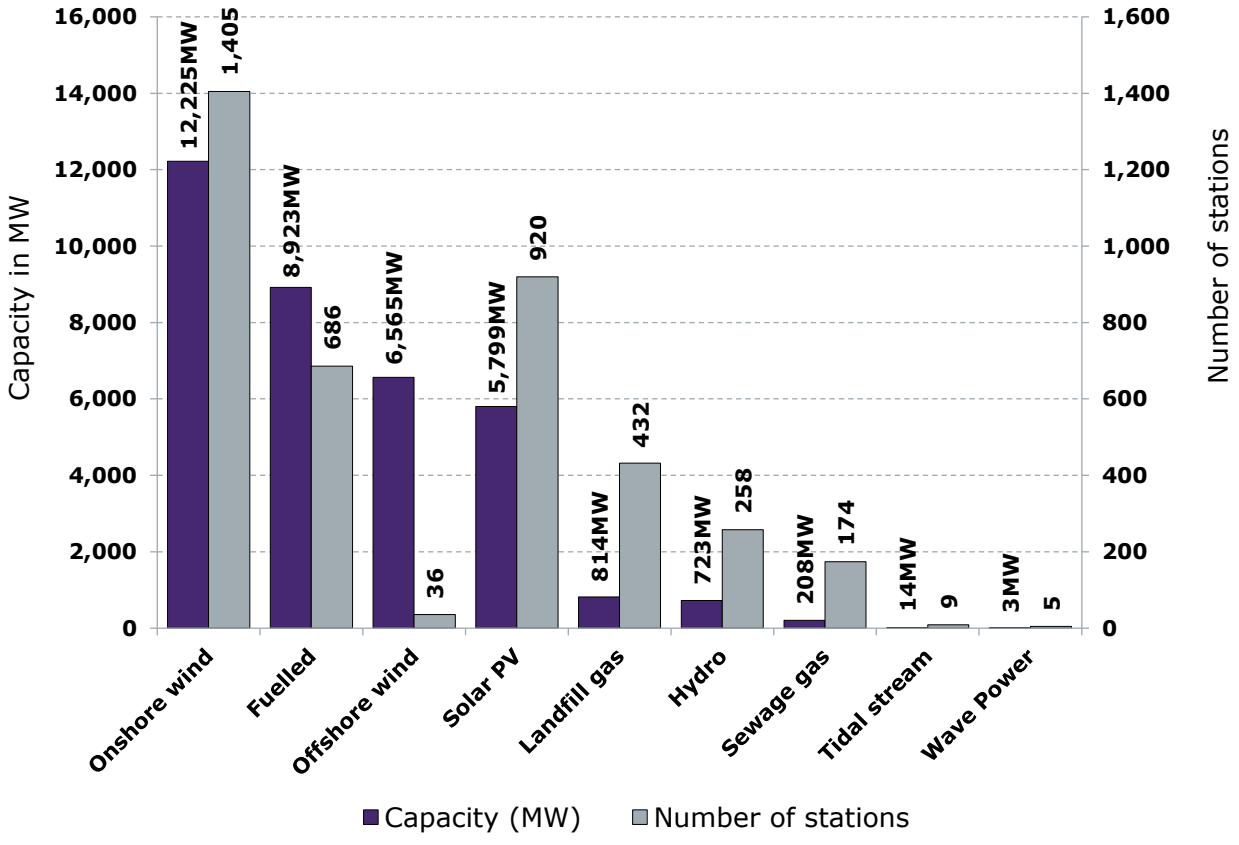
Two pie charts presenting the percentage split between micro-NIRO and non-micro-NIRO (a) accredited stations, and (b) installed capacity. While micro stations make up 22,684 (85.2%) of the 26,609 accredited stations, they only provide 122 MW or 0.3% of installed capacity. The combined capacity of non-micro-NIRO stations is 35,273 MW.



2.5 **Figure 2.4** shows the total accredited capacity and number of stations by technology (excluding micro-NIRO).

Figure 2.4: Total accredited capacity and number of stations by technology (excluding micro-NIRO)

Clustered column chart providing a snapshot of the capacity accredited under the scheme (excluding micro-NIRO) and the corresponding number of stations. Onshore wind has the most capacity (12,225 MW) and number of stations (1,405) giving an average capacity of 8.70 MW. Offshore wind, which has a total of 6,565 MW and only 36 stations, has a much larger average capacity of 182.35 MW. Fuelled and solar PV stations also have relatively large average capacities – 13 MW and 6.30 MW respectively. The average size of stations for the other technology types are smaller - hydro (2.8 MW), landfill gas (1.88 MW), tidal stream (1.58 MW), sewage gas (1.2 MW) and wave power (0.67 MW).



2.6 As shown in **Figure 2.5,** by far the most common micro-NIRO technology is solar PV, making up 97.8% of all micro accreditations and accounting for 95.96% of installed micro capacity. After this, onshore wind accounts for the second highest proportion, making up about 1.94% of stations and 3.15% of installed capacity.

Figure 2.5: Micro NIRO accredited capacity and number of stations by technology

	Solar PV	Onshore wind	Hydro	Fuelled
Sum of capacity (MW)	116.6	3.8	0.9	0.2
Number of stations	22,189	440	51	4

Accreditations and withdrawals

2.7 One of our key duties as scheme administrators is to assess applications for accreditation against the scheme eligibility criteria. Grace periods allowed operators to submit applications meeting certain eligibility requirements after scheme closure on 31 March 2017. The scheme closed to all new generation capacity (including those stations eligible for grace periods) on 31 March 2019[25]. It is not possible for stations to have an accreditation date[26] after this deadline. However, we continue to assess the eligibility of some grace period applications with accreditation dates prior to 31 March 2019. These applications can be accredited only if they meet the grace period requirement for the relevant period.

2.8 As shown in **Figures 2.6 & 2.7**, since SY19 the number of stations accredited on the scheme has grown by 10 and the total capacity installed has increased by 18.9 MW. Please note that these figures are the net change in stations accredited and installed capacity (including micro-NIRO). The totals can be affected by stations or additional capacity being approved onto the scheme, stations withdrawing from the scheme, the capacity of a station changing (for example, as a result of decommissioning a wind turbine), a capacity correction following an audit or us taking compliance action.

[25] Information on the RO closure: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/about-ro/ro-closure>
[26] When we refer to a station's accreditation date, we mean the date that the station's accreditation became effective regardless of when we processed the application.

Figure 2.6: Accredited station and capacity change by country (net change)

Clustered column chart showing the net change in the number of accredited stations and capacity by country since the previous scheme year. The number of accredited stations grew by eight in NI, two in England and one in Wales, whereas in Scotland the total reduced by one. Installed capacity increased by 10.9 MW in England, 8.2 MW in Scotland and 2.2 MW in NI, whereas it reduced by 2.5 MW in Wales.

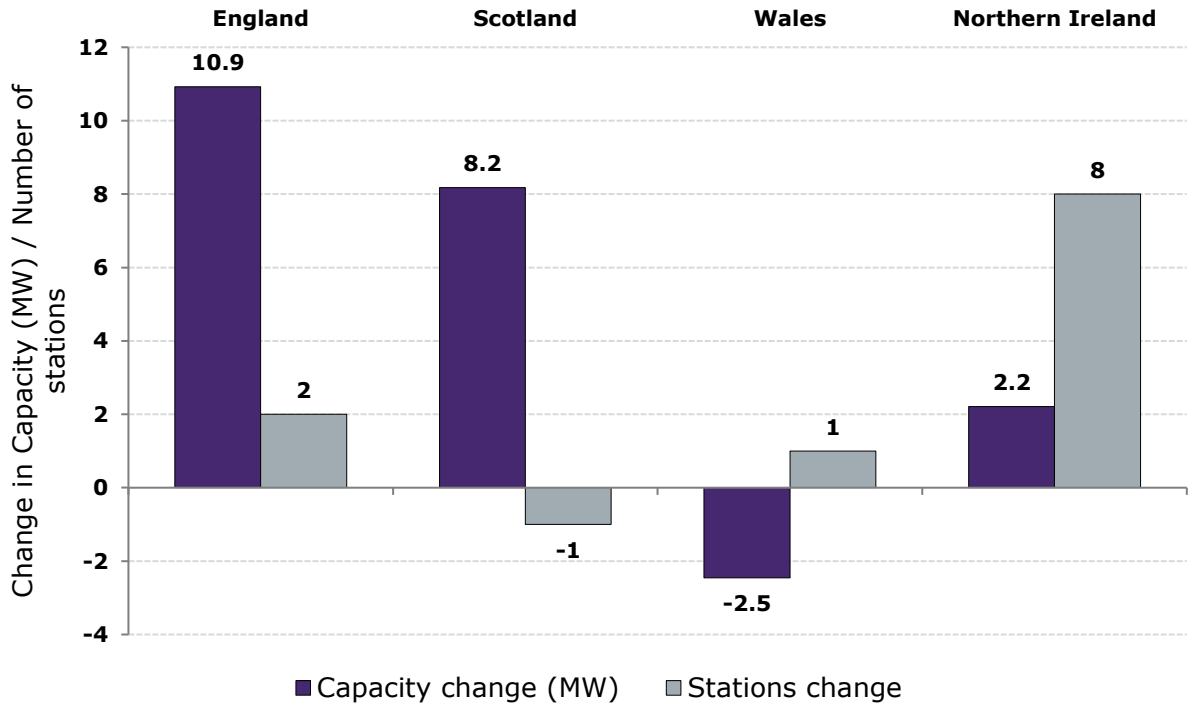
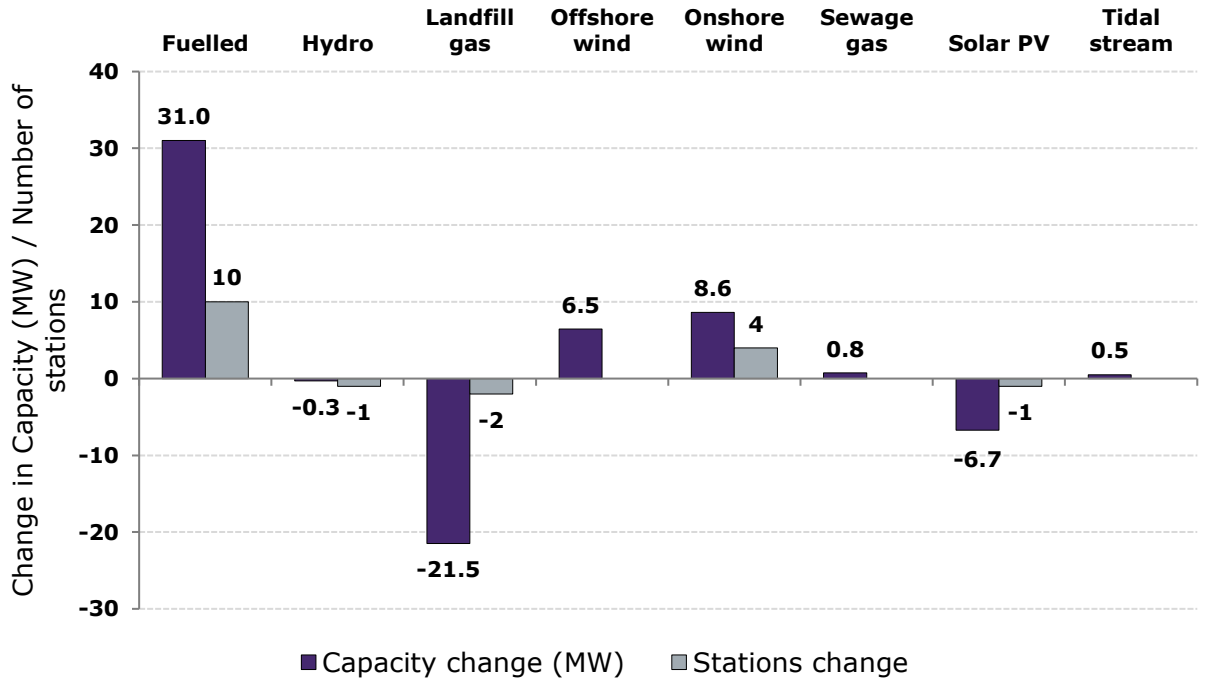


Figure 2.7: Accredited station and capacity change by technology (net change)

Clustered column chart showing the net change in the number of accredited stations and capacity by technology type since the previous scheme year. Of note, the number of fuelled stations increased by 10 and the installed capacity increased by 31.0 MW. Onshore and offshore wind also saw installed capacity increase by 8.6 MW and 6.5 MW respectively. However, onshore wind increased by four stations whereas the number of accredited offshore stations remained the same. Landfill gas and solar PV saw relatively significant reductions in capacity (21.5 MW and 6.7 MW) but modest reductions in the total number of stations (two and one respectively). Smaller changes occurred for the hydro, sewage gas and tidal stream technology types.



Application refusals

2.9 During an application assessment, if it is demonstrated that the applicant does not meet the eligibility criteria then we will refuse the application. A total of 18 applications with an estimated value of £75 million were refused on this basis during SY20. Most of these applications were submitted close to the original scheme closure date in 2017, or close to the expiration date of one of the grace periods.

3. ROCs issued and renewable generation

Chapter summary

This chapter provides an update on the ROCs issued and associated renewable generation in SY20. It also demonstrates historical trends in ROC issue and renewable generation.

ROCs issued and renewable generation in SY20[27]

3.1 SY20 saw a decrease in the amount of renewable electricity generated under the RO, mainly due to a drop in the generation associated with offshore wind as a consequence of less windy weather. This resulted in a decrease in the number of certificates issued, which fell by 3.8% compared to SY19. Renewable generation on the RO was equivalent to 29.5% of the electricity supplied in the UK. This rises to 40.9% when including generation from the Feed-in Tariff (FIT)[28] and Contracts for difference (CfD)[29] schemes, a decrease of 2.7% percentage points compared to SY19. The exact figures for SY20 and change from previous years are shown in **Figure 3.1**.

Figure 3.1 Comparison of ROCs issued from SY18 to SY20

	SY20	Change from SY19	Change from SY18
Total number of ROCs issued	105,050,723	-3.8%	-8.4%
Associated renewable generation (MWh)	77,954,652	-3.0%	-8.2%
Total UK electricity supply (MWh)	264,372,021	+2.7%	-3.4%
RO renewable generation as a proportion of electricity supply*	29.5%	-1.7pp	-1.5pp
Renewable generation including FITs & CfD	108,014,652	-3.7%	-4.3%
Renewable generation as a proportion of electricity supply*	40.9%	-2.7pp	-0.4pp

* These figures include generation not exported to the grid. This generation is not captured within the total electricity supply figure; therefore these figures are only representative.

** pp – Percentage points.

[27] The data for 2021-22 (SY20) used in this chapter was downloaded from the Renewables and CHP Register on 4 November 2022. For more information on extracting data from the public reports please refer to Appendix 4.

[28] Information on the FIT scheme: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/fits>

[29] Information on the CfD scheme: <https://www.lowcarboncontracts.uk/contracts-for-difference-cfd>

3.2 **Figure 3.2** gives a more detailed breakdown of ROC issue by technology and country for SY20. In terms of ROCs issued, England issued the highest number for offshore wind, fuelled, solar PV, landfill gas and sewage gas. Whereas in Scotland, ROC issue to onshore wind, tidal and hydro stations was higher than elsewhere in the UK. These figures reflect the capacity of each technology installed in each country.

Figure 3.2: ROCs issued by technology and country in SY20

Technology	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Offshore wind	34,149,096	2,372,002	3,612,379	-	40,133,477
Onshore wind	5,217,980	15,347,082	2,054,840	3,460,580	26,080,482
Fuelled	18,238,024	2,428,646	821,791	1,618,810	23,107,271
Solar PV	8,563,187	49,550	768,075	589,001	9,969,813
Landfill gas	2,336,691	275,643	74,798	47,896	2,735,028
Hydro	52,740	2,096,306	139,128	42,470	2,330,644
Sewage gas	598,846	32,265	34,166	-	665,277
Tidal power	-	28,731	-	-	28,731
Total	**69,156,564**	**22,630,225**	**7,505,177**	**5,758,757**	**105,050,723**

3.3 **Figure 3.3** below gives a breakdown of the amount (MWh) of renewable electricity generated by each technology type in each country during SY20. Onshore wind generated 33.7% of the renewable electricity under the scheme, being the largest contributor in total, as well as in every country, except England. Offshore wind generated the highest amount of renewable electricity in England and the second highest amount overall at 27.1% of the total. The third biggest contributor was the fuelled technology, generating 22.8%. Other technology types account for 16.4% of the total generation.

Figure 3.3: Renewable generation (MWh) by technology and country in SY20

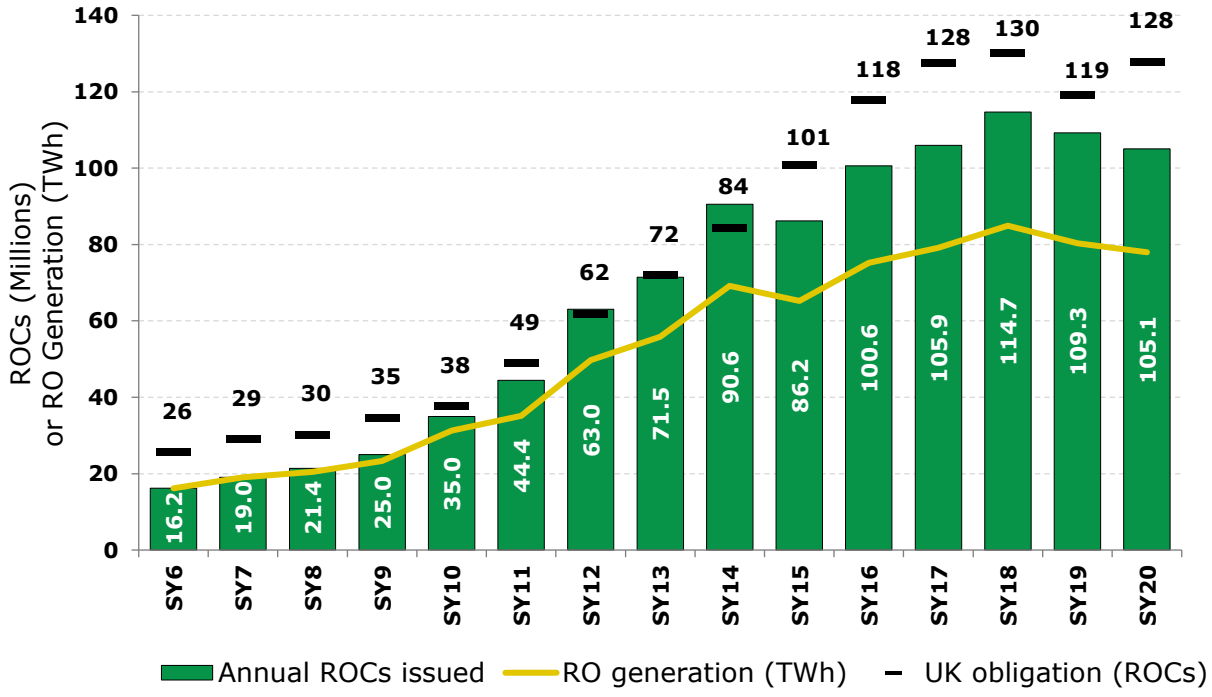
Technology	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total (MWh)
Onshore wind	5,439,189	16,046,502	2,173,029	2,635,887	26,294,607
Offshore wind	18,209,859	1,011,603	1,940,872	-	21,162,335
Fuelled	15,393,438	1,270,903	562,075	511,972	17,738,387
Solar PV	5,969,144	39,268	561,174	258,577	6,828,163
Landfill gas	2,393,171	275,643	74,798	47,896	2,791,508
Hydro	52,887	2,096,306	139,167	17,066	2,305,426
Sewage gas	761,265	33,042	34,173	-	828,480
Tidal power	5,439,189	5,746	-	2,635,887	5,746
Total (MWh)	**48,218,952**	**20,779,013**	**5,485,288**	**3,471,398**	**77,954,652**

ROCs issued and renewable generation under the scheme

3.4 The UK obligation for SY20 was 127.8 million ROCs. As shown in **Figure 3.2** above and **Figure 3.4** below**,** 105.05 million ROCs were issued to renewable generating stations. This was equivalent to 82.2% of the total obligation, representing a lower proportion in comparison to the 91.7% issued in SY19 and 88.1% in SY18. The ROCs issued in SY20 represent 78.0 TWh of renewable electricity generation under the scheme.

Figure 3.4: ROCs issued, UK obligation and RO generation since SY6 (2007-08)

Combined column and line chart showing ROCs issued against the UK obligation and the associated renewable electricity generation since SY6. With one exception (SY15), the number of ROCs issued and renewable generation grew until SY18, since when it started to decrease.



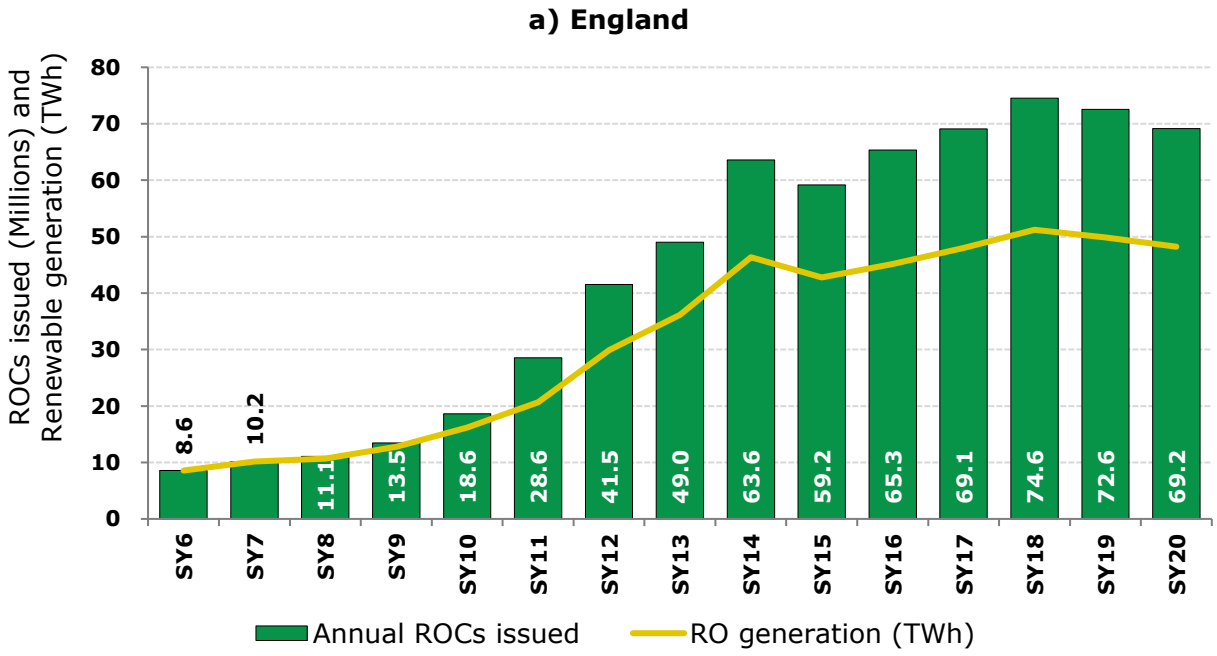
3.5 Since the introduction of banding in 2009, different ROC rates per MWh of generation have been available for different technology types and in some cases stations of different capacities. Most of the installations accredited at higher ROC rates are in Northern Ireland; although this is largely due to microgeneration which is not a factor elsewhere in the UK due to the presence of the FIT scheme.[30] England also had ROCs issued per MWh

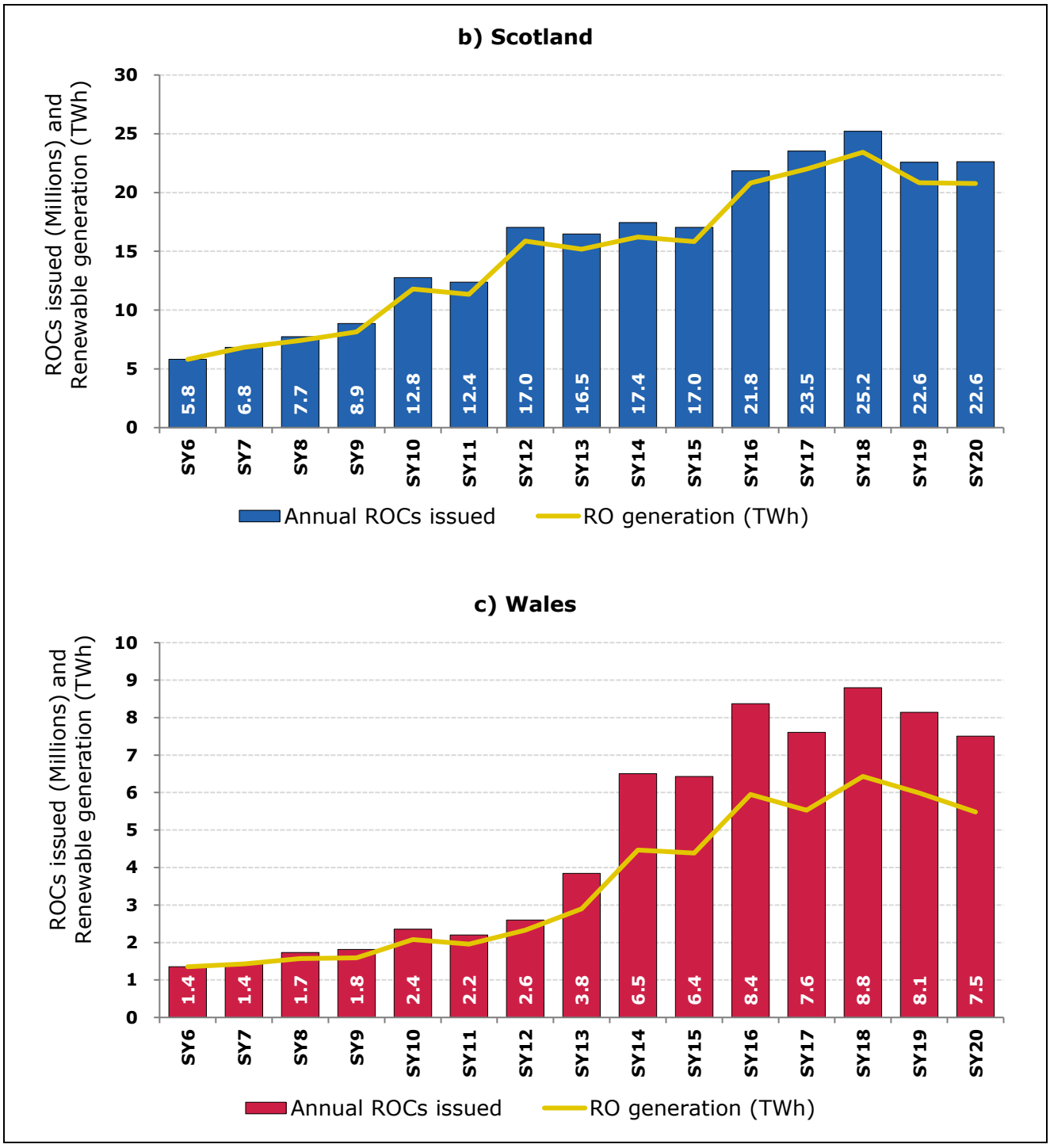
[30] In GB, wind, solar PV, hydro and anaerobic digestion (AD) stations with a DNC of 50kW or less (micro generators) are ineligible under the RO and are supported through the FIT scheme. The FIT scheme does not exist in NI where micro generators are supported under the NIRO.

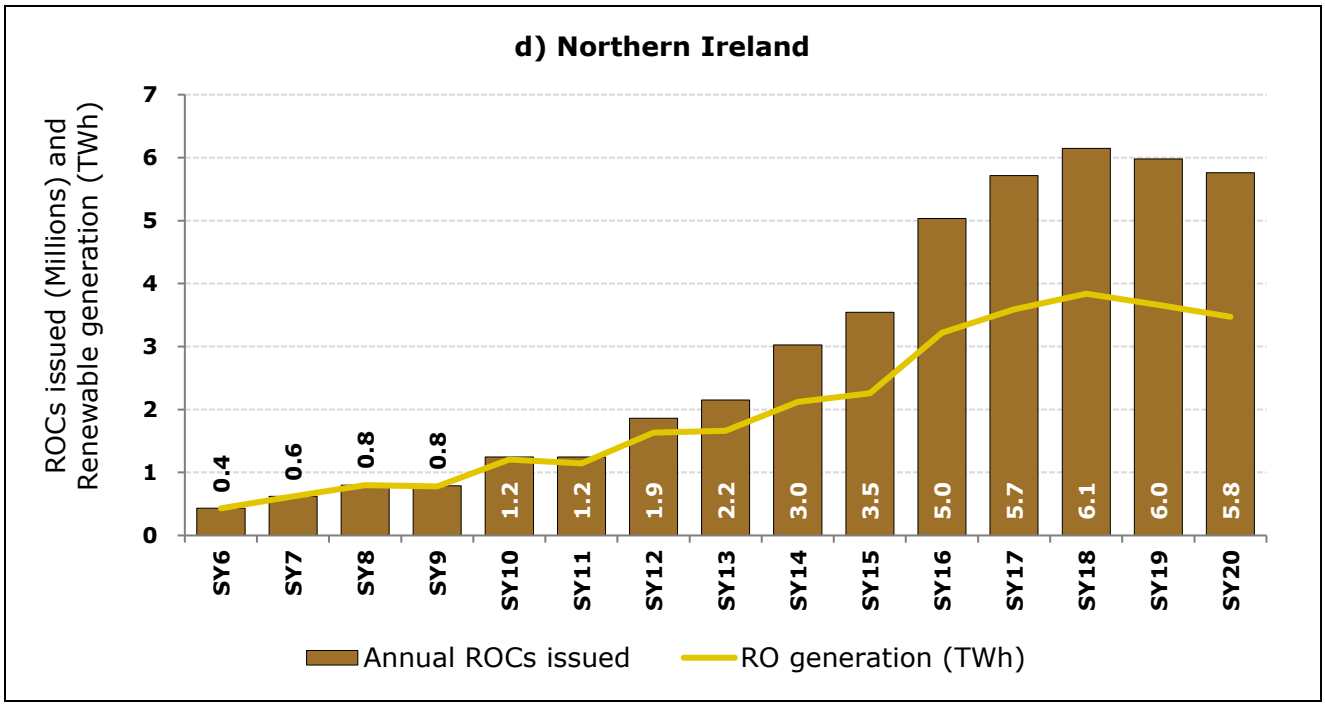
above the UK average, while in Scotland and Wales most capacity is associated with technologies that receive lower ROC rates. **Figure 3.5** shows the volumes of generation and ROC issue in each country, from SY6 to SY20.

Figure 3.5 (a-d): ROCs issued and renewable generation by country, SY6 to SY20

Combined column and line charts showing the number of ROCs issued and renewable generation by country. Fluctuation can be observed in the values, however, in each country, with the exception of Scotland, there was a fall in the number of ROCs issued in SY20 compared to the previous scheme year. Renewable generation decreased in each country in SY20. In SY20, the average number of ROCs issued per MWh was 1.35 in the UK (1.43 ROCs/MWh in England, 1.09 ROCs/MWh in Scotland, 1.37 ROCs/ MWh in Wales, and 1.66 ROCs/MWh in Northern Ireland).




b) Scotland
ROCs issued (Millions) and Renewable generation (TWh)
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
5.8
6.8
7.7
8.9
12.8
12.4
17.0
16.5
17.4
17.0
21.8
23.5
25.2
22.6
22.6
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
Annual ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)
c) Wales
ROCs issued (Millions) and Renewable generation (TWh)
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1.4
1.4
1.7
1.8
2.4
2.2
2.6
3.8
6.5
6.4
8.4
7.6
8.8
8.1
7.5
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
Annual ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)

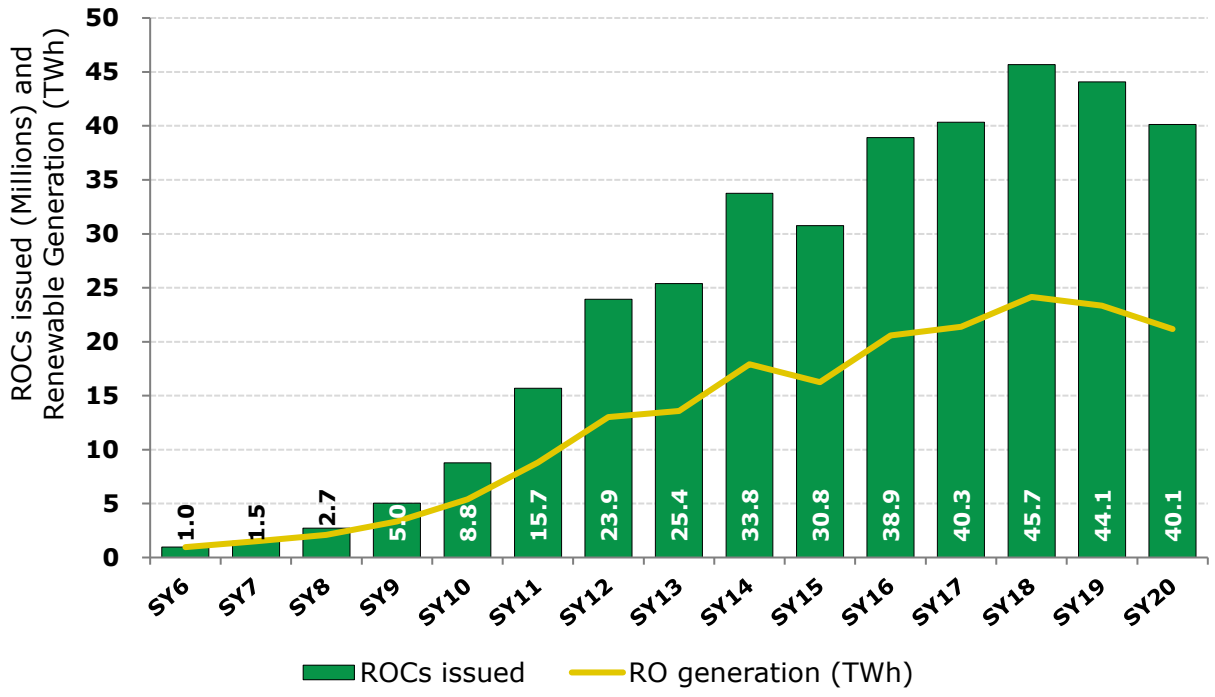


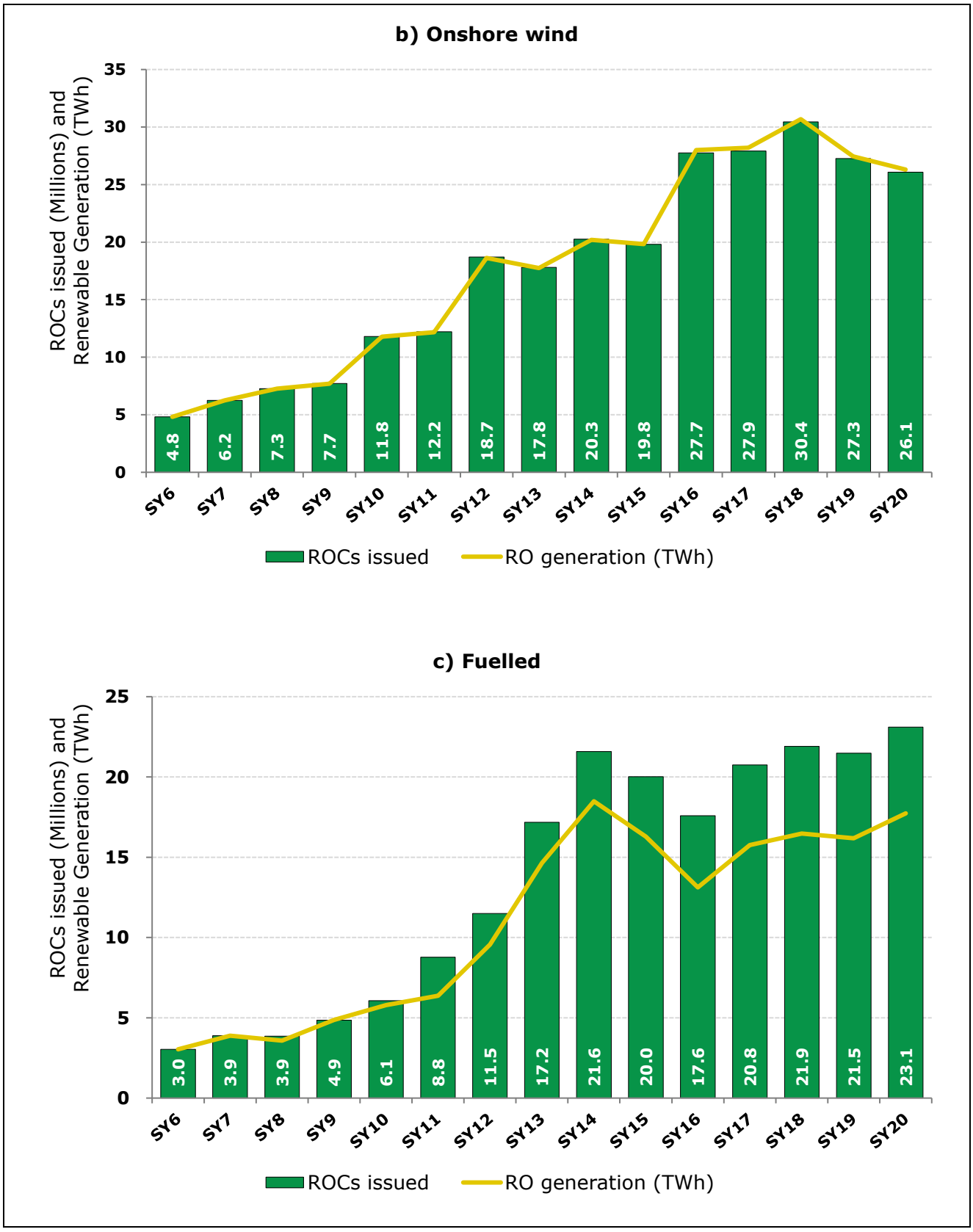
3.6 **Figure 3.6** shows the number of ROCs issued to different technologies and renewable generation each obligation period since April 2007 (SY6). The total number of ROCs issued each obligation period can be seen in **Figure 3.4**. Compared to SY19, all technology types saw a decrease, except the fuelled technology type; the largest percentage drop in ROCs issued was a 10.7% decrease to hydro installations. ROCs issued to Solar PV installations experienced the smallest drop, a decrease of 1.5%.

Figure 3.6 (a-i): Issue of ROCs and renewable generation by generation technology since SY6

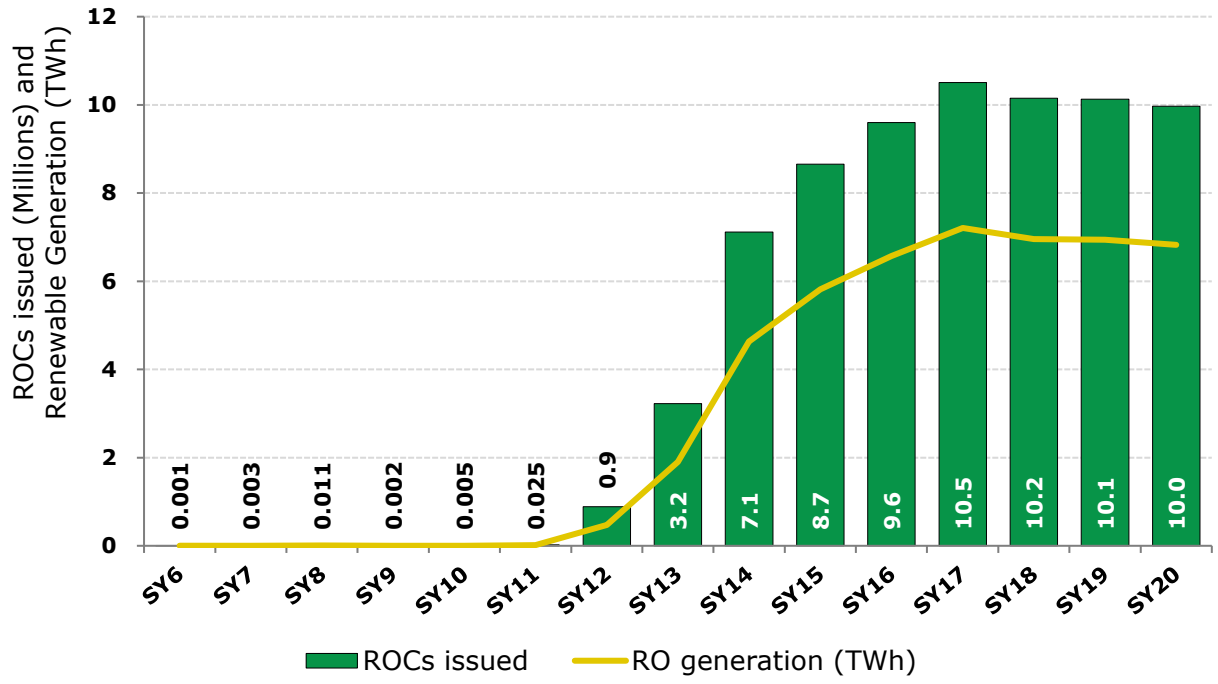
Combined column and line charts showing the number of ROCs issued and renewable generation by generation technology. The number of ROCs issued and the amount of renewable electricity generated over time, varies between each technology type. However, apart from fuelled, all technology types observed a decrease in the number of ROCs issued and renewable generation since SY18. In SY20, the average ROCs issued per MWh was highest with tidal power at 5 ROCs/MWh. 1.90 ROCs/MWh were issued for offshore wind, 1.46 ROCs/MWh for Solar PV, 1.30 ROCs/MWh for fuelled and 1.01 ROCs/MWh for hydro generating stations. The other technology types were issued with an average of less than 1 ROC/MWh.

a) Offshore wind

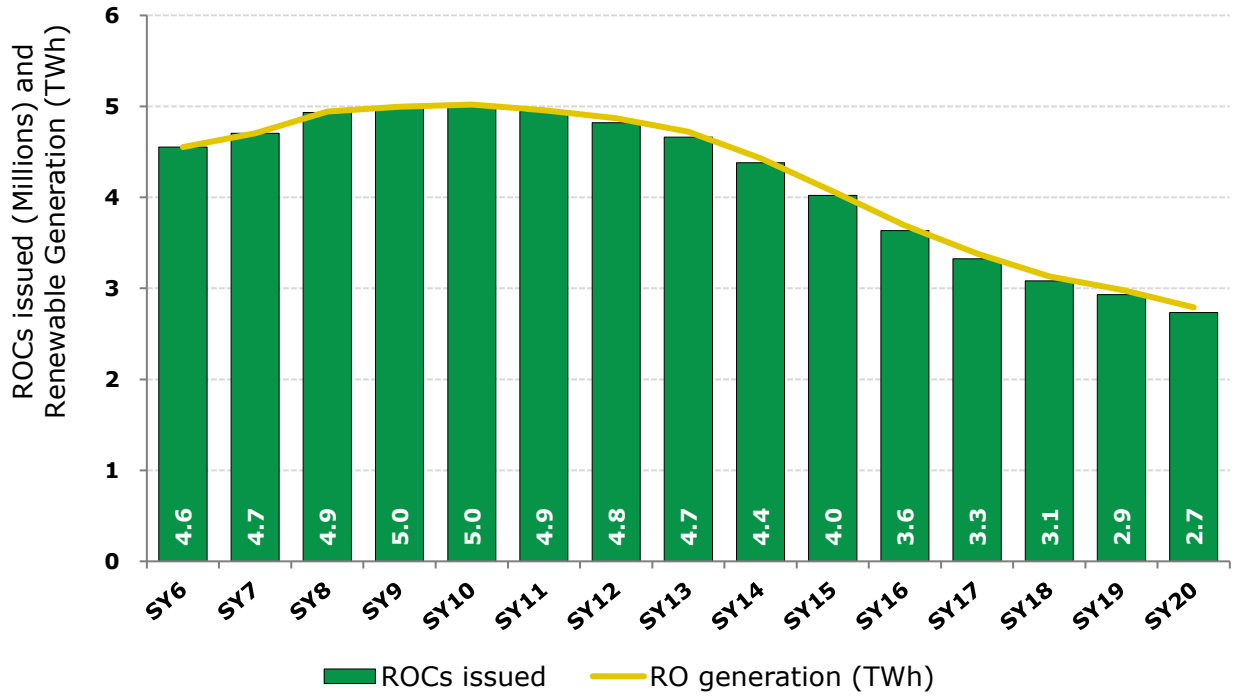


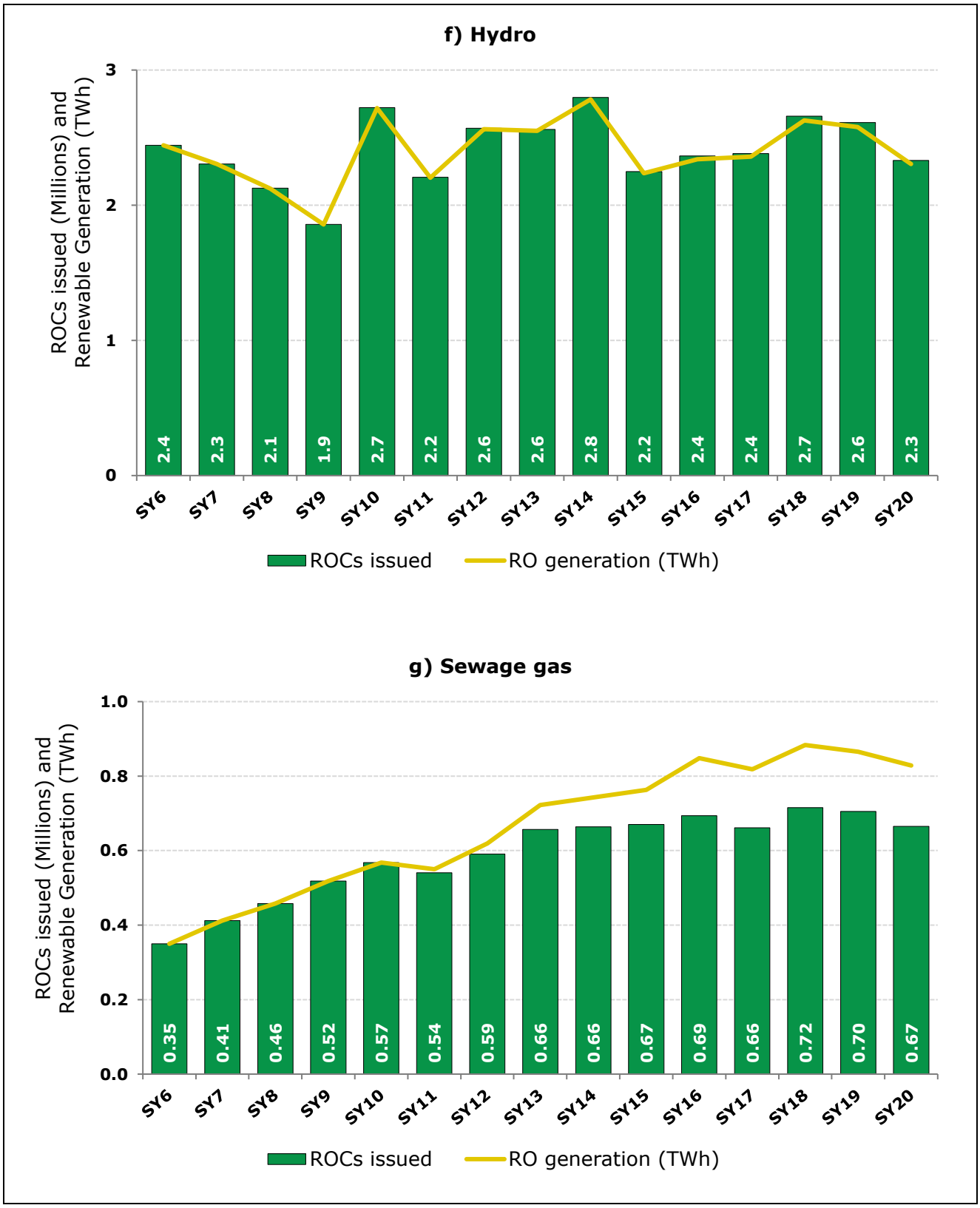

b) Onshore wind
ROCs issued (Millions) and Renewable Generation (TWh)
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
4.8
6.2
7.3
7.7
11.8
12.2
18.7
17.8
20.3
19.8
27.7
27.9
30.4
27.3
26.1
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)
c) Fuelled
ROCs issued (Millions) and Renewable Generation (TWh)
0
5
10
15
20
25
3.0
3.9
3.9
4.9
6.1
8.8
11.5
17.2
21.6
20.0
17.6
20.8
21.9
21.5
23.1
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)

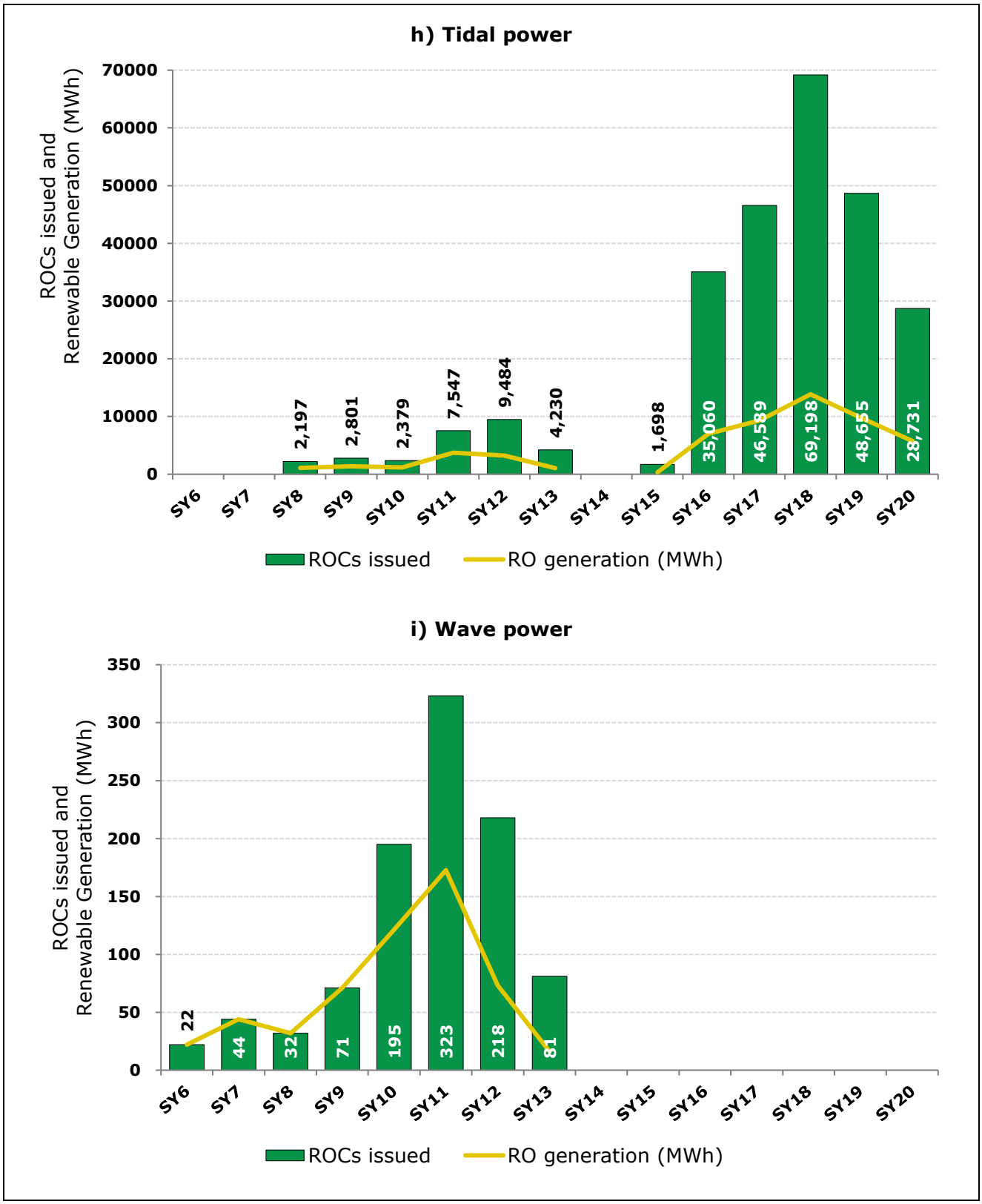
d) Solar PV



e) Landfill gas




f) Hydro
ROCs issued (Millions) and Renewable Generation (TWh)
3
2
1
0
2.4
2.3
2.1
1.9
2.7
2.2
2.6
2.6
2.8
2.2
2.4
2.4
2.7
2.6
2.3
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)
g) Sewage gas
ROCs issued (Millions) and Renewable Generation (TWh)
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
0.35
0.41
0.46
0.52
0.57
0.54
0.59
0.66
0.66
0.67
0.69
0.66
0.72
0.70
0.67
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)


h) Tidal power
ROCs issued and Renewable Generation (MWh)
70000
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
2,197
2,801
2,379
7,547
9,484
4,230
1,698
35,060
46,589
69,198
48,655
28,731
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
ROCs issued
RO generation (MWh)
i) Wave power
ROCs issued and Renewable Generation (MWh)
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
22
44
32
71
195
323
218
81
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
ROCs issued
RO generation (MWh)

Revoked and retired ROCs

3.7 ROCs can be revoked if, for example, we find that the number initially issued was incorrect. We may identify such errors through reviews of data submitted to us, audits of generating stations (see Chapter 6), or where the generator notifies us of an error. This year we revoked 316,099 ROCs from 67 stations, which were issued in respect of SY20. The station with the most ROCs revoked accounted for 20.8% of that total, and the top five accounted for almost 67% of all ROCs revoked. The total is significantly higher than the 24,922 ROCs revoked in SY19. In SY20 we detected a number of errors in larger wind farms resulting in a significant increase in the number of ROCs revoked. The figure can vary considerably from year to year as it is largely dependent on submission errors made by generators.

3.8 We are unable to revoke ROCs if a supplier has already presented them to us for compliance with their obligation. In this situation, we must withhold an equivalent number of ROCs from being issued to the station in the future.[31] This year a total of 239,684 ROCs were withheld from 14 generating stations. The station with the most ROCs withheld accounted for 98.2% of that total. This compares to the 66,873 ROCs from 41 stations withheld in SY19.

3.9 The registered holder of a ROC may voluntarily retire it on the Register at any time. After retirement it can no longer be used for RO compliance. A registered holder may retire a ROC for several reasons, for example if they can no longer use it towards their obligation because it has already expired. This year, 510 ROCs were retired from one generating station.

[31] Article 25 of the RO, 41A of the ROS and article 37A of the NIRO.

4. Biomass sustainability

Chapter summary

This chapter provides an update on the performance of biomass fuelled stations against the sustainability criteria. It updates on feedstock types used in the different types of biomass-generating stations and their country of origin.

Sustainability Criteria

4.1 All bioliquid stations, solid biomass and/or biogas (gasification or anaerobic digestion) stations with a TIC greater than or equal to 1 MW must report against and meet sustainability criteria to be eligible for ROCs. Solid biomass and/or biogas stations with a TIC less than 1 MW are required to report against the sustainability criteria but receiving ROCs does not depend on meeting the criteria. The data we receive is largely determined by the regulations.

4.2 There are two parts to the sustainability criteria:

- **Land criteria**, which focuses on the land from which the biomass is sourced.
- **Greenhouse gas (GHG) criteria**, which account for the life cycle GHG emissions of the biomass.

4.3 To comply the following requirements must be met:

- **Land and GHG data**. For all bioliquid stations and stations with a TIC greater than or equal to 1 MW using solid biomass and/or biogas fuels - land use and GHG emission information is submitted monthly. For these stations both the land and GHG criteria must be met to be eligible for support. For stations with a TIC less than 1 MW using solid biomass and/or biogas this information is reported annually and does not link to ROC issue.
- **Annual profiling data**. This is information submitted by the operator regarding the sustainability characteristics of their fuel. This includes information such as: the type of biomass, the form of biomass (solid/liquid), country of origin and whether it was wood or derived from wood. All fuelled stations with a declared net capacity (DNC) greater than 50 kW are required to provide this information. ROC issue is suspended for stations that fail to submit profiling data or fail to meet the required standard.

- **Annual Sustainability Audit Report**. This is an independent audit report commissioned by all generating stations using bioliquid fuels and stations with a TIC greater than or equal to 1 MW, using solid biomass and/or biogas fuels. The aim of the audit is to verify the monthly sustainability information that has been submitted by the operator.

4.4 The information in this chapter is based on the data provided by the operators of fuelled stations as part of their monthly and annual reporting requirements. It is important to note that this chapter only includes the information for stations that have been granted accreditation and had their sustainability information approved at the time of writing.[32]

4.5 Some annual sustainability information has not yet been approved and therefore this information may be subject to change. For comparisons to be made[33], the 'Renewables Obligation: Annual Report SY18'[34], 'Renewables Obligation: Annual Report SY19'[35] and associated Sustainability Datasets[36] were utilised.

4.6 Additional information on the sustainability requirements can be found in the 'Renewables Obligation: Sustainability Criteria Guidance' and 'Renewables Obligation: Sustainability Reporting Guidance' available on our website.[37]

Performance Summary

4.7 Of the 130 stations required to submit an annual sustainability audit report, 111 were presented to us in SY20. Of the reports submitted, 110 were of an adequate standard. There was one report that did not met the required standard and a further 19 accredited RO stations that have not yet presented an audit report. We have suspended the ROCs issue to these 20 stations as a result.

[32] Correct as of 15 February 2023.
[33] The 2019-20 and 2020-21 Biomass Sustainability Datasets and Annual Reports have been utilised for comparison purposes only and may not contain information for stations that were granted accreditation after the reports were written.
[34] See our 'Annual Report 2019-20' here: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-ro-annual-report-2019-20>
[35] See our 'Annual Report 2020-21' here: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-ro-annual-report-2020-21>
[36] See our '2019-20 Biomass Sustainability Dataset' here: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/biomass-sustainability-dataset-2019-20>
See our '2020-21 Biomass Sustainability Dataset' here: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/biomass-sustainability-dataset-2020-21>
[37] See our Sustainability Criteria Guidance here: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-sustainability-criteria> and see the Sustainability Reporting Guidance here: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-sustainability-reporting>

4.8 The 218 stations not required to provide an annual sustainability report are still required to provide an annual profiling dataset. Of these, operators presented 208 profiling datasets to us in SY20. Of the datasets submitted, 202 were of an adequate standard and 6 have not met the required standard. The remaining 10 RO stations have not (at the time of writing) presented profiling data. We have suspended ROC issue where the datasets have not met the required standard or have not been submitted.

4.9 In total, 312 stations reported against the sustainability criteria. Information on the compliance of their fuel consignments against the GHG and land use criteria can be seen in **Figure 4.1**. There are two generating stations that used both solid biomass fuels and bioliquid fuels. The consignments used by these stations appear in each relevant section.

4.10 There were 20 anaerobic digestion (AD) consignments which did not meet the GHG emissions criteria. This represents a significant increase in consignments meeting the criteria when compared to SY19, when 30 bioliquid consignments, 16 anaerobic digestion (AD) consignments, two solid biomass consignments and one gasification consignment did not meet the GHG threshold. The rise in consignments meeting GHG emissions criteria can be attributed to stations being more knowledgeable and proficient in the stringent GHG emissions thresholds, effective from 1 April 2020.

Figure 4.1: Consignments[38] reported by stations against the sustainability criteria, split by technology type and capacity[39]

Criteria met?	Gasification stations <1 MW	Gasification stations ≥1 MW	AD stations <1 MW	AD stations ≥1 MW	Solid biomass stations <1 MW	Solid biomass stations ≥1 MW	Bioliquid stations All
Land - Yes	58	12	157	227	13	1423	36
Land - No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land - Exempt	12	47	321	1,207	11	685	213
Land – Unknown[40]	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
GHG - Yes	44	12	59	395	12	1,555	249
GHG - No	0	0	2	18	0	0	0
GHG - Exempt	18	47	312	1021	11	553	0
GHG – Unknown[40]	8	0	127	0	1	0	0

N.B. The number of consignments reported varies between stations.

4.11 The average life cycle GHG emissions for the biomass used is shown in **Figure 4.2**, split by technology type. For bioliquids, the GHG criteria is based on a percentage emission saving against the fossil fuel comparator.[41] During SY20, gasification stations had a significant decrease in the weighted average GHG emission of 67.83%. The main cause for the reduction is attributed to stations with a TIC less than 1 MW. For these gasification stations, the maximum life cycle GHG emissions reported for SY19 were significantly higher than in SY20. In SY19 the highest life cycle GHG emissions reported were of 61.9 (gGHG/MJ), whereas for SY20 the highest reported was 31.66 (gGHG/MJ).

4.12 There was also a much smaller decrease in average GHG emissions from solid biomass consignments. However, GHG emissions from anaerobic digestion stations rose by around 2.5% and those from bioliquid stations also increased, leading to fall in emissions savings of 1.54 percentage points.

[38] The number of consignments reported varies between stations. Where we refer to a consignment in the context of stations greater than or equal to 1 MW, this refers to a single consignment submission for one month. For stations less than 1 MW, this is just reported once per year.
[39] To differentiate between the different reporting requirements consignments are split by capacity as well as technology type.
[40] Solid biomass and biogas stations with a TIC less than 1 MW can report unknown as ROC issue is not linked to the sustainability criteria.
[41] The fossil fuel comparator is specified in Paragraph 19, Annex V, Part C of the Renewable Electricity Directive as 91gCO2e/MJ.

Figure 4.2: Weighted average GHG emission figures and thresholds by technology type

	Gasification Stations (gGHG/MJ)	AD Stations (gGHG/MJ)	Solid Biomass Stations (gGHG/MJ)	Bioliquid Stations (% savings)
SY18	22.55	31.15	23.57	90.86%
SY19	24.90	29.66	20.59	88.95%
SY20	8.01	31	19.44	87.41%
Threshold Target	55.6	55.6	55.6	50%/60%[42]
Threshold Ceiling	75[43]	75[43]	75[43]	50%/60%[42]

[42] From 1 January 2018, any consignment of bioliquid produced by an installation that first started producing liquid fuel from biomaterial before 6 October 2015 is currently required to meet the GHG threshold of 50%. Any consignment of bioliquid produced by an installation that first started producing liquid fuel from biomaterial on or after 6 October 2015 is currently required to meet a GHG threshold of 60%.

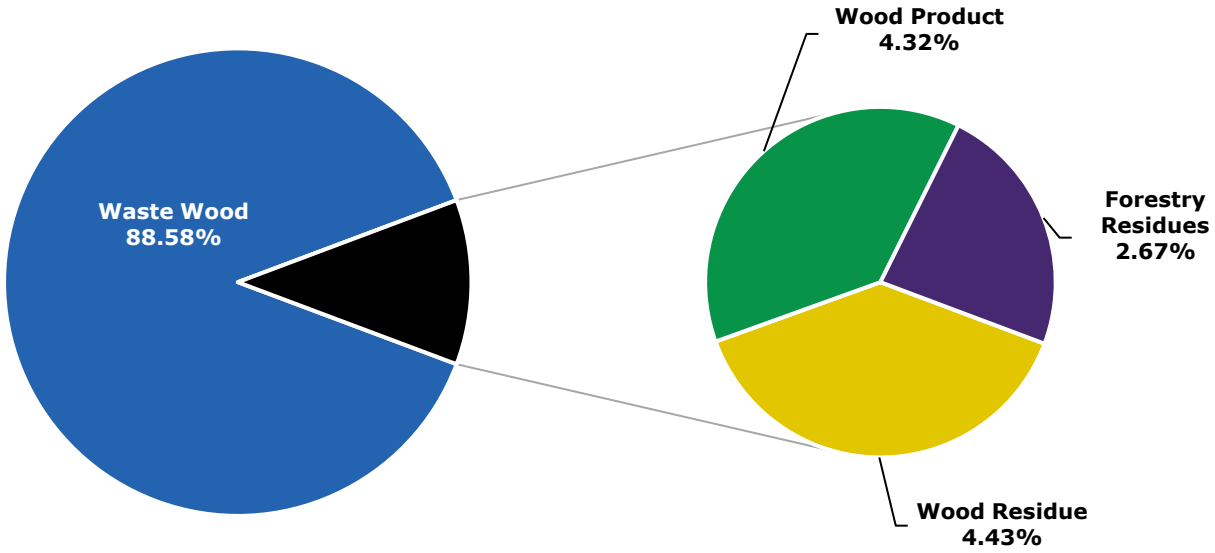
[43] For solid biomass and biogas stations, the GHG criteria can be met in one of two ways. Either all individual consignment emissions are less than the threshold target or an annual average for a station is used. For an annual average to be used all individual consignment GHG emissions must be less than or equal to the threshold ceiling and that in an obligation year, the average GHG emissions from all consignments are less than or equal to the threshold target.

Feedstock/fuel types

4.13 **Gasification**[44] - The 58 stations that reported against the sustainability criteria burnt 1,286.72 million m^3 of syngas[45] in SY20; a 230.90 million m^3 increase compared to SY19. As shown in **Figure 4.3** all gasification consignments were derived from woody biomass[46].

Figure 4.3: Type of feedstocks used (by volume of gas burnt) in gasification stations

Pie chart presenting the proportion of feedstock types used in gasification stations. 88.58% of syngas burnt was derived from 'waste wood', which is an increase of 8.99% when compared to SY19. The remaining gas burnt was derived from 'wood residue', 'wood product' and 'forestry residues'.

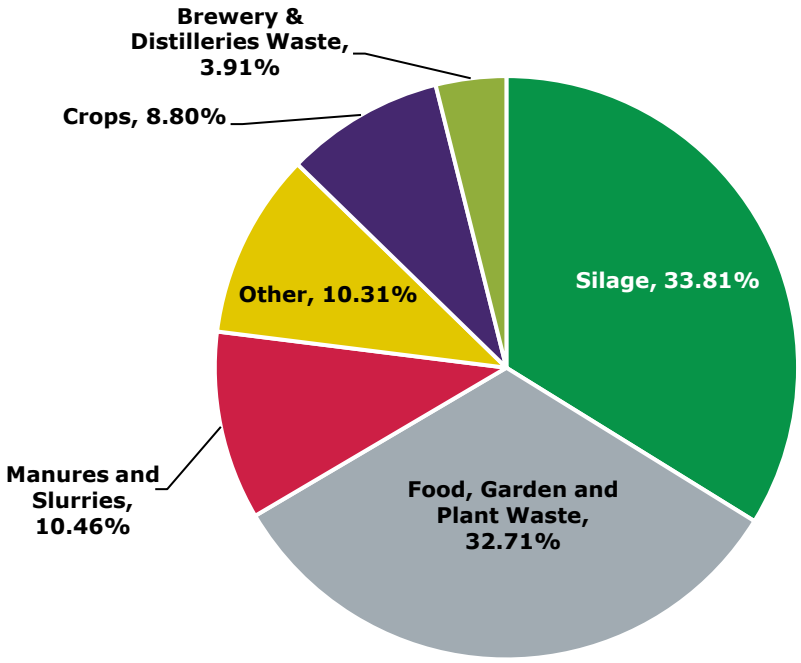


[44] Gasification converts fuel into a synthetic gas by partial combustion. This can then be used in a generating station. 'Gasification' is defined in Article 2 of the ROO (as amended), ROS 2009 (as amended) and NIRO 2009 (as amended).
[45] Syngas or synthetic gas is produced from gasification and is a form of biogas.
[46] For consignments derived from waste, operators of generating stations do not need to complete the woody biomass section of the profiling data.

4.14 **Anaerobic digestion** - The 159 stations that reported against the sustainability criteria burnt 601.58 million m^3 of biogas in SY20[47]; a 150.51 million m^3 decrease compared to SY19. **Figure 4.4** provides an overview of the types of feedstocks used to produce biogas via anaerobic digestion.

Figure 4.4: Type of feedstocks used (by volume of gas burnt) in anaerobic digestion stations

Pie chart presenting the proportion of feedstock types used in anaerobic digestion stations. 33.81% of the gas burnt was derived from 'silage'[48], 32.71% from 'food, garden and plant waste', and a further 10.46% from 'manures and slurries'. The remaining 23.02% of gas burnt was derived from 'crops', 'brewery and distilleries waste' and 'other' sources. The 'other' consignments consist of municipal waste, biodegradable waste, blood & viscera, dissolved air flotation (DAF) sludge/wastewater, glycerol, fishery wastes, tallow, and fats & oils.

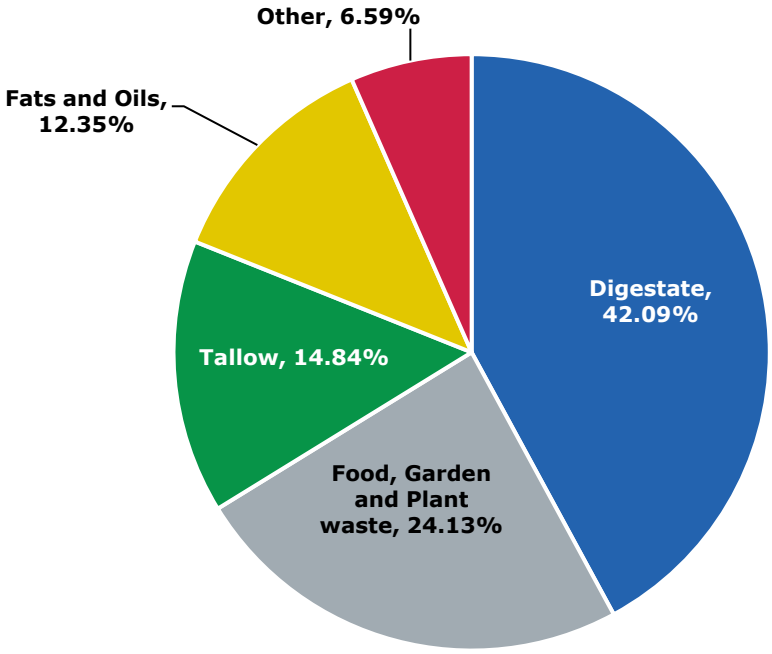


[47] There are a number of stations whose fuel measurement and sampling procedures do not require them to keep records of individual feedstocks, and so report a mixture on their profiling data.
[48] Feedstock made from green foliage crops which have been preserved through a process of anaerobic fermentation.

4.15 **Bioliquid** - The 13 bioliquid stations that reported against the sustainability criteria burnt 103.2 million litres of bioliquid consignments in SY20; a 5.6 million litre decrease compared to SY19. **Figure 4.5** provides an overview of the types of bioliquid consignments burnt.

Figure 4.5: Type of bioliquid used in bioliquid stations

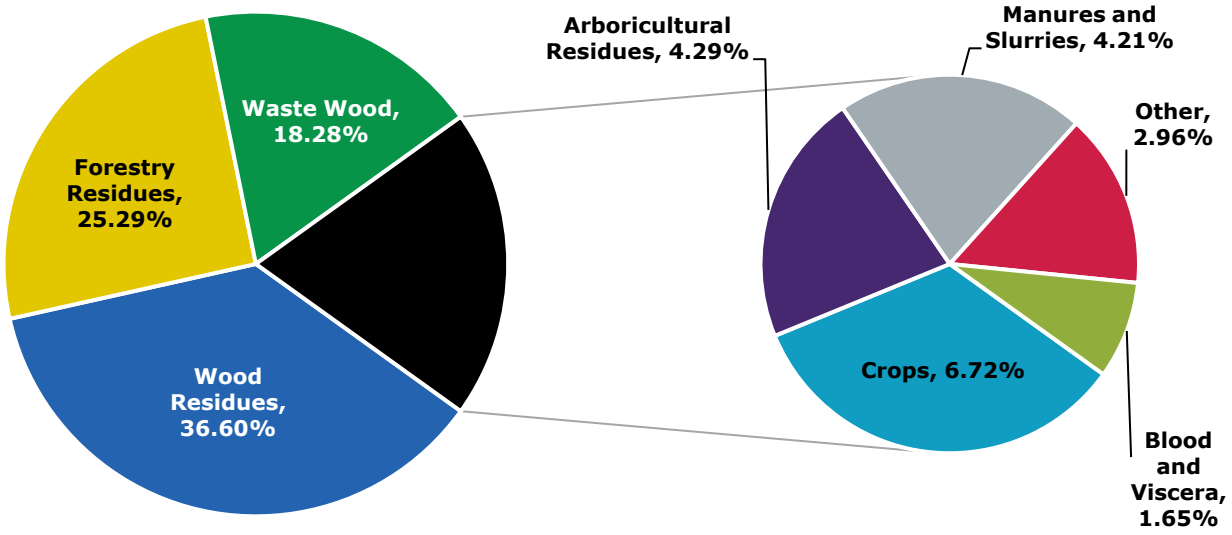
Pie chart presenting the proportion of feedstock types burnt in bioliquid stations. 'Digestate' made up 42.09% of this biomass; 'food, garden and plant waste' made up 24.13%, and tallow 14.84%. 'Fats and oils' and 'other' complete the remaining proportion (18.94%). The 'other' consignments consist of blood and viscera, dissolved air flotation (DAF) sludge/wastewater, and dairy waste. Compared with SY19 there has been a decrease in the proportion of 'digestate' and an increase in the use of 'blood and viscera'.



4.16 **Solid biomass** - The 66 stations that reported solid biomass consignments burnt 14.27 million tonnes in SY20; a 2.54 million tonnes increase compared to SY19. **Figure 4.6** provides an overview of the types of solid biomass consignments burnt in direct combustion stations.

Figure 4.6: Type of solid biomass used in direct combustion stations

Pie chart presenting the proportion of feedstock types burnt in direct combustion stations. Around 84.46% of solid biomass used in SY20 was of woody origin. The greatest contributions to this total were from 'wood residues' which make up 36.60%, followed by 'forestry residues' at 25.29%, 'waste wood' at 18.28% and 'arboricultural residues' at 4.29%. 'Crops', 'manures and slurries', 'other' and 'blood and viscera' complete the remaining proportion. The 'other' feedstocks include wood products, DAF sludge/waste water, brewery and distillery waste, food, garden and plant waste, and dairy waste.

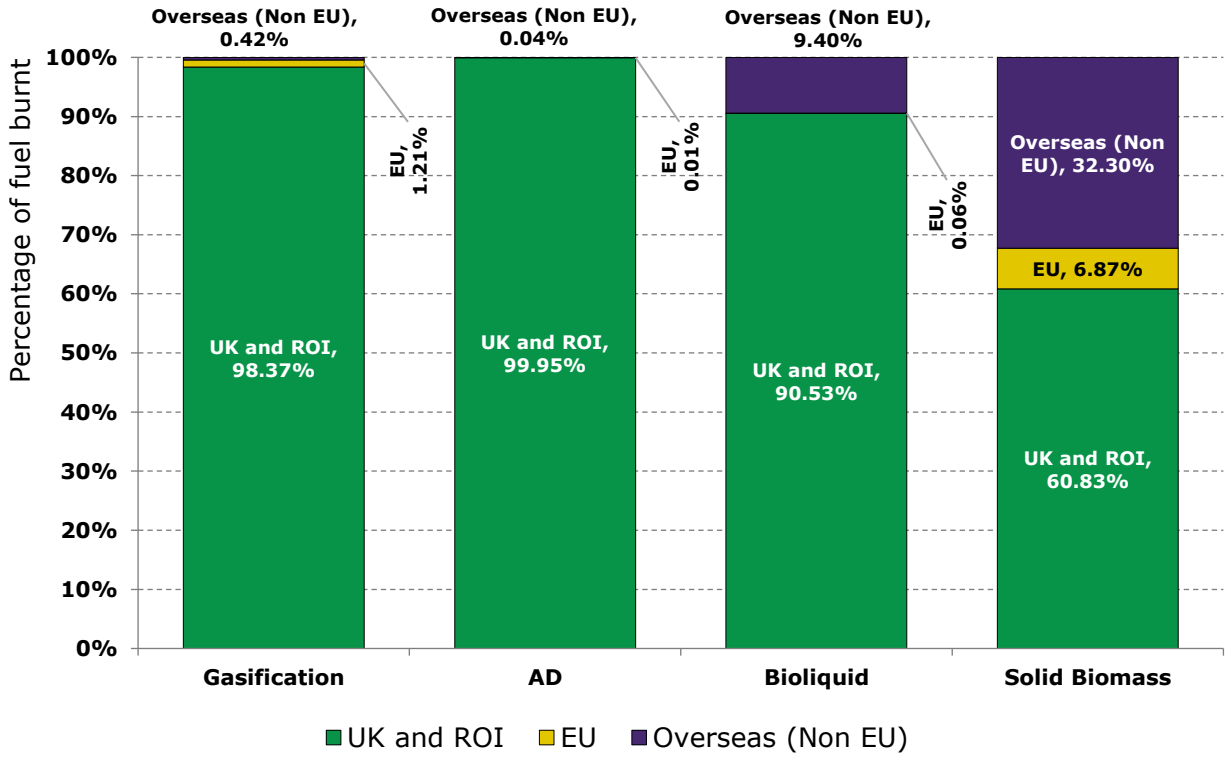


Country of origin

4.17 As shown in **Figure 4.7**, during SY20 gasification and anaerobic digestion consignments were almost wholly sourced within UK and the Republic of Ireland (ROI).[49] Solid biomass stations are the only type to have a significant proportion of consignments sourced from outside the UK and ROI.

Figure 4.7: The origin of fuels used for fuelled generating stations during SY20

Stacked column chart showing the origin of fuels used for fuelled generating stations. The portion of Bioliquids sourced from overseas (non-EU) continued to increase, reaching 9.40% in SY20. 32.30% of solid biomass burnt originated from overseas (non-EU) and 6.87% from the EU, making it the most diversely sourced fuel type.



[49] For the purposes of comparison with previous year's datasets, consignments from the UK and ROI have been grouped.

4.18 Gasification stations utilised 1,286.72 million m^3 of syngas in SY20. The proportion of syngas derived from EU consignments has decreased by 7.61% when compared to SY19. The two consignments of wood pellets (0.42%) coming from overseas (non-EU) were both sourced from Russia, and these are the only consignments to be sourced from outside UK and ROI, and the EU.

4.19 Anaerobic digestion stations used 601.58 million m^3 of biogas in SY20, 99.95% of which was produced using feedstocks sourced within UK and ROI. This is consistent with the previous reporting periods. Outside the UK and ROI, feedstocks were sourced from one EU country (Romania, 0.01%) and one overseas (non-EU) country (Canada, 0.04%).

4.20 Bioliquid stations used 103.22 million litres of bioliquid in SY20, 90.53% of this bioliquid was sourced within UK and ROI. Outside the UK and ROI, bioliquid was sourced from Brazil (9.40%), Spain and France (0.06%). The proportion of bioliquid from overseas (non-EU) has increased since SY19 where it accounted for 8.61% of bioliquids used.

4.21 Solid biomass stations burnt (via direct combustion) 14.27 million tonnes of solid biomass. There has been a slight increase in the quantity (2.54 million tonnes) and proportion (60.83%) of biomass that was grown or obtained within the UK and ROI. The quantity of biomass sourced overseas (non-EU) countries (Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Norway, Russia, & USA), increased slightly (4.6 million tonnes) but the proportion decreased slightly to 32.30%. When looking at solid biomass sourced from within the EU (Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Sweden) both the quantity (980 thousand tonnes) and proportion (6.87%) have slightly decreased since SY19.

5. Compliance by licensed suppliers

Chapter summary

This chapter covers supplier compliance and enforcement activity in respect of the RO scheme during SY20. It provides an overview of the supplier obligation calculation and the compliance timeline. It also includes detailed information on the ROCs presented towards each UK obligation, the value of the scheme and the value of support per MWh for each technology type.

Supplier Obligation

5.1 The obligation level is set by the Secretary of State and published by BEIS six months before each obligation period begins.[50] On 1 October 2020, BEIS announced the SY20 (2021-22) obligation level applicable for suppliers as shown in **Figure 5.1** below.[51]

Figure 5.1: Obligation levels SY20

	England & Wales (RO)	Scotland (ROS)	Northern Ireland (NIRO)
Obligation level (ROCs to present per MWh supplied to customers)	0.492	0.492	0.194

5.2 The obligation level by RO jurisdiction[52] (expressed as the number of ROCs to be presented for each MWh of electricity supplied) is used by Ofgem to calculate the total UK obligation:

Obligation level by RO jurisdiction **x** *Electricity supplied per jurisdiction*[53]

5.3 In SY20, the overall supply was calculated as 256.8 TWh to customers in GB and 7.57 TWh in NI. Using the SY20 obligation levels and the SY20 electricity supplied figures, this gave a total UK obligation of 127.8 million ROCs. This is an increase of 8.7 million ROCs (7.3%) from the total UK obligation level of 119.1 million ROCs in SY19.

5.4 We set the buy-out price before each obligation period by taking the buy-out price from the previous obligation period and adjusting it in line with the average percentage

[50] Articles 12 of the NIRO and ROS 2009 Orders and article 13 of the RO 2015 Order define the calculations used to set the obligation.
[51] RO obligation level calculation for 2021-22: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewables-obligation-level-calculations-2021-to-2022>
[52] Breakdown of RO jurisdiction is as follows: RO (England & Wales), ROS (Scotland), and NIRO (Northern Ireland)
[53] Excluding 10.43 TWh of electricity supplied to EIIs in GB, which is exempted from the RO. See paragraph 5.26 for further information.

change in the Retail Price Index (RPI)[54] over 12 months during the previous calendar year. For example, the calculation applied for setting the buy-out price of £50.80 applicable for SY20 is presented below:

[(Buy-out price for SY19) £50.05] ***x*** *[1 + average RPI change over 12 months during the preceding 2020 calendar year (1.50%)]* **=** *£50.80*

5.5 The obligation for all 121 suppliers that supplied electricity during the obligation period, which were not exempt from costs of the RO scheme, was set based on their overall supply volumes by RO jurisdiction. Not every supplier in the UK with a licence is obligated under the RO. Some licensed suppliers did not supply electricity in SY20 and so did not have an obligation.[55]

Compliance and Enforcement

5.6 Suppliers in total had to meet 214 obligations across the three Orders, 111 on the RO, 93 on the ROS and 10 on the NIRO. As outlined in **Figure 5.2** below, 160 obligations were met, 83 on the RO, 67 on the ROS and 10 on the NIRO.

5.7 Orbit Energy, who ceased trading, had a total obligation of 85,246 ROCs (79,839 ROCs in England and Wales, and 5,407 ROCs in Scotland) which we received in its entirety ahead of the 2021-22 (SY20) Compliance Period through a buy-out payment. Hence, they met their obligations in full before the 1 September deadline and after their licence was revoked.

Figure 5.2: Suppliers and obligations

RO Jurisdiction	Total number of Obligations	Obligations met - ROCs alone	Obligations met - Buyout and/or Late Payments alone	Obligations met - Combination of ROCs and payments	Total number of Obligations met
RO	111	24	38	21	**83**
ROS	93	31	32	4	**67**
NIRO	10	6	1	3	**10**
Total	**214**	**61**	**71**	**28**	**160**

[54] Information on RPI from the Office of National Statistics: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices>

[55] A full list of all electricity supply licences in GB is available from the Electronic Public Register on our Licensing website. List of GB supply licences: <https://epr.ofgem.gov.uk/Document>. An equivalent list for NI is on the NIAUR website. List of NI supply licences: <https://www.uregni.gov.uk/electricity-licences>

Non-Compliance

5.8 In SY20, 28 suppliers (with 54 obligations equating to 2,355,675 ROCs), did not present ROCs or make payments sufficient to meet their obligations.

5.9 One supplier, (Delta Gas and Power Ltd), with a total obligation of 10,449 ROCs for RO England and Wales, was active as of 31 October 2022 and failed to discharge its obligation in full by the 31 October legislative deadline. They subsequently made payment of the outstanding balance in full by 25 November 2022.

5.10 In total, 27 suppliers did not make the full required buy-out or late payments or present the necessary number of ROCs towards their obligations, and ceased trading before or during the 2021-22 Compliance Period (SY20) up to the late payment deadline of 31 October 2022.[56] The suppliers are:

- AMPowerUK Ltd
- Avro Energy Ltd
- BlueGreen Energy Services Ltd
- CNG Electricity Ltd
- Colorado Energy Ltd
- ENSTROGA Ltd.
- UK Energy Incubator Hub Ltd
- Gas and Power Ltd T/A Hub Energy
- GoTo Energy (UK) Ltd
- Green Supplier Ltd
- Igloo Energy Supply Ltd
- MA Energy Ltd
- MoneyPlus Energy Ltd
- Nabuh Energy Ltd
- Neon Reef Ltd
- Omni Energy Ltd
- People's Energy (Supply) Ltd
- PFP Energy Supplies Ltd

[56] Please note that additional suppliers have since exited the market or ceased trading although after the 31 October deadline. Most complete and up to date list please refer to the Ofgem webpage here: What happens if your energy supplier goes bust: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/information-consumers/energy-advice-households/what-happens-if-your-energy-supplier-goes-bust>

- Pure Planet Ltd
- Simply Your Energy Ltd
- Social Energy Supply Ltd
- Symbio Energy Ltd
- Together Energy (Retail) Ltd
- Utility Point Ltd
- Whoop Energy
- Zebra Power Ltd
- Zog Energy Ltd.

5.11 We are pursuing outstanding balances for suppliers who have ceased trading through their administrators.

5.12 All instances of non-compliance are added to the Supplier Performance Report (SPR).[57]

Enforcement

5.13 It is extremely important that suppliers are proactive in their engagement with us, and ensure they meet their reporting obligations on time and in full. We expect suppliers to be proactive in their engagement in relation to resolving non-compliances and we will have an increasingly low tolerance for any failures to engage with us effectively.

5.14 We take non-compliance with scheme obligations very seriously. As in previous years, we took a robust and proactive approach to compliance and enforcement on the RO scheme. We maintained a high level of engagement with obligated suppliers to ensure deadlines and amounts due were clear, and to set out possible consequences of non-compliance to them, such as the making of Enforcement Orders and issuing of financial penalties, as set out in our Enforcement Guidelines[58].

5.15 This included early engagement with suppliers to seek assurances that they would be able to discharge their obligations under the RO this compliance round. This was supplemented by requests in early-September to suppliers who failed to discharge their obligations by the 1 September 2022 deadline for assurances and evidence of their ability to meet their obligation in full by the 31 October 2022 late payment deadline. Where

[57] Supplier Performance Report webpage: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr>
[58] The Enforcement Guidelines: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/enforcement-guidelines>

adequate assurances were not provided, we consulted on proposals to issue Final Orders[59], details of which can be seen in **Figure 5.3** below:

Figure 5.3: Suppliers issued with Notices of Proposal to Make a Final Order

Supplier	Final Order issued?	Outcome
Delta Gas and Power Ltd	Yes	Obligation not met; enforcement action on-going
Logicor Energy Ltd	No	Obligation met in full ahead of late payment deadline

5.16 Logicor Energy Ltd met their obligation ahead of the late payment deadline, so we decided not to make the Final Order. We proceeded to make a Final Order for Delta Gas and Power Ltd as they did not make a payment into the buy-out fund ahead of the 31 October late payment deadline[60].

5.17 Full details of the Notices of Proposal to Make a Final Order and Final Orders themselves are available on our website[61]. For more information on the steps the Authority can take in cases of non-compliance with the RO Obligation, please see the RO Supplier Guidance and Enforcement Guidelines[62].

5.18 Delta made payment of their outstanding balance by 25 November 2022 and as such the Final Order was revoked. However, in light of Delta's non-compliance, our Enforcement Decision Panel (EDP) considered it appropriate to impose a financial penalty for this contravention. We therefore issued a Notice of Proposal to Impose a Financial Penalty[63] on Delta of £100,000 (reduced to £70,000 for early resolution). Full details of the proposed penalty and reasons for issuing it are available on our website. At the time of writing, the proposed penalty was being consulted upon. Following closure of the consultation period, the EDP will make a decision on whether to confirm the penalty.

[59] Press release on enforcement action: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/ofgem-consults-issuing-final-orders-two-suppliers-over-ps1m-late-renewables-obligations-payments>
[60] Delta Gas and Power: Final Order: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/delta-gas-and-power-final-order?utm_medium=email&utm_source=dotMailer&utm_campaign=Daily-Alert_28-09-2022&utm_content=Delta+Gas+and+Power%3a+Final+Order&dm_i=1QCB,81D2C,7R6P6R,WVV6D,1>
[61] Compliance and enforcement - Investigations, orders and penalties: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/energy-policy-and-regulation/compliance-and-enforcement/investigations-orders-and-penalties>
[62] Renewables Obligation: Guidance for suppliers: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers>
The Enforcement Guidelines <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/enforcement-guidelines>
[63] Notice of proposal to impose a financial penalty on Delta Gas and Power following our enforcement case into its compliance with the Renewable Obligation: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/notice-proposal-impose-financial-penalty-delta-gas-and-power-following-our-enforcement-case-its-compliance-renewable-obligation>

SY20 Compliance Timeline

Calculating the obligation

Actions required by suppliers

5.19 After an obligation period (1 April – 31 March) each licensed supplier must provide us with an estimate of the electricity supplied to their customers (by 1 June) and final figures of electricity supply (by 1 July). Licensed electricity suppliers must comply with their obligations by presenting ROCs (by 1 September) or by paying into the buy-out fund (by 31 August), or into the late payment fund (by 31 October), or by using a combination of the three.[64] Payments into the late payment fund attract a daily interest charge.

Validation & submission of supply volumes

5.20 The Renewables Obligation: Guidance for Licensed Electricity Suppliers recommends a methodology for suppliers to follow when they report their supply volumes for an obligation period.[65] This states that they should use settlement reports from Elexon[66] for supply in GB, and from Northern Ireland Electricity Networks (NIE)[67] for supply in NI. Since 2015, we have obtained settlement reports from Elexon and NIE to validate submissions from suppliers and to mitigate the risk of inaccurate supply volume submissions.[68]

5.21 There was one supplier that submitted their estimated figures after 1 June estimated data deadline, and there were none that failed to provide data. For the 1 July final supply data deadline, six suppliers submitted figures late[69] but none failed to provide data. These figures exclude the 28 suppliers that either had their licence revoked or entered administration by the estimated or final supply data deadlines.

[64] For more information see section 4.1-4.30 of the RO Guidance for Suppliers. RO guidance for suppliers: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers>
[65] Appendix 5 RO Guidance for Suppliers.
[66] Elexon website: <https://www.elexon.co.uk/>
[67] NIE website: <https://www.nienetworks.co.uk/home>
[68] For more information on the process please see section 4.2-4.11 of the RO Guidance for Suppliers.
[69] The names of suppliers missing the 1 June and 1 July deadlines can be found in Appendix 1.

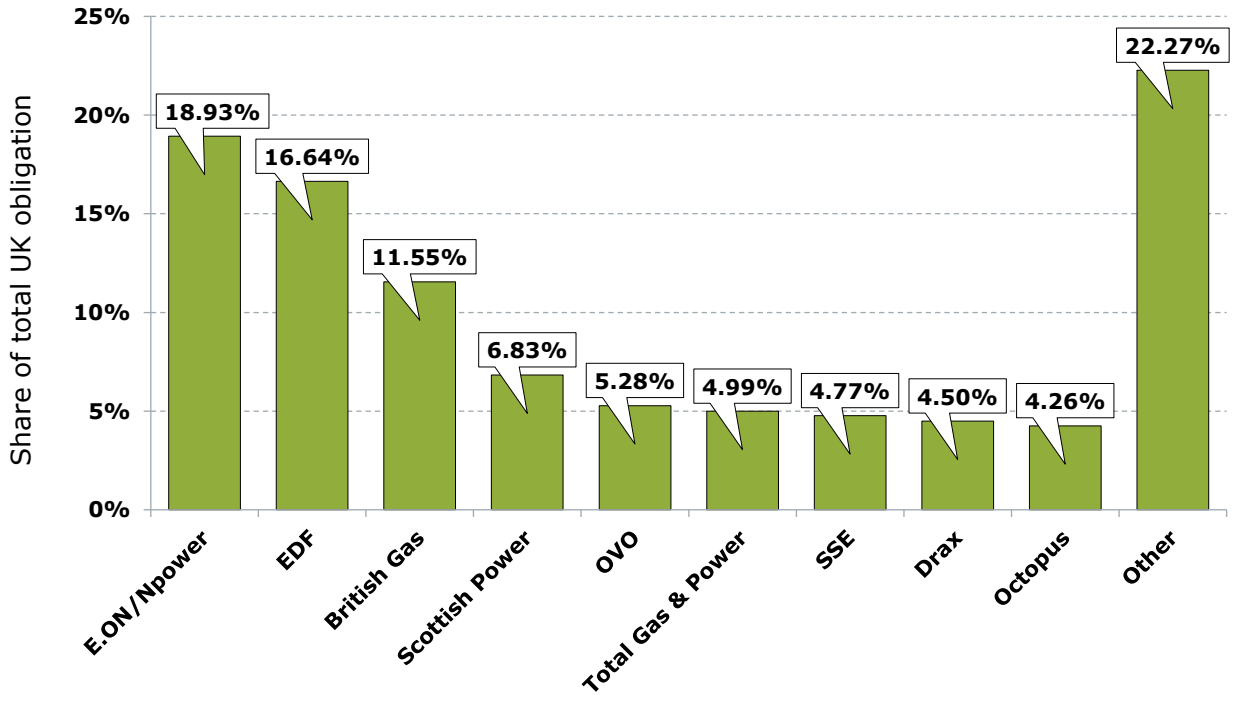
Share of obligation by suppliers

5.22 Using the supply volumes provided by suppliers we calculated the share of the obligation for each supplier. Below, **Figure 5.4** shows how the total UK obligation was split between suppliers. Each supplier with a share of the obligation of 3% or above is shown individually, those with a share below 3% are grouped together under 'Other'.

5.23 The largest suppliers (E.ON/Npower[70], EDF, British Gas, Scottish Power, OVO, Total Gas & Power, SSE, Drax and Octopus) shared 77.73% of the obligation between them. Full details of suppliers' obligations are included in **Appendix 1**.

Figure 5.4: Share of UK obligation SY20

Column chart presenting the share of the UK obligation between suppliers. With 18.93%, E.ON/Npower had the highest share of total UK obligation in SY20, followed by EDF (16.64%), British Gas (11.55%), Scottish Power (6.83%), OVO (5.28%), Total Gas & Power (4.99%), SSE (4.77%), Drax (4.50%) and Octopus (4.26%).



[70] In 2019 Npower was acquired by E.ON. Npower and its subsidiary companies are now part of the E.ON group.

Energy Intensive Industries

5.24 An exemption for eligible Energy Intensive Industries (EIIs) from a proportion of the indirect costs of the RO has been in place on the scheme since SY17.

5.25 Eligible EIIs in GB could claim exemption from their energy supplier for up to 85% of the indirect costs of the RO. We use the suppliers' reduced supply volumes to calculate their obligations. Further information about eligible EII excluded electricity can be found in our Guidance for Suppliers.[71]

5.26 Twenty-five suppliers supplied 12.66 TWh of EII electricity to their customers in GB – 10.43 TWh of which was excluded as part of their total supply volumes for the purpose of determining their obligations. A summary of such electricity supplied in GB is given in **Figure 5.5**.

Figure 5.5: Summary of EIIs supplied in Great Britain

	England & Wales	Scotland	GB Total
Total EIIs supply (MWh)	11,270,394	1,389,311	12,659,704
Total excluded EII electricity (MWh)	9,294,368	1,140,495	10,434,863
Percentage of excluded EII Electricity from obligation	82.5%	82.1%	82.4%
Total Electricity Supply (inc EII supply) (MWh)	242,857,429	24,385,683	267,243,112
Percentage of excluded EII from Total Electricity supply	3.8%	4.7%	3.9%

ROCs presented

5.27 **Figure 5.6** summarises the obligation and ROCs presented by suppliers across the Orders. This shows that suppliers presented over 109.3 million ROCs to us in SY20. This is an increase of 4 million ROCs, or 3.8%, on the 105.3 million presented in SY19.

5.28 Suppliers met 85.5% of the total obligation (127.8 million ROCs) by presenting ROCs to us. The remaining proportion of the obligation (18.5 million ROCs) was largely met by suppliers making a buyout payment and/or late payment, for a total of £820.55 million. This amount was significantly more than the £473.93 million paid in SY19.

[71] Please see Sections 2.6-2.9 of the RO Guidance for Suppliers. RO guidance for suppliers: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers>

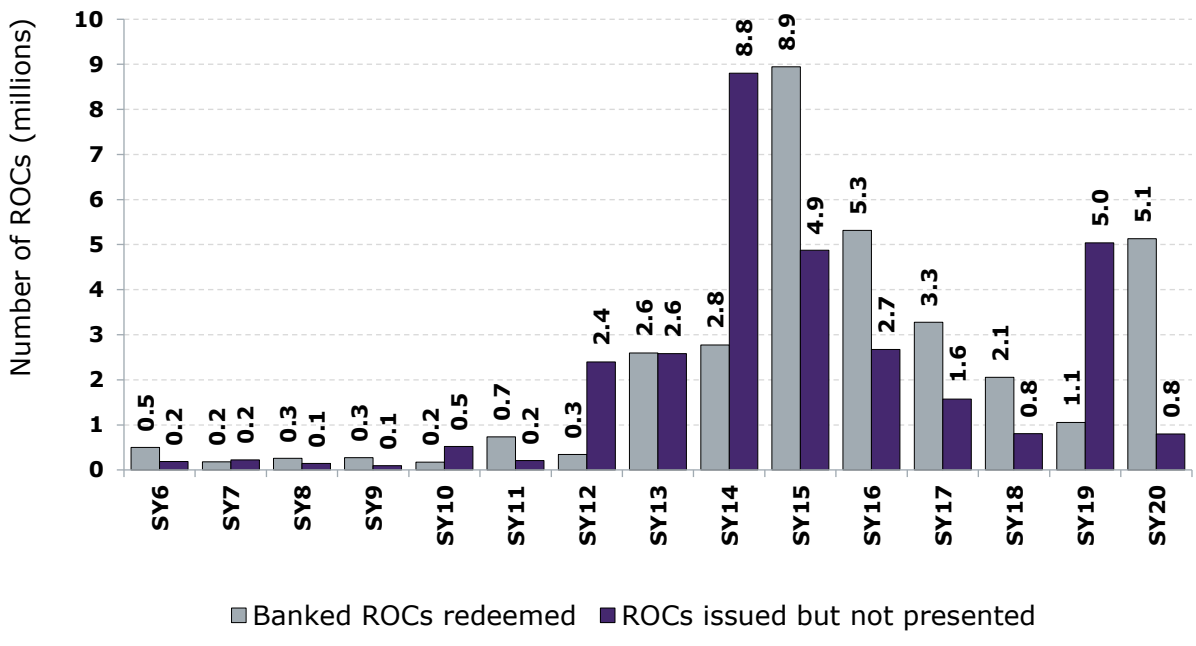
Figure 5.6 Summary of ROCs presented towards each UK obligation in SY20

	RO	ROS	NIRO	UK Total
Electricity supplied (MWh)	233,563,061	23,245,188	7,570,404	264,378,653
Obligation (ROCs)	114,909,760	11,436,634	1,468,659	127,815,053
ROCs presented	98,040,902	9,822,889	1,448,368	109,312,159
Total number of obligations	111	93	10	214
% of obligation met with ROCs	85.3%	85.9%	98.6%	85.5%

5.29 Suppliers can meet up to 25% of an obligation by presenting unused ROCs from the previous obligation period (banked ROCs).[72] **Figure 5.7** shows the trends in ROCs issued but not presented and banked ROCs redeemed each scheme year, starting from SY6.

Figure 5.7: Banked ROCs redeemed and ROCs issued but not presented each obligation period since SY6

Clustered column chart showing the number of banked ROCs presented and ROCs issued but not presented since SY6. Suppliers presented around 5.13 million banked ROCs, up from the 1.1 million presented last year. The number of ROCs issued but not presented fell from 5 million in SY19 to 0.8 million this year.



5.30 At the time of writing, of the 105,050,723 ROCs issued that are based on generation between April 2021 and March 2022, 794,474 ROCs were not presented by suppliers. These will be available as banked ROCs for SY21.

[72] Defined in article 14(2) of the 2015 RO Order and articles 13(2) of the 2009 ROS and NIRO Orders.

5.31 There is a cap on the number of ROCs from electricity generated from bioliquids that suppliers can present towards their obligations. This limits suppliers to meeting 4% of an obligation using bioliquid ROCs. Some bioliquid ROCs are exempt from the cap. Details of the exemptions are in section 4.5 of our Guidance for Suppliers.[73]

5.32 In SY20 suppliers presented 262,290 bioliquid ROCs to us, across the obligations, which qualified under the cap. This is 0.21% of the total obligation, well below the 4% cap. Suppliers also presented 3,011,031 bioliquid ROCs towards their SY20 obligation that were exempt from the cap.[74] This represents around a 5.53% increase on exempt Bioliquid ROCs presented by suppliers in SY19. **Figure A1.5 in Appendix 1** summarises all bioliquid ROCs presented by suppliers towards their obligations by RO year. This is effective from SY12, when the cap on the number of bioliquid ROCs a supplier can present towards its obligation was first introduced.

Payments made

5.33 The 59 suppliers who chose to make buy-out payments paid a total of £776,547,957 into the buy-out fund by the legislative deadline of 31 August.

5.34 Across the schemes, 36 suppliers covering 68 obligations did not meet the deadline for either making buy-out payments, presenting ROCs or the combination of both, and therefore were required to utilise the late payment window to discharge their obligation. At the final late payment deadline of 31 October 2022, eight suppliers complied with their full obligations, with an additional one supplier being partly compliant on RO Scotland, but not on their England and Wales obligation. A total of £44,000,179 was made in late payments by these suppliers. Twenty-eight suppliers in total did not comply with obligations required by the late payment deadline (as noted in paragraphs 5.9-5.10).

5.35 **Figure 5.8** summarises the payments suppliers made towards each UK obligation in SY20. Full details of how all suppliers met their obligations are in **Appendix 1**.

Figure 5.8: Payments made by suppliers towards each UK obligation for SY20

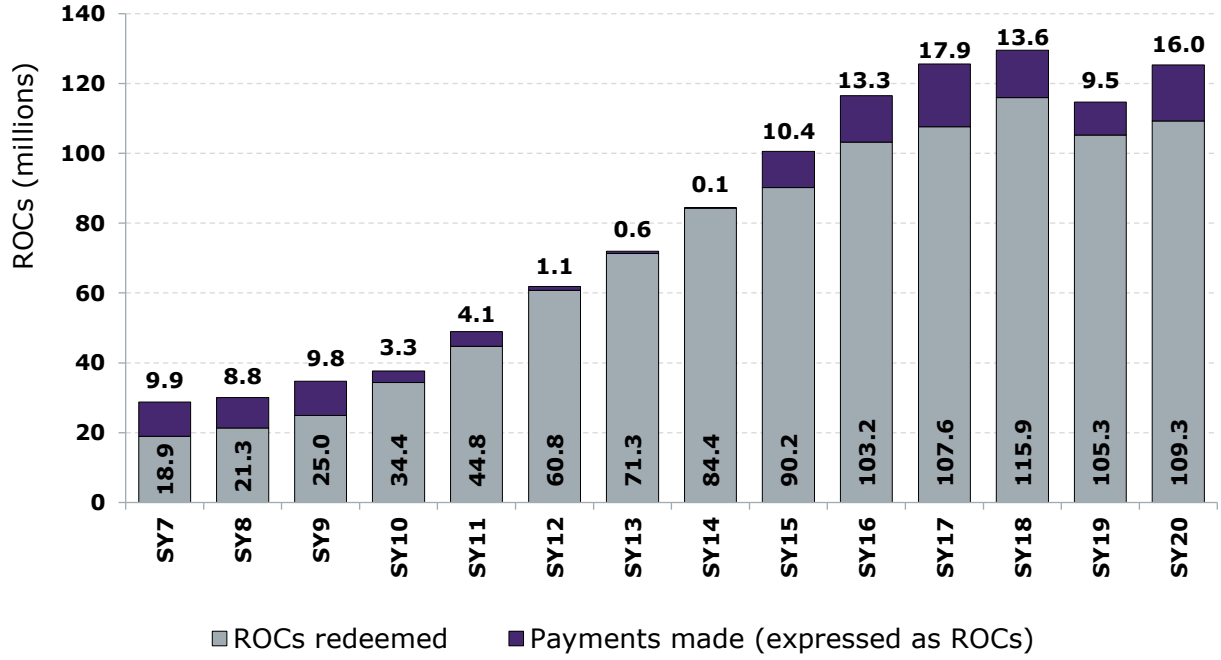
	RO	ROS	NIRO	UK Total
Buy-out payments made	£703,309,922	£72,207,252	£1,030,783	£776,547,957
Late payments made	£42,088,145	£1,912,034	£0	£44,000,179
Total	**£745,398,067**	**£74,119,286**	**£1,030,783**	**£820,548,136**

[73] RO guidance for suppliers: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers>
[74] Details on reasons for exemption from the bioliquid ROC cap can be found in section 4.5 of the RO Guidance for Suppliers.

5.36 **Figure 5.9** shows the trend in ROCs submitted and payments made (expressed as a number of ROCs) towards the UK obligation since SY7 (2008-09).

Figure 5.9: ROCs submitted and payments made towards the UK obligations since SY7

Stacked column chart presenting the number of ROCs submitted and the payments made towards the UK obligation since SY7. The proportion of the UK obligation met through ROCs in SY20 was 85.5% which is a decrease compared to the 88.4% reported for SY19.



5.37 The decrease in the proportion of the UK obligation met through ROCs was accompanied by an increase in the proportion met through contributions to the buy-out fund (up from 6.97% in 2020-21 to 11.96%) with a decrease in late payment fund (down from 0.98 % in 2020-21 to 0.68%). Overall, there was a 1.8% shortfall for SY20.[75]

Value of the scheme

5.38 Suppliers who presented ROCs towards their SY20 obligation receive a share of the buyout and late payment funds. The total amount redistributed (as covered in paragraph 5.41) is divided by the 109.3 million ROCs redeemed to give the amount suppliers receive back for each ROC they presented. This is the ROC recycle value which for SY20 was £7.44. When added to the ROC buy-out price of £50.80, the total notional worth of a

[75] In some RO years, a very small fraction of this remaining proportion of the obligation was not fulfilled by suppliers making buyout and/or late payments, and thus has been left undischarged. For 2021-22 RO year this stood at 1.8%, thereby triggering the mutualisation process for the fifth time in the RO's history.

ROC for this obligation period was £58.24. Suppliers will receive a further mutualisation recycle value once the mutualisation process for this compliance period is complete.[76]

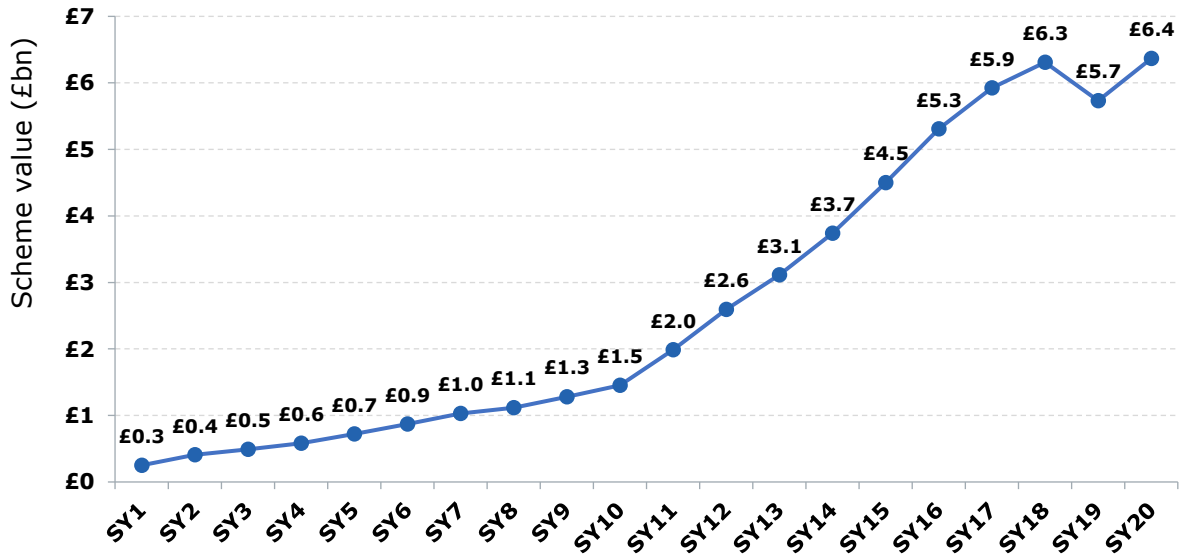
5.39 **Figure 5.10** below shows that the total value of the scheme in an obligation period is the worth of a ROC multiplied by the number of ROCs presented for compliance by suppliers. In SY20 suppliers presented 109.3 million ROCs each worth £58.24 giving a scheme value of £6.4 billion. The change in scheme value over time can be seen in **Figure 5.11**.

Figure 5.10 Determination of ROC recycle value for SY20[77]

Total buy-out and late payments redistributed	Total ROCs presented (m)	Recycle value per ROC presented	Worth of a ROC to a supplier	Average ROCs issued/MWh	Support per MWh supplied	Scheme value
£813.4m	109.3	£7.44	£58.24	1.35	£78.48	£6.4bn

Figure 5.11: Change in scheme value since SY1

Line chart showing the change in scheme value since SY1. The value of the scheme continued to grow till SY18 reaching £6.3 billion, however, it fell for the first time to £5.7 billion in SY19. In SY20, the scheme value reached £6.4 billion.



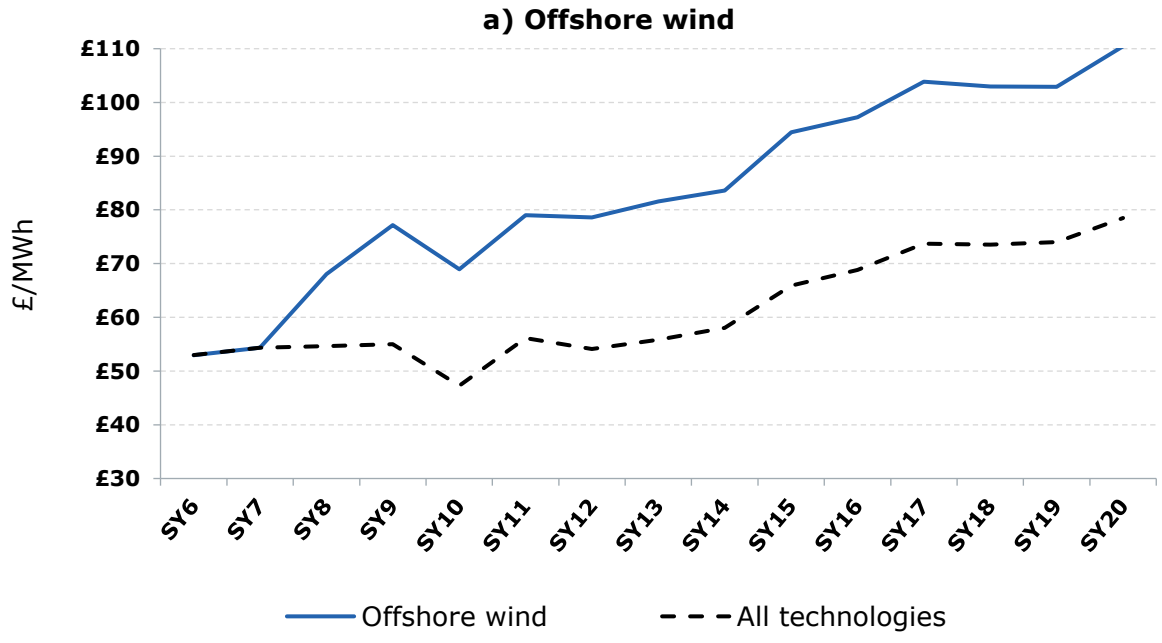
[76] Further details on Mutualisation can be found from paragraph 5.46 onwards.
[77] For the determination of ROC recycle value since SY9 (2010-11) please see **Appendix 3**.

5.40 The average number of ROCs issued per MWh (from **Figure 5.10**) multiplied by the worth of a ROC gives the support (in £) per MWh generated for an obligation period. As shown in the table this was £78.48 during SY20.

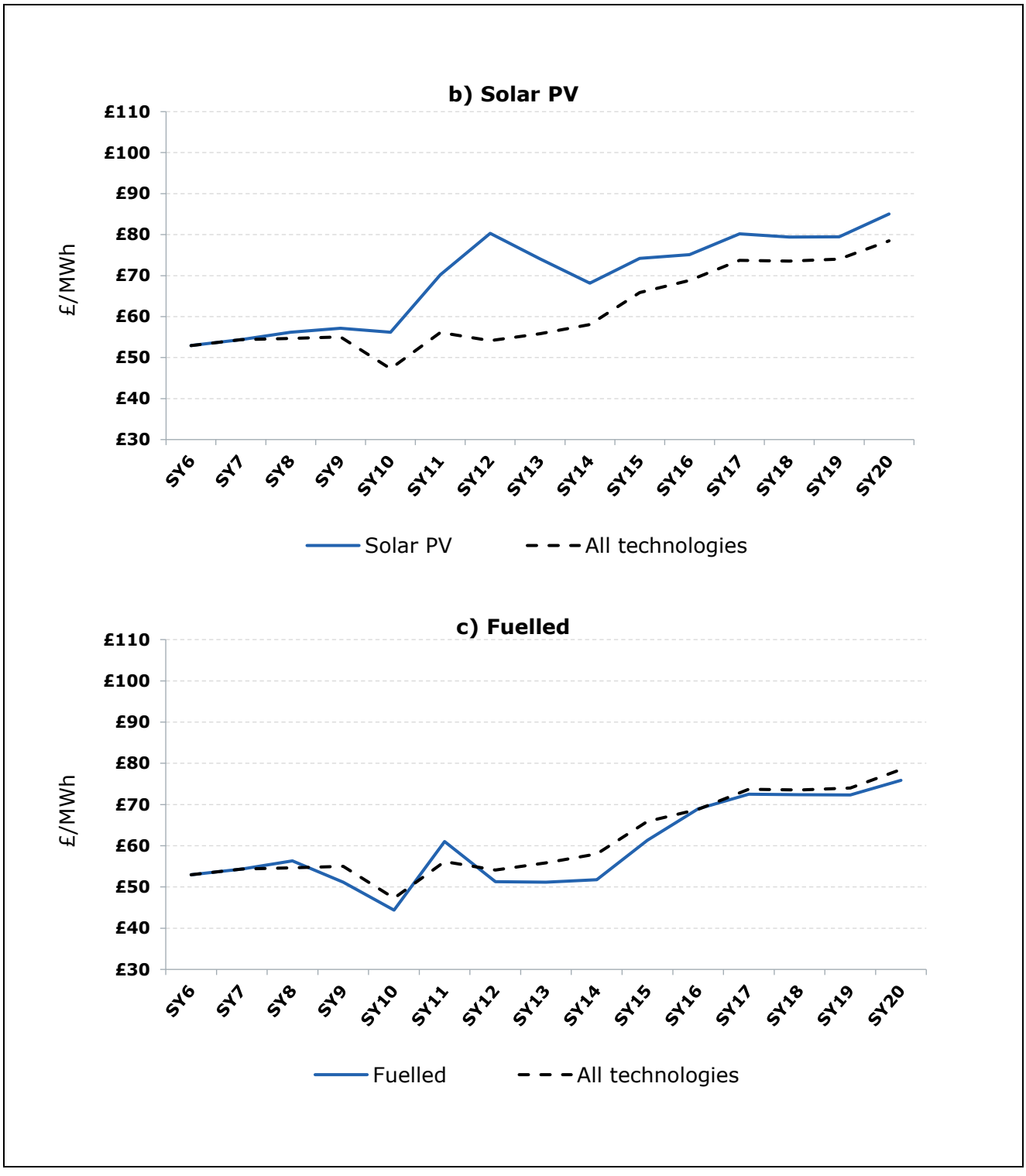
5.41 **Figure 5.12** shows the cost of support (in £ per MWh) broken down by technology type. Due to banding, RO installations are eligible for support at differing rates (ROCs per MWh generated) depending on the characteristics of the generation station. The charts begin in SY6, before banding was introduced[78], when all technologies received one ROC per MWh generated. Further information on banding can be found in our guidance for generators[79].

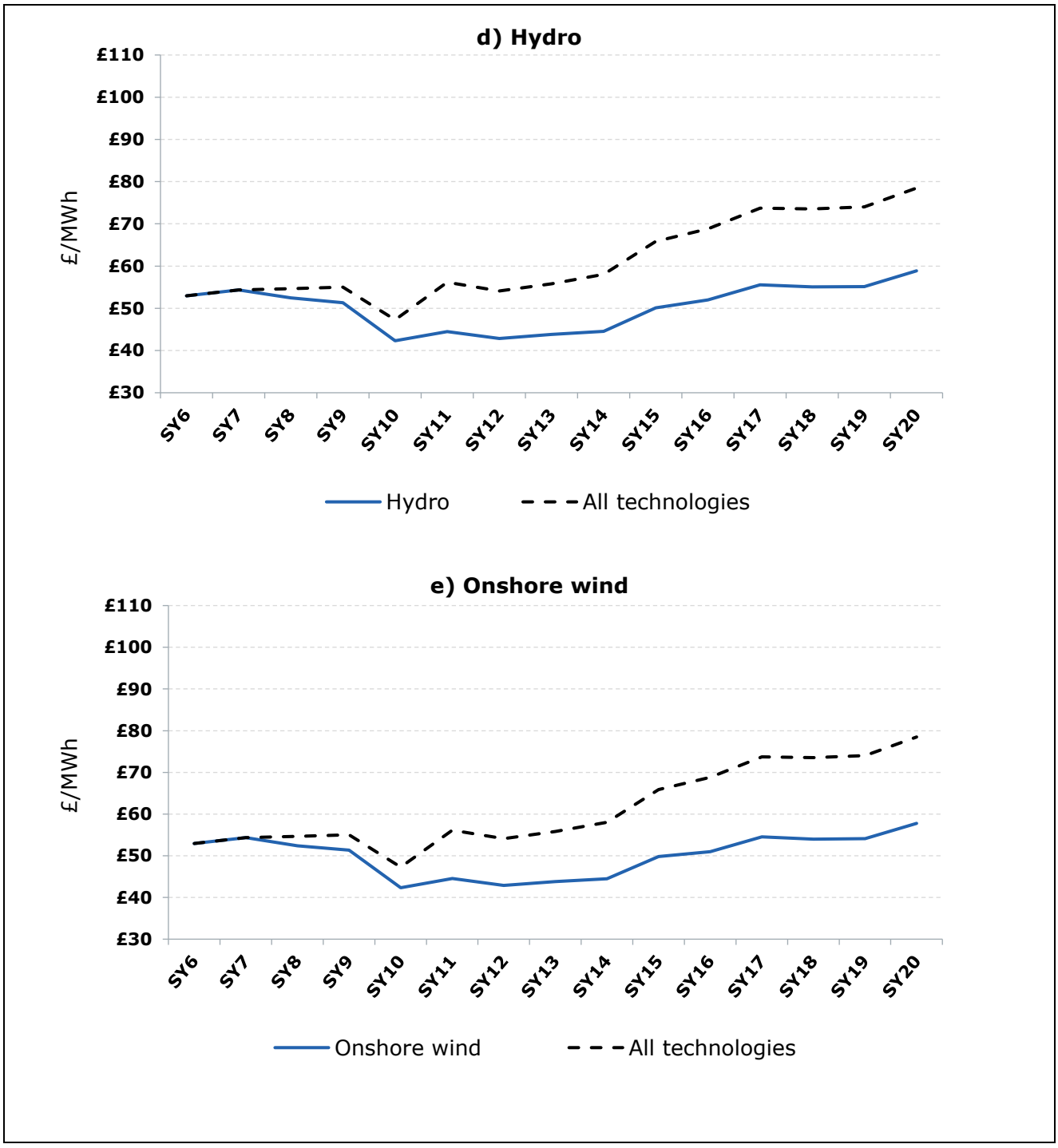
Figure 5.12 (a-g): Value of support per MWh for each technology since SY6

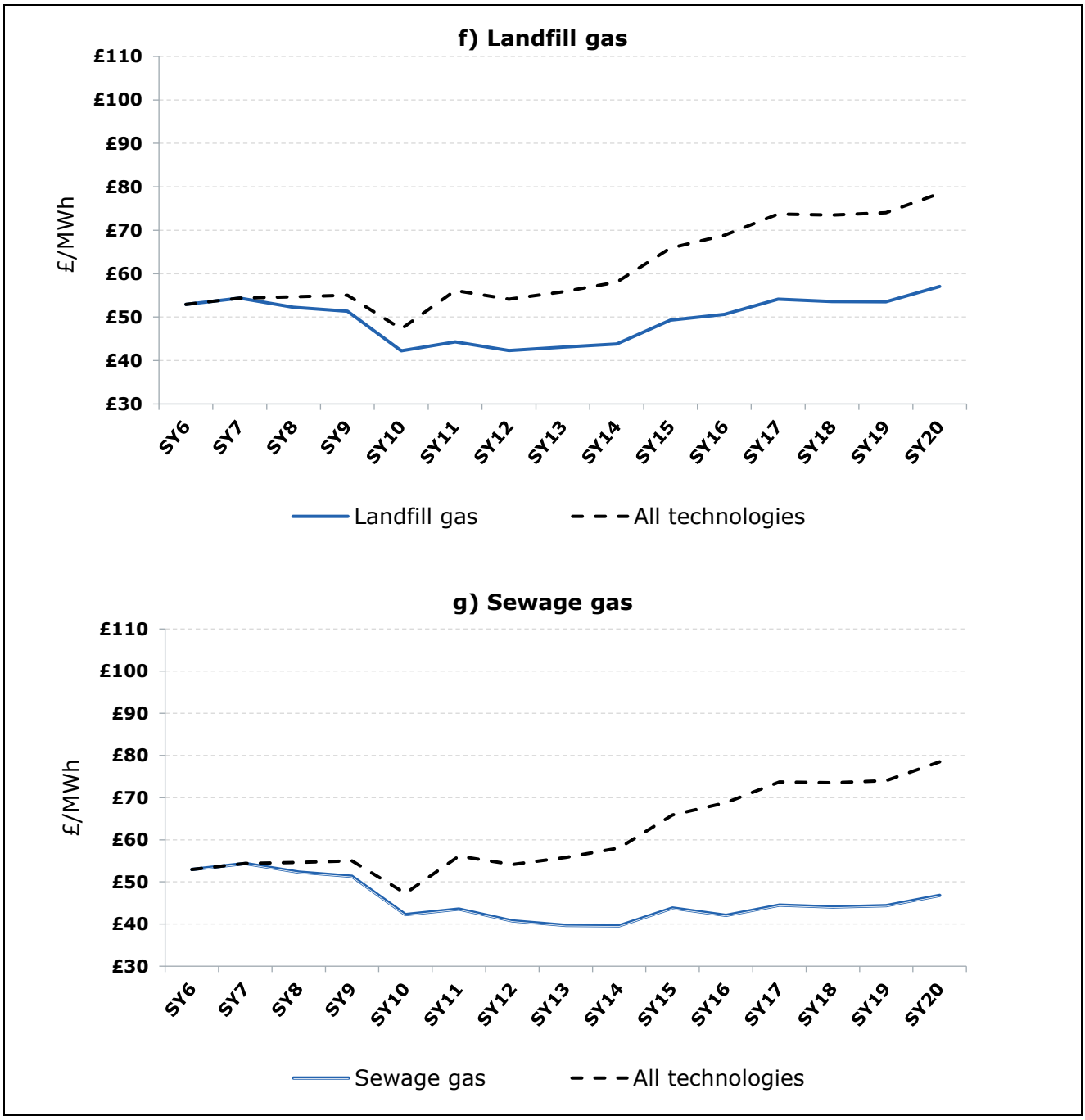
Line charts showing the value of support per MWh for each technology (in order: offshore wind, solar PV, fuelled, hydro, onshore wind, landfill gas, sewage gas) shown against the average since SY6. There is a mix of increases and decreases from the previous year in the cost of support per MWh across different technology types, but the changes are relatively small and are at a similar level compared with the last two years' figures. Offshore wind stations received significantly more support per MWh than the average. However, hydro, onshore wind, landfill gas and sewage gas received significantly less support than the average. This variation being due to the differences in ROC banding between the technology types.



[78] Banding came into force on 1 April 2009.
[79] RO Guidance for Generators: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-generators>


b) Solar PV
£/MWh
£110
£100
£90
£80
£70
£60
£50
£40
£30
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
Solar PV
All technologies
c) Fuelled
£/MWh
£110
£100
£90
£80
£70
£60
£50
£40
£30
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
Fuelled
All technologies


d) Hydro
£110
£100
£90
£80
£70
£60
£50
£40
£30
£/MWh
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
Hydro
All technologies
e) Onshore wind
£110
£100
£90
£80
£70
£60
£50
£40
£30
£/MWh
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
Onshore wind
All technologies



Redistribution

5.42 We redistribute the buy-out and late payment funds to suppliers using the single recycling mechanism. This means that we pay out the aggregate of the funds across the three obligations to suppliers in proportion to the number of ROCs each supplier presented across the three Orders.[80]

[80] For example, a supplier who presents 3% of the total ROCs across the three obligations will get back 3% of the amount we redistribute from the buy-out and late payment funds. This is the case regardless of the Order under which a supplier had its obligations. So, for example, a supplier who only has an obligation in England and Wales will still receive part of the Scotland and Northern Ireland payment funds.

5.43 As **Figure 5.13** below summarises, the combined sum redistributed to suppliers from the buy-out and late payment funds was approximately £813.43 million. Full information on payments made to individual supply licences is included in **Appendix 1**. Before making redistribution payments we withdrew £7.12 million for our and NIAUR's scheme administration costs[81] from the buy-out fund and rounded the redistribution amounts down to the nearest whole pound. We made the buy-out fund redistribution payments on 28 October 2022 in advance of the legislative deadline of 1 November 2022.[82]

Figure 5.13: Summary of redistribution payments

	RO	ROS	NIRO	UK Total
Buy-out	£696,865,275	£71,545,569	£1,021,344	£769,432,188
Late payments	£42,088,153	£1,912,038	£0	£44,000,191
Total	**£738,953,428**	**£73,457,607**	**£1,021,344**	**£813,432,379**

5.44 We redistributed £44,000,191 in late payments, on the same basis as the buy-out funds (though without the withdrawal of administration costs) on 5 December 2022. This was in advance of the legislative deadline of 1 January 2023.

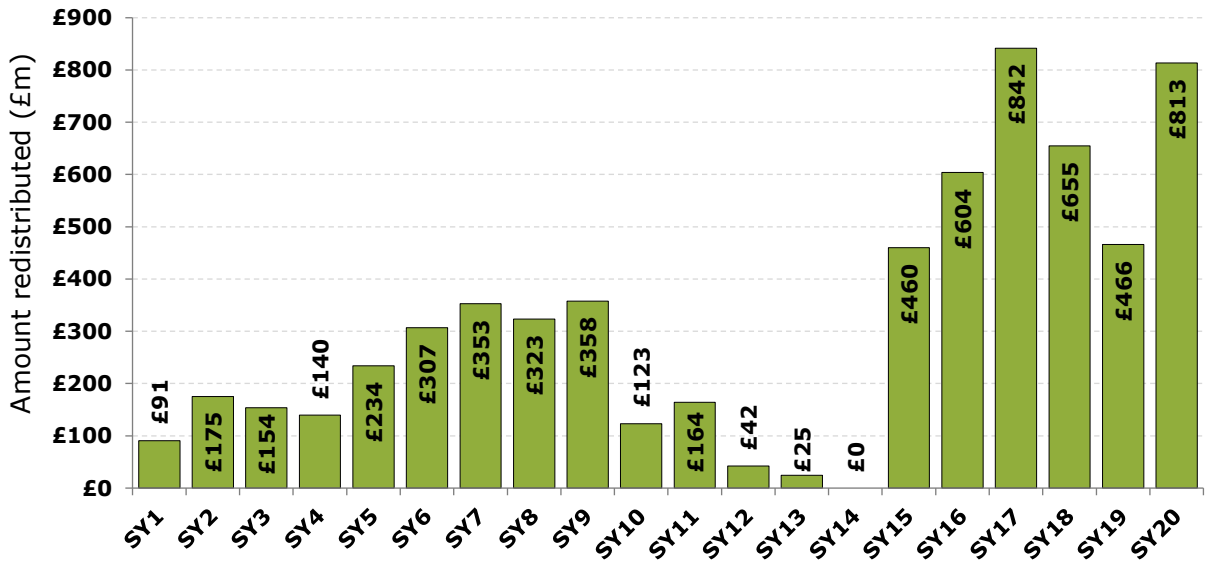
5.45 **Figure 5.14** shows the amounts we have redistributed each year from the buy-out and late payment funds since the scheme's introduction in 2002.

[81] We withdraw our forecasted admin costs for SY21 (2022-23) from the SY20 buy-out fund. Ofgem's costs (leaving NIAUR's aside) were 12.14% lower than those forecasted for 2021-22 (SY20), however this cost remains at around 0.1% of the estimated scheme value. The overall administration cost of £7.12m includes GB costs of £5,593,198 and NIRO costs of £1,522,839. Further information on Ofgem's RO costs: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/ofgem-costs-administering-renewables-obligation-0>

[82] Please see the Ofgem website for further details. Renewables Obligation: ROCs presented and Redistribution of Buy-Out Fund 2021-22: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-rocs-presented-and-redistribution-buy-out-fund-2021-22>

Figure 5.14: Total redistributed to suppliers since SY1 (£m)

Column chart showing the total amount (in £ million) redistributed to suppliers since SY1. Amounts vary, with £813 million redistributed in SY20 being the second highest amount after SY17. The total amount redistributed in SY20 is £347 million higher than last year.



5.46 Ofgem has occasionally received late payments from defaulting suppliers after the Late Payment deadline of 31 October has passed. Following an open consultation[83] with suppliers and interested stakeholders, it was decided that when recycling these payments to eligible suppliers in years when mutualisation is triggered, it shall be in proportion to the total mutualisation payments each supplier is responsible for making.[84]

5.47 This methodology was first put into practice on 15 January 2021 when Ofgem redistributed a payment of £507,369.57 received from one supplier after the SY18 late payment deadline had passed.[85] As of the time of writing we have received a payment of £536,797 after the SY20 late payment deadline from Delta Gas and Power Ltd which we plan to redistribute in early 2023.

[83] Open Letter - Payments received after Renewables Obligation (RO) late payment deadline: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/open-letter-payments-received-after-renewables-obligation-ro-late-payment-deadline>
[84] Ie. if supplier A is due to make 2% of the total year's worth of mutualisation payments, they will receive 2% of the payments received after the late payment deadline.
[85] Details of the late payment redistribution on the Ofgem website: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-january-2021-additional-payment-distribution-november-2020>

Mutualisation

5.48 If a supplier or suppliers are unable to meet their obligations under the RO or ROS, there may be a shortfall in the late payment fund. The mutualisation provisions in RO legislation[86] are designed to account for this. Mutualisation is triggered above a certain threshold, known as relevant shortfall[87], the amount of which for SY20 is equal to or more than £63.7 million for the RO and £1.54 million for ROS. Mutualisation does not apply in Northern Ireland.

5.49 If mutualisation is triggered, suppliers that discharged their obligations in full or in part under the RO and ROS must make additional payments to make up the shortfall. These payments are capped at the mutualisation ceiling; we publish the amount every year before the start of the obligation period. We adjust this in the same way as the buy-out price, in line with the change in RPI from the previous calendar year. The mutualisation ceilings for SY20 were £305,993,166.86 in England and Wales and £30,599,316.68 in Scotland[88].

5.50 Mutualisation payments are redistributed to suppliers on the same basis as the buy-out and late payment funds, using the single recycling mechanism to compliant UK suppliers. These are suppliers who have presented ROCs within the relevant compliance period and have discharged their obligation in full by the late payment deadline of 31 October. Although mutualisation does not apply in NI, NI suppliers will receive a share of any mutualisation funds from the RO and ROS.

5.51 In SY20, 28 suppliers did not meet their obligations in full. This resulted in a total shortfall of £119,668,290, (excluding interest) distributed across the schemes, as follows:

- RO: £111,789,972.00
- ROS: £7,878,318
- NIRO: £0.

[86] Mutualisation is described in articles 72 – 77 of the 2015 RO Order and articles 48 – 52 of the 2009 ROS Order.
[87] Article 72 in the 2015 RO Order and Schedule 3 in the 2009 ROS Order define the amount of relevant shortfall.
[88] Renewables Obligation (RO) Buy-out Price, Mutualisation Threshold and Mutualisation Ceilings for 2021-22: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-ro-buy-out-price-mutualisation-threshold-and-mutualisation-ceilings-2021-22>

5.52 The resulting shortfall triggered mutualisation for both RO and ROS[89]. In line with the RO Orders, suppliers who discharged their obligations in full or in part have been contacted to make quarterly payments to make up the shortfall, in proportion to their obligation. The first of these payments will be due by 31 August 2023. The latest updates on all mutualisation activity are published on our 'RO Publication and updates' webpage[90] whereas further information on mutualisation can be found within chapter 7 of our Renewables Obligation: Guidance for Suppliers.[91]

Mutualisation payments and redistributions for previous compliance periods

5.53 During the obligated period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, relevant suppliers had an obligation to make quarterly mutualisation payments for past compliance years and we had an obligation to redistribute mutualisation payments received from suppliers. This process is set out in the RO Supplier Guidance[92].

5.54 The quarterly mutualisation payments required from suppliers during this period were for the fourth quarter of SY17 and the first, second and third quarters of SY18.

5.55 The mutualisation payments we redistributed during SY20 were in relation to the third and fourth quarters of SY17, and the first and second quarters of SY18.

5.56 To provide a clear picture of activity in this area, we have included a summary in **Appendix 2** of mutualisation payments received and redistributed, in the relation to the complete SY17 and SY18 periods. Summaries of the payments received and redistributed are also published on our website.[93]

---

[89] 2021-22 Mutualisation notice: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-202122-mutualisation>
[90] RO Publications and updates: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/contacts-publications-and-data>
[91] RO guidance for suppliers: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers>
[92] Page 36 of RO guidance for suppliers (paragraph 7.9 and Table 6).
[93] 2018-19 Q3 mutualisation payments redistribution: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-quarter-3-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2018-19>
2018-19 Q4 mutualisation payments redistribution: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-quarter-4-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2018-19>
2019-20 Q1 mutualisation payments redistribution: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-quarter-1-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2019-20>
2019-20 Q2 mutualisation payments redistribution: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-quarter-2-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2019-20>

SY20 Supplier Audits

5.57 Supplier audits are conducted each year to gain assurance on the accuracy of the electricity figures submitted to us by suppliers (in this case covering SY20) and to ensure suppliers' internal processes are robust. The audits also aim to prevent/reduce the number of submissions with errors.

5.58 The audits were generally targeted to include those suppliers where we have concerns over internal processes and those where we have concerns over the accuracy of supply volumes being reported. We also generally include one of the larger suppliers, a newer supplier who has held a licence for a full obligation year and an off-grid supplier.

5.59 Each audit is given a rating depending on the outcome of the audit based upon a risk assessment carried out by the auditor. For example:

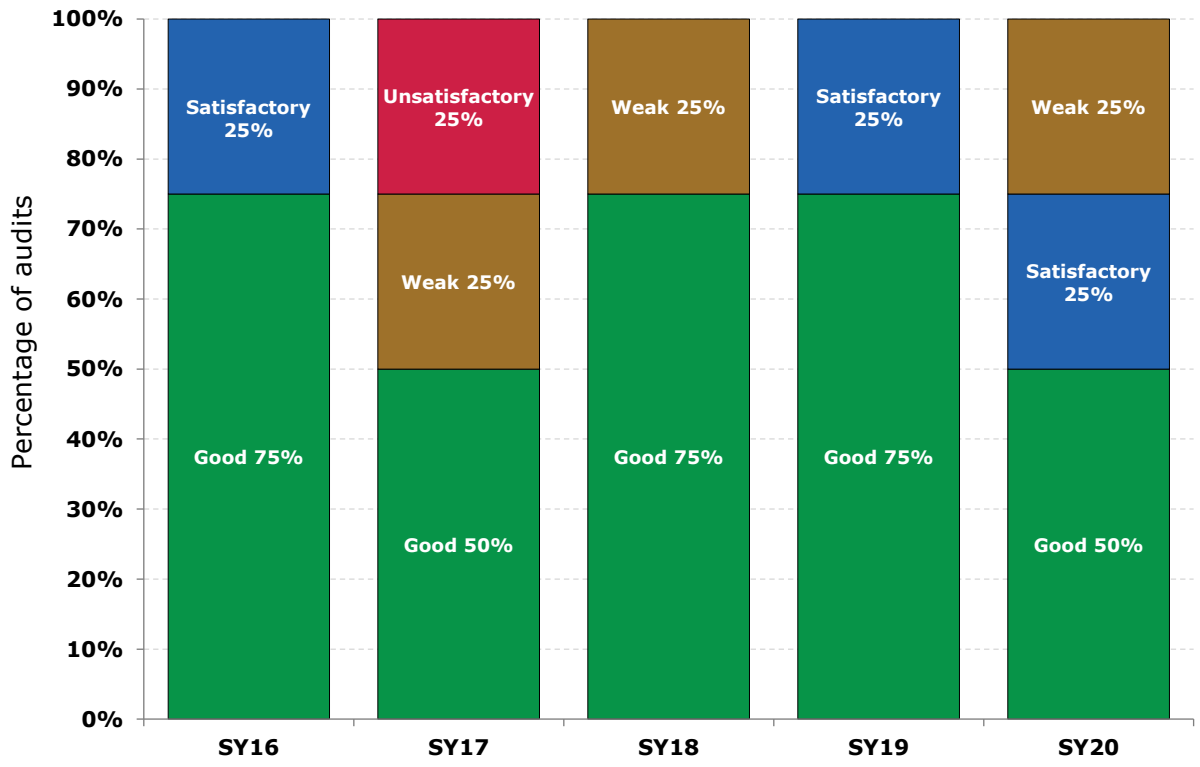
- **'Unsatisfactory'** audits identified numerous exceptions, including those graded as 'medium' or 'major', which individually or collectively may impact negatively on the overall level of compliance. In such instances, these are reported to the Supplier to provide evidence that the improvements are implemented in areas identified as requiring significant intervention.
- **'Weak'** audits identified several exceptions which individually or collectively may impact negatively on the overall level of compliance. These are reported to the Supplier to make the improvements identified.
- **'Satisfactory'** identified a small number of exceptions, of which none were graded 'major'. These are reported to the Supplier to make improvements to their operating procedures.
- **'Good'** either had no exceptions or if there are any, these were reported to the Supplier to address minor shortcomings in operating procedures or meet best practice.

5.60 In relation to the SY20 (2021-22) compliance period, four suppliers were audited. A summary of supplier audit results from SY16 to SY20[94] is shown in **Figure 5.15**.

[94] The information provided is for audits taking place in 2022-23 (SY21 audit programme) but looking at supplier activity in relation to 2021-22 (SY20 compliance period). The scheme years shown reflect the compliance period.

Figure 5.15: Supplier audit results SY16 to SY20

Stacked column chart presenting the results of supplier audits results between the SY16 and SY20 compliance periods. Of the four audits in SY20, two were rated 'Good', one 'Satisfactory' and one was rated 'Weak'. There were no suppliers rated 'Unsatisfactory' during SY20. Out of the four suppliers audited for their SY19 performance, three received a 'Good' rating and one was rated 'Satisfactory'.



5.61 All audits from SY20 are now closed and the main findings related to:

- Inaccuracies in processes
- Issues with the appropriateness of the method for extracting data flows
- The robustness of controls in place around compiling and checking the submission of data to us.

5.62 Where audit findings give cause for concern or identify areas for improvement, Ofgem engages with the relevant suppliers to develop an action plan. As set out above, all instances of non-compliance will be added to the SPR[95].

[95] Information on the SPR: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr>

6. Compliance of RO generators

Chapter summary

This chapter summarises the results of our audit programme for generating stations accredited under the scheme. It provides an overview of the results of targeted and statistical audits by country and technology type. Additionally, this chapter provides information on our participant compliance and counter fraud investigations.

Audit programme

6.1 Accredited generating stations are audited to ensure they remain compliant according to scheme eligibility requirements. As well as helping to ensure that stations continue to meet eligibility requirements, audits also provide assurance that the correct number of ROCs have been issued and that the information we hold is current. Furthermore, audits help identify and prevent errors, and potentially fraudulent activity.

6.2 Each audit receives an assurance rating which is dependent on the findings. The ratings are as follows:

- **Good** (no issues identified at audit)
- **Satisfactory** (minor issues or instances where best practice is not followed)
- **Weak** (the audit identified moderate issues of non-compliance)
- **Unsatisfactory** (major instances of non-compliance or suspected fraud identified).

6.3 Following an audit, the findings are issued to the generator. If the audit is rated as 'Good' or 'Satisfactory', the audit will be closed at this point, however, the station is expected to make any amendments to their accreditation application or data submissions as detailed in the report. For 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' audits, we work with the generator to ensure that findings are resolved and that any evidence which remains outstanding is provided.

6.4 In the event of potential non-compliance, error or fraud being identified, we investigate thoroughly, and where appropriate can withdraw accreditation, change a station's ROC banding, and/or make amendments to ROC issue. Once all outstanding findings have been resolved, the audit will be closed. Ofgem can temporarily suspend ROC issue whilst awaiting further evidence or corrective actions to be taken. If fraudulent activity is suspected, we can refer cases to Action Fraud and law enforcement agencies.

6.5 The SY20 generator audit programme consisted of two types of audit; targeted audits and statistical audits:

- **Targeted** – The targeted audit selection included stations identified through our internal processes, external sources of information such as whistleblowers, or were targeted at known risk areas in the scheme population - for example, applications submitted in the run up to scheme closure.
- **Statistical -** To better understand the level and types of non-compliance on the RO scheme, accredited stations were randomly selected across the scheme population. The RO statistical audit programme was first introduced by us in SY19.

Targeted Generator Audits

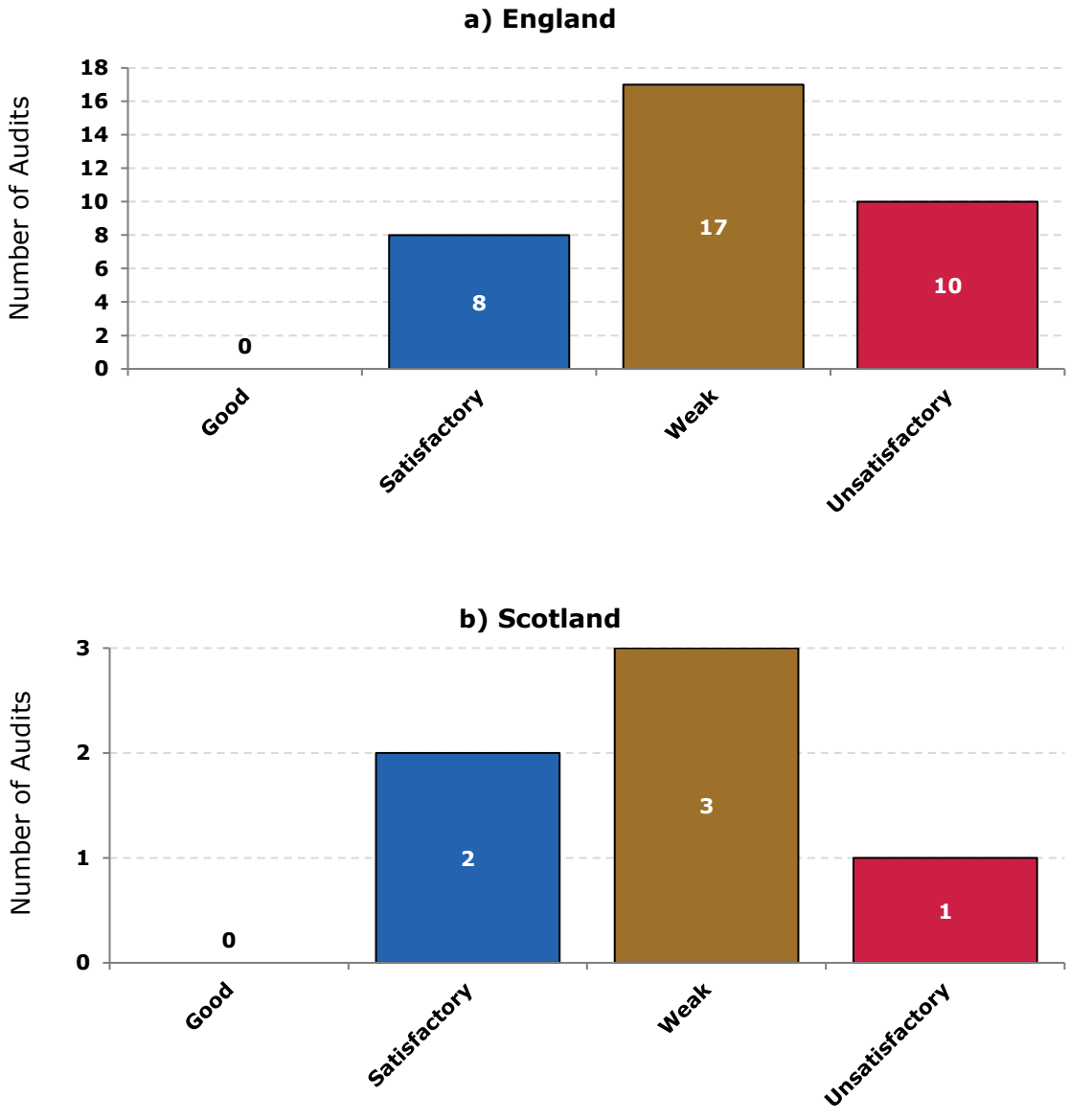
6.6 In SY20, our external auditor carried out targeted audits on 67[96] generating stations (>50 kW DNC). Of the audited generating stations, 35 were based in England, six in Scotland, five in Wales and 20 in Northern Ireland. A large proportion of the targeted audits focused on stations in NI due to specific capacity boundaries for ROC banding in NI. This creates a potential risk of non-compliance as generators seek to benefit from higher available ROC rates.

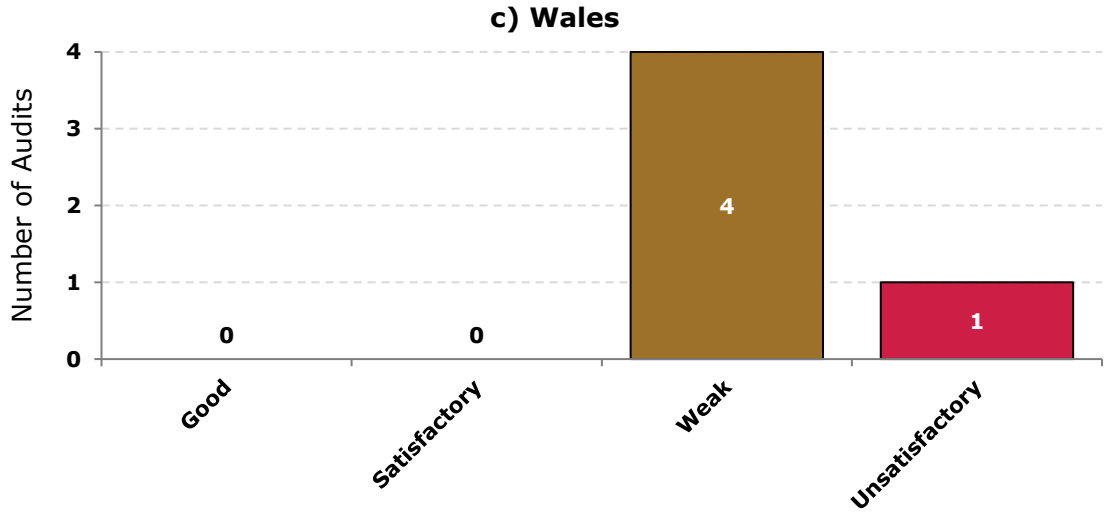
6.7 **Figure 6.1** shows the breakdown of the targeted audits by country and the rating given by the auditor. **Figure 6.2** shows the same information but broken down by technology type. Note that a high level of non-compliance is expected as these audits are targeted at known risk areas on the scheme.

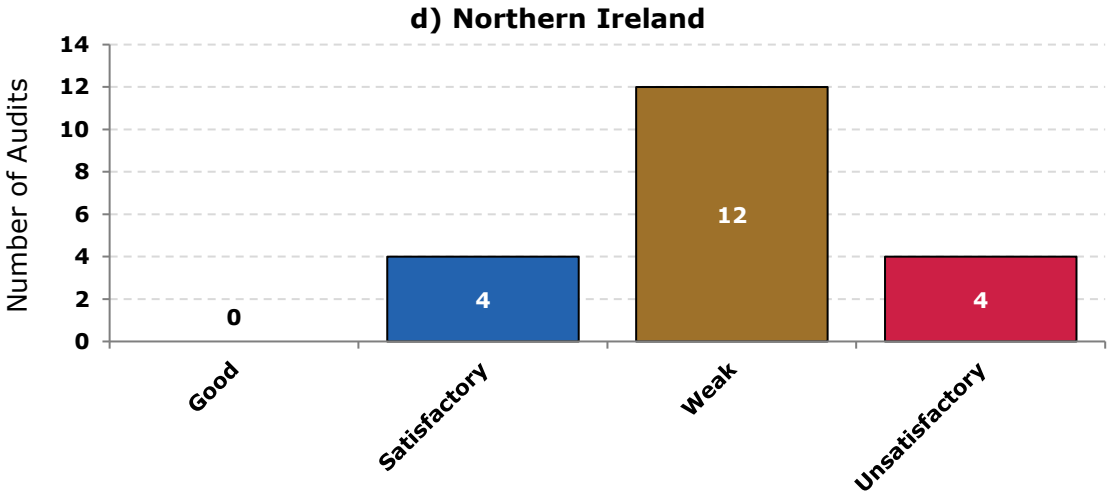
[96] There were 67 audits carried out but 1 of the audits is classed as a Construction Monitoring Visit. This station was not given a rating, thus, the figures add up to 66. Construction Monitoring Visit means that the generating station is still under construction and the audit was scheduled to look at the current construction programme and compare it against the planned programme provided to Ofgem.

Figure 6.1 (a-e): Targeted audit ratings by country in SY20

Column charts showing the results of targeted audits by country. In the UK combined, 21.2% of the audits were rated 'Satisfactory', 54.5% 'Weak' and 24.2% 'Unsatisfactory'. No audits were rated as 'Good'. In each country, the largest proportion of ratings produced were 'Weak'. The proportion of 'Weak' audit results in Wales and Northern Ireland, and the proportion of 'Unsatisfactory' audit results in England were higher compared to the combined UK results.




c) Wales
Number of Audits
4
3
2
1
0
0
0
4
1
Good
Satisfactory
Weak
Unsatisfactory


d) Northern Ireland
Number of Audits
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
0
4
12
4
Good
Satisfactory
Weak
Unsatisfactory

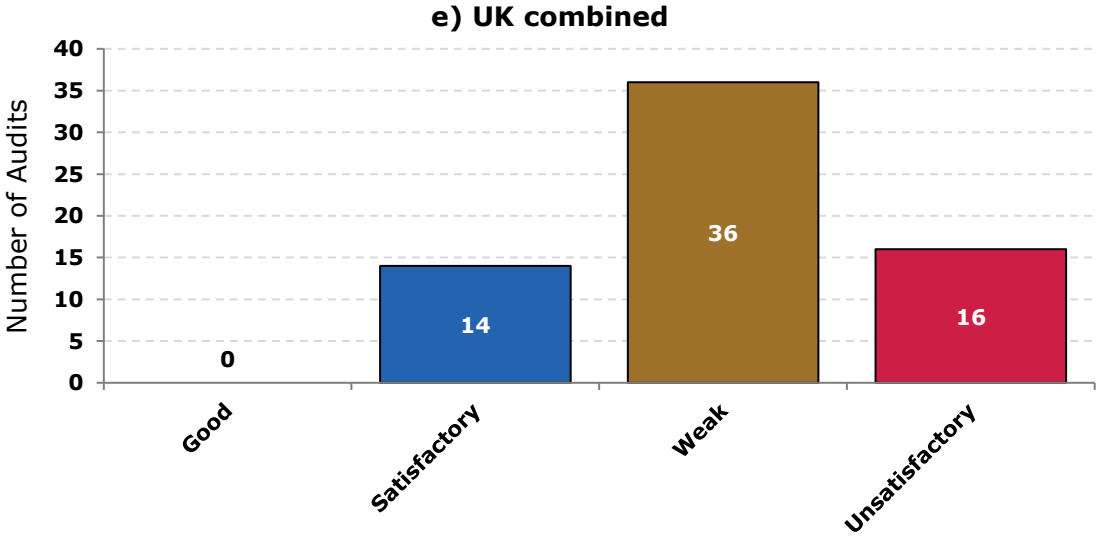
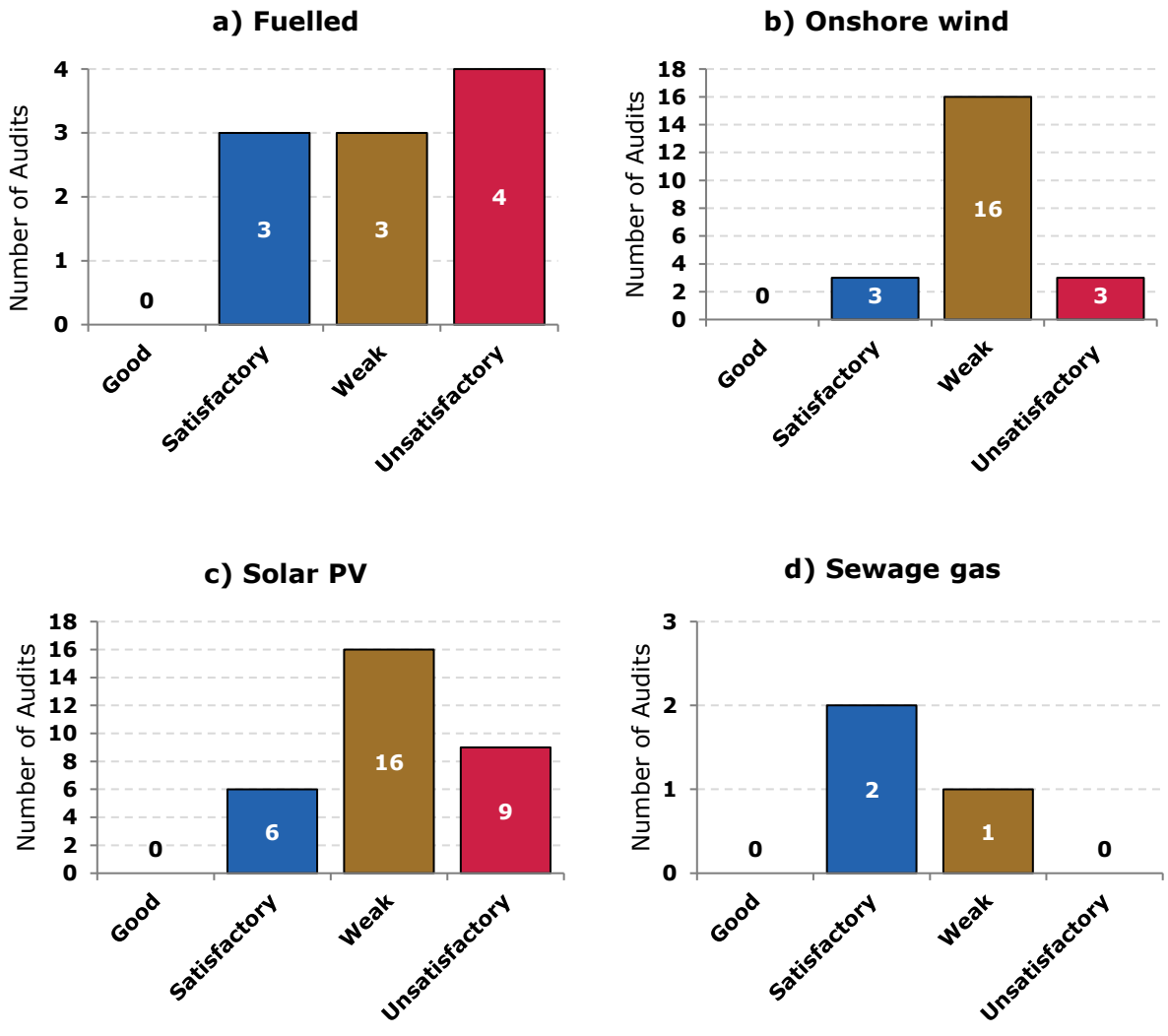

e) UK combined
Number of Audits
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
0
14
36
16
Good
Satisfactory
Weak
Unsatisfactory

Figure 6.2 (a-d): Targeted audit ratings by technology in SY20

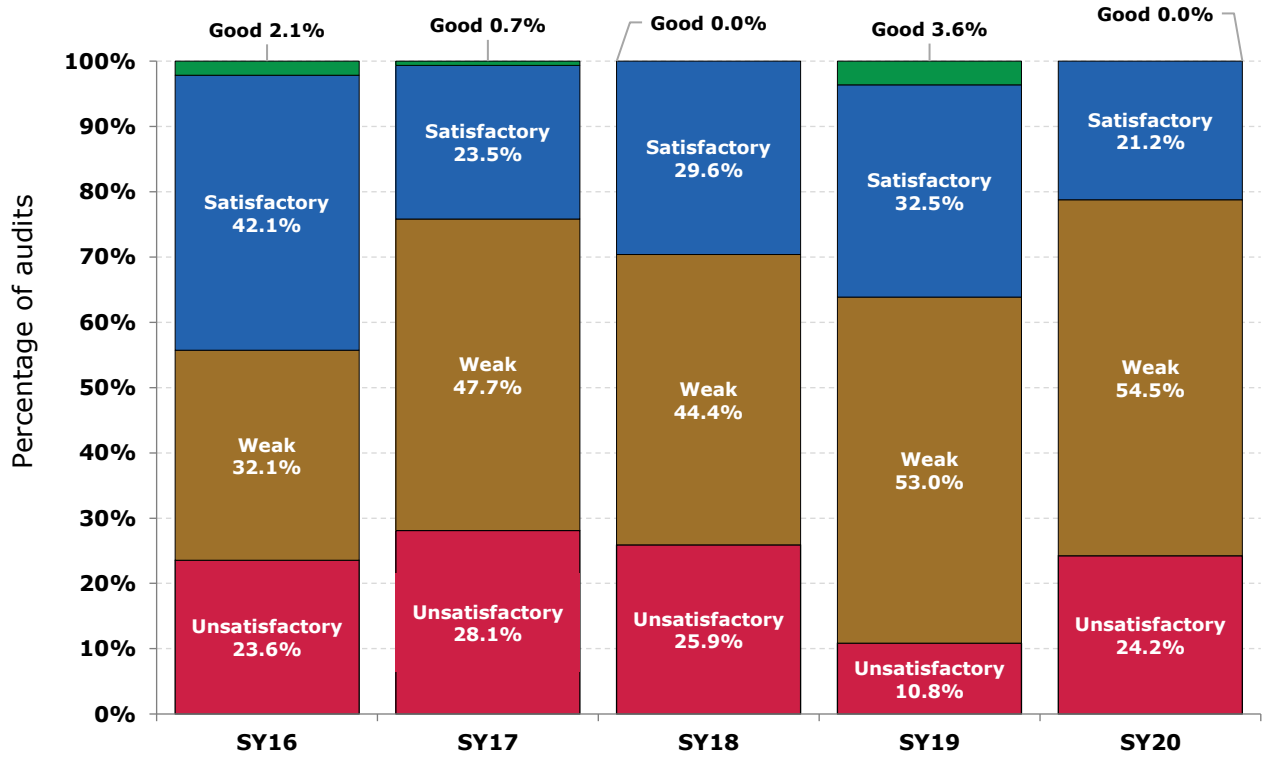
Column charts showing targeted audit ratings by technology (in order: fuelled, onshore wind, solar PV and sewage gas). 66.6% of audit ratings for sewage gas came back as 'Satisfactory', the highest proportion of any technology type. The largest number of audits were conducted on Solar PV installations, with 51.6% of these rated 'Weak'. The highest proportion of 'Weak' audit results occurred in relation to onshore wind at 72.7% and 40% of fuelled audits were rated as being unsatisfactory.



6.8 **Figure 6.3** provides an overview of targeted audit results from SY16 to SY20.

Figure 6.3: Targeted audit results SY16 to SY20

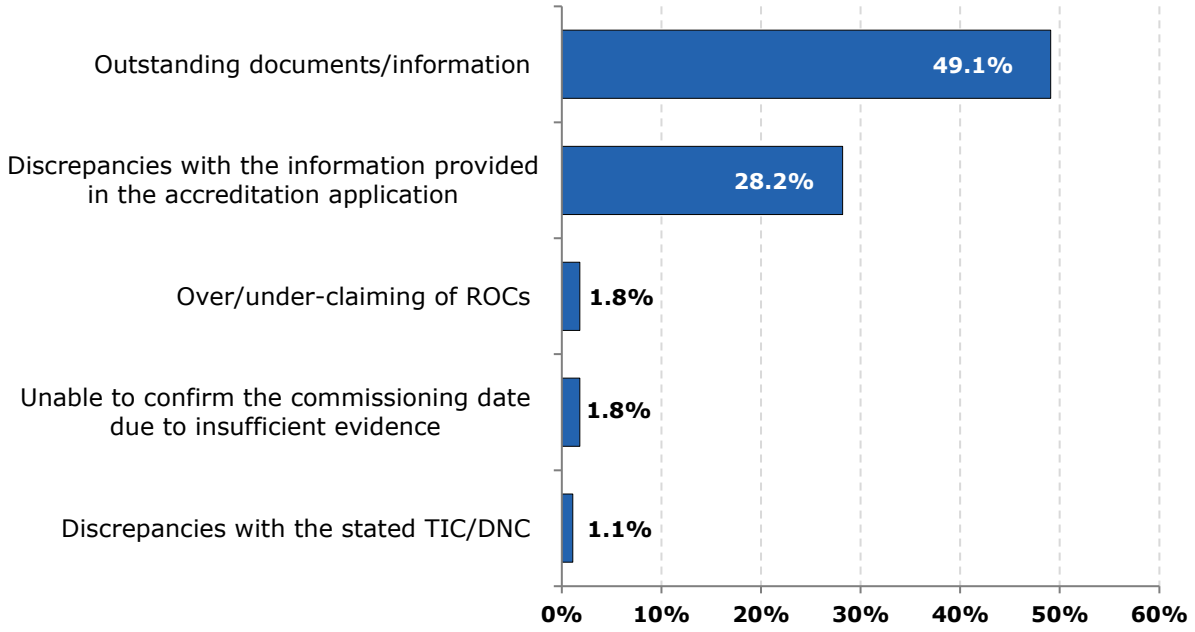
Stacked column chart presenting the proportions of 'Good, 'Satisfactory, 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' audits since SY16. In SY20, the proportion of 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' audit ratings was almost 79%, an increase from 64% in SY19. No 'Good' ratings were given in SY20.



6.9 **Figure 6.4** presents the most common findings from the targeted audit programme.

Figure 6.4: Top five findings from the targeted audit programme SY20

The chart below shows the top five most common findings (as % of all findings) from the targeted audit programme. 'Outstanding documents and information' make up nearly half of all targeted audit findings, with a further 28.2% coming from discrepancies being found with the information provided in the accreditation application. Collectively these top five reasons account for 82% of all targeted audit findings.



6.10 A review of the audit process was conducted to improve and streamline the internal procedure and where possible minimise the demand on generators. As such, we no longer seek commissioning evidence from older generating stations[97] as we recognise they face additional challenges providing the appropriate evidence to demonstrate when they initially commissioned. Once audit findings have been shared with the generator, if any potential financial non-compliance findings have been identified, we will consider if a compliance investigation is required.

6.11 Due to the assurance rating definitions issued to auditors and the evidence required to satisfy these definitions, the number of audits rated as 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory' was very high. After an analysis of the ratings and associated findings from the previous audit programme, it was clear that audits were receiving 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' ratings, even when no material non-compliances were being raised. Through this analysis, we

[97] Commissioning evidence is no longer required for stations which commissioned before 1 April 2009 (for stations in England, Wales, Scotland) or before 1 May 2009 (for stations in Northern Ireland).

identified a need to amend our risk appetite. As a result, we are reviewing our current assurance rating definitions to align with our revised risk appetite. This will help ensure we can allocate resource to the areas that present the most risk.

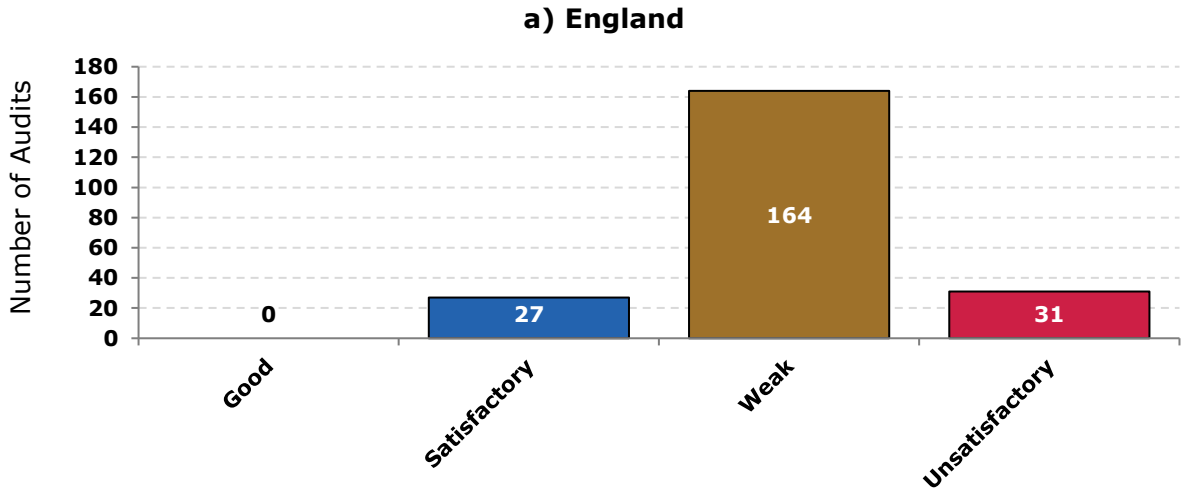
Statistical Generator Audits

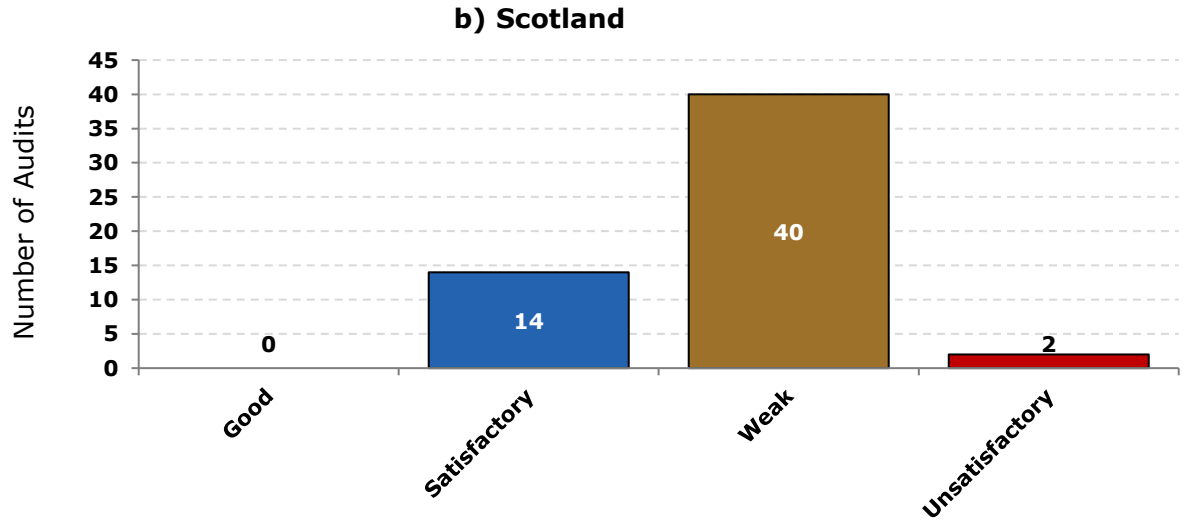
6.12 In SY20, our external auditor carried out 364 statistical audits of generating stations >50 kW DNC. Of the audited generating stations 222 were based in England, 56 in Scotland, 24 in Wales and 62 in Northern Ireland. Statistical audits were selected by taking a random sample of accredited stations from the scheme population. The proportion of stations audited in each country roughly corresponds to the distribution of stations between these regions.

6.13 **Figure 6.5** shows the breakdown of the statistical audits by country and the rating given by the auditor. **Figure 6.6** shows the same information but broken down by technology type.

Figure 6.5 (a-e): Statistical audit ratings by country SY20

Column charts showing the statistical audit ratings by country. No audited generating stations were rated as being 'Good'. In all countries most audits were rated as 'Weak', with 'Satisfactory' and 'Unsatisfactory' audits accounting for a much smaller proportion. Overall, across the UK 'Satisfactory' audits accounted for 14.0% of results, 'Weak' 75.5% and 'Unsatisfactory' 10.4%. The proportion of 'Weak' audit results in Wales and Northern Ireland, and the proportion of 'Unsatisfactory' audit results in England were higher compared to the combined UK results.





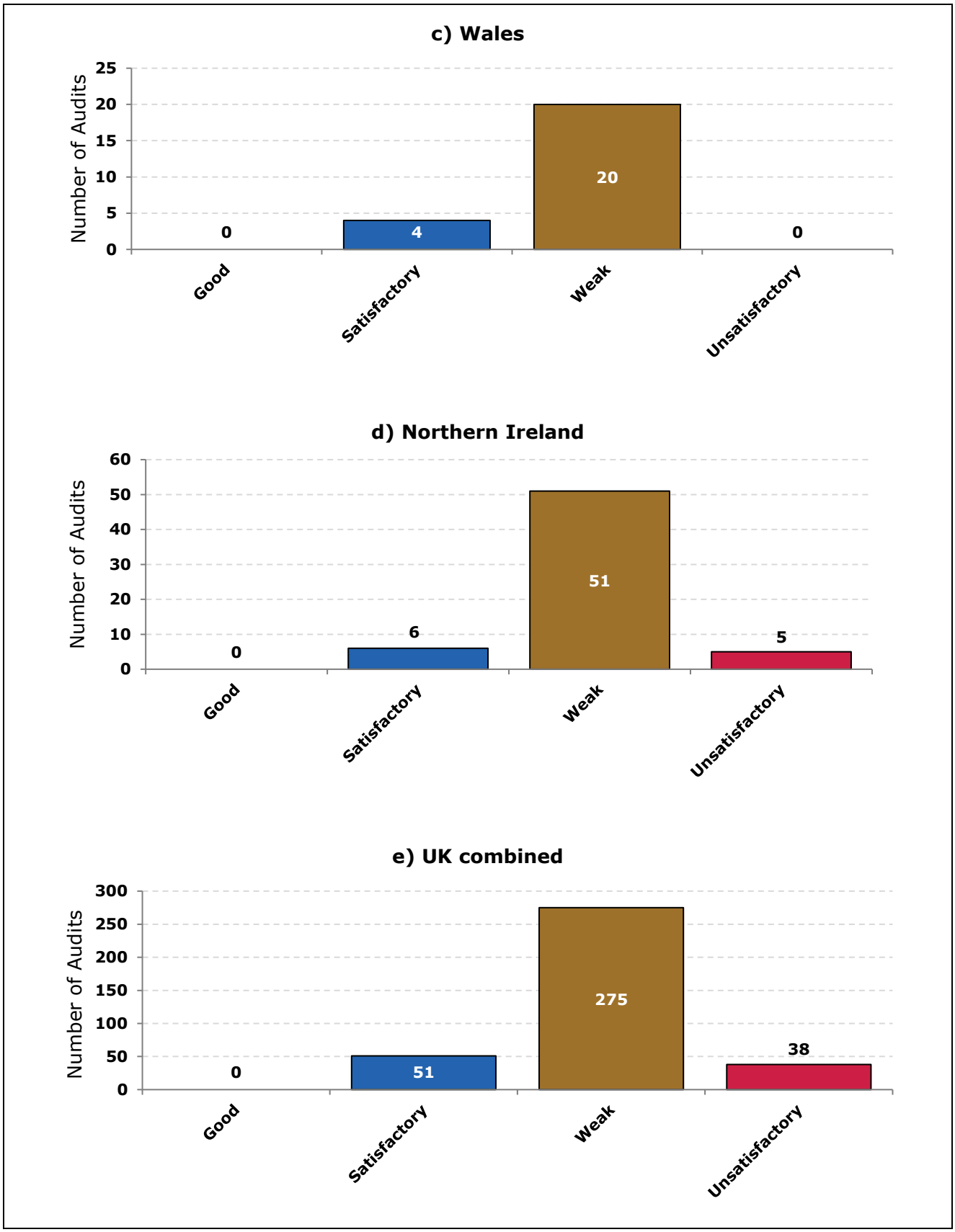
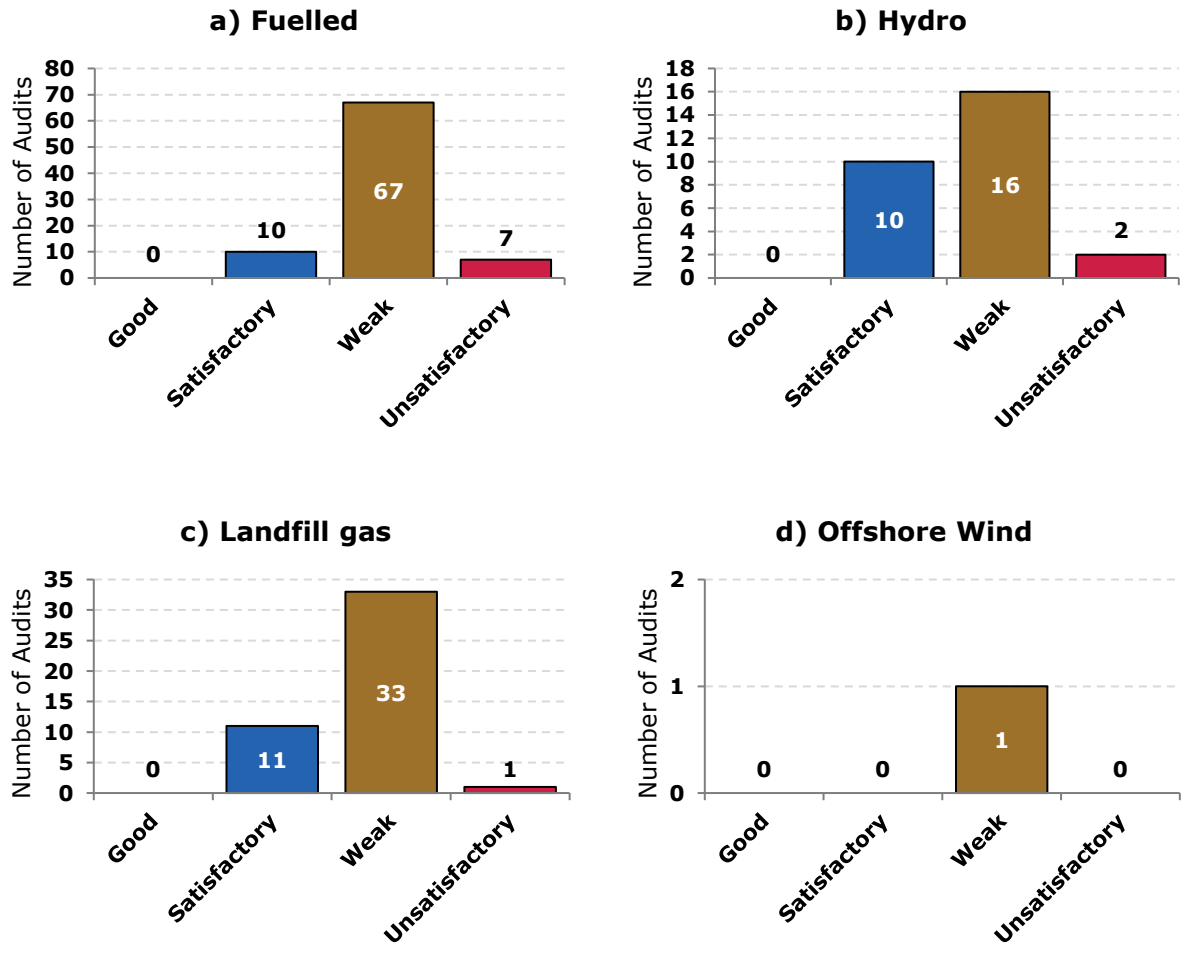
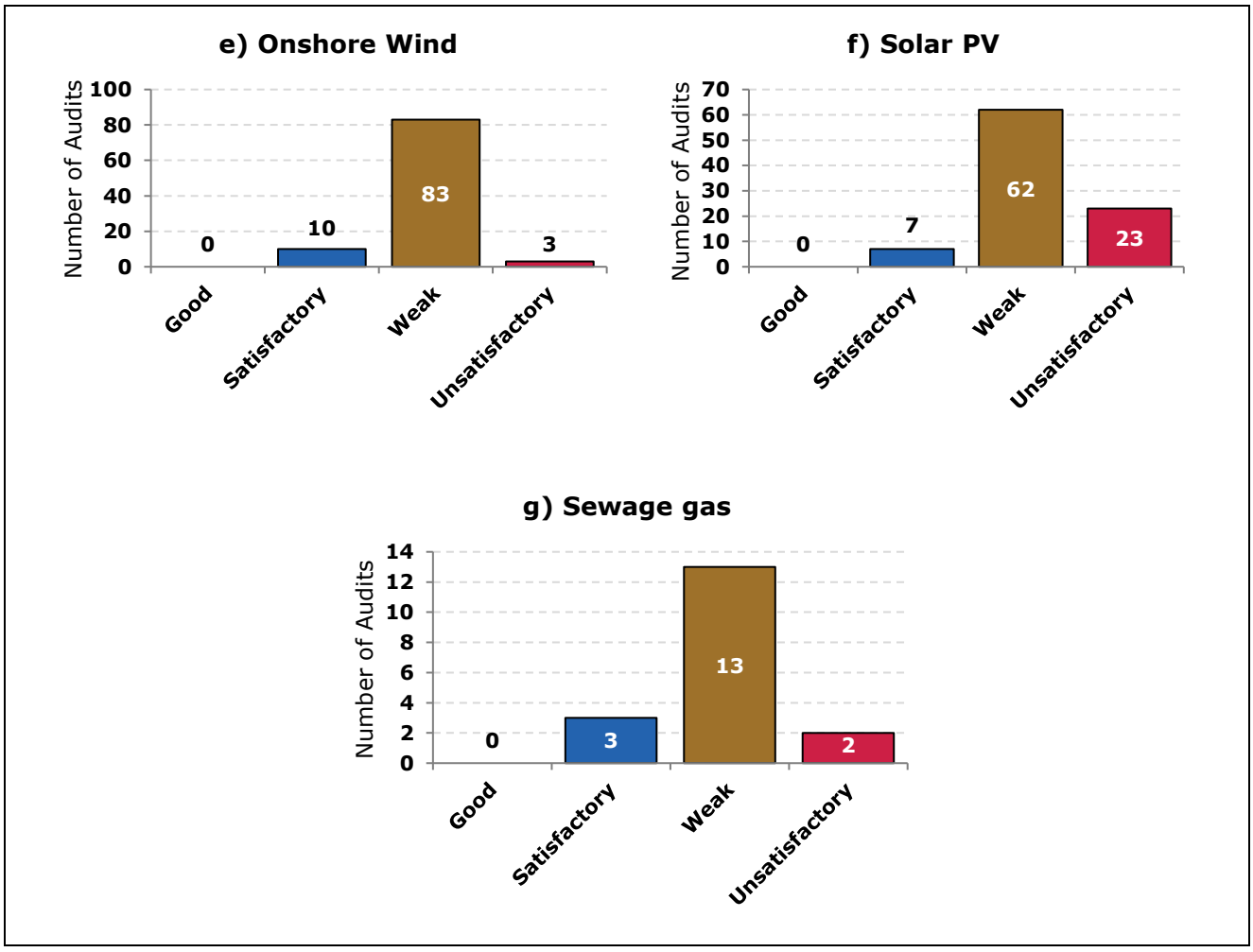

c) Wales
Number of Audits
25
20
15
10
5
0
0
4
20
0
Good
Satisfactory
Weak
Unsatisfactory
d) Northern Ireland
Number of Audits
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
6
51
5
Good
Satisfactory
Weak
Unsatisfactory
e) UK combined
Number of Audits
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
0
51
275
38
Good
Satisfactory
Weak
Unsatisfactory

Figure 6.6 (a-g): Statistical audit ratings by technology SY20

Column charts showing the statistical audit ratings by technology (in order: fuelled, hydro, landfill gas, offshore wind, onshore wind, solar PV and sewage gas). 35.7% of hydro audits were rated as being 'Satisfactory', the highest proportion of any technology type. The highest number of audits were conducted in relation to the onshore wind technology with 89.6% of these audits being rated as 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory'.

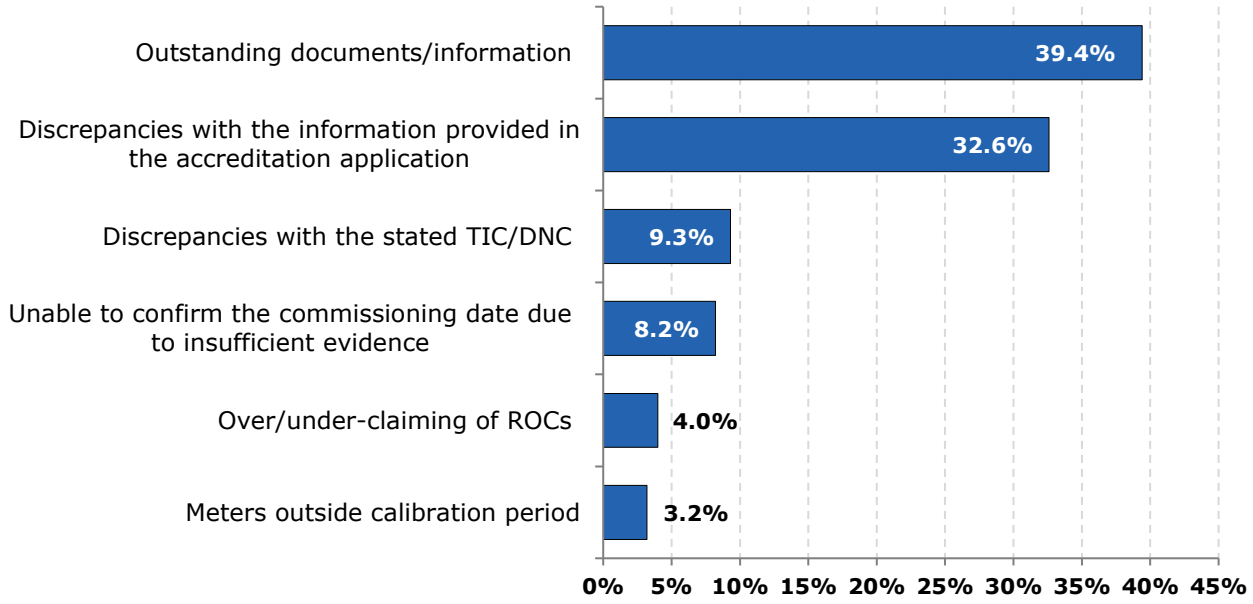



e) Onshore Wind
Number of Audits
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
10
83
3
Good
Satisfactory
Weak
Unsatisfactory
f) Solar PV
Number of Audits
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
7
62
23
Good
Satisfactory
Weak
Unsatisfactory
g) Sewage gas
Number of Audits
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
0
3
13
2
Good
Satisfactory
Weak
Unsatisfactory

6.14 The most common audit findings from the statistical audit programme are simiar to those on the targeted programme, and are presented in **Figure 6.7** below.

Figure 6.7: Top six findings from the statistical audit programme SY20

The chart below shows the top six most common findings (as % of all findings) from the statistical audit programme. 'Outstanding documents and information' make up 40%. Collectively the top six reasons shown account for 96.7% of all statistical audit findings.



6.15 This is the second year of the statistical audit programme. When compared to SY19 the percentage of audits rated 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory' has increased by 8%. Similar to SY20 no audits were rated 'Good'.

6.16 This was this first year where older stations no longer had to provide commissioning evidence (and the second year when in certain cases it was not considered in the audit findings) if they commissioned prior to 1 April 2009 (for generating stations located in Scotland, Wales or England) or if they commissioned prior to 1 May 2009 (for generating stations located in Northern Ireland). We decided to waive the requirements for commissioning evidence for these generating stations as we recognised that due to the passage of time since commissioning, stations experienced difficulties demonstrating when they initially commissioned. We assessed that this change of approach carries a low level of risk because there is no financial incentive for these generating stations to falsify their commissioning date. Please note, despite this change of approach, operators must continue to retain all evidence used to demonstrate they meet the eligibility requirements under the scheme.

6.17 The proportion of statistical audits which earned the rating of 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' was higher than expected. Despite removing the comissioning evidence requirement for older generating stations, our analysis identified that compared to SY19, this was predominantly driven by the random sampling picking up a higher proportion of generating stations where the commissioning date could either not be determined or required additional evidence to confirm the declared date.

6.18 This is noticeably the case with the solar PV technology, which had the highest number of commissioning findings. This may be due to the relatively fixed testing procedure that sites needed to follow and provide evidence of. In addition, solar sites had issues with initial generation/performance around commissioning not being in line with expectations.

6.19 Additionally, in SY20 we combined landfill and sewage gas with hydro, wave and tidal generation technologies to create one larger stratum for the random sampling process. Previously, these technologies were represented seperately in the statistical sample, but as they have a comparatively small number of stations they accounted for a disproportionate percentage of the total statistical audit pool. Creating this combined stratum reduced the number of audits undertaken on these stations to a volume more in proportion to their combined frequency on the scheme. As these types of stations are more likely to have been commissioned earlier, the number and proportion of stations whereby the commissioning date was not considered in the audit findings, was lower in SY20 compared to SY19. Although we expected this reduction to result in fewer 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory' audit results, the percentage of stations rated as 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory' increased compared to SY19.

6.20 Since SY20, we have identified a need to amend our current assurance rating definitions to ensure that audits are only rated 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory' if material findings are raised. We expect to this to impact future RO statistical audit programmes.

SY20 Northern Ireland Micro Generator Audits

6.21 Micro-generators[98] are audited to verify information and documents provided in relation to configuration, commissioning, capacity and metering.

6.22 In SY19, 105 micro-generators in Northern Ireland were randomly selected for audit. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and the fact that a significant portion of these installations are located within domestic properties, it was determined that on-site

[98] Micro generators are those with a DNC of 50kW or less. Micro generators are only eligible for the RO in NI and are referred to as micro-NIRO.

audits would not be feasible. As such, these audits were postponed and took place during SY21.

SY20 Northern Ireland Agent and 'Rent-a-Roof' Audits

6.23 Agent[99] and rent-a-roof company[100] audits are conducted to ensure that:

- There are effective processes in place to validate accreditation data
- Generation data and meter readings are scrutinised to ensure accurate data submissions
- The companies have permission to act on behalf of the generating stations within their portfolios
- Recommendations from any previous audits have been acted upon.

6.24 The audits were targeted based on various criteria, including but not limited to, where we have concerns with a company's internal processes, the volume of stations in a company's portfolio, and where we have concerns over the accuracy of data being reported.

6.25 In SY20, two rent-a-roofs and one agent were audited. The auditors assigned one rating of 'Satisfactory' and two 'Good'. Once reports have been issued, we work with the agents and rent-a-roof companies to address the findings. The audit reports also make recommendations for best practice, which companies are encouraged to implement.

6.26 The main findings related to:

- Minor updates required to processes to align with Ofgem guidance
- Updates required to the documentation process
- Review of the controls in place to ensure retention of documentation for verification purposes.

6.27 All audits undertaken in SY20 are now closed.

[99] Agents represent multiple generators, and act on their behalf to submit data and receive ROCs.
[100] Rent-a-roof companies offered solar PV panels to homeowners in exchange for the income generated as a result of participation in the NIRO scheme.

Participant Compliance

6.28 When concerns have been identified regarding the eligibility of a generating station, an investigation is undertaken to determine if compliance action is required. The compliance actions that we are able to take are set out in the RO legislation.[101]

6.29 Where appropriate, if an operator fails to meet their obligations or conditions of accreditation, we may suspend their accreditation or refuse to issue ROCs before a final compliance decision has been made. During SY20 we refused to issue ROCs to 10 generating stations before the final compliance decision was made, as these operators were unable to satisfy the requirements of an information request.

6.30 A total of 34 Compliance investigations were closed during SY20. The operators of 16 generating stations submitted satisfactory evidence addressing the concerns raised during the investigation. Therefore, these cases were closed with no compliance action taken.

6.31 The remaining 18 cases resulted in compliance action being taken:

- We undertook a compliance investigation which resulted in the amendment to a generating station's commissioning date. This prompted the station's ROC banding to move from 1.4 to 1.3 ROCs/MWh based on the decision that the site was not capable of commercial operation until after the original commissioning date provided to Ofgem. Ofgem refused to issue a total of 7,972 ROCs with an estimated value of £402,000.

- There were concerns raised as to whether two NIRO generating stations should be considered as one generating station. After considering the evidence provided, Ofgem decided the sites could be considered separate from one another. However, several additional conditions were added to their accreditation.

- As part of our ongoing work to validate the ROC submissions of high-risk stations, such as those close to the capacity boundary of a NIROC banding[102], Ofgem identified a number of generating stations that have been exceeding their Declared Net Capacity (DNC). These exceedances raised concerns regarding the generating stations' capacity and whether the stations were assigned the correct ROC banding. Fifteen compliance investigations were closed with additional

[101] Article 24, 25 and 90 of the RO, Article 41 and 58 of the ROS and Article 37 and 50 of the NIRO.
,[102] NIRO ROC bandings were introduced in 2010 and 2011 and are determined by the type of technology, the accreditation date and in some instances, the capacity of the generating station.

conditions added to the generating stations' accreditations with new measures put in place by operators to prevent further DNC exceedances.

Counter Fraud

6.32 During SY20 we received five referrals of suspected fraud committed by operators who are accredited under the scheme; this is a decrease on the number of referrals (11) received during the previous year. The five referrals all relate to sites accredited to the NIRO scheme. Three of the referrals were considered under an already on-going investigation. The other two referrals contained insufficient information to open a suspected fraud case.

6.33 A number of our on-going cases are as a direct result of suspected fraud allegations made in previous reporting periods by members of the public, whistle-blowers, industry professionals and other parties. We would encourage any reader of this report who suspects fraud is taking place on our environmental schemes to contact CounterFraud@ofgem.gov.uk. You can also find information for whistleblowers on our website.[103]

6.34 One suspected fraud case opened in a previous reporting period was closed during SY20 with no action taken due to insufficient evidence to support the original allegation. With the closure of the scheme to new applicants, the volume of cases, and therefore referrals have dropped significantly.

6.35 Where sufficient evidence of suspected fraud is identified in our investigations, we refer the case to Action Fraud who review the case and may pass it on to the relevant prosecutor agency such as the Serious Fraud Office, Metropolitan Police or the Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Safeguarding Public Funds

6.36 As part of our commitment to safeguarding public funds and ensuring value for money in administering the RO scheme, we have a robust system of detection and prevention of error.

6.37 In the context of this report, 'error' is defined as the difference between what an installation could or have received in ROCs, and what they are eligible to receive.

6.38 We classify error as either being prevented or detected. Prevented error refers to any certificates which we have prevented from being issued because of our work. A detected

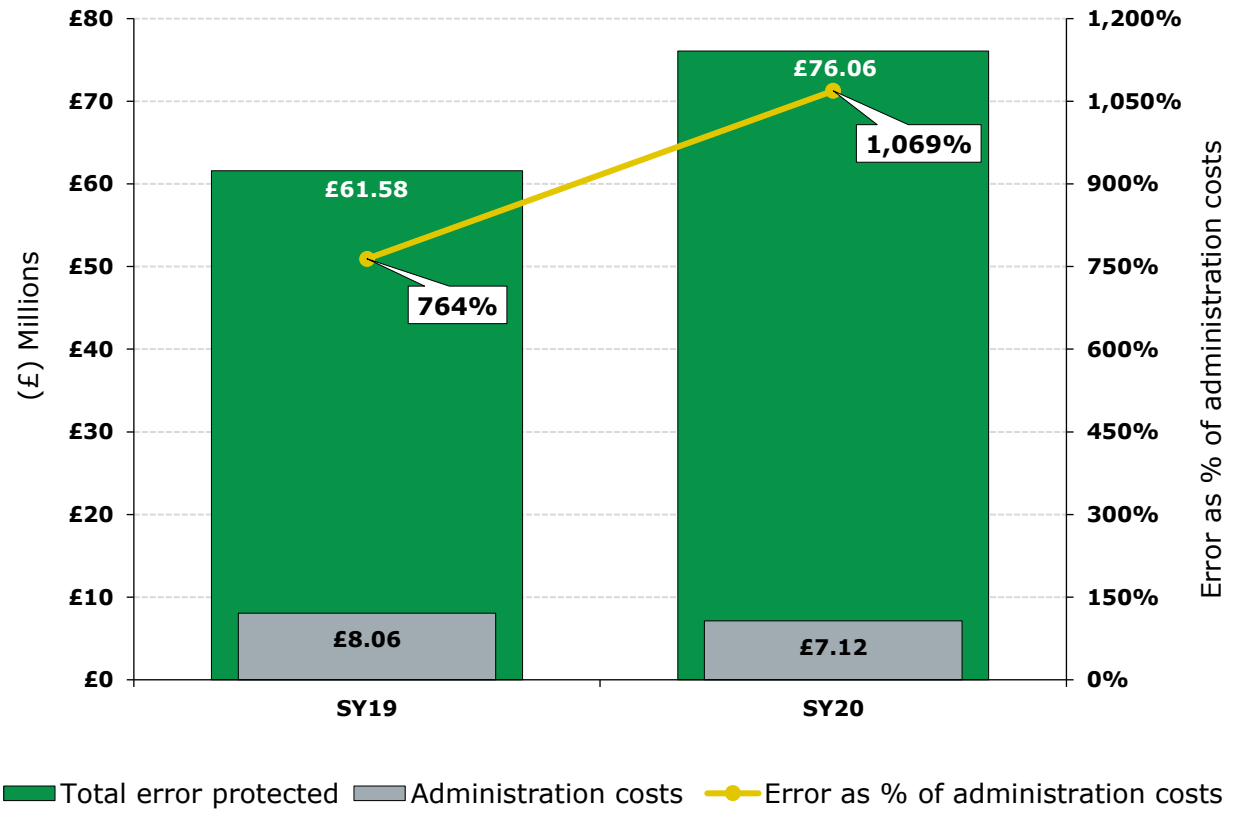
[103] Information for whistleblowers: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/about-us/contact-us/whistleblowing>

issue relates to any certificates which has been issued to a participant for which they were not eligible.

6.39 **Figure 6.8** shows the value of certificates protected in SY20. We identified more than £76 million in detected and prevented error during the scheme year. The vast majority of this is due to the rejection of accreditation applications which were found not meet the scheme eligibility requirements. This is an increase on the £61.6 million protected during SY19.

Figure 6.8: Detected and prevented error in SY19 and in SY20

Combined column and line chart showing prevented and detected error against Ofgem's administration costs. In SY20 our administration costs were £7.12 million but through our work we identified £76.07 million in prevented and detected error. As such, for SY20 the value of ROCs protected was more than ten times (1,069%) higher than our total scheme administration cost.



7. Our administration

Chapter summary

This chapter provides detail on our administration activity during SY20. We perform several functions as administrator of the scheme, including accrediting generating stations, issuing certificates, and ensuring the compliance of generators and electricity suppliers. Additionally, this chapter includes information on the performance of our Enquiries team, updates to the Renewables and CHP Register, and summarises updates to scheme guidance.

Applications

7.1 Following the closure of the final grace period[104] for applications on 31 January 2019 for GB RO and 31 March 2019 for NIRO, our workload is primarily focused on processing amendments. Despite this focus, we continue to process the remaining applications for accreditation. These are complex applications and require more in-depth assessment.

7.2 As of the end of October 2022, we had a queue of 2 applications remaining which we expect to conclude assessment of during SY21.

Amendments

7.3 As the scheme and the installations accredited to the scheme mature, we receive more amendments. Amendments can vary from simple meter replacements to substantial changes, including replacement equipment and relocation of a generating station. We anticipate this area of work will continue to increase in coming years.

7.4 As outlined in **Figure 7.1** below, we processed 389 amendments during SY20. Of these amendments, 44.2% were for Micro NIRO installations.

[104] Information on grace periods: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/renewables-obligation-ro/ro-closure>

Figure 7.1: RO scheme amendments SY20

Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Amendments processed	Amendments processed within KPI
Transactions processed within 10 working days	389	99.1%

ROC issue

7.5 As shown in **Figure 7.2** below, we issued 98.4% ROCs in SY20 on time, compared to 96.3% in SY19.

Figure 7.2: ROCs issued on time SY20

Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	ROCs issued within KPI
Issue ROCs within 17 working days (Apr-Jun)* and 12 working days (Jul-Mar).	98.4%

*During the first three months of the scheme year an extra five days is allocated for ROC issue. This is due to increased workload including GB/NI Fuel Mix Disclosure[105].

Enquiries

7.6 We receive enquiries related to ongoing participant compliance, the processing of applications and amendments, and more general queries regarding the scheme. As seen in **Figure 7.3**, 503 telephone calls and 811 email enquiries were received in SY20.

Figure 7.3: RO scheme enquiry performance SY20

Enquiry	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Received	Met KPI	Performance against KPI
Telephone enquiries	85% calls answered/no more than 15% abandoned**	503	492	97.8%
Email enquiries	80% of email enquiries responded to within 10 working days	811	809	99.8%

**Abandoned calls are calls which are ended or disconnected by the caller before a conversation takes place.

Register updates and process improvements

7.9 During SY20, a limited number of changes were made to the Register. All amendments were undertaken to ensure we continue to meet our legislative duties.

7.10 Ofgem is redeveloping the 'Renewables and CHP Register', currently used to administer the Renewables Obligation (RO), Feed-in Tariffs (specifically ROO-FIT) and Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) schemes. The new Register will be called the

[105] Fuel Mix Disclosure (FMD): <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/renewables-energy-guarantees-origin-rego/energy-suppliers/fuel-mix-disclosure-fmd>

Renewable Electricity Register (RER) and is designed to provide a better user experience by using modern design principles. The RER is planned to be in operation for the remainder of the scheme. The new Register will focus on signposting users to guidance rather than focusing on help text, allowing users to efficiently find relevant information and make informed decisions on their amendments. More information and the latest updates on the Register can be found on the Ofgem website.[106]

Guidance updates

7.11 Between April 2021 and December 2022, we published the following documents:

- 'Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation FAQ – Microgenerators': *<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-renewables-obligation-faq-microgenerators>* **(Published October 2021)**

  This document is for operators of generating stations with a capacity of 50kW or less accredited under the Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation (NIRO). It provides a brief overview of the process of claiming support under the scheme and the responsibilities of micro-generators. This guidance is intended for micro-generators using an agent.

- 'Ofgem costs for administering the Renewables Obligation (RO)': *<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/ofgem-costs-administering-renewables-obligation>* **(Published October 2021)**

  This letter sets out our proposed administration costs for the Renewables Obligation for 2021-22.

- '2020-21 Banked ROCs FAQs': *<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/202021-banked-rocs-faqs>* **(Published January 2022)**

  This document provides a brief overview of SY19 banked ROCs and the impact on applications, output data submissions and certificates transfer.

- 'Renewable Obligation Certificate (ROC) Issue Schedule 2022-2023': *<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-certificate-roc-*

[106] Redevelopment of the Renewables and CHP Register - Timeline and project progress update: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/redevelopment-renewables-and-chp-register-timeline-and-project-progress-update>

issue-schedule-20222023> **(Published February 2022)**

This document lists the deadlines for data submission for the purpose of issuing ROCs, and the dates by which Ofgem intends to issue ROCs for the period April 2022 – March 2023 (SY21)**.**

- 'Renewables Obligation: Guidance for suppliers': *<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers>* **(Published April 2022)**

  This document has been updated to provide further clarity on the recommended methodology for submissions of EII excluded electricity supply volumes.

- 'Audits of Renewables Obligation (RO) Generating Stations 2022-23': *<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/audits-renewables-obligation-ro-generating-stations-202223>* **(Published April 2022)**

  This document sets out our proposal to run both a targeted and a statistical audit programme during (SY21) under the RO.

- 'Ofgem costs for administering the Renewables Obligation': *<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/ofgem-costs-administering-renewables-obligation-0>* **(Published October 2022)**

  This letter sets out our proposed administration costs for the Renewables Obligation for SY21.

To provide transparency and to ensure that we are providing a good service we track our performance, and in addition to the information published here we also publish performance metrics on our website each month.[107]

[107] Webpage on scheme performance indicators: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes>

8. Looking forward

Chapter summary

This chapter introduces the changes to the scheme that are on the horizon, including some context from the broader policy landscape. It provides a summary of the significant changes introduced to the scheme by the end of 2022.

Mutualisation

8.1 Despite several steps already taken in recent years, the risk of supplier payment default remains. To achieve a greater reduction of costs to energy consumers, Ofgem took the decision to consider further the licence-based approach, requiring suppliers to protect sums at risk of mutualisation, and issued a policy consultation in June 2022[108] followed by a statuary consultation in November 2022[109]. Whilst the first consultation outlined a range of options for reduction of the RO mutualisation costs to energy consumers, the statutory consultation sought stakeholders' views on a specific proposal for GB suppliers to ringfence their RO payments for electricity supplied to domestic premises on a quarterly, backward-facing basis starting from the SY22 compliance period. This consultation has now closed and at the time of writing a decision is pending.

RO exemption for Energy Intensive Industries (EIIs)

Great Britain

8.2 BEIS and the Scottish Government separately consulted on increasing the RO[110] and ROS[111] exemption levels for EIIs from 85% to 100%. The consultations ran between August and September 2022. Although formal consultation responses from the respective Governments have not yet been published, BEIS published the level of the obligation for SY22 (2023-24) in October 2022.[112] The SY22 obligation level has been calculated to exempt up to 85% of electricity supplied to the EIIs from the RO. The level may need adjusting, if the RO exemption for EIIs is to increase in 2023.

[108] Policy Consultation: Strengthening Financial Resilience: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/policy-consultation-strengthening-financial-resilience>
[109] Statutory Consultation: Strengthening Financial Resilience: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/statutory-consultation-strengthening-financial-resilience>
[110] Review of the energy intensive industries exemption scheme: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/review-of-the-energy-intensive-industries-exemption-scheme>
[111] Renewables Obligation (Scotland) - energy intensive industries: consultation: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/renewables-obligation-scotland-energy-intensive-industries/>
[112] Renewables obligation level calculations: 2023 to 2024: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewables-obligation-level-calculations-2023-to-2024>

Northern Ireland

8.3 The Department for the Economy (DfE) consulted on whether relief should continue after BEIS funding ends in April 2023 and, if so, how it should be implemented in Northern Ireland[113]. The consultation closed in April 2022, a response is to be published in due course.

Fixed Price Certificates (FPCs)

8.4 In the BEIS/Ofgem joint response to the consultation on supplier payment default, BEIS indicated that they will be issuing a call for evidence on Fixed-Price-Certificates (FPCs)[114]. Moving the RO to an FPC based system is a change that would see generators receiving more frequent payments for their certificates and as a result, more frequent payments by suppliers towards the cost of the RO. In the same response, BEIS also stated that they would look at options to move the policy costs of the RO away from electricity bills over the 2020s.

8.5 The Scottish Government mentioned in their response to the ROS scheme changes consultation[115] that following the outcome of the UK Government consultation on addressing supplier payment default under the RO they will work with BEIS and Ofgem to investigate a move to FPCs. This is to ensure a coordinated approach is taken across the RO and ROS schemes.

[113] Energy Intensive Industries - relief from indirect costs of NI Renewables Obligation: <https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/consultations/energy-intensive-industries-relief-indirect-costs-ni-renewables-obligation>
[114] BEIS/Ofgem joint response to the Consultation on addressing supplier payment default under the Renewables Obligation (RO): <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/beisofgem-joint-response-consultation-addressing-supplier-payment-default-under-renewables-obligation-ro>
[115] Renewables Obligation (Scotland) scheme changes: consultation analysis: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/changes-renewables-obligation-scotland-scheme/>

Appendix 1 – Compliance by licensed suppliers

Figure A1.1: Summary of compliance by supplier group in SY20 (all jurisdictions)

Supplier group	Total Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Total payments made	Total Redistributions
3T Power Ltd	13,168	5,675	£380,644.40	£42,229
Affect Energy Ltd	15	0	£762.00	£0
AMPowerUK Ltd	71,400	0	£0.00	£0
Avro Energy Ltd	538,250	0	£0.00	£0
AXPO UK Ltd	340,980	227,841	£5,747,461.20	£1,695,447
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	191,555	0	£9,800,701.28	£0
BGI trading Ltd	106	0	£5,384.80	£0
BlueGreen Energy Services Ltd	6,491	0	£0.00	£0
Bright Energy	698	174	£26,619.20	£1,292
British Gas Trading Ltd	14,758,153	14,338,695	£21,308,466.40	£106,699,571
Brook Green Trading Ltd	608,763	150,000	£23,305,160.40	£1,116,204
Bryt Energy Ltd	1,180,977	1,159,000	£1,116,431.60	£8,624,548
Budget Energy Ltd	63,915	63,915	£0.00	£475,613
Bulb Energy Ltd	3,281,769	116,703	£160,785,352.80	£868,427
Business Power and Gas Ltd	286,011	0	£14,529,358.80	£0
Cilleni Energy Supply Ltd	331	0	£16,814.80	£0
Click Energy	25,434	25,434	£0.00	£189,260
CNG Electricity Ltd	1,500	0	£0.00	£0
Colorado Energy Ltd	12,269	0	£0.00	£0
Conrad Energy (Holdings) Ltd	11,867	9,140	£138,531.60	£68,012
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	287,204	204,999	£4,176,014.00	£1,525,472
Coulomb Energy Supply Ltd	39,552	0	£2,009,241.60	£0
Delta Gas And Electricity	12,687	0	£114,720.62	£0
D-energi Trading Ltd	3,176	0	£161,340.80	£0
Dodo Energy Ltd	8	0	£406.40	£0
Drax Energy Solutions Ltd	5,745,371	5,745,371	£0.00	£42,753,444
Dyce Energy Ltd	18	0	£914.40	£0
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	257,656	257,656	£0.00	£1,917,311
E.ON Energy Ltd	3,930,294	3,930,294	£0.00	£29,246,779
E.ON Next Supply Ltd	6,490,865	6,490,865	£0.00	£48,300,944
E.ON UK Plc	3,955,005	3,955,005	£0.00	£29,430,664
Ecotricity	612,233	169,628	£22,484,334.00	£1,262,262
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	21,268,705	20,668,513	£30,489,753.60	£153,802,105
Electric Ireland (ESBIE NI Ltd)	408,621	408,621	£0.00	£3,040,698
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	1,082,400	951,322	£6,658,762.40	£7,079,140
Eneco energy Trade BV	254,596	254,596	£0.00	£1,894,541
Energia	101,648	101,648	£0.00	£756,399
ENGIE Power Ltd	3,218,715	3,213,863	£246,481.60	£23,915,551
ENSTROGA Ltd.	6,052	0	£0.00	£0

Supplier group	Total Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Total payments made	Total Redistributions
EPG Energy Ltd	18,549	0	£942,289.20	£0
Equinicity Ltd	10	0	£508.00	£0
ESB Energy Ltd	129,822	23,999	£5,375,808.40	£178,583
UK Energy Incubator Hub Ltd	8,918	0	£0.00	£0
F & S Energy Ltd	52,895	1,063	£2,633,065.60	£7,907
Farringdon Energy Ltd	2,254	0	£114,503.20	£0
Flexitricity Ltd	5,187	0	£263,499.60	£0
Flogas Enterprise Solutions Ltd	5,623	0	£285,648.40	£0
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	246,731	0	£12,581,863.82	£0
Gas and Power Ltd T/A Hub Energy	30,487	0	£0.00	£0
SEFE Energy Ltd	243,547	243,547	£0.00	£1,812,322
Go Power	124,501	117,850	£337,870.80	£876,964
Good Energy Ltd	332,194	288,043	£2,242,870.80	£2,143,433
GoTo Energy (UK) Ltd	32,587	0	£0.00	£0
Green Energy (UK) plc	52,780	52,780	£0.00	£392,753
Green Supplier Ltd	201,893	0	£0.00	£0
HARTREE PARTNERS SUPPLY (UK) Ltd	7,647	3,820	£194,411.60	£28,423
Home Energy Trading Ltd	12	0	£610.39	£0
Igloo Energy Supply Ltd	180,886	0	£0.00	£0
Limejump Energy Ltd	3,653	3,653	£0.00	£27,180
Logicor Energy Ltd	7,430	0	£380,375.65	£0
MA Energy Ltd	18,164	0	£0.00	£0
Marble Power Ltd	156,115	0	£8,012,773.03	£0
Maxen Power supply Ltd	27,784	0	£1,422,082.74	£0
MoneyPlus Energy Ltd	11,844	0	£0.00	£0
MVV Environment Services Ltd	6,745	0	£342,646.00	£0
Nabuh Energy Ltd	24,262	0	£0.00	£0
Neon Reef Ltd	30,812	0	£0.00	£0
NPower Commercial Gas Ltd	9,790,196	9,452,082	£17,176,191.20	£70,336,462
Npower Northen Supply Ltd	20,724	0	£1,052,779.20	£0
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	2,839	0	£144,221.20	£0
Octopus Energy Ltd	5,441,194	1,421,397	£204,205,687.60	£10,577,141
Omni Energy Ltd	4,463	0	£0.00	£0
Opus Energy Group Ltd	1,468,786	1,468,786	£0.00	£10,929,780
Orbit Energy Ltd	85,246	0	£4,330,496.80	£0
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	716,078	716,078	£0.00	£5,328,601
OVO Electricity Ltd	6,748,449	4,418,750	£118,348,709.20	£32,881,562
P3P ENERGY SUPPLY Ltd	5,060	0	£257,048.00	£0
People's Energy (Supply) Ltd	329,815	0	£0.00	£0
PFP Energy Supplies Ltd	59,743	0	£0.00	£0
Power NI (NIE Energy Ltd)	454,691	454,691	£0.00	£3,383,523
Pozitive Energy Ltd	775,565	0	£39,453,721.75	£0
Pure Planet Ltd	249,873	0	£0.00	£0

Supplier group	Total Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Total payments made	Total Redistributions
PX Supply Ltd	18,778	0	£953,922.40	£0
REGENT POWER Ltd	20	0	£1,016.00	£0
Edgware Energy Ltd	32,802	0	£1,666,346.46	£0
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	8,730,480	8,730,480	£0.00	£64,966,753
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	2,057,558	1,721,691	£17,062,043.60	£12,811,742
Shell Energy UK	649,128	649,128	£0.00	£4,830,401
Shell Energy Supply UK Ltd	30,647	0	£1,556,867.60	£0
Simply Your Energy Ltd	4,671	0	£0.00	£0
Verastar Ltd	121,309	108,001	£676,046.40	£803,674
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	262,073	262,073	£0.00	£1,950,181
SmartestEnergy Ltd	2,836,854	2,836,854	£0.00	£21,110,085
SO Energy Trading Ltd	526,482	0	£26,745,285.60	£0
Social Energy Suppply Ltd	5,627	0	£0.00	£0
Square1 Energy	497	0	£25,247.60	£0
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	143,553	143,553	£0.00	£1,068,228
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Ltd	270,360	270,360	£0.00	£2,011,848
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	6,091,393	6,091,393	£0.00	£45,328,323
Statkraft Markets GmbH	3,913	0	£198,780.40	£0
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	1,467	0	£74,523.60	£0
Symbio Energy Ltd	71,198	0	£0.00	£0
Together Energy (Retail) Ltd	244,121	0	£0.00	£0
Total Gas and Power Ltd	6,380,941	6,368,730	£620,318.80	£47,392,090
Mint	1,494	0	£75,895.20	£0
Tradelink Solutions LTD	296	296	£0.00	£2,200
Tru Energy Ltd	18,192	0	£924,153.60	£0
UK Power Reserve Ltd	2,126	2,126	£0.00	£15,818
Unify Energy Ltd	45,127	0	£2,292,451.60	£0
United Gas & Power Ltd	118,272	0	£6,008,217.60	£0
Utilita Energy Ltd	1,343,388	946,000	£20,187,310.40	£7,039,536
Utility Point Ltd	178,642	0	£0.00	£0
Valda Energy Ltd	27,272	0	£1,385,417.60	£0
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	1,235	1,235	£0.00	£9,188
Whoop Energy	5,007	0	£0.00	£0
Wilton Energy Ltd	7,726	7,726	£0.00	£57,490
Eco Green Management Ltd	57,234	57,016	£11,074.40	£424,275
Kensington Power Ltd	324,407	0	£16,479,875.60	£0
Zebra Power Ltd	16,245	0	£0.00	£0
Zog Energy Ltd	6	0	£0.00	£0
Total	127,815,053	109,312,159	£820,548,135.34	£813,432,379

Figure A1.2: Compliance by licensee[116] with an obligation in England & Wales

Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliquid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
Affect Energy Ltd	15	0	0	0	£762.00	£0.00
AMPowerUK Ltd	65,445	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Avro Energy Ltd	526,169	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
AXPO UK Ltd	320,159	227,841	570	11,476	£4,689,754.40	£0.00
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	175,326	0	0	0	£3,000,000.00	£5,967,730.11
BGI trading Ltd	106	0	0	0	£5,384.80	£0.00
BlueGreen Energy Services Ltd	6,400	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
British Gas Trading Ltd	13,671,019	13,282,460	231,977	225,175	£19,738,797.20	£0.00
Brook Green Trading Ltd	577,647	150,000	0	0	£21,724,467.60	£0.00
Bryt Energy Ltd	1,109,459	1,087,482	0	3,947	£1,116,431.60	£0.00
Bulb Energy Ltd	2,918,166	116,703	0	777	£142,314,320.40	£0.00
Business Power and Gas Ltd	268,549	0	0	0	£13,642,289.20	£0.00
Cilleni Energy Supply Ltd	294	0	0	0	£14,935.20	£0.00
CNG Electricity Ltd	1,445	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Colorado Energy Ltd	11,838	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Conrad Energy (Trading) Ltd	11,865	9,138	0	0	£138,531.60	£0.00
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	266,410	184,205	57	0	£4,176,014.00	£0.00
Coulomb Energy Supply Ltd	39,552	0	0	0	£2,009,241.60	£0.00
Delta Gas and Power Ltd	10,449	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
D-energi Trading Ltd	2,795	0	0	0	£141,986.00	£0.00
Dodo Energy Ltd	8	0	0	0	£406.40	£0.00
Drax Energy Solutions Ltd	5,424,345	5,424,345	0	51,459	£0.00	£0.00
Dyce Energy Ltd	18	0	0	0	£914.40	£0.00
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	229,787	229,787	0	1,796	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON Energy Ltd	3,720,667	3,720,667	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON Next Supply Ltd	6,216,814	6,216,814	0	22,128	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON UK Plc	3,765,692	3,765,692	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Ecotricity	591,171	148,566	0	0	£22,484,334.00	£0.00
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	19,048,439	18,448,247	3,591	1,300,396	£30,489,753.60	£0.00
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	1,028,744	897,666	0	0	£6,658,762.40	£0.00
Eneco Energy Trade BV	239,172	239,172	0	11,336	£0.00	£0.00
ENGIE Power Ltd	2,971,033	2,966,181	0	579,200	£246,481.60	£0.00
ENSTROGA Ltd.	5,620	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
EPG Energy Ltd	18,347	0	0	0	£932,027.60	£0.00
Equinicity Ltd	10	0	0	0	£508.00	£0.00
ESB Energy Ltd	121,720	23,999	0	5,999	£4,964,226.80	£0.00
Euston Energy Ltd	8,102	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
F & S Energy Ltd	50,270	1,063	0	202	£2,499,715.60	£0.00
Farringdon Energy Ltd	2,050	0	0	0	£104,140.00	£0.00

[116] The name of each Licensee in Figures A1.2 to A1.4 refers to a Licence group that is owned by its parent company (Supplier Group). For a complete list of supplier groups and their licences, please contact: REcompliance@ofgem.gov.uk

Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliquid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
Flexitricity Ltd	5,187	0	0	0	£263,499.60	£0.00
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	226,466	0	0	0	£5,237,520.40	£6,314,881.42
Gas and Power Ltd T/A Hub Energy	27,914	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
SEFE Energy Ltd	230,663	230,663	0	8,222	£0.00	£0.00
Good Energy Ltd	317,504	273,353	0	10,497	£2,242,870.80	£0.00
GoTo Energy (UK) Ltd	29,467	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Green Energy (UK) plc	50,810	50,810	0	562	£0.00	£0.00
Green Supplier Ltd	187,356	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
HARTREE PARTNERS SUPPLY (UK) Ltd	7,647	3,820	0	1,911	£194,411.60	£0.00
Home Energy Trading Ltd	12	0	0	0	£0.00	£610.39
Igloo Energy Supply Ltd	173,984	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Limejump Energy Ltd	2,380	2,380	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Logicor Energy Ltd	6,789	0	0	0	£0.00	£347,559.93
MA Energy Ltd	16,415	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Marble Power Ltd	137,988	0	0	0	£0.00	£7,082,384.94
Maxen Power supply Ltd	25,279	0	0	0	£0.00	£1,294,828.74
MoneyPlus Energy Ltd	9,628	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
MVV Environment Services Ltd	5,990	0	0	0	£304,292.00	£0.00
Nabuh Energy Ltd	21,861	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Neon Reef Ltd	28,497	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
NPower Commercial Gas Ltd	8,957,118	8,619,004	5,104	85,903	£17,176,191.20	£0.00
Npower Northen Supply Ltd	19,344	0	0	0	£982,675.20	£0.00
Npower Yorkshire Supply Ltd	2,839	0	0	0	£144,221.20	£0.00
Octopus Energy Ltd	5,077,463	1,421,397	0	0	£185,728,152.80	£0.00
Omni Energy Ltd	4,013	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy (Corporate) ltd	557,808	557,808	0	34	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy Ltd	790,039	790,039	0	1,291	£0.00	£0.00
Orbit Energy Ltd	79,839	0	0	0	£4,055,821.20	£0.00
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	585,183	585,183	145	44,338	£0.00	£0.00
OVO Energy	5,717,059	3,787,837	996	0	£98,004,477.60	£0.00
P3P ENERGY SUPPLY Ltd	5,060	0	0	0	£257,048.00	£0.00
People's Energy (Supply) Ltd	298,313	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
PFP Energy Supplies Ltd	52,392	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Pozitive Energy Ltd	748,047	0	0	0	£17,000,787.60	£21,055,019.67
Pure Planet Ltd	230,696	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
PX Supply Ltd	18,778	0	0	0	£953,922.40	£0.00
REGENT POWER Ltd	20	0	0	0	£1,016.00	£0.00
RWE	31,406	0	0	0	£1,570,300.00	£25,129.45
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	7,198,037	7,198,037	0	7,369	£0.00	£0.00
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	1,933,752	1,597,885	0	12,481	£17,062,043.60	£0.00
Shell Energy UK	547,868	547,868	0	11,516	£0.00	£0.00
Shell Energy UK Ltd	19,923	0	0	0	£1,012,088.40	£0.00
Simply Your Energy Ltd	4,142	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00

Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliquid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
Sinq Power Ltd	77,362	77,362	0	1	£0.00	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	238,446	238,446	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Ltd	2,668,002	2,668,002	3,917	496,520	£0.00	£0.00
SO Energy Trading Ltd	471,796	0	0	0	£23,967,236.80	£0.00
Social Energy Suppply Ltd	5,434	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Square1 Energy	493	0	0	0	£25,044.40	£0.00
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	128,723	128,723	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
SSE PLC	5,303,742	5,303,742	0	1,250,323	£0.00	£0.00
Statkraft Markets GmbH	3,009	0	0	0	£152,857.20	£0.00
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	1,347	0	0	0	£68,427.60	£0.00
Symbio Energy Ltd	65,505	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Together Energy (Retail) Ltd	225,262	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Total Gas and Power Ltd	5,947,784	5,947,784	0	657,831	£0.00	£0.00
Toucan Energy Ltd	1,494	0	0	0	£75,895.20	£0.00
Tradelink Solutions LTD	296	296	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Tru Energy Ltd	18,146	0	0	0	£921,816.80	£0.00
UK Power Reserve Ltd	2,126	2,126	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Unify Energy Ltd	44,072	0	0	0	£2,238,857.60	£0.00
United Gas & Power Ltd	110,398	0	0	0	£5,608,218.40	£0.00
Utilita Energy Ltd	1,204,353	806,965	0	0	£20,187,310.40	£0.00
Utility Point Ltd	167,192	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Valda Energy Ltd	25,013	0	0	0	£1,270,660.40	£0.00
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	1,151	1,151	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Whoop Energy	2,521	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Wilton Energy Ltd	7,726	7,726	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Yorkshire Gas & Power	52,685	52,467	0	0	£11,074.40	£0.00
Yu Energy trading as Kensington Power Ltd	305,059	0	0	0	£15,496,997.20	£0.00
Zebra Power Ltd	14,524	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Zog Energy Ltd	6	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Totals	114,909,760	98,040,902	246,357	4,802,690	£703,309,922.00	£42,088,144.65

Figure A1.3: Compliance by licensee[117] with an obligation in Scotland

Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliquid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
AMPowerUK Ltd	5,955	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Avro Energy Ltd	12,081	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
AXPO UK Ltd	20,821	0	0	0	£1,057,706.80	£0.00
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	16,229	0	0	0	£0.00	£832,971.17
BlueGreen Energy Services Ltd	91	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
British Gas Trading Ltd	1,087,134	1,056,235	14,732	0	£1,569,669.20	£0.00
Brook Green Trading Ltd	31,116	0	0	0	£1,580,692.80	£0.00
Bryt Energy Ltd	71,518	71,518	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Bulb Energy Ltd	363,603	0	0	0	£18,471,032.40	£0.00
Business Power and Gas Ltd	17,462	0	0	0	£887,069.60	£0.00
Cilleni Energy Supply Ltd	37	0	0	0	£1,879.60	£0.00
CNG Electricity Ltd	55	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Colorado Energy Ltd	431	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Conrad Energy (Trading) Ltd	2	2	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	20,794	20,794	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Delta Gas and Power Ltd	2,238	0	0	0	£0.00	£114,720.62
D-energi Trading Ltd	381	0	0	0	£19,354.80	£0.00
Drax Energy Solutions Ltd	321,026	321,026	0	1,943	£0.00	£0.00
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	27,869	27,869	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON Energy Ltd	209,627	209,627	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON Next Supply Ltd	274,051	274,051	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON UK Plc	189,313	189,313	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Ecotricity	21,062	21,062	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	2,220,266	2,220,266	884	125,679	£0.00	£0.00
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	53,656	53,656	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Eneco Energy Trade BV	15,424	15,424	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
ENGIE Power Ltd	247,682	247,682	0	52,681	£0.00	£0.00
ENSTROGA Ltd.	432	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
EPG Energy Ltd	202	0	0	0	£10,261.60	£0.00
ESB Energy Ltd	8,102	0	0	0	£411,581.60	£0.00
Euston Energy Ltd	816	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
F & S Energy Ltd	2,625	0	0	0	£133,350.00	£0.00
Farringdon Energy Ltd	204	0	0	0	£10,363.20	£0.00
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	20,265	0	0	0	£1,029,462.00	£0.00
Gas and Power Ltd T/A Hub Energy	2,573	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
SEFE Energy Ltd	12,884	12,884	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Good Energy Ltd	14,690	14,690	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
GoTo Energy (UK) Ltd	3,120	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00

[117] The name of each Licensee in Figures A1.2 to A1.4 refers to a Licence group that is owned by its parent company (Supplier Group). For a complete list of supplier groups and their licences, please contact: REcompliance@ofgem.gov.uk

Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliquid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
Green Energy (UK) plc	1,970	1,970	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Green Supplier Ltd	14,537	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Igloo Energy Supply Ltd	6,902	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Limejump Energy Ltd	1,273	1,273	0	196	£0.00	£0.00
Logicor Energy Ltd	641	0	0	0	£0.00	£32,815.72
MA Energy Ltd	1,749	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Marble Power Ltd	18,127	0	0	0	£0.00	£930,388.09
Maxen Power supply Ltd	2,505	0	0	0	£127,254.00	£0.00
MoneyPlus Energy Ltd	2,216	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
MVV Environment Services Ltd	755	0	0	0	£38,354.00	£0.00
Nabuh Energy Ltd	2,401	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Neon Reef Ltd	2,315	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
NPower Commercial Gas Ltd	833,078	833,078	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Npower Northen Supply Ltd	1,380	0	0	0	£70,104.00	£0.00
Octopus Energy Ltd	363,731	0	0	0	£18,477,534.80	£0.00
Omni Energy Ltd	450	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy (Corporate) ltd	58,490	58,490	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy Ltd	62,449	62,449	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Orbit Energy Ltd	5,407	0	0	0	£274,675.60	£0.00
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	130,895	130,895	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
OVO Energy	1,031,390	630,913	0	0	£20,344,231.60	£0.00
People's Energy (Supply) Ltd	31,502	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
PFP Energy Supplies Ltd	7,351	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Pozitive Energy Ltd	27,518	0	0	0	£1,397,892.72	£21.76
Pure Planet Ltd	19,177	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
RWE	1,396	0	0	0	£69,800.00	£1,117.01
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	1,532,443	1,532,443	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	123,806	123,806	0	30,951	£0.00	£0.00
Shell Energy UK	101,260	101,260	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Shell Energy UK Ltd	10,724	0	0	0	£544,779.20	£0.00
Simply Your Energy Ltd	529	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Sinq Power Ltd	43,947	30,639	0	0	£676,046.40	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	23,627	23,627	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Ltd	168,852	168,852	317	4,320	£0.00	£0.00
SO Energy Trading Ltd	54,686	0	0	0	£2,778,048.80	£0.00
Social Energy Suppply Ltd	193	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Square1 Energy	4	0	0	0	£203.20	£0.00
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	14,830	14,830	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
SSE PLC	787,651	787,651	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Statkraft Markets GmbH	904	0	0	0	£45,923.20	£0.00
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	120	0	0	0	£6,096.00	£0.00
Symbio Energy Ltd	5,693	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Together Energy (Retail) Ltd	18,859	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00

Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliquid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
Total Gas and Power Ltd	433,157	420,946	0	0	£620,318.80	£0.00
Tru Energy Ltd	46	0	0	0	£2,336.80	£0.00
Unify Energy Ltd	1,055	0	0	0	£53,594.00	£0.00
United Gas & Power Ltd	7,874	0	0	0	£399,999.20	£0.00
Utilita Energy Ltd	139,035	139,035	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Utility Point Ltd	11,450	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Valda Energy Ltd	2,259	0	0	0	£114,757.20	£0.00
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	84	84	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Whoop Energy	2,486	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Yorkshire Gas & Power	4,549	4,549	0	16	£0.00	£0.00
Yu Energy trading as Kensington Power Ltd	19,348	0	0	0	£982,878.40	£0.00
Zebra Power Ltd	1,721	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Totals	11,436,634	9,822,889	15,933	215,786	£72,207,251.52	£1,912,034.37

Figure A1.4: Compliance by licensee[118] with the RO (Northern Ireland)

Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliquid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
3T Power Ltd	13,168	5,675	0	321	£380,644.40	£0.00
Bright Energy	698	174	0	174	£26,619.20	£0.00
Budget Energy Ltd	63,915	63,915	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Click Energy	25,434	25,434	0	1,634	£0.00	£0.00
Electric Ireland (ESBIE NI Ltd)	408,621	408,621	0	53,265	£0.00	£0.00
Energia Customer Solutions NI Ltd	101,648	101,648	0	3,926	£0.00	£0.00
Flogas Enterprise Solutions Ltd	5,623	0	0	0	£285,648.40	£0.00
Go Power (LCC Power Ltd)	124,501	117,850	0	904	£337,870.80	£0.00
Power NI (NIE Energy LTD)	454,691	454,691	0	53,399	£0.00	£0.00
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Ltd	270,360	270,360	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Totals	1,468,659	1,448,368	0	113,623	£1,030,782.80	£0.00

Figure A1.5: Summary of qualifying and non-qualifying bioliquid ROCs presented by suppliers towards their obligations since SY12

Compliance Period (CP) / Scheme Year	No. of Bioliquid ROCs submitted by suppliers which are exempt from the 4% cap	No. of Bioliquid ROCs submitted by suppliers which are included in the 4% cap	Total qualifying and non-qualifying Bioliquid ROCs presented
CP12 – 2013-14	851,836	143,498	995,334
CP13 – 2014-15	874,999	29,301	904,300
CP14 – 2015-16	1,352,131	58,973	1,411,104
CP15 – 2016-17	1,707,067	87,290	1,794,357
CP16 – 2017-18	2,180,927	181,429	2,362,356
CP17 - 2018-19	2,659,159	254,106	2,913,265
CP18 - 2019-20	2,718,830	235,812	2,954,642
CP19 - 2020-21	2,853,221	256,848	3,110,069
CP20 - 2021-22	3,011,031	262,290	3,273,321

[118] The name of each Licensee in Figures A1.2 to A1.4 refers to a Licence group that is owned by its parent company (Supplier Group). For a complete list of supplier groups and their licences, please contact: REcompliance@ofgem.gov.uk

Figure A1.6: Suppliers with an obligation who did not meet the 1 June 2022 deadline to submit estimate supply volumes

Supplier Group
UK Energy Incubator Hub Ltd

Figure A1.7: Suppliers with an obligation who did not meet the 1 July 2022 deadline to submit final supply volumes

Supplier Group
Affect Energy Ltd
Home Energy Trading Ltd
Octopus Energy Ltd
Pozitive Energy Ltd
REGENT POWER Ltd
Budget Energy Ltd

Appendix 2 – Mutualisation payments

Figure A2.1: RO mutualisation payments received[119] SY17

Licensee	Amount due	2018-19 Q1 Payments received	2018-19 Q2 Payments received	2018-19 Q3 Payments received	2018-19 Q4 Payments received	2018-19 Total received
Affect Energy Ltd	£39,139.33	£9,784.83	£9,784.83	£9,784.83	£9,784.83	£39,139.32
Ampoweruk Ltd	£11,054.43	£2,763.61	£2,763.61	£2,763.61	£2,763.61	£11,054.44
Avid Energy Ltd	£8,226.37	£8,226.37	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£8,226.37
Avro Energy Ltd	£350,013.75	£87,503.44	£87,503.44	£87,503.44	£87,503.44	£350,013.76
Axis Telecom Ltd	£9,124.80	£9,124.80	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£9,124.80
AXPO UK Ltd	£260,844.50	£65,211.12	£65,211.12	£65,211.12	£65,211.12	£260,844.48
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£154,789.21	£38,697.30	£38,697.30	£38,697.30	£38,697.30	£154,789.20
Breeze Energy Supply Ltd	£32,351.84	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Bristol Energy Technology & Services (Supply) Ltd	£104,538.76	£26,134.69	£26,134.69	£26,134.69	£26,134.69	£104,538.76
British Gas Trading Ltd	£9,371,472.15	£2,342,868.04	£2,342,868.04	£2,342,868.04	£2,342,868.04	£9,371,472.16
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£165,837.43	£41,459.36	£41,459.36	£41,459.36	£41,459.36	£165,837.44
Bruntwood Energy Services Ltd	£23,929.78	£5,982.45	£5,982.45	£11,964.90	£0.00	£23,929.80
Bryt Energy Ltd	£214,270.06	£53,567.52	£53,567.52	£53,567.52	£53,567.52	£214,270.08
Bulb Energy Ltd	£1,017,190.89	£254,297.72	£254,297.72	£254,297.72	£254,297.72	£1,017,190.88
Business Power and Gas Ltd	£75,182.71	£18,795.68	£18,795.68	£18,795.68	£18,795.68	£75,182.72
CNG Electricity Ltd	£1,277.36	£319.34	£319.34	£319.34	£319.34	£1,277.36
Co-Operative Energy Ltd	£410,747.89	£138,958.45	£138,958.45	£138,958.45	£138,958.45	£555,833.80
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£133,613.72	£33,403.43	£33,403.43	£33,403.43	£33,403.40	£133,613.69
Coulomb Energy Supply Ltd	£21,346.33	£5,336.58	£5,336.58	£5,336.58	£5,336.58	£21,346.32
Daisy Energy Supply Ltd	£14,065.75	£3,516.44	£3,516.44	£0.00	£0.00	£7,032.88
Delta Gas and Power Ltd	£1,348.03	£337.01	£337.01	£398.85	£337.01	£1,409.88
Dual Energy Direct Ltd	£194,222.06	£48,555.52	£48,555.52	£48,555.52	£48,555.52	£194,222.08
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£175,297.68	£43,824.42	£43,824.42	£43,824.42	£43,824.42	£175,297.68
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	£5,819,324.62	£1,454,831.16	£1,454,831.16	£1,454,831.16	£1,454,831.16	£5,819,324.62
E.ON UK Plc	£4,180,286.28	£1,045,071.57	£1,045,071.57	£1,045,071.57	£1,045,071.57	£4,180,286.28
Eco Green Management Ltd	£10,239.09	£2,559.77	£2,559.77	£2,559.77	£2,559.77	£10,239.08
Eddington Energy Supply Ltd	£91,740.28	£22,935.07	£22,935.07	£22,935.07	£22,935.07	£91,740.28
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£14,042,328.69	£3,510,582.17	£3,510,582.17	£3,510,582.17	£3,510,582.17	£14,042,328.68

[119] Payments made by suppliers. Where a supplier's licence has been revoked with payments due, we will seek to make a claim with the relevant administrators for the outstanding balances. Any suppliers which are active and fail to pay by the relevant deadline are referred to our Enforcement team for consideration. Any suppliers that have overpaid are refunded.

Licensee	Amount due	2018-19 Q1 Payments received	2018-19 Q2 Payments received	2018-19 Q3 Payments received	2018-19 Q4 Payments received	2018-19 Total received
Edgware Energy Ltd	£14.75	£3.69	£3.69	£3.69	£3.69	£14.76
Effortless Energy Ltd.	£4,557.35	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£709,229.95	£177,307.49	£177,307.49	£177,307.49	£177,307.49	£709,229.96
Electroroute Energy Ltd	£2,680.52	£2,680.52	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2,680.52
Eneco Energy Trade BV	£154,081.03	£38,520.26	£38,520.26	£38,520.26	£38,520.26	£154,081.04
ENGIE Power Ltd	£2,959,573.04	£739,893.26	£739,893.26	£739,893.26	£739,893.26	£2,959,573.04
Enstroga Ltd	£45,490.43	£11,372.61	£34,117.83	£0.00	£0.00	£45,490.44
EPG Energy Ltd	£10,083.01	£2,520.75	£2,520.75	£2,520.75	£2,520.75	£10,083.00
ESB Energy Ltd	£41,617.96	£10,404.49	£31,213.47	£0.00	£0.00	£41,617.96
F & S Energy Ltd	£41,046.45	£41,046.44	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£41,046.44
Flexitricity Ltd	£417.76	£104.44	£104.44	£104.44	£104.44	£417.76
Flow Energy Ltd	£145,085.91	£138,958.45	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£138,958.45
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	£127,466.07	£31,866.52	£31,866.52	£31,866.52	£31,866.52	£127,466.08
Gas and Power Ltd	£7,362.89	£7,362.89	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£7,362.89
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	£207,720.18	£51,930.04	£51,930.04	£51,930.04	£51,930.04	£207,720.16
Good Energy Ltd	£172,323.64	£43,080.91	£43,080.91	£43,080.91	£43,080.91	£172,323.64
Greater London Authority	£1,065.38	£1,065.38	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,065.38
Green Energy (UK) plc	£37,024.11	£9,256.03	£9,256.03	£9,256.03	£9,256.03	£37,024.12
Green Network Energy Ltd	£236,895.30	£59,223.83	£59,223.83	£0.00	£0.00	£118,447.66
Hartree Partners Supply (UK) Ltd	£139.77	£34.94	£34.94	£34.94	£0.00	£104.82
Haven Power Ltd	£3,891,905.10	£972,976.27	£972,976.27	£972,976.27	£972,976.27	£3,891,905.08
Home Energy Trading Ltd	£1.55	£1.55	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1.55
Hudson Energy Supply UK Ltd	£720,045.99	£180,011.50	£180,011.50	£180,011.50	£180,011.50	£720,046.00
I Supply Energy Ltd	£198,541.80	£198,541.80	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£198,541.80
Igloo Energy Supply Ltd	£28,357.46	£28,357.44	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£28,357.44
Kensington Power Ltd	£202,268.28	£50,567.07	£50,567.07	£50,567.07	£50,567.07	£202,268.28
Limejump Energy Ltd	£12,178.82	£3,044.71	£3,044.71	£3,044.71	£3,044.71	£12,178.84
Logicor Energy Ltd	£14.75	£14.76	£3.69	£0.00	£0.00	£18.45
MA Energy Ltd	£31,850.99	£7,962.75	£7,962.75	£7,962.75	£7,962.75	£31,851.00
Marble Power Ltd	£58,563.79	£58,563.79	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£58,563.79
Maxen Power Supply Ltd	£30.28	£30.28	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£30.28
MVV Environment Services Ltd	£3,861.60	£965.40	£965.40	£965.40	£965.40	£3,861.60
Nabuh Energy Ltd	£13,453.85	£3,363.46	£3,363.46	£3,363.46	£0.00	£10,090.38
Npower Direct Ltd	£236,905.40	£59,226.35	£59,226.35	£59,226.35	£59,226.35	£236,905.40
Npower Ltd	£8,621,917.13	£2,155,479.28	£2,155,479.28	£2,155,479.28	£2,155,479.28	£8,621,917.12
Npower Northern Supply Ltd	£2,192,555.03	£548,138.76	£548,138.76	£548,138.76	£548,138.76	£2,192,555.04

Licensee	Amount due	2018-19 Q1 Payments received	2018-19 Q2 Payments received	2018-19 Q3 Payments received	2018-19 Q4 Payments received	2018-19 Total received
Npower Yorkshire Supply Ltd	£240,753.02	£60,188.25	£60,188.25	£60,188.25	£60,188.25	£240,753.00
Octopus Energy Ltd	£497,198.57	£124,299.64	£124,299.64	£124,299.64	£124,299.64	£497,198.56
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£734,663.84	£183,665.96	£183,665.96	£183,665.96	£183,665.96	£734,663.84
Opus Energy Ltd	£778,723.15	£194,680.79	£194,680.79	£194,680.79	£194,680.79	£778,723.16
Orbit Energy Ltd	£5,725.23	£1,431.31	£1,431.31	£1,431.31	£1,431.31	£5,725.24
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£1,268,358.49	£317,089.62	£317,089.62	£317,089.62	£317,089.62	£1,268,358.48
OVO Electricity Ltd	£1,380,778.08	£345,194.52	£345,194.52	£345,194.52	£345,194.52	£1,380,778.08
People's Energy (Supply) Ltd	£30,997.60	£7,749.40	£7,749.40	£7,749.40	£7,749.40	£30,997.60
PFP Energy Supplies Ltd	£89,874.32	£22,468.58	£22,468.58	£22,468.58	£22,468.58	£89,874.32
Planet 9 Energy Ltd	£1,306.09	£326.52	£326.52	£979.56	£0.00	£1,632.60
Power4All Ltd	£368,879.90	£92,219.97	£92,219.97	£92,219.97	£92,219.97	£368,879.88
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£246,368.75	£61,592.19	£61,592.19	£61,592.19	£61,592.19	£246,368.76
Pure Planet Ltd	£99,111.72	£24,777.93	£24,777.93	£24,777.93	£24,777.93	£99,111.72
PX Supply Ltd	£3,909.74	£977.44	£977.44	£977.44	£977.44	£3,909.76
Robin Hood Energy Ltd	£149,456.90	£37,364.22	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£37,364.22
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£5,679,126.86	£1,419,781.71	£1,419,781.71	£1,419,781.71	£1,419,781.71	£5,679,126.84
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£852,115.22	£213,028.81	£213,028.81	£213,028.81	£213,028.81	£852,115.24
Shell Energy Supply UK Ltd.	£123,571.86	£30,892.96	£30,892.96	£30,892.96	£30,892.96	£123,571.84
Simplicity Energy Ltd	£12,191.24	£3,047.81	£3,047.81	£0.00	£0.00	£6,095.62
Simply Your Energy Ltd	£96.29	£24.07	£24.07	£24.07	£24.07	£96.28
Sinq Power Ltd	£34,831.24	£8,707.81	£8,707.81	£8,707.81	£8,707.81	£34,831.24
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£2,488,231.55	£622,057.89	£622,057.89	£622,057.89	£622,057.89	£2,488,231.56
So Energy Trading Ltd	£95,059.10	£23,764.77	£23,764.77	£23,764.77	£23,764.77	£95,059.08
Social Energy Supply Ltd	£3.11	£3.11	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£3.11
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£40,790.20	£10,197.55	£10,197.55	£10,197.55	£10,197.55	£40,790.20
SSE Electricity Ltd	£3,752,883.75	£938,220.94	£938,220.94	£938,220.94	£938,220.94	£3,752,883.76
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£6,184,658.19	£1,546,164.55	£1,546,164.55	£1,546,164.55	£1,546,164.55	£6,184,658.20
Statkraft Markets GmbH	£29.51	£29.52	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£29.52
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	£1,576.32	£394.08	£394.08	£394.08	£394.08	£1,576.32
Symbio Energy Ltd	£217.42	£217.42	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£217.42
The Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£313,103.78	£78,275.95	£78,275.95	£78,275.95	£78,275.95	£313,103.80
Together Energy Supply Ltd	£411.55	£102.89	£102.89	£102.89	£102.89	£411.56
Tonik Energy Ltd	£101,067.75	£25,266.94	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£25,266.94
Total Gas & Power Ltd	£3,479,197.29	£869,799.32	£869,799.32	£869,799.32	£869,799.32	£3,479,197.28

Licensee	Amount due	2018-19 Q1 Payments received	2018-19 Q2 Payments received	2018-19 Q3 Payments received	2018-19 Q4 Payments received	2018-19 Total received
Toucan Energy Ltd	£174.72	£174.72	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£174.72
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£239.17	£59.79	£59.79	£59.79	£59.79	£239.16
Tru Energy Ltd	£4,769.34	£1,192.33	£1,192.33	£1,192.33	£1,192.33	£4,769.32
UK Power Reserve Ltd	£2,919.69	£2,919.69	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2,919.69
United Gas & Power Ltd	£11,666.32	£2,916.58	£2,916.58	£2,916.58	£2,916.58	£11,666.32
Utilita Energy Ltd	£884,244.20	£221,061.05	£221,061.05	£221,061.05	£221,061.05	£884,244.20
Utility Point Ltd	£58,222.12	£14,555.53	£14,555.53	£14,555.53	£14,555.53	£58,222.12
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£52.03	£52.03	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£52.03
Wilton Energy Ltd	£26,646.02	£26,646.02	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£26,646.02
Zebra Power Ltd	£10,173.09	£26,826.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£26,826.00
Totals	£88,104,505.42	£22,468,934.14	£21,899,017.90	£21,774,592.16	£21,758,187.43	£87,900,731.62

Figure A2.2: ROS mutualisation payments received[120] SY17

Licensee	Amount due	2018-19 Q1 Payments received	2018-19 Q2 Payments received	2018-19 Q3 Payments received	2018-19 Q4 Payments received	2018-19 Total received
Affect Energy Ltd	£116.99	£29.25	£29.25	£29.25	£29.25	£117.00
Ampoweruk Ltd	£540.48	£135.12	£135.12	£135.12	£135.12	£540.48
Avid Energy Ltd	£3,698.47	£3,698.47	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£3,698.47
Avro Energy Ltd	£17,137.87	£4,284.47	£4,284.47	£4,284.47	£4,284.47	£17,137.88
Axis Telecom Ltd	£715.14	£715.16	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£715.16
AXPO UK Ltd	£21,506.99	£5,376.75	£5,376.75	£5,376.75	£5,376.75	£21,507.00
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£16,766.29	£4,191.57	£4,191.57	£4,191.57	£4,191.57	£16,766.28
Breeze Energy Supply Ltd	£319.67	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Bristol Energy Technology & Services (Supply) Ltd	£5,267.99	£1,317.00	£1,317.00	£1,317.00	£1,317.00	£5,268.00
British Gas Trading Ltd	£874,603.10	£218,650.78	£218,650.78	£218,650.78	£218,650.78	£874,603.12
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£12,454.02	£3,113.50	£3,113.50	£3,113.50	£3,113.50	£12,454.00
Bruntwood Energy Services Ltd	£47.79	£47.80	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£47.80
Bryt Energy Ltd	£17,595.13	£4,398.78	£4,398.78	£4,398.78	£4,398.78	£17,595.12
Bulb Energy Ltd	£135,593.57	£33,898.39	£33,898.39	£33,898.39	£33,898.39	£135,593.56
Business Power and Gas Ltd	£4,585.81	£1,146.45	£1,146.45	£1,146.45	£1,146.45	£4,585.80
CNG Electricity Ltd	£45.31	£11.33	£11.33	£11.33	£11.33	£45.32
Co-Operative Energy Ltd	£22,062.30	£9,520.53	£9,520.53	£9,520.53	£9,520.53	£38,082.12
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£14,284.72	£3,571.18	£3,571.18	£3,571.18	£3,571.18	£14,284.72
Daisy Energy Supply Ltd	£1,019.16	£254.79	£254.79	£0.00	£0.00	£509.58
Delta Gas and Power Ltd	£173.84	£43.46	£43.46	£43.88	£43.22	£174.02
Dual Energy Direct Ltd	£26,841.72	£6,710.43	£6,710.43	£6,710.43	£6,710.43	£26,841.72
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£18,072.17	£4,518.04	£4,518.04	£4,518.04	£4,518.04	£18,072.16
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	£338,172.40	£84,543.10	£84,543.10	£84,543.10	£84,543.10	£338,172.40
E.ON UK Plc	£242,855.00	£60,713.75	£60,713.75	£60,713.75	£60,713.75	£242,855.00
Eco Green Management Ltd	£1,719.47	£429.87	£429.87	£429.87	£429.87	£1,719.48
Eddington Energy Supply Ltd	£14,118.29	£3,529.57	£3,529.57	£3,583.74	£3,529.57	£14,172.46
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£1,803,871.73	£450,967.93	£450,967.93	£450,967.93	£450,967.93	£1,803,871.72
Effortless Energy Ltd.	£215.04	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£34,690.98	£8,672.75	£8,672.75	£8,672.75	£8,672.75	£34,691.00
Eneco Energy Trade BV	£7,668.83	£1,917.21	£1,917.21	£1,917.21	£1,917.21	£7,668.84

[120] Payments made by suppliers. Where a supplier's licence has been revoked with payments due, we will seek to make a claim with the relevant administrators for the outstanding balances. Any suppliers which are active and fail to pay by the relevant deadline are referred to our Enforcement team for consideration. Any suppliers that have overpaid are refunded.

Licensee	Amount due	2018-19 Q1 Payments received	2018-19 Q2 Payments received	2018-19 Q3 Payments received	2018-19 Q4 Payments received	2018-19 Total received
ENGIE Power Ltd	£257,639.00	£64,409.75	£64,409.75	£64,409.75	£64,409.75	£257,639.00
Enstroga Ltd	£5,581.07	£1,395.27	£4,185.81	£0.00	£0.00	£5,581.08
EPG Energy Ltd	£1,314.94	£328.73	£328.73	£328.73	£328.73	£1,314.92
ESB Energy Ltd	£1,910.62	£477.65	£1,432.95	£0.00	£0.00	£1,910.60
F & S Energy Ltd	£2,127.30	£531.83	£531.83	£1,063.66	£0.00	£2,127.32
Flow Energy Ltd	£16,019.84	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	£14,386.06	£3,596.51	£3,596.51	£3,596.51	£3,596.51	£14,386.04
Gas and Power Ltd	£262.00	£262.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£262.00
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	£14,394.29	£3,598.57	£3,598.57	£3,598.57	£3,598.57	£14,394.28
Good Energy Ltd	£12,432.60	£3,108.15	£3,108.15	£3,108.15	£3,108.15	£12,432.60
Green Energy (UK) plc	£1,648.62	£412.15	£412.15	£412.15	£412.15	£1,648.60
Green Network Energy Ltd	£22,716.47	£5,679.12	£5,679.12	£0.00	£0.00	£11,358.24
Haven Power Ltd	£244,052.94	£61,013.24	£61,013.24	£61,013.24	£61,013.24	£244,052.96
I Supply Energy Ltd	£17,577.83	£17,577.84	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£17,577.84
Igloo Energy Supply Ltd	£293.31	£293.31	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£293.31
Kensington Power Ltd	£9,452.56	£2,363.14	£2,363.14	£2,363.14	£2,363.14	£9,452.56
Limejump Energy Ltd	£3.30	£0.82	£0.82	£0.82	£0.82	£3.28
MA Energy Ltd	£3,691.88	£922.97	£922.97	£922.97	£922.97	£3,691.88
Marble Power Ltd	£7,375.52	£7,375.52	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£7,375.52
Maxen Power Supply Ltd	£4.94	£4.94	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£4.94
MVV Environment Services Ltd	£165.60	£41.40	£41.40	£41.40	£41.40	£165.60
Nabuh Energy Ltd	£943.36	£235.84	£235.84	£235.84	£0.00	£707.52
Npower Direct Ltd	£16,051.97	£4,012.99	£4,012.99	£4,012.99	£4,012.99	£16,051.96
Npower Ltd	£747,087.83	£186,771.96	£186,771.96	£186,771.96	£186,771.96	£747,087.84
Npower Northern Supply Ltd	£125,209.18	£31,302.30	£31,302.30	£31,302.30	£31,302.30	£125,209.20
Npower Yorkshire Supply Ltd	£52.73	£13.18	£13.18	£13.18	£13.18	£52.72
Octopus Energy Ltd	£46,334.29	£11,583.57	£11,583.57	£11,583.57	£11,583.57	£46,334.28
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£52,028.23	£13,007.06	£13,007.06	£13,007.06	£13,007.06	£52,028.24
Opus Energy Ltd	£73,275.70	£18,318.92	£18,318.92	£18,318.92	£18,318.92	£73,275.68
Orbit Energy Ltd	£463.03	£115.76	£115.76	£115.76	£115.76	£463.04
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£111,442.70	£27,860.67	£27,860.67	£27,860.67	£27,860.67	£111,442.68
OVO Electricity Ltd	£71,869.31	£17,967.33	£17,967.33	£17,967.33	£17,967.33	£71,869.32
People's Energy (Supply) Ltd	£6,181.69	£1,545.42	£1,545.42	£1,545.42	£1,545.42	£6,181.68
PFP Energy Supplies Ltd	£7,602.92	£1,900.73	£1,900.73	£1,900.73	£1,900.73	£7,602.92
Power4All Ltd	£52,029.06	£13,007.26	£13,007.26	£13,007.26	£13,007.26	£52,029.04
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£11,008.08	£2,752.02	£2,752.02	£2,752.02	£2,752.02	£11,008.08
Pure Planet Ltd	£12,537.23	£3,134.31	£3,134.31	£3,134.31	£3,134.31	£12,537.24

Licensee	Amount due	2018-19 Q1 Payments received	2018-19 Q2 Payments received	2018-19 Q3 Payments received	2018-19 Q4 Payments received	2018-19 Total received
Robin Hood Energy Ltd	£6,061.41	£1,515.35	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,515.35
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£1,408,190.55	£352,047.64	£352,047.64	£352,047.64	£352,047.64	£1,408,190.56
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£51,284.26	£12,821.06	£12,821.06	£12,821.06	£12,821.06	£51,284.24
Shell Energy Supply UK Ltd.	£75,178.90	£18,794.72	£18,794.72	£18,794.72	£18,794.72	£75,178.88
Simply Your Energy Ltd	£6.59	£1.65	£3.30	£0.00	£1.65	£6.60
Sinq Power Ltd	£21,636.34	£5,409.09	£5,409.09	£5,409.09	£5,409.09	£21,636.36
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£111,207.89	£27,801.97	£27,801.97	£27,801.97	£27,801.97	£111,207.88
So Energy Trading Ltd	£8,498.49	£2,124.62	£2,124.62	£2,124.62	£2,124.62	£8,498.48
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£3,041.83	£760.46	£760.46	£760.46	£760.46	£3,041.84
SSE Electricity Ltd	£944,195.16	£236,048.79	£236,048.79	£236,048.79	£236,048.79	£944,195.16
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£801,413.09	£200,353.27	£200,353.27	£200,353.27	£200,353.27	£801,413.08
Statkraft Markets GmbH	£330.38	£330.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£330.40
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	£161.48	£40.37	£40.37	£40.37	£40.37	£161.48
Symbio Energy Ltd	£5.77	£5.77	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£5.77
The Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£12,389.75	£3,097.44	£3,097.44	£6,194.88	£0.00	£12,389.76
Together Energy Supply Ltd	£216.68	£54.17	£54.17	£54.17	£54.17	£216.68
Tonik Energy Ltd	£5,745.85	£1,436.46	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,436.46
Total Gas & Power Ltd	£253,526.10	£63,381.53	£63,381.53	£63,381.53	£63,381.53	£253,526.12
Tru Energy Ltd	£4.12	£1.03	£1.03	£1.03	£1.03	£4.12
United Gas & Power Ltd	£673.95	£168.49	£168.49	£168.49	£168.49	£673.96
Utilita Energy Ltd	£87,064.43	£21,766.11	£21,766.11	£21,766.11	£21,766.11	£87,064.44
Utility Point Ltd	£6,958.63	£1,739.66	£1,739.66	£1,739.66	£1,739.66	£6,958.64
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£52.73	£52.73	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£52.73
Zebra Power Ltd	£862.62	£1,483.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,483.00
Totals	£9,402,635.28	£2,374,565.44	£2,343,514.18	£2,335,642.07	£2,328,094.51	£9,381,816.21

Figure A2.3: RO mutualisation payments received[121] SY18

Licensee	Amount due	2019-20 Q1 Payment received	2019-20 Q2 Payment received	2019-20 Q3 Payment received	2019-20 Q4 Payment received	2019-20 Total received
Affect Energy Ltd	£9,721.51	£2,435.68	£2,435.68	£2,435.68	£2,435.68	£9,742.72
Alabama Energy Ltd	£2.16	£2.16	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2.16
Ampoweruk Ltd	£12,037.54	£3,015.95	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£3,015.95
Avro Energy Ltd	£174,817.75	£43,799.72	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£43,799.72
AXPO UK Ltd	£90,562.54	£22,690.00	£22,690.00	£22,690.00	£22,690.00	£90,760.00
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£50,544.39	£12,663.65	£12,663.65	£12,663.65	£12,663.65	£50,654.60
Blue Green Energy	£398.05	£398.92	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£398.92
Bristol Energy	£46,327.37	£46,428.37	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£46,428.37
British Gas Trading Ltd	£3,370,537.34	£844,471.52	£844,471.52	£844,471.52	£844,471.52	£3,377,886.08
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£87,047.50	£21,809.32	£21,809.32	£21,809.32	£21,809.32	£87,237.28
Bruntwood Energy Services Ltd	£13,899.69	£13,930.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£13,930.00
Bryt Energy Ltd	£150,259.94	£37,646.89	£37,646.89	£37,646.89	£37,646.89	£150,587.56
Bulb Energy Ltd	£753,918.31	£188,890.52	£188,890.52	£188,890.52	£188,890.52	£755,562.08
Business Power and Gas Ltd	£44,702.80	£11,200.07	£11,200.07	£11,200.07	£11,200.07	£44,800.28
CNG Electricity Ltd	£1,702.50	£426.55	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£426.55
Co-Operative Energy Ltd	£47,302.27	£11,851.35	£11,851.35	£11,851.35	£11,851.35	£47,405.40
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£51,177.33	£12,822.23	£12,822.23	£25,644.46	£0.00	£51,288.92
Coulomb Energy Supply Ltd	£9,326.96	£2,336.82	£2,336.82	£2,336.82	£2,336.82	£9,347.28
Delta Gas and Power Ltd	£1,591.93	£398.85	£398.85	£398.85	£398.85	£1,595.40
Dirac Energy Supply Ltd	£1,109.20	£1,111.62	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,111.62
Dual Energy Direct Ltd	£62,549.83	£15,671.55	£15,671.55	£15,671.55	£15,671.55	£62,686.20
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£65,433.81	£16,394.12	£16,394.12	£16,394.12	£16,394.12	£65,576.48
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	£1,879,220.10	£470,829.33	£470,829.33	£470,829.33	£470,829.33	£1,883,317.32
E.ON UK Plc	£1,376,942.57	£344,986.17	£344,986.17	£344,986.17	£344,986.17	£1,379,944.68
Eco Green Management Ltd	£7,068.91	£1,771.08	£1,771.08	£1,771.08	£1,771.08	£7,084.32
Eddington Energy Supply Ltd	£31,199.81	£7,816.96	£7,816.96	£0.00	£0.00	£15,633.92
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£5,109,805.30	£1,280,236.53	£1,280,236.53	£1,280,236.53	£1,280,236.53	£5,120,946.12
Edgware Energy Ltd	£4,378.83	£1,097.09	£1,097.09	£1,097.09	£1,097.09	£4,388.36
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£261,819.94	£65,597.69	£65,597.69	£65,597.69	£65,597.69	£262,390.76
ElectroRoute Energy Ltd	£8,261.18	£8,279.20	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£8,279.20

[121] Payments made by suppliers. Where a supplier's licence has been revoked with payments due, we will seek to make a claim with the relevant administrators for the outstanding balances. Any suppliers which are active and fail to pay by the relevant deadline are referred to our Enforcement team for consideration. Any suppliers that have overpaid are refunded.

Licensee	Amount due	2019-20 Q1 Payment received	2019-20 Q2 Payment received	2019-20 Q3 Payment received	2019-20 Q4 Payment received	2019-20 Total received
Eneco Energy Trade BV	£57,986.27	£14,528.17	£14,528.17	£14,528.17	£14,528.17	£58,112.68
ENGIE Power Ltd	£917,698.50	£229,924.84	£229,924.84	£229,924.84	£229,924.84	£919,699.36
Enstroga Ltd	£12,773.23	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
EPG Energy Ltd	£5,464.30	£1,369.05	£1,369.05	£1,369.05	£1,369.05	£5,476.20
ESB Energy Ltd	£32,733.49	£32,804.88	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£32,804.88
Euston Energy Ltd	£266.18	£266.76	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£266.76
F & S Energy Ltd	£17,479.19	£17,517.30	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£17,517.30
Flexitricity Ltd	£597.35	£149.66	£149.66	£149.66	£149.66	£598.64
Flow Energy Ltd	£13,297.49	£13,326.48	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£13,326.48
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	£47,296.06	£11,849.80	£11,849.80	£11,849.80	£11,849.80	£47,399.20
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	£65,983.16	£16,531.75	£16,531.75	£16,531.75	£16,531.75	£66,127.00
Good Energy Ltd	£68,509.81	£17,164.80	£17,164.80	£17,164.80	£17,164.80	£68,659.20
GoTo Energy (UK) Ltd	£1,532.06	£383.85	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£383.85
Green Energy (UK) plc	£12,572.05	£3,149.86	£3,149.86	£3,149.86	£3,149.86	£12,599.44
Green Energy Supply Ltd	£6,122.60	£1,533.99	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,533.99
Green Network Energy Ltd	£140,817.55	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Hartree Partners Supply (UK) Ltd	£145.90	£36.55	£109.65	£0.00	£0.00	£146.20
Haven Power Ltd	£1,343,361.47	£336,572.59	£336,572.59	£336,572.59	£336,572.59	£1,346,290.36
Hawking Energy Supply Ltd	£1,538.27	£1,541.62	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,541.62
Hudson Energy Supply UK Ltd	£218,650.28	£54,781.75	£54,781.75	£54,781.75	£54,781.75	£219,127.00
Igloo Energy Supply Ltd	£38,638.46	£9,680.67	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£9,680.67
Kensington Power Ltd	£75,019.40	£18,795.74	£18,795.74	£18,795.74	£18,795.74	£75,182.96
Limejump Energy Ltd	£1,919.33	£480.88	£480.88	£480.88	£480.88	£1,923.52
MA Energy Ltd	£10,586.11	£2,652.30	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2,652.30
Marble Power Ltd	£24,155.17	£24,207.83	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£24,207.83
Marigold Energy Supply Ltd	£22.11	£22.16	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£22.16
Mint	£401.02	£401.88	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£401.88
Mississippi Energy Ltd	£1.35	£1.35	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1.35
MVV Environment Services Ltd	£1,103.54	£276.49	£276.49	£276.49	£276.49	£1,105.96
Neon Reef Ltd	£25.08	£6.28	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£6.28
Npower Direct Ltd	£33,027.99	£8,275.00	£8,275.00	£8,275.00	£8,275.00	£33,100.00
Npower Ltd	£2,834,539.55	£710,179.91	£710,179.91	£710,179.91	£710,179.91	£2,840,719.64
Npower Northern Supply Ltd	£683,342.20	£171,208.02	£513,624.06	£0.00	£0.00	£684,832.08
NPower Yorkshire Supply Ltd	£78,328.67	£19,624.86	£58,874.58	£0.00	£0.00	£78,499.44

Licensee	Amount due	2019-20 Q1 Payment received	2019-20 Q2 Payment received	2019-20 Q3 Payment received	2019-20 Q4 Payment received	2019-20 Total received
Octopus Energy Ltd	£487,775.10	£122,209.65	£122,209.65	£122,209.65	£122,209.65	£488,838.60
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£248,089.06	£62,157.49	£62,157.49	£62,157.49	£62,157.49	£248,629.96
Opus Energy Ltd	£267,541.52	£67,031.21	£67,031.21	£67,031.21	£67,031.21	£268,124.84
Oreba Energy Supply Ltd	£566.60	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£547,834.42	£137,257.21	£137,257.21	£137,257.21	£137,257.21	£549,028.84
OVO Electricity Ltd	£836,608.83	£209,608.22	£209,608.22	£209,608.22	£209,608.22	£838,432.88
People's Energy (Supply) Ltd	£32,081.67	£8,037.90	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£8,037.90
PFP Energy Supplies Ltd	£24,427.55	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Power4All Ltd	£129,793.48	£32,519.12	£32,519.12	£32,519.12	£32,519.12	£130,076.48
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£126,504.17	£31,695.00	£31,695.00	£31,695.00	£31,695.00	£126,780.00
Pure Planet Ltd	£66,034.13	£16,544.52	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£16,544.52
PX Supply Ltd	£313.91	£78.65	£78.65	£78.65	£78.65	£314.60
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£135,916.89	£34,053.31	£34,053.31	£34,053.31	£34,053.31	£136,213.24
Rose Energy Supply Ltd	£5,757.45	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£1,859,143.61	£465,799.27	£465,799.27	£465,799.27	£465,799.27	£1,863,197.08
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£304,541.38	£76,301.34	£76,301.34	£76,301.34	£76,301.34	£305,205.36
Shell Energy Supply UK Ltd	£52,107.47	£13,055.28	£39,165.81	£0.00	£0.00	£52,221.09
Simplicity Energy Ltd	£17,016.41	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Sinq Power Ltd	£18,289.58	£4,582.36	£4,582.36	£4,582.36	£4,582.36	£18,329.44
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£921,025.30	£230,758.35	£230,758.35	£230,758.35	£230,758.35	£923,033.40
SO Energy Trading Ltd	£82,189.98	£20,592.29	£20,592.29	£20,592.29	£20,592.29	£82,369.16
South Wales Electricity Ltd	£950,486.20	£238,139.63	£238,139.63	£238,139.63	£238,139.63	£952,558.52
Spalt Energy Ltd	£16.45	£0.00	£4.12	£4.12	£8.24	£16.48
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£35,199.74	£8,819.12	£8,819.12	£8,819.12	£8,819.12	£35,276.48
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£1,932,656.83	£484,217.64	£484,217.64	£484,217.64	£484,217.64	£1,936,870.56
Statkraft Markets GmbH	£304.47	£305.14	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£305.14
Supply Energy Ltd	£493.52	£247.30	£0.00	£0.00	£155.05	£402.35
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	£632.67	£158.51	£158.51	£158.51	£158.51	£634.04
Symbio Energy	£9,192.39	£2,303.11	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2,303.11
Thistle Energy Supply Ltd	£15,396.97	£3,857.63	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£3,857.63
Tillicum Energy Ltd	£15.64	£3.92	£11.76	£0.00	£0.00	£15.68
Total Gas & Power Ltd	£1,286,094.98	£322,224.76	£322,224.76	£322,224.76	£322,224.76	£1,288,899.04
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£74.70	£18.72	£18.72	£18.72	£18.72	£74.88
Tru Energy Ltd	£3,489.15	£874.19	£874.19	£874.19	£874.19	£3,496.76

Licensee	Amount due	2019-20 Q1 Payment received	2019-20 Q2 Payment received	2019-20 Q3 Payment received	2019-20 Q4 Payment received	2019-20 Total received
UK Power Reserve Ltd	£789.63	£791.35	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£791.35
United Gas & Power Ltd	£15,202.26	£3,808.85	£3,808.85	£3,808.85	£3,808.85	£15,235.40
Utilita Energy Ltd	£334,137.12	£83,716.41	£83,716.41	£83,716.41	£83,716.41	£334,865.64
Valda Energy Ltd	£787.20	£197.23	£197.23	£197.23	£197.23	£788.92
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£4,846.73	£1,214.32	£1,214.32	£1,214.32	£1,214.32	£4,857.28
Washington Energy Ltd	£50,340.51	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Wilton Energy Ltd	£2,607.02	£2,612.70	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2,612.70
Zebra Power Ltd	£7,234.50	£1,812.57	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,812.57
Total	£31,283,159.74	£7,897,861.25	£8,047,470.54	£7,440,689.95	£7,415,204.66	£30,801,226.40

Figure A2.4: ROS mutualisation payments received[122] SY18

Licensee	Amount due	2019-20 Q1 Payment received	2019-20 Q2 Payment received	2019-20 Q3 Payment received	2019-20 Q4 Payment received	2019-20 Total received
Ampoweruk Ltd	£569.04	£142.57	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£142.57
Avro Energy Ltd	£4,076.71	£1,021.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,021.40
AXPO UK Ltd	£3,866.32	£968.69	£968.69	£968.69	£968.69	£3,874.76
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£2,907.33	£728.42	£728.42	£728.42	£728.42	£2,913.68
Blue Green Energy	£2.43	£2.44	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2.44
Bristol Energy	£1,235.00	£1,237.69	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,237.69
British Gas Trading Ltd	£163,469.81	£40,956.55	£40,956.55	£40,956.55	£40,956.55	£163,826.20
Tillicum Energy Ltd	£1.06	£0.27	£0.81	£0.00	£0.00	£1.08
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£3,686.92	£923.74	£923.74	£923.74	£923.74	£3,694.96
Bruntwood Energy Services Ltd	£8.51	£8.53	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£8.53
Bryt Energy Ltd	£5,307.91	£1,329.87	£1,329.87	£1,329.87	£1,329.87	£5,319.48
Bulb Energy Ltd	£50,520.22	£12,657.59	£12,657.59	£12,657.59	£12,657.59	£50,630.36
Business Power and Gas Ltd	£1,934.83	£484.76	£484.76	£484.76	£484.76	£1,939.04
CNG Electricity Ltd	£41.32	£10.35	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£10.35
Co-Operative Energy Ltd	£1,345.74	£337.17	£337.17	£337.17	£337.17	£1,348.68
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£3,461.49	£867.26	£867.26	£1,734.52	£0.00	£3,469.04
Delta Gas and Power Ltd	£175.15	£43.88	£43.88	£43.88	£43.88	£175.52
Dual Energy Direct Ltd	£4,242.74	£1,063.00	£1,063.00	£1,063.00	£1,063.00	£4,252.00
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£3,898.98	£976.87	£976.87	£976.87	£976.87	£3,907.48
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	£56,878.41	£14,250.60	£14,250.60	£14,250.60	£14,250.60	£57,002.40
E.ON UK Plc	£41,958.78	£10,512.57	£10,512.57	£10,512.57	£10,512.57	£42,050.28
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£2,607.77	£653.37	£653.37	£653.37	£653.37	£2,613.48
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£340,358.25	£85,275.08	£85,275.08	£85,275.08	£85,275.08	£341,100.32
Eneco energy Trade BV	£2,335.10	£585.05	£585.05	£585.05	£585.05	£2,340.20
ENGIE Power Ltd	£37,091.25	£9,293.03	£9,293.03	£9,293.03	£9,293.03	£37,172.12
Enstroga Ltd	£767.13	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
EPG Energy Ltd	£67.75	£16.70	£16.97	£16.97	£16.97	£67.61
ESB Energy Ltd	£1,002.73	£1,004.92	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,004.92
F & S Energy Ltd	£489.44	£490.51	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£490.51
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	£2,713.05	£679.74	£679.74	£679.74	£679.74	£2,718.96
Flow Energy Ltd	£749.81	£751.44	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£751.44

[122] Where a supplier's licence has been revoked with payments due, we will seek to make a claim with the relevant administrators for the outstanding balances. Any suppliers which are active and fail to pay by the relevant deadline are referred to our Enforcement team for consideration. Any suppliers that have overpaid are refunded.

Licensee	Amount due	2019-20 Q1 Payment received	2019-20 Q2 Payment received	2019-20 Q3 Payment received	2019-20 Q4 Payment received	2019-20 Total received
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	£2,751.63	£689.41	£689.41	£689.41	£689.41	£2,757.64
Good Energy Ltd	£2,503.87	£627.33	£627.33	£627.33	£627.33	£2,509.32
GoTo Energy (UK) Ltd	£136.72	£34.25	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£34.25
Green Energy (UK) Plc	£290.75	£72.85	£72.85	£72.85	£72.85	£291.40
Green Energy Supply Ltd	£128.66	£32.24	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£32.24
Green Network Energy Ltd	£6,737.50	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Rose Energy Supply Ltd	£313.53	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Haven Power Ltd	£44,176.46	£11,068.20	£11,068.20	£11,068.20	£11,068.20	£44,272.80
Spalt Energy Ltd	£0.30	£0.00	£0.00	£0.08	£0.24	£0.32
Hudson Energy Supply UK Ltd	£9,279.50	£2,324.96	£2,324.93	£2,324.93	£2,324.93	£9,299.75
Igloo Energy Supply Ltd	£458.45	£114.86	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£114.86
Limejump Energy Ltd	£5.16	£1.29	£1.29	£1.29	£1.29	£5.16
MA Energy Ltd	£842.02	£210.96	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£210.96
Marble Power Ltd	£1,891.54	£1,895.68	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,895.68
Hawking Energy Supply Ltd	£122.13	£122.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£122.40
Oreba Energy Supply Ltd	£51.80	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
MVV Environment Services Ltd	£34.03	£8.53	£8.53	£8.53	£8.53	£34.12
Neon Reef Ltd	£1.82	£0.46	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.46
Affect Energy Ltd	£19.44	£4.87	£4.87	£4.87	£4.87	£19.48
Octopus Energy Ltd	£20,816.93	£5,215.58	£5,215.58	£5,215.58	£5,215.58	£20,862.32
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£10,009.10	£2,507.73	£2,507.73	£2,507.73	£2,507.73	£10,030.92
Opus Energy Ltd	£13,132.75	£3,290.35	£3,290.35	£3,290.35	£3,290.35	£13,161.40
Thistle Energy Supply Ltd	£667.78	£167.21	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£167.21
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£28,249.25	£7,077.71	£7,077.71	£7,077.71	£7,077.71	£28,310.84
OVO Electricity Ltd	£57,473.42	£14,399.68	£14,399.68	£14,399.68	£14,399.68	£57,598.72
People's Energy (Supply) Ltd	£2,530.76	£634.07	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£634.07
PFP Energy Supplies Ltd	£2,589.85	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Power4All Ltd	£9,733.54	£2,438.69	£2,438.69	£2,438.69	£2,438.69	£9,754.76
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£2,865.41	£717.91	£717.91	£717.91	£717.91	£2,871.64
Pure Planet Ltd	£4,385.08	£1,098.66	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,098.66
Edgware Energy Ltd	£35.39	£8.87	£8.87	£8.87	£8.87	£35.48
Npower Direct Ltd	£1,225.28	£306.99	£306.99	£306.99	£306.99	£1,227.96
Npower Ltd	£139,378.23	£34,920.53	£34,920.53	£34,920.53	£34,920.53	£139,682.12
Npower Northern Supply Ltd	£19,851.11	£4,973.60	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£4,973.60
NPower Yorkshire Supply Ltd	£8.35	£2.09	£6.27	£0.00	£0.00	£8.36

Licensee	Amount due	2019-20 Q1 Payment received	2019-20 Q2 Payment received	2019-20 Q3 Payment received	2019-20 Q4 Payment received	2019-20 Total received
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£245,636.96	£61,543.13	£61,543.13	£61,543.13	£61,543.13	£246,172.52
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£9,137.77	£2,289.42	£2,289.42	£2,289.42	£2,289.42	£9,157.68
Shell Energy Supply UK Ltd	£13,267.49	£3,324.10	£9,972.30	£0.00	£0.00	£13,296.40
Supply Energy Ltd	£16.56	£8.30	£0.00	£0.00	£8.30	£16.60
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£25,499.59	£6,388.80	£6,388.80	£6,388.80	£6,388.80	£25,555.20
SO Energy Trading Ltd	£4,790.21	£1,200.16	£1,200.16	£1,200.16	£1,200.16	£4,800.64
Dirac Energy Supply Ltd	£11.39	£11.42	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£11.42
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£2,385.84	£597.76	£597.76	£597.76	£597.76	£2,391.04
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£144,561.58	£36,219.19	£36,219.19	£36,219.19	£36,219.19	£144,876.76
South Wales Electricity Ltd	£125,525.30	£31,449.74	£31,449.74	£31,449.74	£31,449.74	£125,798.96
Statkraft Markets GmbH	£65.17	£65.31	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£65.31
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	£36.00	£9.02	£9.02	£9.02	£9.02	£36.08
Symbio Energy	£363.82	£364.61	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£364.61
Eddington Energy Supply Ltd	£2,251.86	£564.19	£564.19	£0.00	£0.00	£1,128.38
Total Gas & Power Ltd	£46,491.06	£11,648.11	£11,648.11	£11,648.11	£11,648.11	£46,592.44
Tru Energy Ltd	£3.95	£0.99	£0.99	£0.99	£0.99	£3.96
United Gas & Power Ltd	£345.74	£86.62	£86.62	£86.62	£86.62	£346.48
Utilita Energy Ltd	£22,049.34	£5,524.35	£5,524.35	£5,524.35	£5,524.35	£22,097.40
Washington Energy Ltd	£2,309.13	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£6,838.52	£1,713.36	£1,713.36	£1,713.36	£1,713.36	£6,853.44
Valda Energy Ltd	£72.16	£18.08	£18.08	£18.08	£18.08	£72.32
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£8.81	£2.21	£2.21	£2.21	£2.21	£8.84
Sinq Power Ltd	£6,004.09	£1,504.30	£1,504.30	£1,504.30	£1,504.30	£6,017.20
Eco Green Management Ltd	£396.78	£99.41	£99.41	£99.41	£99.41	£397.64
Kensington Power Ltd	£1,922.22	£481.60	£481.60	£481.60	£481.60	£1,926.40
Zebra Power Ltd	£225.28	£56.44	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£56.44
Total	£1,780,685.14	£447,412.64	£439,605.48	£429,929.25	£428,203.19	£1,745,150.56

Figure A2.5: RO mutualisation payment redistribution SY17

Licensee	2018-19 Q1 Redistributions	2018-19 Q2 Redistributions	2018-19 Q3 Redistributions	2018-19 Q4 Redistributions	2018-19 Total redistributed
3T Power Ltd	£2,001	£1,983	£1,988	£1,972	£7,944
AXPO UK Ltd	£74,575	£73,926	£74,113	£73,498	£296,112
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£7,705	£7,638	£7,658	£7,594	£30,595
Bristol Energy Technology & Services (Supply) Ltd	£514	£510	£511	£507	£2,042
British Gas Trading Ltd	£2,170,506	£2,151,623	£2,157,075	£2,139,177	£8,618,381
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£24,513	£24,300	£24,361	£24,159	£97,333
Bryt Energy Ltd	£61,241	£60,708	£60,862	£60,357	£243,168
Budget Energy Ltd	£5,086	£5,042	£5,055	£5,013	£20,196
Bulb Energy Ltd	£5,142	£5,097	£5,110	£5,068	£20,417
Co-Operative Energy Ltd	£13,017	£12,904	£12,937	£12,829	£51,687
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£38,109	£37,777	£37,873	£37,559	£151,318
Dual Energy Direct Ltd	£58,235	£57,728	£57,874	£57,394	£231,231
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	£1,628,325	£1,614,160	£1,618,250	£1,604,822	£6,465,557
E.ON UK Plc	£1,169,683	£1,159,507	£1,162,445	£1,152,800	£4,644,435
Eco Green Management Ltd	£2,987	£2,961	£2,969	£2,944	£11,861
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£3,723,572	£3,691,179	£3,700,532	£3,669,827	£14,785,110
Electric Ireland	£45,622	£45,225	£45,340	£44,964	£181,151
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£147,938	£146,651	£147,022	£145,803	£587,414
Electroroute Energy Ltd	£23	£22	£22	£22	£89
Eneco Energy Trade BV	£42,702	£42,331	£42,438	£42,086	£169,557
Energia	£42,844	£42,471	£42,579	£42,225	£170,119
ENGIE Power Ltd	£716,827	£710,591	£712,391	£706,480	£2,846,289
ESB Energy Ltd	£11,518	£11,418	£11,447	£11,352	£45,735
F & S Energy Ltd	£2,817	£2,793	£2,800	£2,777	£11,187
Flow Energy Ltd	£4,005	£3,970	£3,980	£3,947	£15,902
Gas and Power Ltd	£2,018	£2,001	£2,006	£1,989	£8,014
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	£58,703	£58,193	£58,340	£57,856	£233,092
Go Power	£8,439	£8,366	£8,387	£8,318	£33,510
Good Energy Ltd	£48,823	£48,398	£48,521	£48,118	£193,860
Green Energy (UK) plc	£10,234	£10,145	£10,170	£10,086	£40,635
Green Network Energy Ltd	£10,299	£10,210	£0	£0	£20,509
Hartree Partners Supply (UK) Ltd	£20	£20	£20	£19	£79
Haven Power Ltd	£1,093,479	£1,083,967	£1,086,713	£1,077,696	£4,341,855
I Supply Energy Ltd	£57,064	£56,568	£0	£0	£113,632
Kensington Power Ltd	£35,936	£35,623	£35,713	£35,417	£142,689
Limejump Energy Ltd	£337	£334	£335	£332	£1,338
MVV Environment Services Ltd	£266	£264	£264	£262	£1,056
Npower Direct Ltd	£50,532	£50,092	£50,219	£49,802	£200,645

Licensee	2018-19 Q1 Redistributions	2018-19 Q2 Redistributions	2018-19 Q3 Redistributions	2018-19 Q4 Redistributions	2018-19 Total redistributed
Npower Ltd	£1,879,793	£1,863,440	£1,868,162	£1,852,661	£7,464,056
Npower Northern Supply Ltd	£461,836	£457,818	£458,978	£455,170	£1,833,802
Npower Yorkshire Supply Ltd	£47,287	£46,876	£46,994	£46,604	£187,761
Octopus Energy Ltd	£1,561	£1,548	£1,551	£1,539	£6,199
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£207,903	£206,094	£206,616	£204,902	£825,515
Opus Energy Ltd	£224,903	£222,947	£223,512	£221,657	£893,019
Orbit Energy Ltd	£1,627	£1,613	£1,617	£1,603	£6,460
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£364,338	£361,169	£362,084	£359,080	£1,446,671
OVO Electricity Ltd	£185,396	£183,783	£184,249	£182,720	£736,148
PFP Energy Supplies Ltd	£6,179	£6,126	£6,141	£6,090	£24,536
Power NI	£91,481	£90,685	£90,915	£90,160	£363,241
Pure Planet Ltd	£29,427	£29,171	£29,245	£29,002	£116,845
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£1,858,667	£1,842,497	£1,847,166	£1,831,839	£7,380,169
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£238,874	£236,796	£237,396	£235,427	£948,493
Shell Energy Supply UK Ltd.	£51,578	£51,129	£51,259	£50,833	£204,799
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£687,892	£681,908	£683,636	£677,964	£2,731,400
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£11,581	£11,480	£11,509	£11,414	£45,984
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Ltd	£56,517	£56,026	£56,168	£55,702	£224,413
SSE Electricity Ltd	£1,231,654	£1,220,939	£1,224,033	£1,213,876	£4,890,502
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£1,841,065	£1,825,049	£1,829,673	£1,814,492	£7,310,279
The Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£86,159	£85,409	£85,626	£84,915	£342,109
Tonik Energy Ltd	£28,248	£0	£0	£0	£28,248
Total Gas & Power Ltd	£986,363	£977,782	£980,260	£972,126	£3,916,531
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£63	£62	£63	£62	£250
Utilita Energy Ltd	£218,150	£216,252	£216,800	£215,001	£866,203
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£26	£26	£26	£26	£104
Totals	£22,174,225	£21,953,321	£21,941,999	£21,759,936	£87,829,481

Figure A2.6: ROS mutualisation payment redistribution SY17

Licensee	2018-19 Q1 Redistributions	2018-19 Q2 Redistributions	2018-19 Q3 Redistributions	2018-19 Q4 Redistributions	2018-19 Total redistributed
3T Power Ltd	£213	£213	£212	£210	£848
AXPO UK Ltd	£7,950	£7,938	£7,931	£7,854	£31,673
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£821	£820	£819	£811	£3,271
Bristol Energy Technology & Services (Supply) Ltd	£54	£54	£54	£54	£216
British Gas Trading Ltd	£231,398	£231,054	£230,842	£228,608	£921,902
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£2,613	£2,609	£2,607	£2,581	£10,410
Bryt Energy Ltd	£6,528	£6,519	£6,513	£6,450	£26,010
Budget Energy Ltd	£542	£541	£540	£535	£2,158
Bulb Energy Ltd	£548	£547	£546	£541	£2,182
Co-Operative Energy Ltd	£1,387	£1,385	£1,384	£1,371	£5,527
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£4,062	£4,056	£4,053	£4,013	£16,184
Dual Energy Direct Ltd	£6,208	£6,199	£6,193	£6,133	£24,733
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	£173,596	£173,338	£173,179	£171,503	£691,616
E.ON UK Plc	£124,700	£124,514	£124,400	£123,196	£496,810
Eco Green Management Ltd	£318	£318	£317	£314	£1,267
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£396,971	£396,380	£396,017	£392,185	£1,581,553
Electric Ireland	£4,863	£4,856	£4,852	£4,805	£19,376
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£15,771	£15,748	£15,733	£15,581	£62,833
Electroroute Energy Ltd	£2	£2	£2	£2	£8
Eneco Energy Trade BV	£4,552	£4,545	£4,541	£4,497	£18,135
Energia	£4,567	£4,560	£4,556	£4,512	£18,195
ENGIE Power Ltd	£76,421	£76,307	£76,237	£75,499	£304,464
ESB Energy Ltd	£1,227	£1,226	£1,225	£1,213	£4,891
F & S Energy Ltd	£300	£299	£299	£296	£1,194
Flow Energy Ltd	£427	£426	£425	£421	£1,699
Gas and Power Ltd	£215	£214	£214	£212	£855
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	£6,258	£6,249	£6,243	£6,182	£24,932
Go Power	£899	£898	£897	£888	£3,582
Good Energy Ltd	£5,205	£5,197	£5,192	£5,142	£20,736
Green Energy (UK) plc	£1,091	£1,089	£1,088	£1,077	£4,345
Green Network Energy Ltd	£1,098	£1,096	£0	£0	£2,194
Hartree Partners Supply (UK) Ltd	£2	£2	£2	£2	£8
Haven Power Ltd	£116,576	£116,402	£116,296	£115,170	£464,444
I Supply Energy Ltd	£6,083	£6,074	£0	£0	£12,157
Kensington Power Ltd	£3,831	£3,825	£3,821	£3,784	£15,261
Limejump Energy Ltd	£35	£35	£35	£35	£140
MVV Environment Services Ltd	£28	£28	£28	£28	£112
Npower Direct Ltd	£5,387	£5,379	£5,374	£5,322	£21,462

Licensee	2018-19 Q1 Redistributions	2018-19 Q2 Redistributions	2018-19 Q3 Redistributions	2018-19 Q4 Redistributions	2018-19 Total redistributed
Npower Ltd	£200,405	£200,107	£199,924	£197,989	£798,425
Npower Northern Supply Ltd	£49,236	£49,163	£49,118	£48,642	£196,159
Npower Yorkshire Supply Ltd	£5,041	£5,033	£5,029	£4,980	£20,083
Octopus Energy Ltd	£166	£166	£166	£164	£662
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£22,164	£22,131	£22,111	£21,897	£88,303
Opus Energy Ltd	£23,977	£23,941	£23,919	£23,687	£95,524
Orbit Energy Ltd	£173	£173	£173	£171	£690
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£38,842	£38,784	£38,748	£38,374	£154,748
OVO Electricity Ltd	£19,765	£19,735	£19,717	£19,526	£78,743
PFP Energy Supplies Ltd	£658	£657	£657	£650	£2,622
Power NI	£9,752	£9,738	£9,729	£9,635	£38,854
Pure Planet Ltd	£3,137	£3,132	£3,129	£3,099	£12,497
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£198,153	£197,858	£197,677	£195,764	£789,452
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£25,466	£25,428	£25,405	£25,159	£101,458
Shell Energy Supply UK Ltd.	£5,498	£5,490	£5,485	£5,432	£21,905
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£73,336	£73,227	£73,160	£72,452	£292,175
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£1,234	£1,232	£1,231	£1,219	£4,916
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Ltd	£6,025	£6,016	£6,010	£5,952	£24,003
SSE Electricity Ltd	£131,307	£131,111	£130,991	£129,724	£523,133
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£196,276	£195,984	£195,805	£193,910	£781,975
The Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£9,185	£9,171	£9,163	£9,074	£36,593
Tonik Energy Ltd	£3,011	£0	£0	£0	£3,011
Total Gas & Power Ltd	£105,156	£105,000	£104,903	£103,888	£418,947
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£6	£6	£6	£6	£24
Utilita Energy Ltd	£23,257	£23,222	£23,201	£22,976	£92,656
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£2	£2	£2	£2	£8
Totals	£2,363,975	£2,357,449	£2,348,126	£2,325,399	£9,394,949

Figure A2.7: RO mutualisation payment redistribution SY18

Licensee	2019-20 Q1 Redistributions	2019-20 Q2 Redistributions	2019-20 Q3 Redistributions	2019-20 Q4 Redistributions	2019-20 Total redistributed
3T Power Ltd	£1,187	£1,041	£1,066	£1,008	£4,302
Ampoweruk Ltd	£1,493	£0	£0	£0	£1,493
AXPO UK Ltd	£26,724	£23,433	£24,000	£22,676	£96,833
Bristol Energy	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
British Gas Trading Ltd	£1,000,313	£877,134	£898,376	£848,826	£3,624,649
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£16,866	£14,789	£15,147	£14,312	£61,114
Bruntwood Energy Services Ltd	£394	£345	£354	£334	£1,427
Bryt Energy Ltd	£43,801	£38,407	£39,337	£37,167	£158,712
Budget Energy Ltd	£3,660	£3,210	£3,287	£3,106	£13,263
Bulb Energy Ltd	£17,153	£15,041	£15,405	£14,555	£62,154
Business Power and Gas Ltd	£419	£367	£376	£355	£1,517
Click Energy	£1,546	£1,355	£1,388	£1,312	£5,601
Co-Operative Energy Ltd	£5,502	£4,824	£4,941	£4,668	£19,935
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£15,723	£13,787	£14,121	£13,342	£56,973
Dual Energy Direct Ltd	£19,223	£16,856	£17,264	£16,312	£69,655
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£19,847	£17,403	£17,824	£16,841	£71,915
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	£543,167	£476,281	£487,815	£460,910	£1,968,173
E.ON UK Plc	£398,127	£349,101	£357,556	£337,835	£1,442,619
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£25,882	£22,695	£23,245	£21,963	£93,785
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£1,428,699	£1,252,769	£1,283,108	£1,212,339	£5,176,915
Electric Ireland	£20,235	£17,744	£18,173	£17,171	£73,323
Saphir Energy Ltd	£13	£11	£12	£11	£47
Eneco energy Trade BV	£17,042	£14,944	£15,305	£14,461	£61,752
Energia	£14,472	£12,690	£12,997	£12,280	£52,439
ENGIE Power Ltd	£264,123	£231,599	£237,208	£224,125	£957,055
Enstroga Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
EPG Energy Ltd	£236	£207	£212	£200	£855
ESB Energy Ltd	£9,467	£8,301	£8,502	£8,033	£34,303
F & S Energy Ltd	£529	£463	£475	£449	£1,916
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	£19,439	£17,045	£17,458	£16,495	£70,437
Go Power	£5,499	£4,822	£4,939	£4,666	£19,926
Good Energy Ltd	£20,011	£17,547	£17,972	£16,980	£72,510
GoTo Energy (UK) Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Green Energy (UK) plc	£3,590	£3,148	£3,224	£3,046	£13,008

Licensee	2019-20 Q1 Redistributions	2019-20 Q2 Redistributions	2019-20 Q3 Redistributions	2019-20 Q4 Redistributions	2019-20 Total redistributed
Hartree Partners Supply (UK) Ltd	£19	£17	£17	£16	£69
Haven Power Ltd	£388,986	£341,086	£349,347	£330,079	£1,409,498
Hudson Energy Supply UK Ltd	£64,494	£56,552	£57,922	£54,727	£233,695
I Supply Energy Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Limejump Energy Ltd	£528	£463	£475	£448	£1,914
MVV Environment Services Ltd	£319	£279	£286	£270	£1,154
Octopus Energy Ltd	£74,011	£64,898	£66,469	£62,803	£268,181
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£72,924	£63,944	£65,493	£61,881	£264,242
Opus Energy Ltd	£79,781	£69,957	£71,651	£67,699	£289,088
Thistle Energy Supply Ltd	£4,548	£0	£0	£0	£4,548
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£164,027	£143,828	£147,312	£139,187	£594,354
OVO Electricity Ltd	£257,469	£225,764	£231,231	£218,478	£932,942
People's Energy (Supply) Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
PFP Energy Supplies Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Power NI Energy Ltd	£33,872	£29,701	£30,420	£28,742	£122,735
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£36,095	£31,650	£32,417	£30,629	£130,791
Pure Planet Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Edgware Energy Ltd	£221	£194	£199	£188	£802
Npower Direct Ltd	£9,246	£8,108	£8,304	£7,846	£33,504
Npower Ltd	£843,610	£739,727	£757,642	£715,854	£3,056,833
Npower Northern Supply Ltd	£196,679	£172,460	£176,636	£166,894	£712,669
NPower Yorkshire Supply Ltd	£21,440	£18,800	£19,255	£18,193	£77,688
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£629,579	£552,053	£565,422	£534,236	£2,281,290
Wilton Energy Ltd	£715	£627	£642	£606	£2,590
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£87,985	£77,150	£79,019	£74,660	£318,814
Shell Energy Supply UK Ltd	£20,753	£18,198	£18,638	£17,610	£75,199
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£265,054	£232,415	£238,043	£224,914	£960,426
SO Energy Trading Ltd	£24,877	£21,813	£22,342	£21,109	£90,141
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£10,207	£8,950	£9,167	£8,661	£36,985
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Ltd	£20,698	£18,149	£18,589	£17,564	£75,000
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£600,413	£526,478	£539,228	£509,487	£2,175,606
South Wales Electricity Ltd	£158,115	£138,644	£142,002	£134,170	£572,931
Tonik Energy Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0

Licensee	2019-20 Q1 Redistributions	2019-20 Q2 Redistributions	2019-20 Q3 Redistributions	2019-20 Q4 Redistributions	2019-20 Total redistributed
Total Gas & Power Ltd	£375,414	£329,186	£337,158	£318,562	£1,360,320
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£20	£17	£18	£17	£72
Utilita Energy Ltd	£61,028	£53,513	£54,809	£51,786	£221,136
Washington Energy Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£74,983	£65,749	£67,342	£63,627	£271,701
Valda Energy Ltd	£251	£220	£225	£213	£909
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£1,333	£1,169	£1,197	£1,131	£4,830
Sinq Power Ltd	£2,816	£2,470	£2,529	£2,390	£10,205
Eco Green Management Ltd	£2,131	£1,868	£1,913	£1,808	£7,720
Kensington Power Ltd	£2,958	£2,594	£2,657	£2,510	£10,719
Total	£8,531,981	£7,476,050	£7,657,103	£7,234,773	£30,899,907

Figure A2.8: ROS mutualisation payment redistribution SY18

Licensee	2019-20 Q1 Redistributions	2019-20 Q2 Redistributions	2019-20 Q3 Redistributions	2019-20 Q4 Redistributions	2019-20 Total redistributed
3T Power Ltd	£55	£61	£59	£59	£234
Ampoweruk Ltd	£70	£0	£0	£0	£70
AXPO UK Ltd	£1,255	£1,378	£1,349	£1,341	£5,323
Bristol Energy	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
British Gas Trading Ltd	£46,996	£51,600	£50,513	£50,223	£199,332
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£792	£870	£851	£846	£3,359
Bruntwood Energy Services Ltd	£18	£20	£19	£19	£76
Bryt Energy Ltd	£2,057	£2,259	£2,211	£2,199	£8,726
Budget Energy Ltd	£171	£188	£184	£183	£726
Bulb Energy Ltd	£805	£884	£866	£861	£3,416
Business Power and Gas Ltd	£19	£21	£21	£21	£82
Click Energy	£72	£79	£78	£77	£306
Co-Operative Energy Ltd	£258	£283	£277	£276	£1,094
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£738	£811	£793	£789	£3,131
Dual Energy Direct Ltd	£903	£991	£970	£965	£3,829
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£932	£1,023	£1,002	£996	£3,953
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	£25,518	£28,018	£27,428	£27,271	£108,235
E.ON UK Plc	£18,704	£20,536	£20,104	£19,989	£79,333
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£1,216	£1,335	£1,307	£1,299	£5,157
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£67,122	£73,697	£72,145	£71,731	£284,695
Electric Ireland	£950	£1,043	£1,021	£1,016	£4,030
Saphir Energy Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Eneco energy Trade BV	£800	£879	£860	£855	£3,394
Energia	£679	£746	£730	£726	£2,881
ENGIE Power Ltd	£12,408	£13,624	£13,337	£13,261	£52,630
Enstroga Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
EPG Energy Ltd	£11	£12	£11	£11	£45
ESB Energy Ltd	£444	£488	£478	£475	£1,885
F & S Energy Ltd	£24	£27	£26	£26	£103
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	£913	£1,002	£981	£975	£3,871
Go Power	£258	£283	£277	£276	£1,094
Good Energy Ltd	£940	£1,032	£1,010	£1,004	£3,986
GoTo Energy (UK) Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Green Energy (UK) plc	£168	£185	£181	£180	£714
Hartree Partners Supply (UK) Ltd	£0	£1	£0	£0	£1
Haven Power Ltd	£18,275	£20,065	£19,642	£19,530	£77,512

Licensee	2019-20 Q1 Redistributions	2019-20 Q2 Redistributions	2019-20 Q3 Redistributions	2019-20 Q4 Redistributions	2019-20 Total redistributed
Hudson Energy Supply UK Ltd	£3,030	£3,326	£3,256	£3,238	£12,850
I Supply Energy Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Limejump Energy Ltd	£24	£27	£26	£26	£103
MVV Environment Services Ltd	£14	£16	£16	£16	£62
Octopus Energy Ltd	£3,477	£3,817	£3,737	£3,715	£14,746
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£3,426	£3,761	£3,682	£3,661	£14,530
Opus Energy Ltd	£3,748	£4,115	£4,028	£4,005	£15,896
Thistle Energy Supply Ltd	£213	£0	£0	£0	£213
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£7,706	£8,461	£8,282	£8,235	£32,684
OVO Electricity Ltd	£12,096	£13,281	£13,001	£12,926	£51,304
People's Energy (Supply) Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
PFP Energy Supplies Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Power NI Energy Ltd	£1,591	£1,747	£1,710	£1,700	£6,748
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£1,695	£1,861	£1,822	£1,812	£7,190
Pure Planet Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Edgware Energy Ltd	£10	£11	£11	£11	£43
Npower Direct Ltd	£434	£476	£466	£464	£1,840
Npower Ltd	£39,634	£43,516	£42,600	£42,355	£168,105
Npower Northern Supply Ltd	£9,240	£10,145	£9,931	£9,874	£39,190
NPower Yorkshire Supply Ltd	£1,007	£1,105	£1,082	£1,076	£4,270
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£29,578	£32,476	£31,792	£31,609	£125,455
Wilton Energy Ltd	£33	£36	£36	£35	£140
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£4,133	£4,538	£4,443	£4,417	£17,531
Shell Energy Supply UK Ltd	£975	£1,070	£1,048	£1,042	£4,135
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£12,452	£13,672	£13,384	£13,307	£52,815
SO Energy Trading Ltd	£1,168	£1,283	£1,256	£1,249	£4,956
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£479	£526	£515	£512	£2,032
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Ltd	£972	£1,067	£1,045	£1,039	£4,123
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£28,208	£30,971	£30,319	£30,145	£119,643
South Wales Electricity Ltd	£7,428	£8,156	£7,984	£7,938	£31,506
Tonik Energy Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Total Gas & Power Ltd	£17,637	£19,365	£18,957	£18,848	£74,807
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£0	£1	£1	£1	£3
Utilita Energy Ltd	£2,867	£3,148	£3,081	£3,064	£12,160
Washington Energy Ltd	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0

Licensee	2019-20 Q1 Redistributions	2019-20 Q2 Redistributions	2019-20 Q3 Redistributions	2019-20 Q4 Redistributions	2019-20 Total redistributed
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£3,522	£3,867	£3,786	£3,764	£14,939
Valda Energy Ltd	£11	£12	£12	£12	£47
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£62	£68	£67	£66	£263
Sinq Power Ltd	£132	£145	£142	£141	£560
Eco Green Management Ltd	£100	£109	£107	£106	£422
Kensington Power Ltd	£139	£152	£149	£148	£588
Total	£400,812	£439,768	£430,505	£428,037	£1,699,122

Appendix 3 – ROC recycle value

Figure A3.1 - Determination of ROC recycle value since SY9

Scheme year	Total of buy-out and late payments redistributed	Total ROCs presented (m)	Recycle value per ROC presented	Worth of a ROC to a supplier	Average ROCs issued/MWh	Support per MWh supplied
SY9	£358m	25.0m	£14.35	£51.34	1.07	£54.93
SY10	£123m	34.4m	£3.58	£42.27	1.12	£47.34
SY11	£164m	44.8m	£3.67	£44.38	1.27	£56.36
SY12	£42m	60.8m	£0.70	£42.72	1.27	£54.25
SY13	£25m	71.3m	£0.35	£43.65	1.28	£55.87
SY14	£0m	84.4m	£0	£44.33	1.31	£58.07
SY15	£460m	90.2m	£5.10	£49.87	1.32	£65.83
SY16	£604m	103.2m	£5.85	£51.43	1.34	£68.92
SY17	£842m	107.6m	£7.82	£55.04	1.34	£73.75
SY18	£655m	115.9m	£5.65	£54.43	1.35	£73.48
SY19	£466m	105.3m	£4.42	£54.47	1.36	£74.03
SY20	£813m	109.3m	£7.44	£58.24	1.35	£78.48

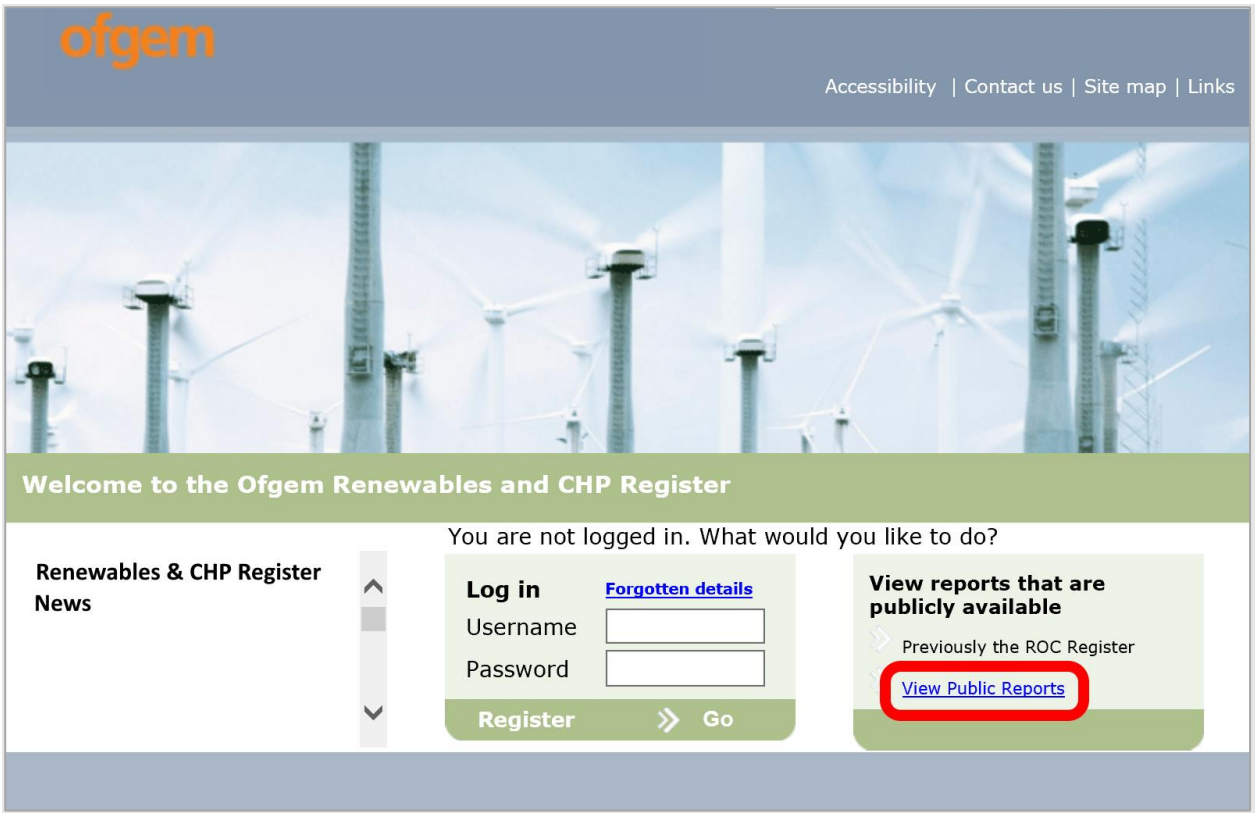
Appendix 4 – Using the public reports

A number of reports on the Renewables Obligation scheme are publicly available via the Renewables and CHP Register. To assist readers who may wish to analyse the data upon which chapters 2 and 6 is largely based, this section gives further information on the two reports used – the 'Accredited Stations' and 'Certificates' reports. Please note that there are a number of other reports available, but these are not used in the production of the RO annual report and so are not covered.

The public reports can be accessed via the Renewables and CHP login page which is shown in **Figure A4.1**.[123] The link to view the public reports is highlighted.

Please note that a replacement for the Renewables and CHP Register is currently in development. Once launched the advice in the section will no longer apply. For more information please refer to the information available on our website.[124]

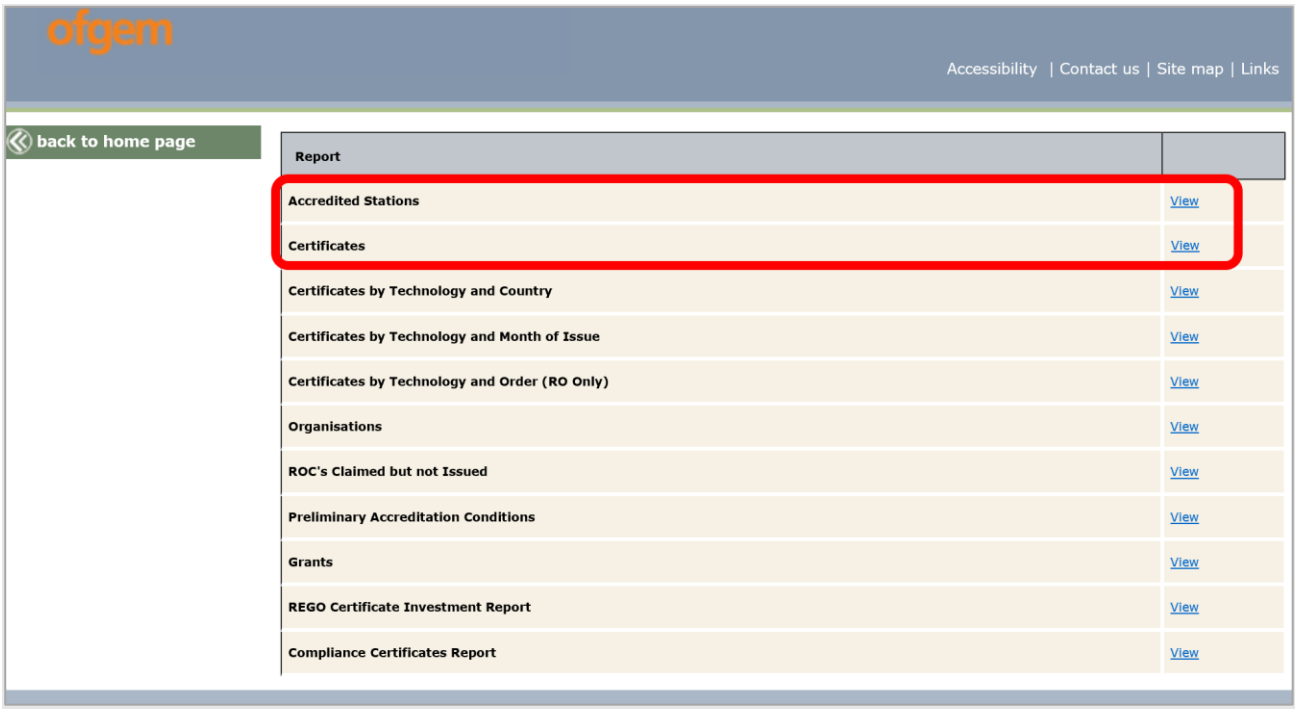
Figure A4.1: The Renewables and CHP login page



[123] Renewables and CHP login page: <https://www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/>
[124] Information on the new Renewable Electricity Register: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/redevelopment-renewables-and-chp-register-timeline-and-project-progress-update>

Clicking the 'View Public Reports' link takes you to the Public Reports homepage as shown in **Figure A4.2**. The links to the 'Accredited Stations' and 'Certificates' reports are highlighted.

Figure A4.2: The Public Reports homepage



Accredited Stations report

The accredited stations report provides data on the stations which have been granted accreditation on the Renewables Obligation scheme. The table below gives information on the fields available in the report.

Figure A4.3: Accredited stations report - field descriptions

Field name	Description
Accreditation Number	The unique accreditation number given to a generating station
Status	Denoted either 'Live' or 'Preliminary' accreditation. Only stations that are live or have been granted full accreditation are included in the annual report
Generating Station	The unique name of the generating station
Scheme	The name of the support scheme. For the data in this report this is the Renewables Obligation (RO)
Station DNC	The Declared Net Capacity of the generating station
Country	The country where the generating station is located
Technology	The renewable technology installed. Please note that for the purposes of the annual report the technology types have been simplified to: • Fuelled

	• Hydro • Landfill gas • Offshore wind • Onshore wind • Sewage gas • Solar PV • Wave Power • Tidal stream
Contract Type	Where shown as 'NFPA' this field identifies stations with both NFFO and RO accreditation. The 'General' label identifies all other stations on the RO scheme.
Accreditation Date	The date from which the station is eligible to receive support under the RO scheme
Commission Date	The date on which the station commissioned
Organisation	The name of the organisation as recorded on the Renewables and CHP Register
Organisation Contact Address	The organisation's contact address
Organisation Contact Fax	The organisation's fax number
Generating Station Address	The generating station's address

Certificates report

The certificates report provides data on the ROCs which have been generated by the Renewables and CHP Register. The table below gives information on the fields available in the report.

Figure A4.4: Certificates report - field descriptions

Field name	Description
Accreditation No.	The unique accreditation number given to a generating station.
Generating Station / Agent Group	The unique name of the generating station.
Station TIC	The Total Installed Capacity of the generating station.
Scheme	The name of the support scheme. For the data in this report this is the Renewables Obligation (RO).
Country	The country where the generating station is located.
Technology Group	The renewable technology installed. Please note that for the purposes of the annual report the technology types have been simplified to: • Fuelled • Hydro • Landfill gas

	• Offshore wind • Onshore wind • Sewage gas • Solar PV • Wave Power • Tidal stream
Generation Type	Where the technology type is 'Fuelled' or 'Biomass 50kW DNC or less' this field gives further information about the renewable technology used.
Output Period	The month and year when the generation took place.
No. Of Certificates	The number of certificates generated in relation to the renewable generation.
Start Certificate No.	The start certificate reference number for the certificates generated.
End Certificate No.	The end certificate reference number for the certificates generated.
MWh Per Certificate	The number of MWh of generation the station needs to generate to earn one ROC.
Issue Date	The date on which the ROCs were generated by the Renewables & CHP Register.
Certificate Status	Identifies the current status of the certificates. This can be either: • Issued • Revoked • Retired • Redeemed • Expired
Status Date	The date of the most recent certificate status change. This will usually be the date when the ROCs changed to the status shown in the previous field.
Current Holder Organisation Name	The name of the organisation currently holding the ROCs.
Company Registration Number	The company registration number of the current holder organisation.

Appendix 5 – Associated documents

Annual reports for all previous obligation periods are published in the publications library:

Ofgem RO publications library
<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/contacts-publications-and-data/publications-library-renewables-obligation-ro>

Up-to-date data on scheme activity is published on the public reports and data page within the RO section of the Ofgem website:

Ofgem RO public reports and data webpage
<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/contacts-publications-and-data/public-reports-and-data-ro>

Data reports are available to download from the Renewables and CHP Register:

Renewables and CHP Register
<https://renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/>

Information for agents carrying out all the functions of the operator:

Information for agents
<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/renewables-obligation-ro/agents>

Information for generators accredited under the RO is available on our website:

Information for generators
<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/applicants>

Information for licensed UK electricity suppliers on how to comply with the RO is available on our website:

Information for suppliers
<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/renewables-obligation-ro/information-suppliers>

The Renewables Obligation legislation which underpins the RO (England & Wales), ROS (Scotland) and NIRO (Northern Ireland) schemes can be viewed on the legislation.gov.uk website:

RO section of the legislation.gov.uk website
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/all?title=renewables%20obligation>

Appendix 6 – Glossary of terms

A

Anaerobic Digestion (AD) – Natural process in which micro-organisms break down organic matter (e.g., animal manure or waste food) within a contained environment. This produces biogas which can then be used as fuel to generate electricity.

Authority - The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (GEMA) (the Authority) is the statutory body responsible for administering the RO and ROS in Great Britain (GB). The Authority's day-to-day functions are performed by Ofgem, the office of the Authority.

B

Banked ROCs – Banked ROCs are ROCs issued against electricity generation in the previous compliance period, that were not presented to fulfil a supplier obligation within that compliance period. These banked ROCs remain eligible for use towards supplier obligations in the period following the one when they were issued.

BEIS - Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. At the time of writing, BEIS has been dissolved, and its functions in relation to the RO scheme have been allocated to the Department for Energy Security and Net-Zero.

Biogas – Biogas is a renewable fuel produced by the breakdown of organic matter and is used for electricity generation under the RO in anaerobic digestion (AD) and gasification generating stations.

Buy-out fund – Is the sum collected from suppliers making payments towards fulfilment of their Renewables Obligation by the 31 August deadline.

Buy-out price - The buy-out price is the sum that suppliers must pay for each ROC not presented towards their obligation.

C

Combined Heat and Power (CHP) – The process of capturing and using heat which is created as a by-product of the electricity generation process.

Contracts for Difference (CfD) – The CfD scheme is the government's main mechanism for supporting low-carbon electricity generation. CfDs incentivise investment in renewable energy by providing developers of projects with high upfront costs and long lifetimes with direct

protection from volatile wholesale prices, and they protect consumers from paying increased support costs when electricity prices are high.

D

Digestate – Material remaining after anaerobic digestion process.

Declared Net Capacity (DNC) – The maximum capacity an installation can be operated at over a sustained period without damaging it (assuming the source of power used by it to generate electricity was available to it without interruption) minus the amount of electricity that is consumed by the installation.

DfE – Department for the Economy (Northern Ireland).

E

Energy Intensive Industries (EIIs) – Industries which consume large amounts of energy in their industrial processes.

F

FIT (Feed-in-Tariffs) scheme – The FIT scheme is a government scheme designed to promote the uptake of small-scale renewable and low-carbon electricity generation technologies.

G

Gasification – Gasification converts fuel into a synthetic gas by partial combustion. This can then be burnt in a generating station to produce electricity. 'Gasification' is defined in Article 2 of the scheme legislation the (RO Order 2015 (as amended), ROS Order 2009 (as amended) and NIRO Order 2009 (as amended)).

GEMA – The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (GEMA) (the Authority) is the statutory body responsible for administering the RO and ROS in Great Britain (GB). The Authority's day-to-day functions are performed by Ofgem, the office of the Authority.

GHG - Greenhouse Gas.

GW – Gigawatt, equal to one billion watts.

GWh – Gigawatt hour, equivalent to one billion watt hours of electricity output.

K

kW – Kilowatt, equal to one thousand watts.

kWh – Kilowatt hour, equivalent to one thousand watt hours of electricity output.

L

Late payment fund – Is the sum collected from suppliers making payment to fulfil their obligation after the 31 August buy-out payment deadline, but before the late payment deadline of 31 October.

M

Mutualisation - A mechanism to account for shortfalls in suppliers' obligations. If a supplier or suppliers are unable to meet their obligations under the RO or ROS, and the shortfall is above a certain threshold, mutualisation is triggered. If mutualisation is triggered, suppliers that discharged their obligations in full or in part under the RO and ROS must make additional payments to make up the shortfall. Mutualisation does not apply in Northern Ireland.

MW – Megawatt, equal to one million watts.

MWh – Megawatt hour, equivalent to one million watt hours of electricity output.

N

Non-Fossil Fuel Obligation (NFFO) – Before the introduction of the Renewables Obligation (RO), the Non-Fossil Fuel Obligation was one of the government's primary instruments of renewable energy policy.

Non-Fossil Fuel Purchasing Agency (NFPA) – The public body responsible for administering the NFFO.

Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation (NIAUR) - Ofgem administer the NIRO on behalf of the Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation (NIAUR); however, NIAUR retains the statutory responsibility for administering the NIRO. The Authority's day-to-day functions are performed by Ofgem, the office of the Authority.

Northern Ireland Electricity Networks (NIE) - The owner of the electricity transmission and distribution networks in Norther Ireland.

Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation (NIRO) - Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation (NIRO) is an environmental scheme to encourage the use of renewable electricity in Northern Ireland. Ofgem administer the NIRO in accordance with the NIRO Order on behalf of UREGNI.

Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation Certificate (NIROC) – NIROCs are certificates issued to operators of accredited renewable generating stations in Northern Ireland for the eligible renewable electricity they generate.

P

Photovoltaic (Solar PV) – Solar electricity panels.

R

Renewables and CHP Register (R&CHP Register) (The Register) – A web-based system used to manage several schemes that we administer on behalf of government, including the RO.

Renewables Obligation (RO) – One of the main support mechanisms for large-scale renewable electricity projects in the UK.

Renewables Obligation Certificate (ROC) – ROCs are certificates issued to operators of accredited renewable generating stations for the eligible renewable electricity they generate.

Retail Price Index (RPI) – A measure of inflation published monthly by the Office for National Statistics which measures the change in the cost of a representative sample of retail goods and services.

S

Scottish Renewables Obligation (SRO) – An environmental scheme to encourage the use of renewable electricity in Scotland.

Scottish Renewables Obligation Certificates (SROC) – One of three types of certificates which collectively make up all ROCs issued under the RO scheme.

T

Total Installed Capacity (TIC) – The maximum capacity an installation can be operated at over a sustained period without damaging it (assuming the source of power used by it to generate electricity was available to it without interruption).

TW – Terawatt, equal to one trillion watts.

TWh – Terawatt hour, equivalent to one trillion watt hours of electricity output.