Renewables Obligation (RO)
Annual Report

Scheme Year 22 (1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024)

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Foreword

The Renewables Obligation (RO) is one of 12 schemes Ofgem administers on behalf of the UK government. These schemes are designed to encourage the use of low-carbon energy, advance decarbonisation, and support vulnerable consumers. Together, these 12 schemes were worth over £12 billion in the financial year 2023 to 2024.[1]

The RO scheme first launched in Great Britain in 2002 and in Northern Ireland in 2005 as one of the government's primary mechanisms for driving the large-scale deployment of renewable electricity. The scheme provides long-term support for accredited renewable electricity generators in the form of Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs). The number of ROCs an eligible generator receives depends on several criteria including the technology type, when the installation became eligible, and the amount of electricity produced. Generators are supported financially as ROCs are tradeable and are used by electricity suppliers to meet their obligations on the scheme, which require a specified number of ROCs or a payment to be presented for each megawatt of electricity supplied. In 2023 to 2024, the value of the RO scheme was £6.7 billion.

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) maintains overall responsibility for RO policy, and Ofgem has administered the scheme on their behalf since its introduction. Our responsibilities as administrator include setting obligations for suppliers, issuing ROCs to eligible generators, and safeguarding the scheme's funding against fraud and error. Such activities help us maintain robust delivery of the scheme while delivering decarbonisation for UK energy consumers.

The RO scheme has once again made an impressive contribution to the government's ambitions for green energy this year. In 2023 to 2024, 78.2 TWh of electricity was generated by over 26,000 generators – equivalent to 31.5% of the total UK energy supply market – providing millions of UK households and businesses with a secure supply of clean electricity. Renewable electricity accounted for a record 46.4% of the electricity generated in the UK in 2023[2], and the RO's role in this has been pivotal.

[1] The figure reported here represents our calculation of total schemes value following completion of the 2023 to 2024 compliance processes. We previously reported a conservative estimate for 2023 to 2024 which differs to this value.
[2] UK Energy in Brief 2024: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/66a76bf2ce1fd0da7b592e5d/UK_Energy_in_Brief_2024.pdf#page=34>

Ofgem has also taken significant action to protect public money this year. On 31 May 2023, Ofgem opened an investigation[3] into whether Drax Power Limited ("Drax") was in breach of annual profiling reporting requirements relating to the RO scheme, and other related matters. We did not find any evidence to suggest that Drax had been issued with ROCs incorrectly[4]. However, the investigation did conclude that there was an absence of adequate data governance and controls in place when reporting profiling data in relation to the reporting of forestry type and sawlogs for Canadian consignments during that period. As a result of the investigation Drax agreed to submit a £25m payment into our Voluntary Redress Fund. This represents the largest single payment made into the fund for misreporting data, and will be used to provide vital assistance to the most vulnerable energy consumers in the UK. Moreover, Drax is in the process of commissioning an independent, external audit which will cover 98% of its international supply chain. This was agreed as a result of our investigation, to satisfy us that appropriate processes and controls are in place for the future. If any additional evidence comes to light following the audit, we will investigate again.

It is a generator's responsibility to ensure they are fully compliant with their obligations, and that they have the appropriate internal controls, governance, and assurance processes in place to do so. Generators should proactively raise their issues or concerns with us and regularly update us with information regarding their installation. Above all, we want to see a culture of transparency, which fosters trust in the generation market and gives confidence that any subsidies received are fully compliant.

Relatedly, we are currently working on the Renewable Electricity Register (RER), which will make these processes easier than ever. The RER will provide scheme participants on the RO scheme, in addition to the Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) and the Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) schemes, with a better user experience that will support participants and help us to further streamline our administration. The RER's ongoing development has required a considerable effort from multiple teams at Ofgem, and I am immensely proud of our unwavering commitment not only to improving our internal processes but also to making things easier for our stakeholders.

Though the scheme is now closed to new entrants, we will continue to play a central role in the operation of the scheme until 2037 when the final participants will reach the end

[3] Ofgem Decision: investigation into Drax Power Limited: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/ofgem-decision-investigation-drax-power-limited>
[4] Ofgem statement: Drax investigation and renewables obligation subsidies: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/ofgem-statement-drax-investigation-and-renewables-obligation-subsidies>

of their eligibility periods. I want to reiterate that we take any suspected breaches of scheme rules very seriously and are prepared to take strong enforcement action.

We welcome comments from readers on the content of this report, so if you want to get in touch, please contact us at SchemesReportingFeedback@ofgem.gov.uk.

Neil Lawrence

Director, Delivery & Schemes

78.2 TWh

Generation

In 2023 to 2024 (Scheme Year 22/SY22) 78.2 TWh of electricity was generated under the RO scheme, a slight decrease compared to the 80.3 TWh generated in SY21. This is equivalent to approximately 31.5% of the total UK electricity supply market (and 43.8% when combined with generation under the Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) and Contracts for Difference (CfD) renewable electricity schemes).

107.4 million

ROCs issued

The electricity generated in SY22 resulted in 107.4 million ROCs being issued to renewable generating stations. This was a slight decrease of 0.8% on the 108.3 million ROCs issued in SY21.

£6.7 billion

Scheme value in SY22

In SY22, suppliers presented 103.9 million ROCs towards the total UK obligation. This was equal to 91.7% of the total obligation of 114.5 million ROCs. Each ROC was notionally worth £64.96, giving a scheme value of approximately £6.7 billion.

35.4 GW

Capacity

The total capacity of stations accredited on the RO at the end of SY22 stood at 35.4 GW. Of the 26,610 stations making up this capacity, 22,684 are micro-generators in Northern Ireland. Whilst these micro-generators account for 85.2% of accredited stations, they only account for 0.3% of installed capacity.

Executive Summary

The Renewables Obligation (RO)

The RO is a scheme designed to encourage large-scale renewable electricity generation in Great Britain (GB), and both large-scale and smaller-scale renewable electricity generation in Northern Ireland (NI). By helping to increase the proportion of the UK's electricity coming from renewable sources, the scheme helps to reduce the UK's carbon emissions, contributing towards reaching net zero.

Since its introduction in 2002 in England, Wales, and Scotland, and 2005 in Northern Ireland, Ofgem has been responsible for the successful administration of the RO scheme,[5] including stringent monitoring and compliance activity. Except in some limited circumstances the scheme closed to new entrants in March 2017, and closed to all new entrants in March 2019.

The RO is made up of 3 separate obligations across the United Kingdom and is governed by 3 separate but similar pieces of legislation, one for each obligation: 'The Renewables Obligation Order 2015[6]' (for England and Wales), the 'Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009[7]' (ROS), and the 'Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2009[8]' (NIRO). These are known as the RO Orders (the Orders).

The RO provides long-term[9] support for renewable electricity generators by placing an annual obligation on electricity suppliers to present to Ofgem a specified number of Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) per megawatt hour (MWh) of electricity supplied to their customers during each obligation period (1 April to 31 March). Suppliers can meet their annual obligation by presenting ROCs, making a payment into a buy-out fund[10] or a combination of the 2. ROCs are issued to operators of accredited renewable

[5] The Department for Energy Security and Net-Zero (DESNZ) are responsible for RO policy in England & Wales, the Scottish Government are responsible for RO policy in Scotland and the Department for the Economy (DfE) are responsible for RO policy in Northern Ireland, but the scheme is administered by Ofgem.
[6] The Renewables Obligation Order 2015: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/1947/contents>
[7] The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2009/140/contents/made>
[8] The Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2009: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2009/154/contents/made>
[9] 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.
[10] The buy-out price is the sum that suppliers must pay for each ROC not presented towards their obligation. Buy-out price information for 2023 to 2024: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-ro-buy-out-price-mutualisation-threshold-and-mutualisation-ceilings-2023-2024>

generating stations for the eligible renewable electricity they generate. Generators are supported financially as ROCs are tradeable, can be sold between parties, and can be redeemed against any of the 3 separate obligations.

This report covers scheme activity during the 2023 to 2024 obligation period (Scheme Year 22/SY22), from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

Profile of RO generators (page 21)

At the end of SY22, a total of 26,610 stations were accredited on the RO with a total installed capacity of 35.4 GW. Over 85% of these accredited stations are micro[11] installations in Northern Ireland. Whilst these micro-NIRO installations account for the majority of accredited stations, they only account for 0.3% of installed capacity.

Note that to prevent the volume of micro-NIRO installations skewing the figures, they are excluded from the statistics in the following paragraph.

Onshore wind has the most installed capacity at 12,283 MW, and the largest number of stations at 1,406. Fuelled[12] stations account for the second highest installed capacity of 8,925 MW from 687 stations. Other significant contributors to the total capacity installed under the RO are offshore wind (6,565 MW from 36 stations) and solar PV (5,782 MW from 918 stations). Whilst the largest share of installed capacity in England belongs to fuelled (36.0%), the technologies offshore wind (25.0%) and solar PV (23.2%) also contribute a significant share. Onshore wind accounts for the most deployed capacity in Scotland (84.2%), Wales (40.0%), and Northern Ireland (58.3%).

ROCs issued and renewable generation (page 25)

In SY22, we issued 107.4 million ROCs to renewable generating stations. These ROCs represent 78.2 TWh of renewable electricity generation, a slight decrease of 0.8% from the 80.3 TWh generated last year. Electricity generation under the RO stood at the equivalent of 31.5% of the UK's electricity supply in 2023 to 2024. This was a decrease of 0.3 percentage points compared to SY21.

When compared to SY21, the number of ROCs issued to offshore wind and hydro saw respective increases of 6.2% and 5.3%. The number of ROCs issued to all other technology types fell, with onshore wind accounting for the largest decrease of 6.7% and

[11] Micro installations are those with a DNC of 50kW or less. The vast majority of micro-generators are located in NI and are referred to as micro-NIRO.
[12] 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.

tidal power responsible for the smallest decrease at 3.7%. However, the total number of ROCs issued to tidal is historically very low compared to other technologies. For the remaining technologies, the decreases were 4.2% for fuelled, 4.8% for landfill gas, 6.2% for sewage gas, and 5.5% for solar PV.

Onshore wind contributed the largest share of renewable electricity generated overall with 28.2 TWh (35.1%), and was the biggest contributor in every country except England. Offshore wind generated the highest amount of renewable electricity in England and the second highest amount overall at 22.0 TWh (27.3%) of the total. The third biggest contribution was from fuelled generating stations, generating 17.7 TWh (22.0%). The other technology types collectively accounted for 12.4 TWh (15.5%) of generation.

Biomass sustainability (page 37)

Generators are required to report certain sustainability information to Ofgem, in line with specific legislative requirements. Some of this information is used to inform ROC allocation whilst other information is primarily used to provide transparency around the scheme. In both cases it is critical this information is accurate and complete.

Depending on capacity and fuel type, certain fuelled generation stations are required to report against the land and greenhouse gas emissions criteria, collectively known as the sustainability criteria[13]. In SY22, 306 fuelled generating stations were required to do so. Compliance with the sustainability criteria is a requirement for ROC issue for all bioliquid stations, as well as all solid biomass or biogas stations with a 1 MW or more total installed capacity (TIC). This requirement applies to 104 stations. The remaining 202 stations are solid biomass or biogas stations with a TIC less than 1 MW and a declared net capacity (DNC) of more than 50kW. Such stations are required to report against the sustainability criteria, but receiving ROCs does not depend on meeting the criteria. Moreover, solid biomass or biogas stations with a DNC of less than or equal to 50kW are not required to report sustainability information.

In SY22, a total of 3,994 consignments were reported against the sustainability criteria. There were no fuel consignments that reported failures to meet the land criteria during SY22 and no consignments that failed to meet the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission criteria in SY22, compared to 3 during SY21.

[13] Information on the sustainability criteria: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/applicants/biomass-sustainability>

Investigation into Drax Power Limited

In SY22, Ofgem closed an enforcement investigation into whether Drax Power Limited ("Drax") (the UK's largest biomass generator) was in breach of annual profiling reporting requirements relating to the Renewables Obligation scheme, and other related matters.[14] We did not find any evidence to suggest that Drax had been issued with ROCs incorrectly, however, the investigation did conclude that there was an absence of adequate data governance and controls in place that contributed to misreporting of some detailed technical data relating to their annual profiling submission. As a result of the investigation Drax have accepted our conclusions and have submitted a payment of £25m to Ofgem's Energy Industry Voluntary Redress fund[15]. Drax have also re-reported their 2021 to 2022 annual profiling submission in respect to forestry type and sawlog proportions, and will commission an independent, external audit of the profiling data from its international biomass supply chain from 2023 to 2024. For more information on the investigation, please visit our website[16].

Compliance by licensed suppliers (page 48)

In SY22 (the 2023 to 2024 compliance period), suppliers presented 103.9 million ROCs towards the total UK obligation of 114.5 million ROCs (equating to 90.71% of the obligation being met through presenting ROCs). Each ROC was notionally worth £64.96, giving a scheme value of approximately £6.7 billion. Those suppliers who did not meet their obligation through presenting ROCs by the deadline of 1 September 2024 were required to make up the shortfall by making payments into the buy-out fund by 31 August 2024. Where this payment deadline was missed, suppliers were required to fulfil any remaining part of their obligation by paying into the late payment fund by the late payment deadline on 31 October 2024.[17] The payments collected resulted in £617.3 million being redistributed to eligible suppliers from the buy-out and late payment funds. This was a reduction on the £741.4 million redistributed in SY21.

In SY22, no suppliers failed to meet the final late payment deadline of 31 October as all suppliers met their obligations in full by the end of the late payment window and no

[14] Information on Ofgem's investigation into Drax Power Ltd: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/ofgem-investigating-drax-power-limiteds-compliance-reporting-requirements-relating-renewables-obligation>
[15] Your guide to understanding the new redress scheme: <https://energyredress.org.uk/>
[16] Ofgem closes investigation into Drax Power Limited: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/news/ofgem-closes-investigation-drax-power-limited>
[17] Payments made during the late payment window incurred interest equal to an APR of 10% (5% plus the bank of England base rate at the start of the late payment window). Any payments made during this window are applied first to any interest which is payable.

suppliers ceased trading without settling their obligations. Mutualisation was therefore not triggered as there was no shortfall in the buy-out or late payment funds.

Additionally, suppliers are required to submit data on their supply volumes, which is used to help set scheme obligations. There were 3 suppliers that submitted their final supply volumes after the 1 July 2024 supply submission deadline. These suppliers were:

- Equinicity Ltd
- Farringdon Energy Ltd
- Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd

To provide transparency and to hold suppliers to account for their performance, all instances of non-compliance will be added to our Supplier Performance Report[18] (SPR).

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 for assurance that they would be able to discharge their obligations. This was supplemented by requests to suppliers who failed to discharge their obligations by the 1 September deadline, for assurances and evidence of their ability to meet their obligations in full by the late payment deadline.

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 4 audits carried out in relation to SY22, one was rated 'Good' (25%) and 3 were rated 'Satisfactory' (75%). Where audit findings give cause for concern or identify areas for improvement, we engage with the relevant supplier(s) to develop an action plan.

Compliance of RO generators (page 71)

We currently operate 2 types of audit programme on the RO scheme. The statistical audit programme involves auditing a randomly selected sample of scheme participants, allowing us to accurately monitor non-compliance trends across the scheme population. The targeted programme focuses on sites of known or potential areas of risk. As such, we expect higher levels of non-compliance on the targeted programme. These audit programmes are conducted across generators (including micro-NIRO) and agents.

[18] The SPR documents incidents of supplier non-compliance across all of the renewable energy, energy efficiency and social schemes we administer. Supplier Performance Report webpage: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr>

The SY22 generator audit programme consisted of 50 targeted and 207 statistical audits being conducted on stations in the UK. This was the third iteration of a statistical audit programme conducted on the RO.

Overall, 90% of targeted audits resulted in an initial 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory' audit rating. A high level of non-compliance is expected under our targeted audit programme, as audits are focused on known risk areas on the scheme. Additionally, 77% of the statistical audits were initially rated as either 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory'. It should be noted that stations receiving a 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory' rating are subject to further compliance investigation. Following this compliance investigation, the confirmed levels of non-compliance are expected to be lower.

The SY22 Northern Ireland micro-generator (Micro-NIRO) audits consisted of 5 targeted and 75 statistical audits. This was the second year in which statistical audits have been conducted under Micro-NIRO. 60% of targeted audits and 43.8% of the statistical audits resulted in an initial 'Weak' audit rating. No audits were initially rated as 'Unsatisfactory'.

In addition to the generator audits, we also conducted one agent audit and one 'rent-a-roof' company audit, which were rated 'Good' and 'Unsatisfactory' respectively.

A total of 280 compliance investigations were closed during SY22. Satisfactory evidence addressing the concerns raised was provided in 254 of these cases. Therefore, they were closed with no compliance action. In 26 cases, satisfactory evidence wasn't provided and the stations were confirmed as being non-compliant. For 14 we have engaged these generators to take appropriate action such as correcting claims calculations, amending data submission errors, and in one case, the withdrawal of the station from the scheme. While the remaining 12 stations were also found to be non-compliant, it was not necessary to take any corrective action that would financially impact the generator.

As a result of our work administering the RO, including our audit and compliance activity, we identified around £14.6m of error. This is an increase on the £13.7 million identified in SY21. The vast majority of this error is made up of ROCs that we prevented from being issued to generators not eligible to receive them. A much smaller proportion relates to ROCs issued to generators we subsequently determined were not eligible to receive them (for which we take recovery action).

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

1. About the Scheme

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 SY22.

Introduction

1.1 The Renewables Obligation (RO) is a government scheme designed to support large-scale renewable electricity generation in Great Britain (GB), and both large-scale and smaller scale renewable electricity generation in Northern Ireland (NI). It provides long-term[19] support for renewable electricity generators by placing an annual obligation on electricity suppliers to present Ofgem a specified number of Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) per megawatt hour (MWh) of electricity supplied to their customers during each obligation period (1 April to 31 March). ROCs are tradeable, can be sold between parties, and can be redeemed against any of the 3 separate obligations.

1.2 The RO was introduced in England, Wales, and Scotland in 2002 and in Northern Ireland in 2005. Except in some limited circumstances the scheme closed to new entrants in March 2017, and closed to all new entrants in March 2019.[20]

1.3 The scheme is governed by 3 separate but similar pieces of legislation, one for each obligation. These are known as the RO Orders (the Orders). These are: The Renewables Obligation England and Wales[21], the Renewables Obligation Scotland (ROS)[22], and the Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation (NIRO)[23].

1.4 Unless it is clear from the context, 'RO' refers to the 3 UK obligations – the RO England and Wales, the ROS, and the NIRO – collectively. Similarly, 'ROC'

[19] 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.
[20] Information on the RO closure: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/about-ro/ro-closure>
[21] The Renewables Obligation Order 2015: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/1947/contents>
[22] The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2009/140/contents/made>
[23] The Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2009: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2009/154/contents/made>

usually refers collectively to England and Wales ROCs (ROCs)[24], Scottish ROCs (SROCs) and Northern Ireland ROCs (NIROCs).

1.5 Similarly, though there are 3 buy-out funds and 3 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 3 collectively.

The role of RO Generators

1.6 Generators that met the eligibility criteria could be accredited on the RO scheme. To be eligible for support, generators had to declare the total installed capacity (TIC) and declared net capacity (DNC) of their generating station as part of their application. For most generating stations, ROCs could only be issued to each generating station for a period of 20 years and could not be issued beyond 31 March 2037. Accredited generators could also apply for additional capacity until the closure of the scheme to all new entrants in March 2019.

1.7 RO generators using one of the following technology types applied to receive support through the RO scheme, subject to certain eligibility requirements:

- Onshore wind
- Offshore wind
- Fuelled
- Solar photovoltaic (PV)
- Landfill gas
- Hydro
- Sewage gas
- Tidal stream
- Wave power.

1.8 Accredited generators (or their agents) are issued ROCs based on the net renewable electricity that they generate. The number of ROCs issued per MWh is determined by the technology or fuel used by the station, its size, its location,

[24] 'ROCs' may sometimes also refer only to certificates issued in England and Wales, particularly in contexts where 'ROCs' are discussed alongside 'SROCs' and 'NIROCs'.

and when it was accredited on the RO. As ROCs are tradeable and can be sold between parties, generators are therefore the source for the ROCs required by suppliers to meet their obligations on the scheme.

1.9 Since the Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) scheme was introduced in 2010, most small-scale stations accredited on the RO transitioned to this scheme. Consequently, since 2010, in Great Britain the RO has primarily supported large-scale renewable electricity stations and those installations not eligible for support on the FIT scheme[25]. As the FIT scheme was not introduced in Northern Ireland, both large-scale and micro-generators are supported through the NIRO.

1.10 For more information on eligibility on the RO, please refer to our guidance for generators[26].

The role of RO Suppliers

1.11 The RO places an obligation on licensed electricity suppliers in the UK to provide a specified number of ROCs per MWh of electricity supplied. The obligation is set annually by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Scottish Ministers and the Department for the Economy (DfE). The obligation period runs annually from 1 April to 31 March.

1.12 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.

1.13 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 withdraw our scheme administration costs from money paid into the buy-out fund and redistribute the remaining buy-out payments, in addition to money paid into the late payment fund, to suppliers in proportion to the number of ROCs they presented.

1.14 For more information on suppliers' responsibilities, please refer to our guidance for suppliers[27].

[25] Further information on eligibility requirements for the FIT scheme can be found on our website: Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for FIT Generators: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2024-09/Guidance_for_FIT_Generators_V18.pdf>
[26] Renewables Obligation Guidance for Generators <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/docs/2019/04/ro_generator_guidance_apr19.pdf>
[27] RO Guidance for Suppliers <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2022-04/RO%20Supplier%20Guidance-April%202022.pdf>

Ofgem's role

1.15 The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (the Authority) is the statutory body responsible for administering the RO and ROS in Great Britain. 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 RO, ROS and NIRO orders.

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

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

- Accrediting generating stations that can generate electricity from eligible renewable energy sources
- Issuing England & Wales 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
- Calculating the buy-out price to reflect changes in the Retail Price Index (RPI) and receiving and re-distributing buy-out payments and late payments
- Calculating the mutualisation threshold to reflect changes in scheme value, adjusting the mutualisation ceilings and receiving and re-distributing mutualisation payments.

1.18 The obligation level for suppliers is set by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Scottish Ministers and the Department for the Economy (DfE) before the start of each obligation period and 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 scheme administration costs can be met from the buy-out fund.

1.19 Following the end of an obligation period and the conclusion of our compliance process, we produce an annual report by 1 April of the following year as

required by The Orders. This report fulfils this duty covering SY22 (obligation period: 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024). The Orders[28] 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.

1.20 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

1.21 The data included in this report was extracted from the Renewables and CHP Register (the Register) on 31 October 2024. This date allowed production of the report to commence once the late payment deadline of 31 October 2024 had passed and activities in relation to SY22 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 on a different date may vary from those used in this report.

[28] Article 86(1)(f) of the RO Order 2015, Article 57(1)(f) of the ROS and Article 49(1)(e) of the NIRO list the requirements for the annual report.

Changes to the Scheme

RO and ROS exemptions for Energy Intensive Industries (EIIs)

1.22 As of 1 April 2024, the UK government has implemented a 100% exemption for certain electricity-intensive industries (EIIs)[29] from the indirect costs of the Renewables Obligation (RO) and Renewables Obligation Scotland (ROS). This is a further increase from the 85% level introduced in the 2017 to 2018 obligation period. This follows consultations in 2022[30] by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) and the Scottish government, with responses published in 2023. There were no changes in relation to the Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation scheme, where the exemption was not introduced.

[29] British Industry Supercharger: Capacity Market consultation and EIIs government response - GOV.UK: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/british-industry-supercharger-capacity-market-consultation-and-eiis-government-response>

[30] For example, The Department for Business and Trade's Energy Intensive Industries: Consultation on the British Industry Supercharger package for strategic Energy Intensive Industries (EIIs): <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/british-industry-supercharger-capacity-market-consultation-and-eiis-government-response> (which included the government response to the 2022 EII consultation) and Renewables Obligation (Scotland) - energy intensive industries: consultation: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/renewables-obligation-scotland-energy-intensive-industries/>

2. Profile of RO Generators

This chapter provides a profile of generators accredited under the Renewables Obligation scheme. It includes information on the number and capacity of accredited stations, split by technology type and country of installation.

Profile of RO generators

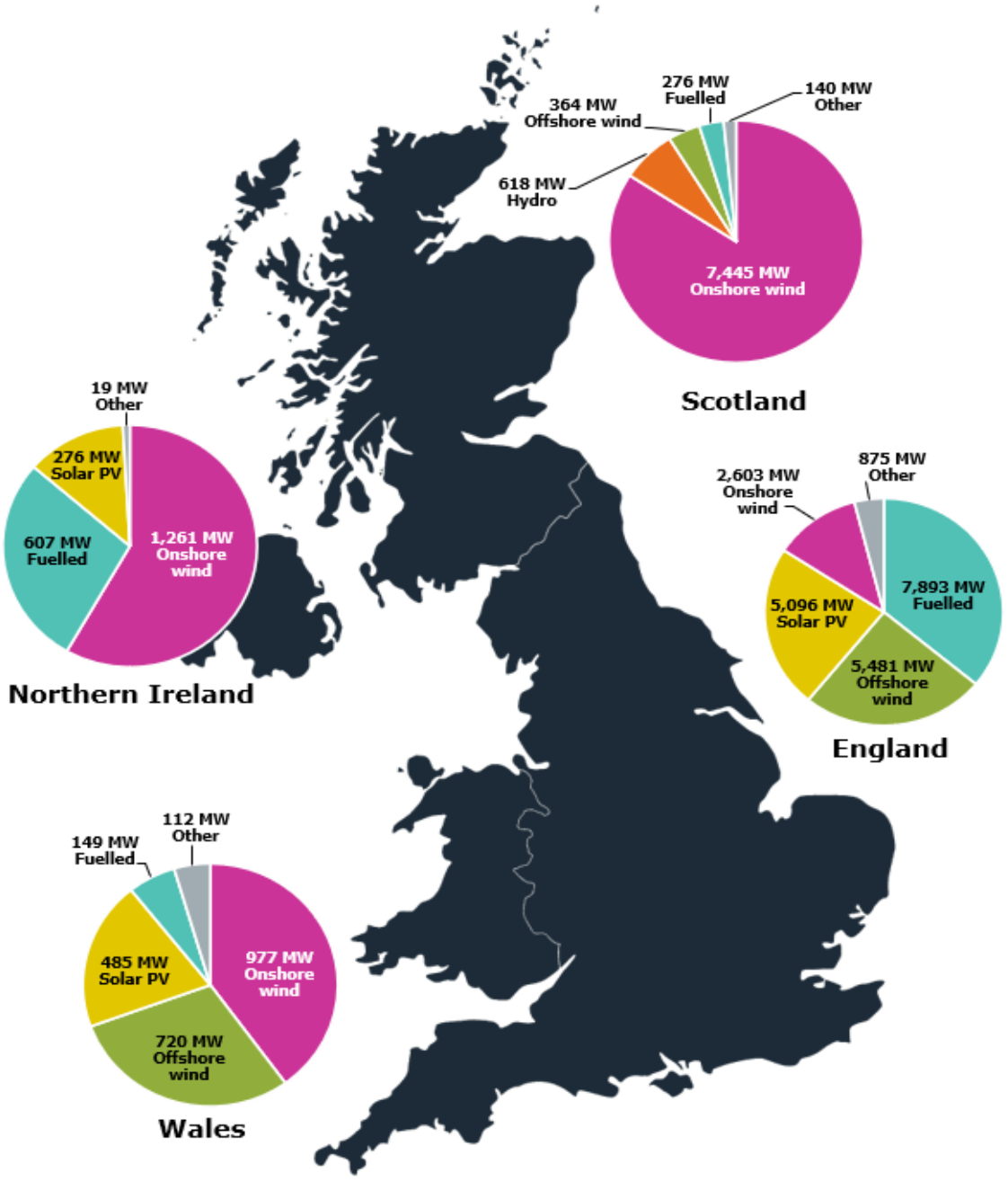
There were 26,610 stations with a combined capacity of 35.4 GW accredited under the RO as of 31 October 2024.[31] **Figure 2.1** provides a detailed breakdown of these stations by technology type and country. **Figure 2.2** gives a visual overview of the technology types with the most capacity installed in each country.

Figure 2.1: Accredited stations and capacity by country and technology

Generation Technology	England Stations	England Capacity (MW)	Scotland Stations	Scotland Capacity (MW)	Wales Stations	Wales Capacity (MW)	Northern Ireland Stations	Northern Ireland Capacity (MW)	Total Stations	Total Capacity (MW)
Onshore wind	238	2,603	252	7,445	58	977	1,298	1,261	**1,846**	**12,286**
Fuelled	411	7,893	88	276	55	149	137	607	**691**	**8,925**
Offshore wind	26	5,481	7	364	3	720	0	0	**36**	**6,565**
Solar PV	782	5,096	15	41	80	485	22,230	276	**23,107**	**5,898**
Landfill gas	370	665	38	76	17	22	8	11	**433**	**774**
Hydro	43	21	147	618	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**	**21,948**	**565**	**8,843**	**260**	**2,443**	**23,763**	**2,164**	**26,610**	**35,397**

[31] The assumptions upon which the data in this chapter are based can be found in Appendix 1.

Figure 2.2: Capacity deployed by country and technology type

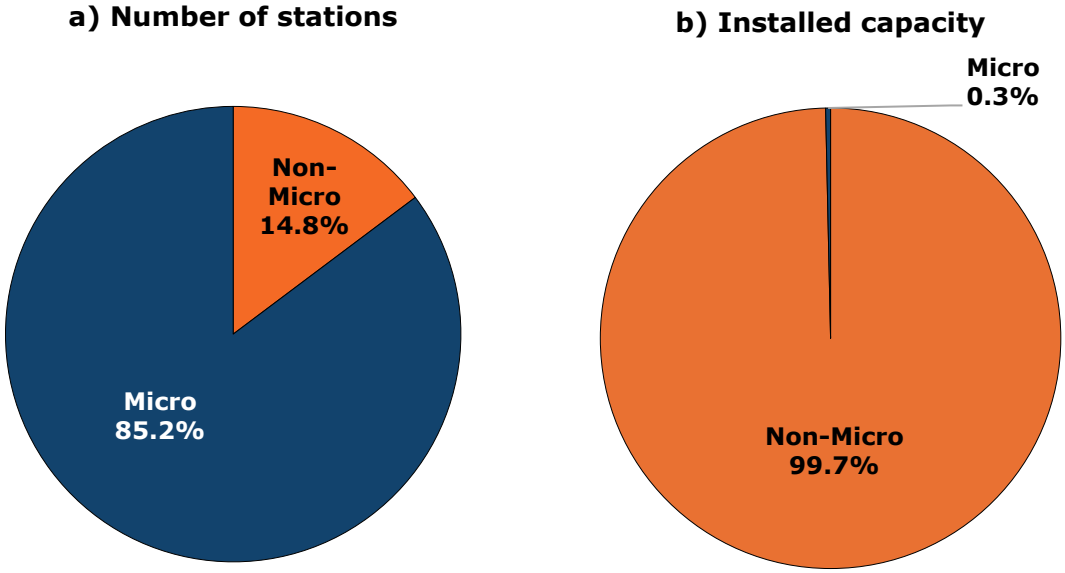


Map of the United Kingdom with separate pie charts for each country presenting the capacity deployed by technology type. Whilst fuelled stations account for most of the capacity in England, offshore wind and solar PV also contribute significantly. In Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales, onshore wind is the dominant technology type.

2.2 Except for some fuelled stations in the UK, micro-generators are only eligible on the RO in Northern Ireland, so there are a disproportionate number of micro-generators in Northern Ireland on the scheme. We have therefore separated out micro-NIRO stations from some of the following information in this chapter for our analysis. Micro-NIRO refers to generating stations in Northern Ireland with a DNC of 50kW or less.

2.3 **Figure 2.3** below shows the split between micro-NIRO and non-micro-NIRO accredited stations.

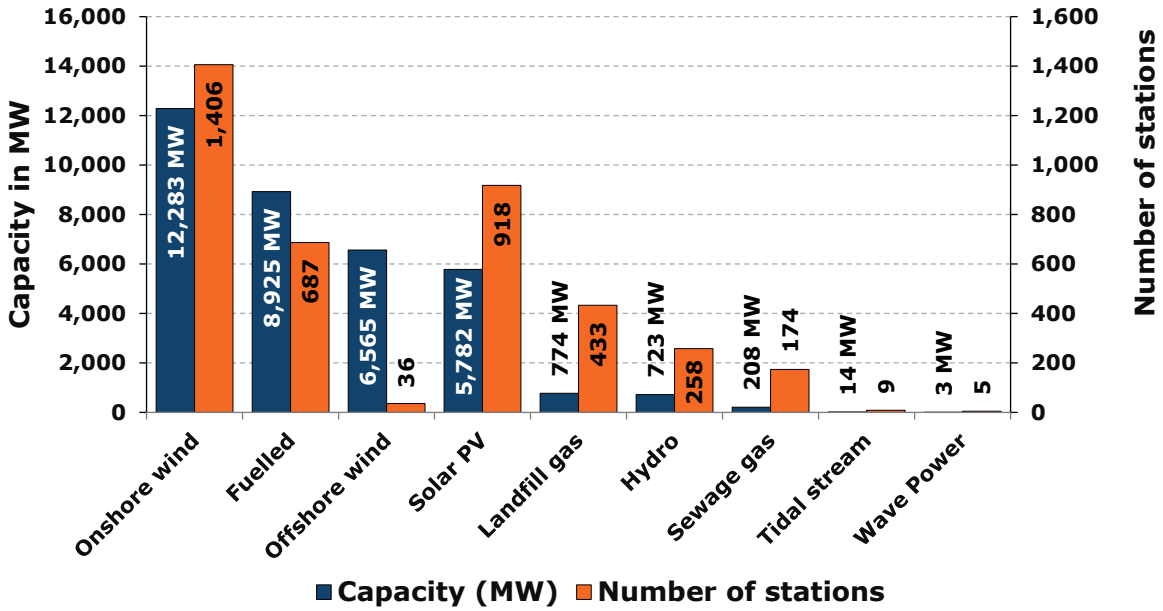
Figure 2.3: Percentage of accredited stations and capacity, micro-NIRO vs non-micro-NIRO



Two pie charts presenting the percentage split between micro-NIRO and non-micro-NIRO (a) accredited stations, and (b) installed capacity. While micro-NIRO stations make up 22,684 (85.2%) of the 26,610 accredited stations, they only provide 122 MW or 0.3% of installed capacity. The combined capacity of non-micro-NIRO stations is 35,276 MW.

2.4 **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 depicting the capacity accredited on the RO (excluding micro-NIRO) and the corresponding number of stations. Onshore wind has the most capacity (12,283 MW) and number of stations (1,406), giving an average capacity of 8.74 MW. Offshore wind, with a 6,565 MW capacity and 36 stations, has a much larger average capacity of 182.35 MW. The average capacity for fuelled and solar PV stations is 12.99 MW and 6.30 MW respectively. The average size of stations for the other technology types are 2.80 MW for hydro, 1.79 MW for landfill gas, 1.58 MW for tidal stream, 1.19 MW for sewage gas, and 0.67 MW for wave power.

2.5 As shown in **Figure 2.5,** solar PV makes up 97.8% of accreditations and 96.0% of installed capacity among micro-NIRO installations. Onshore wind accounts for the second highest proportion at 1.9% of stations and 3.1% 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

3. ROCs issued and renewable generation

This chapter provides information on ROC issue and the associated renewable generation in SY22 and since the start of the scheme.

ROCs issued and renewable generation in SY22[32]

3.1 SY22 saw a reduction in the amount of renewable electricity generated under the RO. This resulted in a 0.8% decrease in the number of certificates issued compared to SY21. Renewable generation on the RO was equivalent to 31.5% of the electricity supplied in the UK, a reduction of 0.3 percentage points since SY21. When including generation from the Feed-in Tariff (FIT)[33] and Contracts for Difference (CfD)[34] schemes the figure is 43.8%, which is one percentage point higher than in SY21. The exact figures for SY22 and change from previous years are shown in **Figure 3.1**.

Figure 3.1: Comparison of ROCs issued from SY20 to SY22

	SY22 (2023 to 24)	Change from SY21 (2022 to 23)	Change from SY20 (2021 to 22)
Total number of ROCs issued	107,449,880	-0.8%	+2.3%
Associated renewable generation (MWh)	78,203,881	-2.6%	+0.3%
Total UK electricity supply (MWh)	248,547,223	-1.6%	-6.0%
RO renewable generation as a proportion of electricity supply*	31.5%	-0.3pp**	+2.0pp**
Renewable generation including FITs & CfD	108,882,085	+0.6%	+0.8%
Renewable generation as a proportion of electricity supply*	43.8%	+1.0pp**	+2.9pp**

* 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.

[32] The data for 2023 to 24 (SY22) used in this chapter was downloaded from the Renewables and CHP Register on 31 October 2024. For more information on extracting data from the public reports please refer to Appendix 5.
[33] Information on the FIT scheme: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/fits>
[34] Information on the CfD scheme: <https://www.lowcarboncontracts.uk/our-schemes/contracts-for-difference/>

3.2 **Figure 3.2** gives a detailed breakdown of ROC issue by technology and country for SY22. England registered the highest number of ROCs issued for offshore wind, fuelled, solar PV, landfill gas and sewage gas technologies. In Scotland, ROC issue to onshore wind, tidal and hydro stations was higher than elsewhere in the UK. These figures also reflect the capacity of each technology installed in each country. No ROCs have been issued to accredited wave power stations since SY13 (2014 to 2015), so this technology is not included.

Figure 3.2: ROCs issued by technology and country in SY22

Technology	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Offshore wind	37,742,580	2,611,241	3,947,507	-	**44,301,328**
Onshore wind	5,617,852	14,771,333	2,313,119	3,474,892	**26,177,196**
Fuelled	17,264,754	2,617,908	550,765	1,676,566	**22,109,993**
Solar PV	8,137,135	55,193	734,562	523,647	**9,450,537**
Landfill gas	2,044,581	244,063	69,854	47,808	**2,406,306**
Hydro	63,367	2,100,460	176,750	49,776	**2,390,353**
Sewage gas	495,708	31,502	24,945	-	**552,155**
Tidal power	-	62,012	-	-	**62,012**
Total	**71,365,977**	**22,493,712**	**7,817,502**	**5,772,689**	**107,449,880**

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 SY22. Onshore wind generated 33.5% of the renewable electricity under the scheme, making it the largest contributor in total and in every country except England. Offshore wind generated the second highest amount of renewable electricity overall at 29.9%, and the highest amount in England. The third biggest contribution came from fuelled stations, which generated 21.3%. Collectively, all other technology types accounted for 15.4% of total generation.

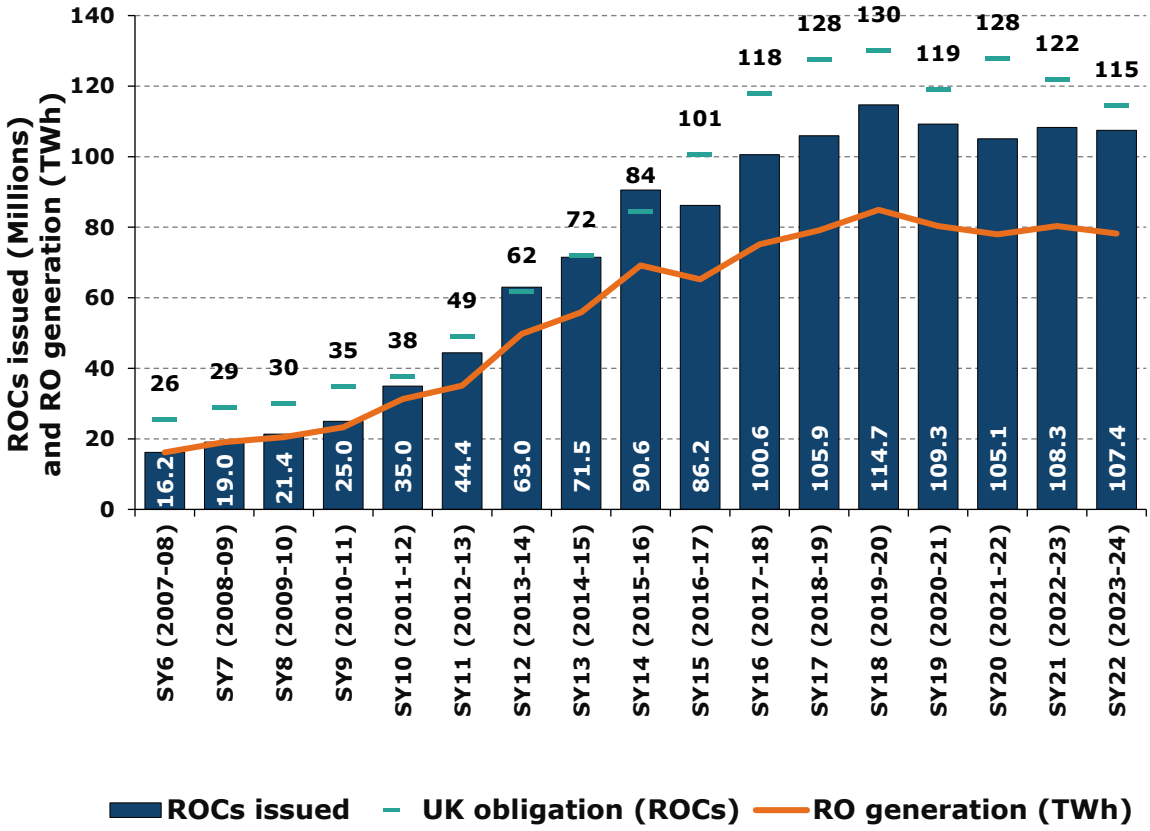
Figure 3.3: Renewable generation (MWh) by technology and country in SY22

Technology	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total (MWh)
Onshore wind	5,851,926	15,430,217	2,447,881	2,480,816	26,210,839
Offshore wind	20,115,016	1,107,898	2,123,170	-	23,346,085
Fuelled	14,306,590	1,365,892	412,013	541,242	16,625,737
Solar PV	5,683,206	43,619	537,207	229,521	6,493,554
Landfill gas	2,102,079	244,063	69,854	47,808	2,463,804
Hydro	63,543	2,100,460	176,797	19,230	2,360,030
Sewage gas	634,306	32,125	24,999	-	691,430
Tidal power	-	12,402	-	-	12,402
Total (MWh)	**48,756,666**	**20,336,677**	**5,791,921**	**3,318,618**	**78,203,881**

ROCs issued and renewable generation under the scheme

3.4 The UK obligation for SY22 was 114.5 million ROCs. As shown in **Figure 3.2** above and **Figure 3.4** below, 107.4 million ROCs were issued to renewable generating stations which was equivalent to 93.8% of the total obligation. This is the highest proportion since SY14, when the number of ROCs issued constituted 107.3% of the obligation.

Figure 3.4: ROCs issued, UK obligation and RO generation since SY6 (2007 to 2008)

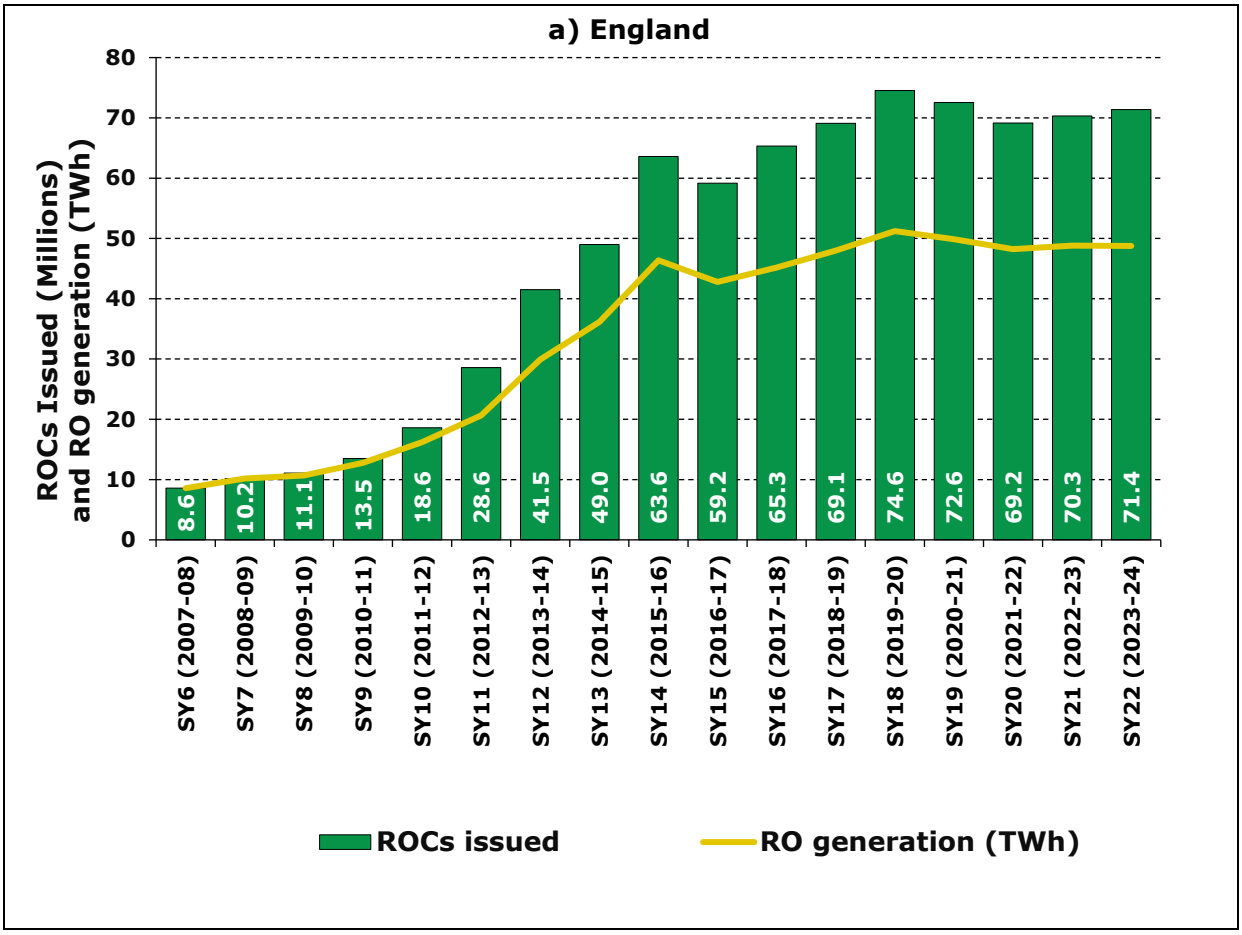


Combined column and line chart showing total ROCs issued and the associated renewable electricity generation since SY6. With the exception of SY15, the number of ROCs issued and renewable generation grew until SY18 before decreasing slightly in SY19. SY22 saw a small decrease in ROCs issued and electricity generation from SY21.

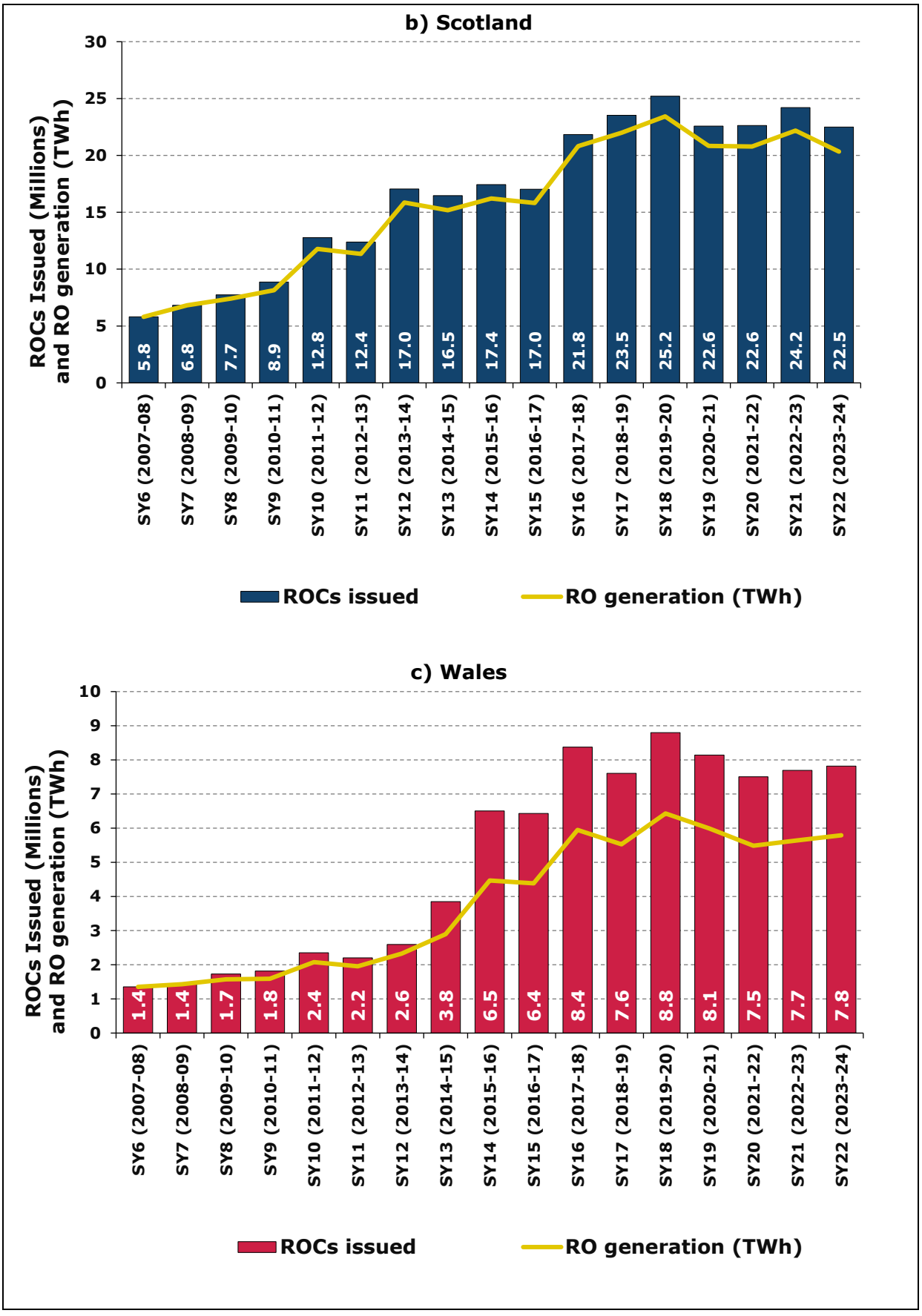
3.5 Since the introduction of banding in 2009, the ROC rates offered to stations per MWh of generation have differed based on technology type, and in some cases installed capacity. Lower capacity installations typically receive higher ROC rates, so most of the installations accredited at higher ROC rates are located in Northern Ireland. This is due to microgeneration which is not a significant factor

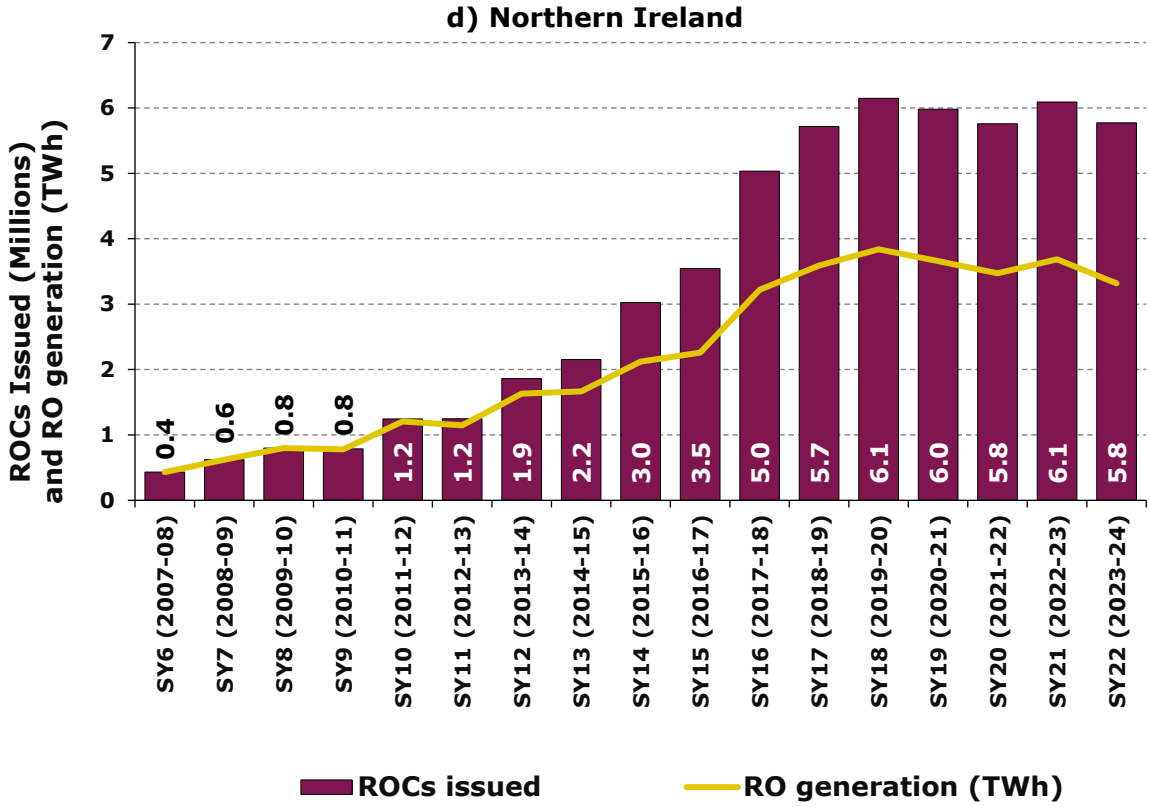
elsewhere in the UK due to the presence of the FIT Scheme.[35] However, England also had ROCs issued per MWh above the UK average; in Scotland and Wales most capacity is associated with technologies that receive lower ROC rates. **Figure 3.5** shows the volumes of generation and ROCs issued in each country, from SY6 to SY22.

Figure 3.5 (a-d): ROCs issued and renewable generation by country, SY6 to SY22



[35] 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 these micro-generators are supported under the NIRO.

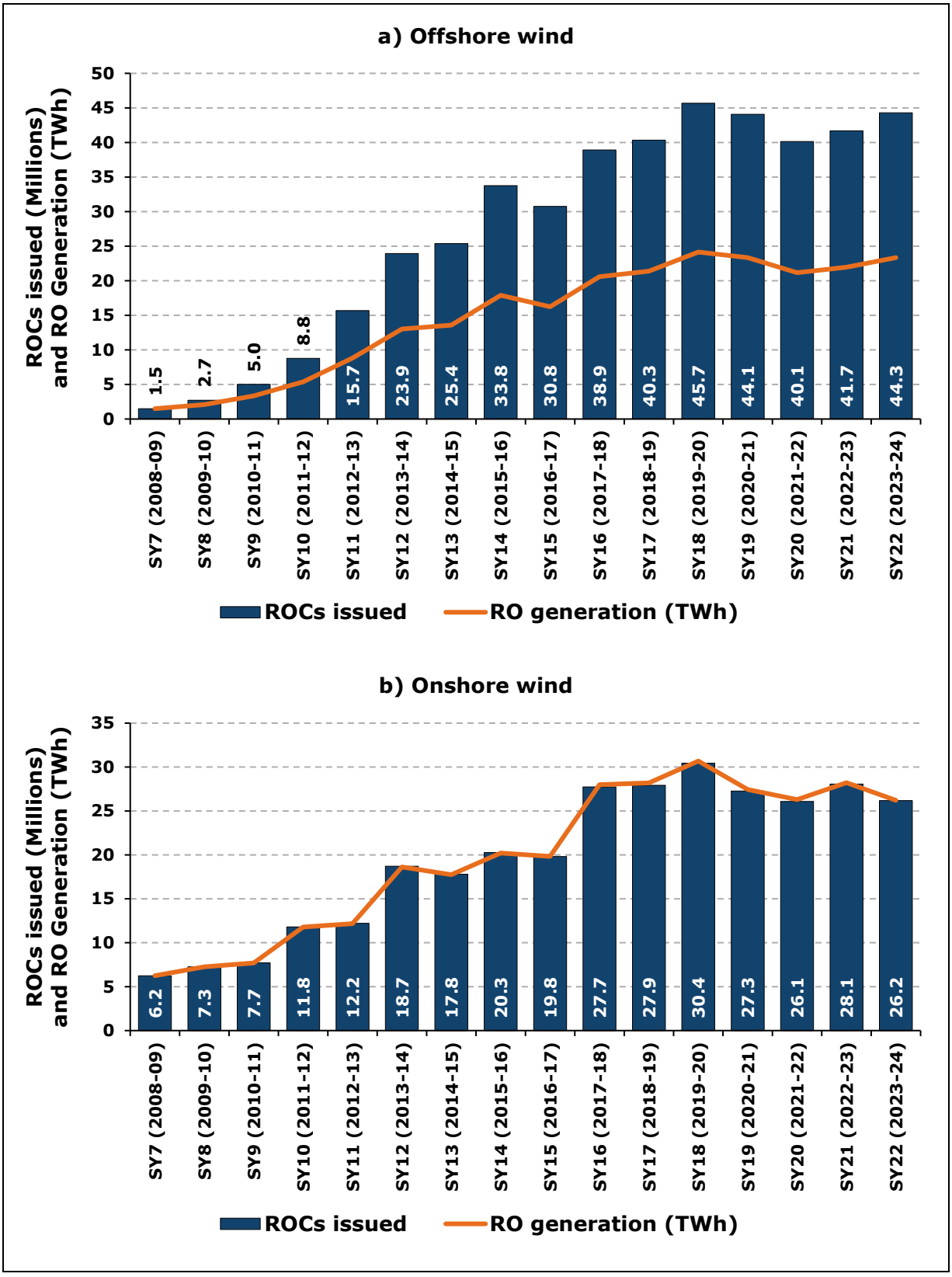

b) Scotland
ROCs Issued (Millions) and RO generation (TWh)
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
5.8
6.8
7.7
8.9
12.8
12.4
17.0
16.5
17.4
17.0
21.8
23.5
25.2
22.6
22.6
24.2
22.5
SY6 (2007-08)
SY7 (2008-09)
SY8 (2009-10)
SY9 (2010-11)
SY10 (2011-12)
SY11 (2012-13)
SY12 (2013-14)
SY13 (2014-15)
SY14 (2015-16)
SY15 (2016-17)
SY16 (2017-18)
SY17 (2018-19)
SY18 (2019-20)
SY19 (2020-21)
SY20 (2021-22)
SY21 (2022-23)
SY22 (2023-24)
ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)
c) Wales
ROCs Issued (Millions) and RO 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
7.7
7.8
SY6 (2007-08)
SY7 (2008-09)
SY8 (2009-10)
SY9 (2010-11)
SY10 (2011-12)
SY11 (2012-13)
SY12 (2013-14)
SY13 (2014-15)
SY14 (2015-16)
SY15 (2016-17)
SY16 (2017-18)
SY17 (2018-19)
SY18 (2019-20)
SY19 (2020-21)
SY20 (2021-22)
SY21 (2022-23)
SY22 (2023-24)
ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)

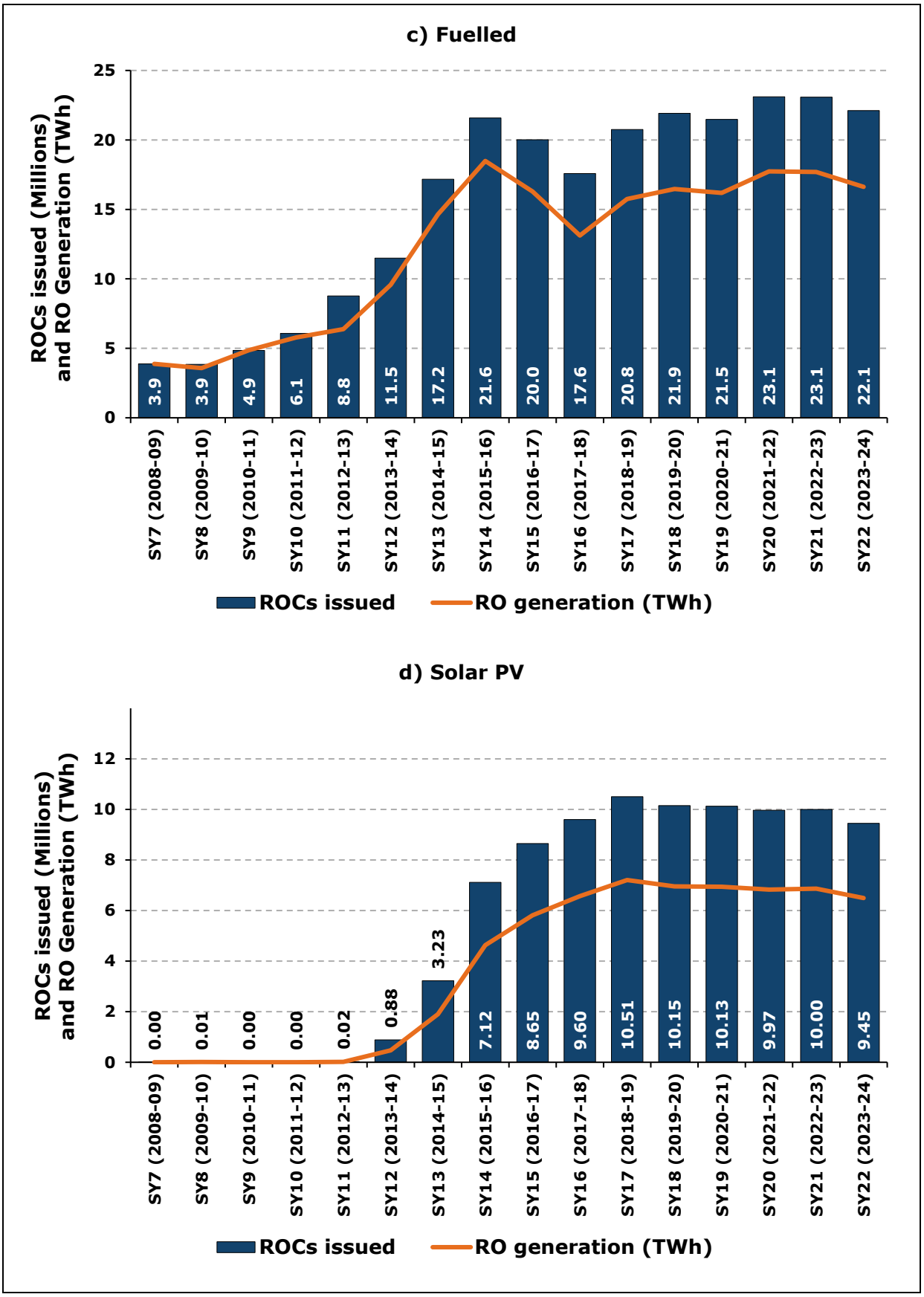


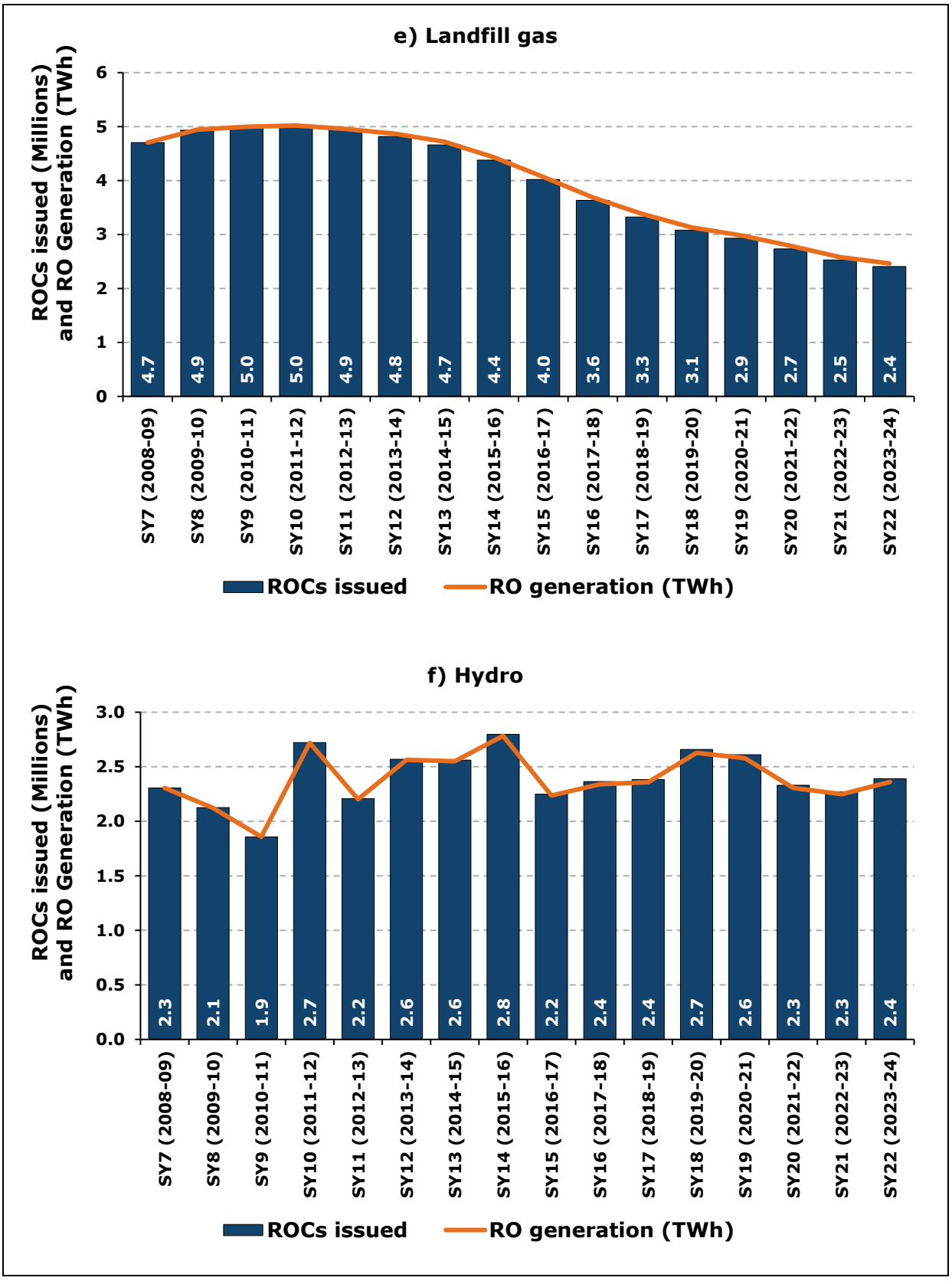
Combined column and line charts showing the number of ROCs issued and renewable generation by country. In SY22 the number of ROCs issued in England and Wales rose compared to SY21, but fell in Scotland and Northern Ireland. In SY22, the average number of ROCs issued per MWh was 1.37 in the UK. The breakdown by country was 1.46 ROCs/MWh in England, 1.11 ROCs/MWh in Scotland, 1.35 ROCs/ MWh in Wales, and 1.74 ROCs/MWh in Northern Ireland.

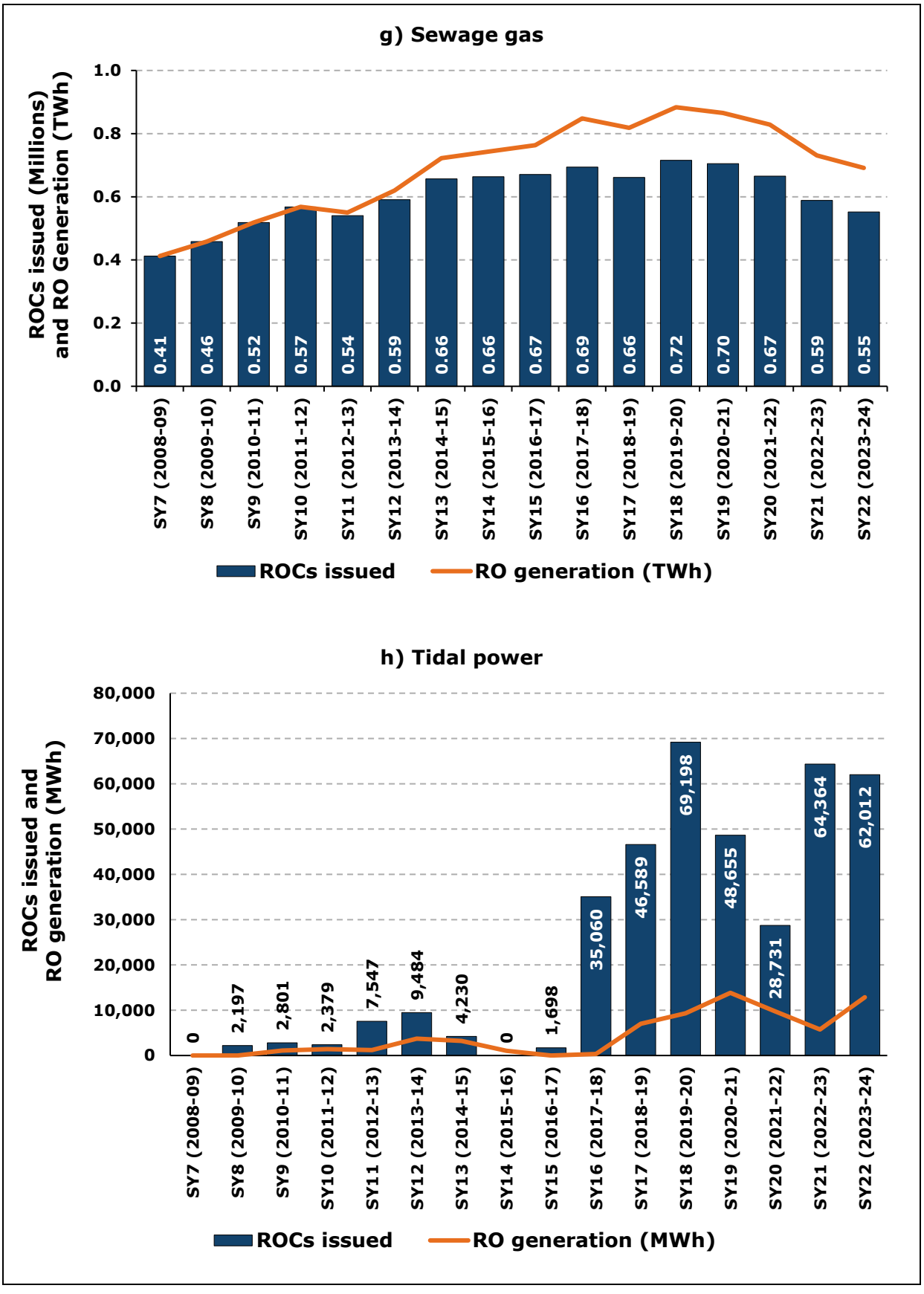
3.6 **Figure 3.6** shows the number of ROCs issued to different technologies and renewable generation each obligation period since April 2008 (SY7). Compared to SY21, all technology types saw a decrease in ROCs issued except offshore wind and hydro, which saw increases of 6.2% and 5.3% respectively. Onshore wind saw the largest decrease at 6.7%, while the smallest decrease was for tidal power at 3.7%. No ROCs have been issued for wave power since SY13 (2014 to 2015).

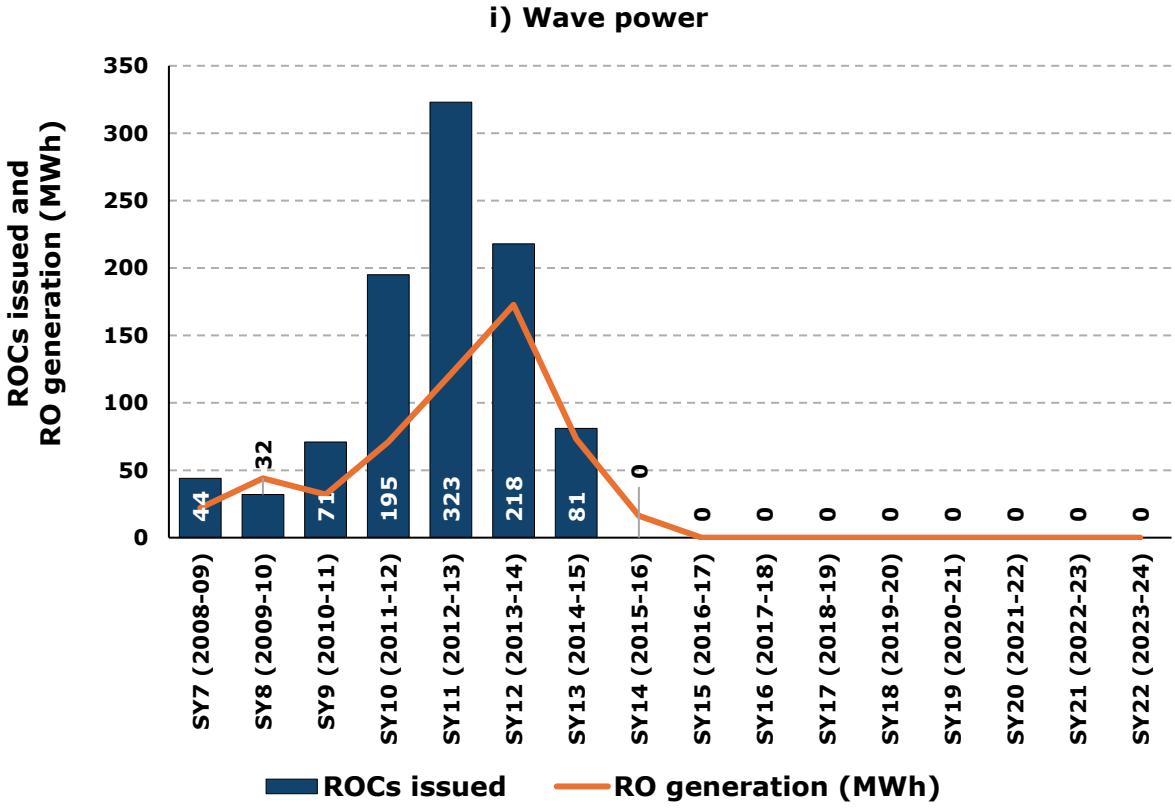
Figure 3.6 (a-i): Issue of ROCs and renewable generation by generation technology since SY7




c) Fuelled
ROCs issued (Millions) and RO Generation (TWh)
25
20
15
10
5
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
23.1
22.1
SY7 (2008-09)
SY8 (2009-10)
SY9 (2010-11)
SY10 (2011-12)
SY11 (2012-13)
SY12 (2013-14)
SY13 (2014-15)
SY14 (2015-16)
SY15 (2016-17)
SY16 (2017-18)
SY17 (2018-19)
SY18 (2019-20)
SY19 (2020-21)
SY20 (2021-22)
SY21 (2022-23)
SY22 (2023-24)
ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)
d) Solar PV
ROCs issued (Millions) and RO Generation (TWh)
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
0.00
0.01
0.00
0.00
0.02
0.88
3.23
7.12
8.65
9.60
10.51
10.15
10.13
9.97
10.00
9.45
SY7 (2008-09)
SY8 (2009-10)
SY9 (2010-11)
SY10 (2011-12)
SY11 (2012-13)
SY12 (2013-14)
SY13 (2014-15)
SY14 (2015-16)
SY15 (2016-17)
SY16 (2017-18)
SY17 (2018-19)
SY18 (2019-20)
SY19 (2020-21)
SY20 (2021-22)
SY21 (2022-23)
SY22 (2023-24)
ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)


e) Landfill gas
ROCs issued (Millions) and RO Generation (TWh)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
4.7
4.9
5.0
5.0
4.9
4.8
4.7
4.4
4.0
3.6
3.3
3.1
2.9
2.7
2.5
2.4
SY7 (2008-09)
SY8 (2009-10)
SY9 (2010-11)
SY10 (2011-12)
SY11 (2012-13)
SY12 (2013-14)
SY13 (2014-15)
SY14 (2015-16)
SY15 (2016-17)
SY16 (2017-18)
SY17 (2018-19)
SY18 (2019-20)
SY19 (2020-21)
SY20 (2021-22)
SY21 (2022-23)
SY22 (2023-24)
ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)
f) Hydro
ROCs issued (Millions) and RO Generation (TWh)
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
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
2.3
2.4
SY7 (2008-09)
SY8 (2009-10)
SY9 (2010-11)
SY10 (2011-12)
SY11 (2012-13)
SY12 (2013-14)
SY13 (2014-15)
SY14 (2015-16)
SY15 (2016-17)
SY16 (2017-18)
SY17 (2018-19)
SY18 (2019-20)
SY19 (2020-21)
SY20 (2021-22)
SY21 (2022-23)
SY22 (2023-24)
ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)


g) Sewage gas
ROCs issued (Millions) and RO Generation (TWh)
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
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
0.59
0.55
SY7 (2008-09)
SY8 (2009-10)
SY9 (2010-11)
SY10 (2011-12)
SY11 (2012-13)
SY12 (2013-14)
SY13 (2014-15)
SY14 (2015-16)
SY15 (2016-17)
SY16 (2017-18)
SY17 (2018-19)
SY18 (2019-20)
SY19 (2020-21)
SY20 (2021-22)
SY21 (2022-23)
SY22 (2023-24)
ROCs issued
RO generation (TWh)
h) Tidal power
ROCs issued and RO generation (MWh)
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
0
2,197
2,801
2,379
7,547
9,484
4,230
0
1,698
35,060
46,589
69,198
48,655
28,731
64,364
62,012
SY7 (2008-09)
SY8 (2009-10)
SY9 (2010-11)
SY10 (2011-12)
SY11 (2012-13)
SY12 (2013-14)
SY13 (2014-15)
SY14 (2015-16)
SY15 (2016-17)
SY16 (2017-18)
SY17 (2018-19)
SY18 (2019-20)
SY19 (2020-21)
SY20 (2021-22)
SY21 (2022-23)
SY22 (2023-24)
ROCs issued
RO generation (MWh)



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. With the exception of fuelled, for all other technology types the annual number of ROCs issued has been lower than the figure in SY18 despite small increases for offshore wind and hydro from SY21 to SY22. In SY22, the ROCs issued per MWh was highest for tidal power at 5 ROCs/MWh. 1.90 ROCs/MWh were issued for offshore wind, 1.46 ROCs/MWh for Solar PV, 1.33 ROCs/MWh for fuelled and 1.01 ROCs/MWh for hydro generating stations. The other technology types were issued at a rate of less than 1 ROC/MWh, with sewage gas the lowest overall at 0.8 ROCs/MWh.

Note that due to the significant difference in volume of ROCs issued and electricity generated, charts h) and i) for tidal and wave power have a different scale to the others in this section.

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 205,231 ROCs from 80 stations, which were issued in respect of SY22. The station with the most ROCs revoked accounted for 26.4% of that total, and the top 5 accounted for almost 60% of all ROCs revoked. The total is significantly higher than the 31,072 ROCs revoked in SY21. In SY22 a number of errors were detected in larger wind farms, resulting in a higher number of ROCs revoked. The figure can also vary considerably from year to year as it is largely dependent on submission errors made by generators. Such an error occurred in January 2024, which resulted in ROCs requiring revocation across one generator's portfolio (Scottish Power Renewables (UK) Limited). This was equivalent to 58.2% of all ROC revocations in SY22.

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.[36] This scheme year 941,775 ROCs were withheld from 16 generating stations, while last year 1,010,810 ROCs were withheld from 23 stations. In SY22, 99.4% of the ROCs withheld came from one station, Drax Power Station. These ROCs were withheld due to Drax Power Limited ("Drax") breaching their annual ROC cap in February 2024. Therefore, ROCs were issued to Drax in February up to the amount specified by the ROC cap, and all of March's ROCs were withheld to avoid exceeding the cap.

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. One ROC was retired during SY22.

[36] Article 25 of the RO Order 2015, 41A of the ROS and article 37A of the NIRO.

4. Biomass Sustainability

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

Sustainability criteria

4.1 All bioliquid stations, and solid biomass and/or biogas (gasification or anaerobic digestion) stations with a total installed capacity (TIC)[37] 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 and a declared net capacity (DNC)[38] of more than 50kW, are required to report against the sustainability criteria, but receiving ROCs does not depend on meeting the criteria. Solid biomass or biogas stations with a DNC of less than or equal to 50kW are not required to report sustainability information. The data we receive is largely determined by the RO Orders[39].

4.2 There are 2 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 reporting 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 is not linked to ROC issue.

[37] 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)".
[38] 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".
[39] The RO Orders are defined in chapter 1 – paragraph 1.3.

- **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 (whether solid or liquid), country of origin and whether it was wood or derived from wood. All fuelled stations with a DNC greater than 50 kW are required to provide this information. Issuing of ROCs 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 Generators are required to report certain information to Ofgem, in line with specific legislative requirements. Some of this information is used to inform ROC allocation while other information is primarily used to provide transparency around the scheme. It is critical that this information is accurate and complete.

4.5 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.[40] It is important to note that this chapter only includes the information for stations that have been granted accreditation and where the sustainability information reported is not under investigation.

4.6 For comparisons to be made[41], the 'Renewables Obligation: Annual Report SY20'[42], 'Renewables Obligation: Annual Report SY21'[43] and associated Sustainability Datasets[44] were utilised. Additional information on the sustainability requirements can be found in the 'Renewables Obligation:

[40] Correct as of 07 March 2025.
[41] The 2021 to 2022 and 2022 to 2023 Biomass Sustainability Datasets and Annual Reports have been utilised for comparison purposes only and will not contain information for stations that were granted accreditation after the reports were written.
[42] Renewables Obligation (RO) Annual Report 2021 to 2022: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-ro-annual-report-scheme-year-20-2021-22>
[43] Renewables Obligation (RO) Annual Report 2022 to 2023: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-ro-annual-report-2022-23-scheme-year-21>
[44] Biomass Sustainability Dataset 2021 to 2022: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/biomass-sustainability-dataset-2021-22-scheme-year-20>and Biomass Sustainability Dataset 2022 to 2023: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/biomass-sustainability-dataset-2022-2023-scheme-year-21>

Sustainability Criteria Guidance' and 'Renewables Obligation: Sustainability Reporting Guidance' available on our website.[45]

Performance Summary

4.7 Of the 104 stations required to submit an annual sustainability audit report, 102 were presented to us in SY22. Of the reports submitted, 97 were of an adequate standard. There were 5 reports that did not meet the required standard and a further 2 accredited RO stations that have not yet presented an audit report. We have suspended the ROCs issue to these 7 stations as a result.

4.8 The 202 stations not required to provide an annual sustainability report are still required to provide an annual profiling dataset. Of these, operators presented 196 profiling datasets to us in SY22. Of the datasets submitted, 185 were of an adequate standard and 11 have not met the required standard. The remaining 6 RO stations have not (as of 14 February 2025) presented profiling data. We have suspended ROC issue to the 17 stations where the datasets have not met the required standard or have not been submitted.

4.9 In total, 282 stations reported to an adequate standard against the sustainability criteria. Information on the compliance of their fuel consignments against the GHG and land criteria can be seen in **Figure 4.1**. There is one generating station that used both solid biomass fuels and bioliquid fuels. The consignments used by this station appear in each relevant section.

4.10 Of the 3,994 consignments in SY22, all successfully met the GHG emissions and land use criteria. This represents a significant fall in consignments not meeting the criteria when compared to SY21, when 3 AD anaerobic digestion consignments and one solid biomass consignment did not meet the GHG threshold. The fall in consignments not meeting GHG emissions criteria continues the trend seen in previous reporting years and could be attributed to stations being more knowledgeable and proficient regarding the change to GHG emissions thresholds, effective from 1 April 2020.

[45] Sustainability Criteria Guidance: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-sustainability-criteria> and Sustainability Reporting Guidance: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-sustainability-reporting>

Figure 4.1: Consignments[46] reported by stations against the sustainability criteria[47]

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	48	12	148	232	11	1,236	22
Land - No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land - Exempt	0	43	261	1,204	11	586	157
Land – Unknown[48]	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
GHG - Yes	38	12	68	417	10	1,322	179
GHG - No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GHG - Exempt	0	43	238	1,019	11	500	0
GHG – Unknown[49]	10	0	124	0	1	0	0

N.B. The number of consignments reported varies between stations.[47]

4.11 The average life cycle GHG emissions for the biomass used are shown in **Figure 4.2**, split by technology type. For bioliquids, this is based on a percentage emission saving against the fossil fuel comparator.[49]

4.12 During SY22, the GHG emissions from anaerobic digestion (AD) stations dropped by 7.48%. This reduction can likely be attributed to no AD consignments failing to meet the GHG criteria in SY22, whereas for SY21 the highest reported emission was 88.1 gGHG/MJ against a target threshold of 55.6 gGHG/MJ.

4.13 There was also a decrease in average GHG emissions from solid biomass consignments (5.57%) and those from bioliquid stations (leading to an increase in emissions savings of 3.42 percentage points). Meanwhile, gasification stations had a decrease in their weighted average GHG emissions of 3.07%.

[46] 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 reported once per year.
[47] To differentiate between the different reporting requirements consignments are split by capacity as well as technology type.
[48] 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.
[49] 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)
SY20	8.01	31	19.44	87.41%
SY21	9.46	29.15	20.64	83.15%
SY22	9.17	26.97	19.49	86.57%
Threshold target	55.6	55.6	55.6	50%/60%[50]
Threshold ceiling	75[51]	75[53]	75[53]	50%/60%[51]

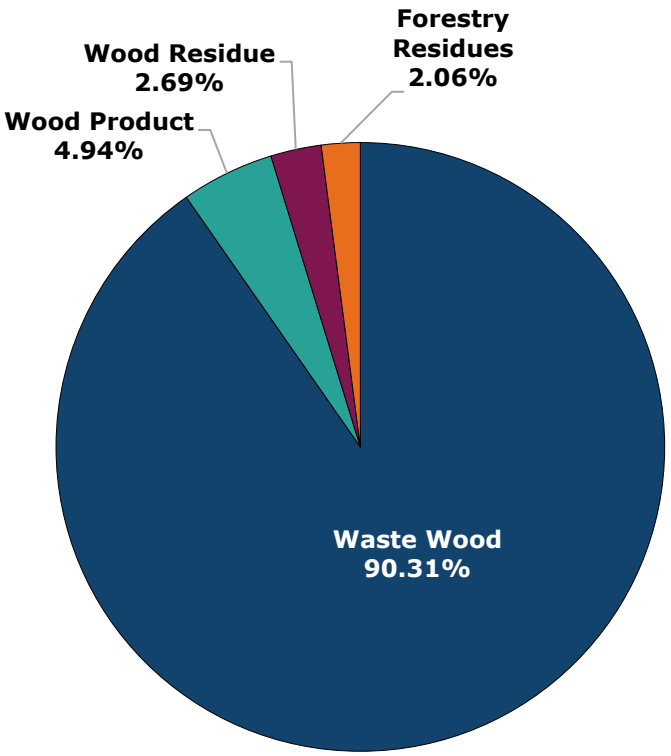
[50] From 1 January 2018, any consignment of bioliquid produced by an installation that first started producing liquid fuel from biomaterial before 6 October 2015 is currently required to meet the GHG threshold of 50%. Any consignment of bioliquid produced by an installation that first started producing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

[51] 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 period, the average GHG emissions from all consignments are less than or equal to the threshold target.

Feedstock/fuel types

4.14 **Gasification**[52] - The 53 stations that reported against the sustainability criteria burnt 1,362.27 million m^3 of syngas[53] in SY22; a 204.21 million m^3 increase compared to SY21. As shown in **Figure 4.3** all gasification consignments were derived from woody biomass[54].

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

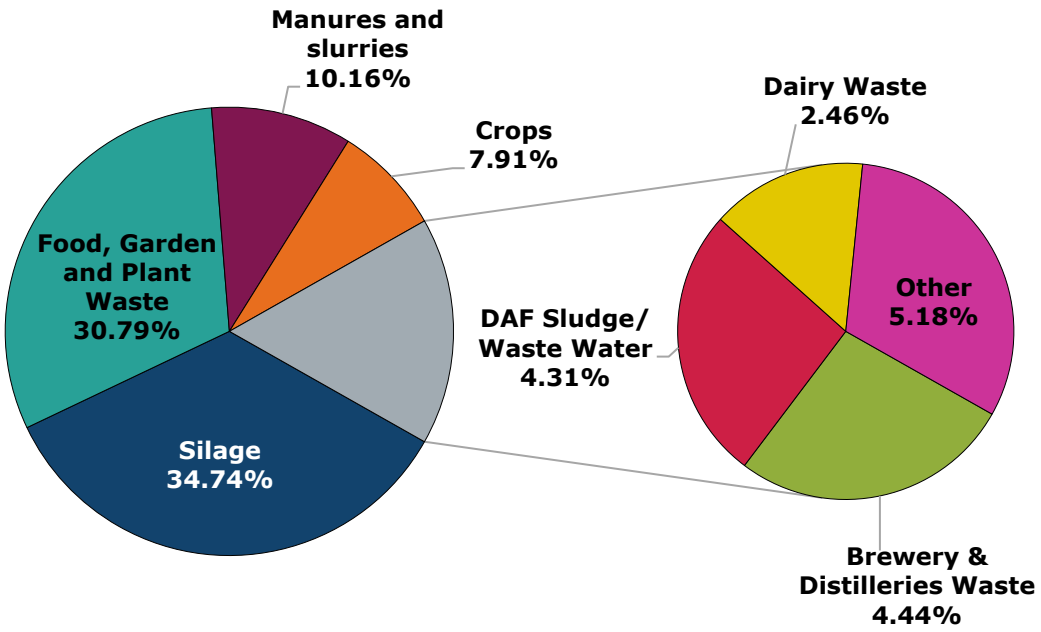


Pie chart presenting the proportion of feedstock types used in gasification stations. 90.31% of syngas burnt was derived from 'waste wood', which is a nominal increase of 1.59% when compared to SY21. The remaining gas burnt was derived from 'wood product' (4.94%), 'wood residue' (2.69%), and 'forestry residues' (2.06%).

[52] 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).
[53] Syngas or synthetic gas is produced from gasification and is a form of biogas.
[54] For consignments derived from waste, operators of generating stations do not need to complete the woody biomass section of the profiling data.

4.15 **Anaerobic digestion** - The 157 stations that reported against the sustainability criteria burnt 572.34 million m^3 of biogas in SY22[55]; a 15.49 million m^3 decrease compared to SY21. **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

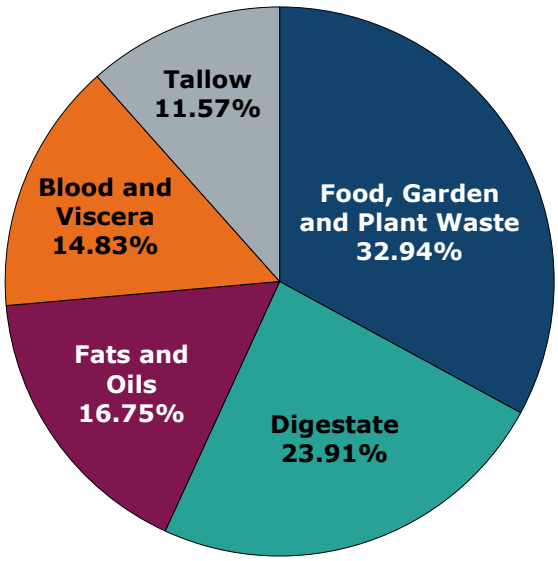


Pie chart presenting the proportion of feedstock types used in anaerobic digestion stations. 34.74% of the gas burnt was derived from 'silage'[56], 30.79% from 'food, garden and plant waste', and a further 10.16% from 'manures and slurries'. The remaining 24.30% of gas burnt was derived from 'crops', 'brewery and distilleries waste', dissolved air flotation (DAF) sludge/wastewater, dairy waste and 'other' sources. The 'other' consignments consist of municipal waste, blood & viscera, biodegradable waste, fats & oils, fishery wastes, and glycerol.

[55] 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.
[56] Feedstock made from green foliage crops which have been preserved through a process of anaerobic fermentation.

4.16 **Bioliquid** - The 12 bioliquid stations that reported against the sustainability criteria burnt 93.18 million litres of bioliquid consignments in SY22; a 2.99 million litre decrease compared to SY21. **Figure 4.5** provides an overview of the types of bioliquid consignments burnt.

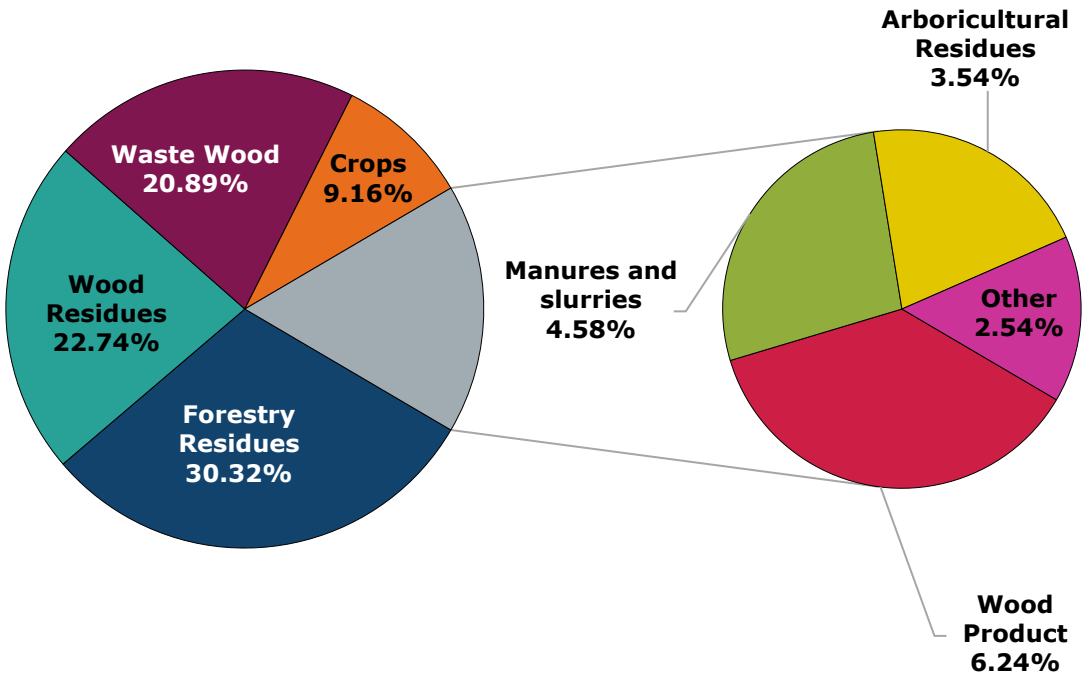
Figure 4.5: Type of bioliquid used in bioliquid stations



Pie chart presenting the proportion of feedstock types burnt in bioliquid stations. 'Food, garden and plant waste' made up 32.94% of this biomass and 'digestate' made up 23.91%. 'Fats and oils', 'tallow' and 'blood and viscera' complete the remaining proportion (43.15%). Compared with SY21 there has been a decrease in the proportion of 'digestate' and 'tallow' used. However, there has been an increase in the use of 'food, garden and plant waste', 'fats and oils' and 'blood and viscera'.

4.17 **Solid biomass** - The 60 stations that reported solid biomass consignments burnt 12.14 million tonnes in SY22; a 1.23 million tonne decrease compared to SY21. **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

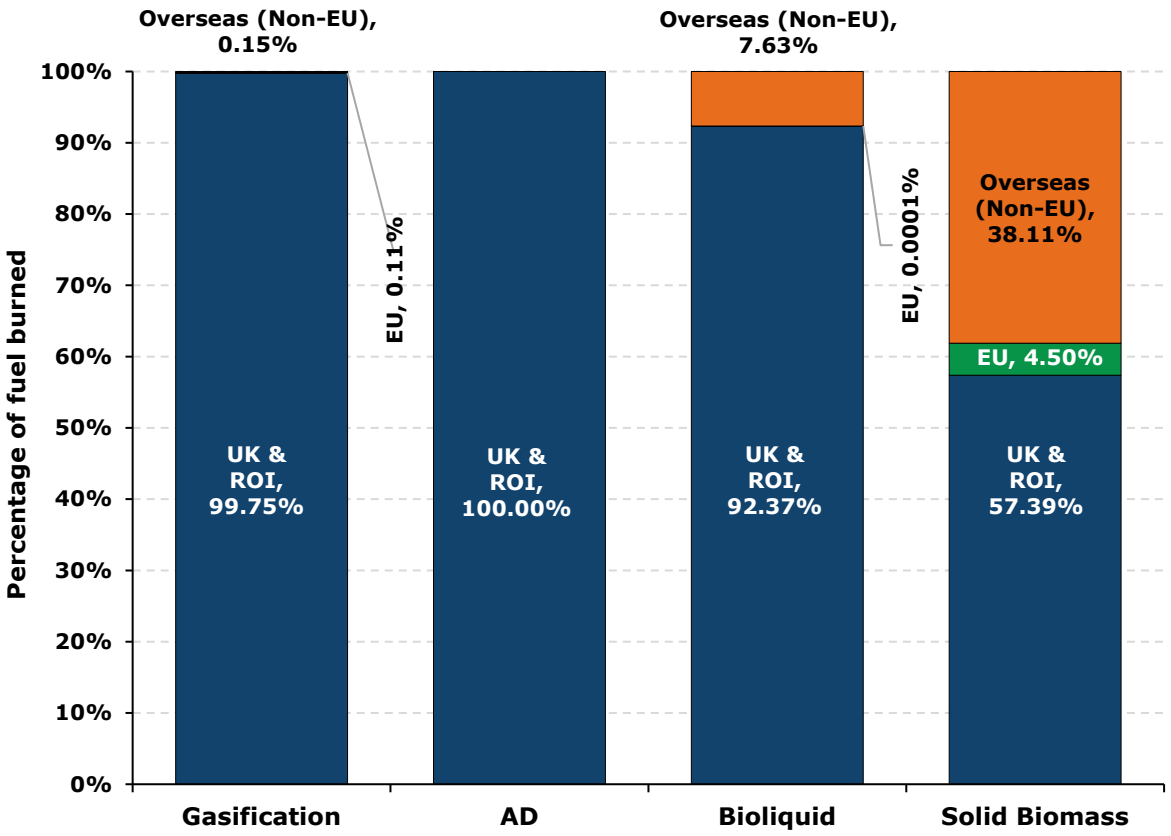


Pie chart presenting the proportion of feedstock types burnt in direct combustion stations. Around 83.73% of solid biomass used in SY22 was of woody origin. The greatest contributions to this total were from 'forestry residues' which make up 30.32%, followed by 'wood residues' at 22.74%, 'waste wood' at 20.89% and 'crops' at 9.16%. 'Wood products', 'Manures and slurries', 'arboricultural residues', and 'other' complete the remaining proportion. The 'other' feedstocks include blood and viscera, brewery and distillery wastes, DAF sludge/wastewater, and food, garden and plant waste.

Country of Origin

4.18 As shown in **Figure 4.7**, during SY22 anaerobic digestion consignments and gasification consignments were almost wholly sourced within the UK and the Republic of Ireland (ROI).[57] 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 SY22



Stacked column chart showing the origin of fuels used for fuelled generating stations. The portion of bioliquids sourced from overseas (non-EU) significantly increased from less than 0.01% in SY21, reaching 7.63%. While the portion of bioliquid sourced from the EU dropped significantly from 11.12% to less than 0.01% in SY22, 38.11% of solid biomass burnt originated from overseas (non-EU) and 4.50% from the EU, making it the most diversely sourced fuel type.
N.B. values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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

4.19 Gasification stations utilised 1,362.27 million m^3 of syngas in SY22. The proportion of syngas derived from UK and ROI consignments has increased to 99.75%. When compared to SY21, there has been no significant change in the proportion of consignments from the EU and overseas (non-EU). The 2 consignments of wood pellets (0.15%) coming from overseas (non-EU) were both sourced from Brazil, and these are the only consignments to be sourced from outside the UK and ROI, and the EU (Estonia).

4.20 Anaerobic digestion stations used 572.34 million m^3 of biogas in SY22, 100% of which was produced using feedstocks sourced within the UK and ROI. This marks the first scheme year since SY17 in which all consignments for the anaerobic digestion stations have been solely sourced from within the UK and ROI.

4.21 Bioliquid stations used 93.18 million litres of bioliquid in SY22, with 92.37% of this bioliquid sourced within the UK and ROI. Outside the UK and ROI, bioliquid was sourced from Brazil (7.63%) and Spain (0.0001%). The proportion of bioliquid from overseas (non-EU) has significantly increased since SY21 where it accounted for less than 0.01% of bioliquids used.

4.22 Solid biomass stations burnt (via direct combustion) 12.14 million tonnes of solid biomass. 57.39% of the biomass was grown or obtained within the UK and ROI. The quantity of biomass sourced from overseas (non-EU) countries (Brazil, Canada, Norway, and USA) decreased slightly (4.626 million tonnes) and the proportion increased slightly to 38.11%. When looking at solid biomass sourced from within the EU (Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, and Sweden) both the quantity (547,000 tonnes) and proportion (4.50%) have decreased since SY21.

5. Compliance by licensed suppliers

This chapter covers supplier compliance and enforcement activity in respect of the RO scheme during SY22. 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 calculated and published by the relevant authorities 6 months before each obligation period begins.[58] On 30 September 2022, the SY22 (2023 to 2024) obligation level applicable for suppliers was announced as shown in **Figure 5.1** below.[59]

Figure 5.1: Obligation levels SY22

	England & Wales (RO)	Scotland (ROS)	Northern Ireland (NIRO)
Obligation level (ROCs to present per MWh supplied to customers)	0.469	0.469	0.184

5.2 The obligation level by RO jurisdiction[60] (expressed as the number of ROCs to be presented for each MWh of electricity supplied) is used by Ofgem to calculate the total UK supplier obligation:

Obligation level by RO jurisdiction ***x*** *Electricity supplied per jurisdiction*[61]

[58] 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.
[59] The figures shown take account of the exemption for Energy Intensive Industries in Great Britain.
RO obligation level calculation for 2023 to 2024 RO Year:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewables-obligation-level-calculations-2023-to-2024/calculating-the-level-of-the-renewables-obligation-for-2023-to-2024>
[60] Breakdown of RO jurisdiction is as follows: RO (England & Wales), ROS (Scotland), and NIRO (Northern Ireland)
[61] Excluding 9.72 TWh of electricity supplied to EIIs in GB, which is exempted from the RO. See paragraph 5.19 for further information.

5.3 In SY22, the total relevant supply was calculated as 241.32 TWh to customers in GB and 7.23 TWh to those in NI. Using the SY22 obligation levels and the SY22 electricity supplied figures, this gave a total UK supplier obligation of 114.5 million ROCs. This is a decrease of 7.3 million ROCs (6.0%) from the total UK supplier obligation of 121.8 million ROCs in SY21.

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 change in the Retail Price Index (RPI) over 12 months during the previous calendar year. For example, the calculation applied for setting the buy-out price of £59.01 applicable for SY22 is presented below:

Buy-out price = Buy-out price for previous Scheme Year **×** *[1* **+** *average RPI change over previous calendar year]*

For Scheme Year 22 this was:

£52.88 ***x*** *[1+0.116] = £59.01*

5.5 The obligation for all 89 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 SY22 and so did not have an obligation.[62]

SY22 compliance summary

5.6 Suppliers had to meet 158 obligations in total across the 3 Orders: 80 on the RO, 69 on the ROS and 9 on the NIRO. As outlined in **Figure 5.2** below, in SY22 all 158 obligations were met.

Figure 5.2: Suppliers and obligations

RO Jurisdiction	Total number of obligations	Obligations met - ROCs alone	Obligations met – Buy-out and/or Late Payments alone	Obligations met - Combination of ROCs and payments	Total number of obligations met
RO	80	30	25	25	**80**
ROS	69	36	31	2	**69**
NIRO	9	8	1	0	**9**
Total	**158**	**74**	**57**	**27**	**158**

[62] 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

5.7 Three suppliers missed the final supply data deadline of 1 July but did subsequently submit their data. These suppliers were:

- Equinicity Ltd
- Farringdon Energy Ltd
- Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd

5.8 Seven suppliers failed to engage sufficiently with supplier compliance on queries relating to their final supply volume submissions. These suppliers and further details on these non-compliances are shown in **Figure 5.3** below. For the efficient operation of the RO scheme it is vital that suppliers provide accurate and timely data submissions. Engaging with suppliers that do not submit good quality data has been, and will continue to be, a priority for Ofgem on all social and environmental schemes.

Figure 5.3: Non-compliances relating to final supply volume submissions

Supplier	Details of non-compliance
Eneco Energy Trade BV	Final supply volume submission contained erroneous figures and made changes after the deadline without informing Ofgem.
Flexitricity	Submitted erroneous figures for their final supply volume and failed to provide additional supporting evidence in the timeframe requested.
Marble Power Limited	Failed to provide additional supporting evidence for their final supply volume submission in the timeframe or form it was requested.
Shell Energy UK Limited	Submitted erroneous figures for their final supply volume.
SmartestEnergy Limited	Failed to provide additional evidence to support final supply volume submission in the form or timeframe requested. Additionally, incorrectly made changes to their submission after the 1 July deadline without informing Ofgem.
Tomato Energy Limited	Failed to provide additional supporting evidence for their final supply volume submission in the timeframe requested.
Wilton Energy Limited	Failed to provide additional supporting evidence for their final supply volume submission in the timeframe requested.

5.9 All instances of non-compliance are added to the Supplier Performance Report (SPR).[63]

[63] Supplier Performance Report webpage: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr>

Enforcement

5.10 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 the issuing of financial penalties, as set out in our Enforcement Guidelines[64].

5.11 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 2024 deadline for assurances and evidence of their ability to meet their obligation in full by the 31 October 2024 late payment deadline.

5.12 Due to all suppliers meeting their obligations, no enforcement action was required in SY22.

SY22 compliance timeline

Calculating the obligation

Actions required by suppliers

5.13 After an obligation period (1 April to to 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 3.[65] Payments into the late payment fund attract a daily interest charge, which applies from and is payable from 1 September.

[64] The Enforcement Guidelines: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/enforcement-guidelines>
[65] 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>

Validation & submission of supply volumes

5.14 The 'Renewables Obligation: Guidance for suppliers' recommends a methodology for suppliers to follow when they report their supply volumes for an obligation period.[66] This states that they should use settlement reports from Elexon[67] for supply in GB, and from Northern Ireland Electricity Networks (NIE)[68] 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.

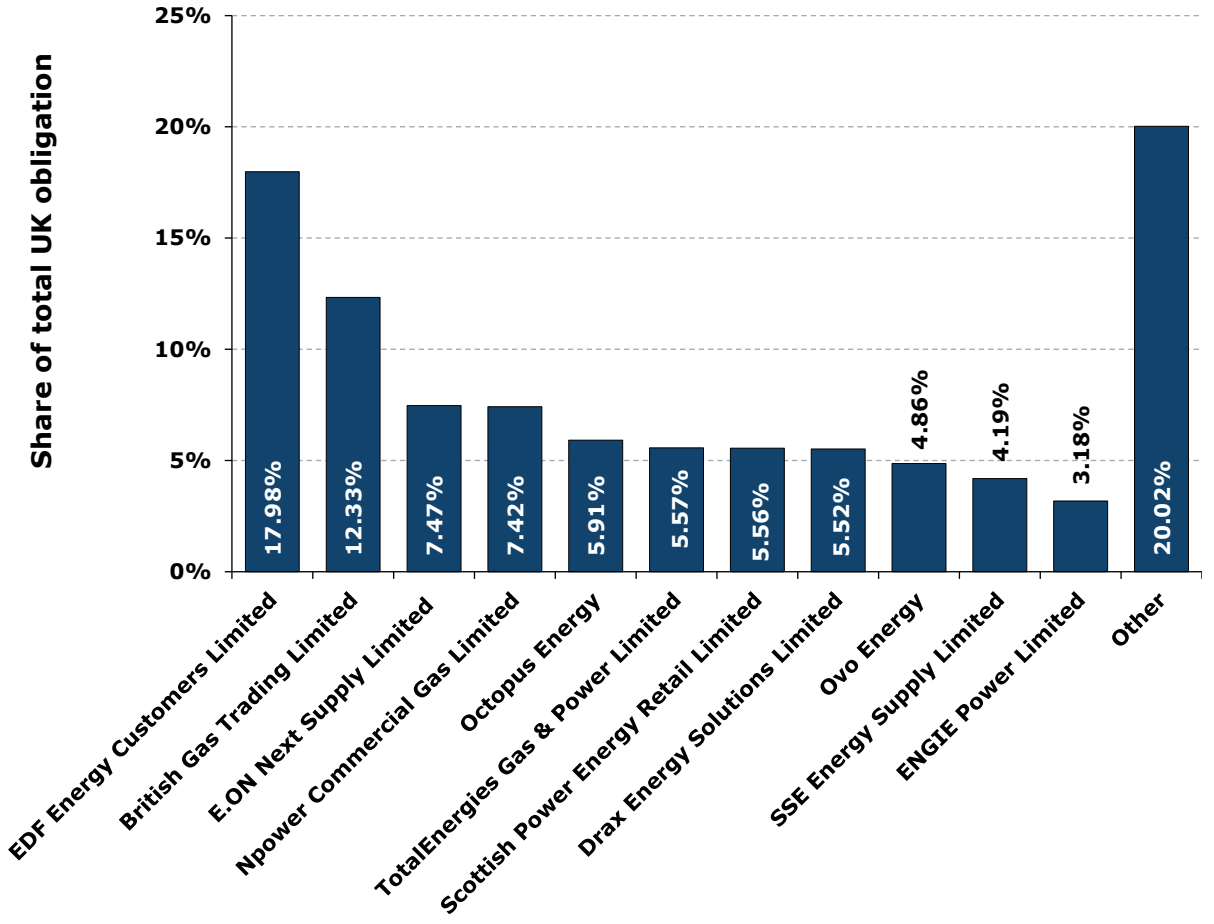
5.15 There were no suppliers that submitted their estimated figures after the 1 June estimated data deadline, and there were none that failed to provide data. For the 1 July final supply data deadline, 3 suppliers submitted figures late[69] but none failed to provide data.

Share of obligation by suppliers

5.16 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 supplier obligation was split between suppliers. Suppliers with a 3% or more share of the obligation accounted for 79.98% of the total obligation: the top 3 suppliers were EDF Energy Customers Limited (17.98%), British Gas Trading Limited (12.33%) and E.ON Next Supply Limited (7.47%). Suppliers with a share below 3% are grouped together under 'Other'. Full details of suppliers' obligations are included in **Appendix 2**.

[66] Appendix 5 RO Guidance for Suppliers.
[67] Elexon website: <https://www.elexon.co.uk/>
[68] NIE website: <https://www.nienetworks.co.uk/home>
[69] The names of suppliers missing the supply volume submission deadlines can be found in Appendix 2.

Figure 5.4: Share of UK obligation SY22



Column chart presenting the share of the UK obligation between suppliers. With 17.98%, EDF Energy Customers Ltd had the highest share of the total UK supplier obligation in SY22, followed by British Gas Trading (12.33%), E.ON Next Supply Limited (7.47%), Npower Commercial Gas Limited (7.42%), Octopus Energy (5.91%), TotalEnergies Gas & Power Limited (5.57%), Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited (5.56%), Drax Energy Solutions Limited (5.52%), Ovo Energy (4.86%), SSE Energy Supply Limited (4.19%), and ENGIE Power Limited (3.18%).

Exemption for Energy Intensive Industries

5.17 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.

5.18 Eligible EIIs in GB could claim exemption from their energy supplier for up to 85% of the indirect costs of the RO in SY22. 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.[70]

5.19 Twenty-four suppliers supplied 11.79 TWh of EII electricity to their customers in GB, 9.72 TWh of which was excluded from 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)	10,639,372	1,148,487	11,787,859
Total excluded EII electricity (MWh)	8,797,472	923,754	9,721,225
Percentage of excluded EII Electricity from obligation	82.69%	80.43%	82.47%
Total Electricity Supply (inc. EII supply) (MWh)	228,223,023	22,817,570	251,040,593
Percentage of excluded EII from Total Electricity supply	3.85%	4.05%	3.87%

ROCs presented

5.20 **Figure 5.6** summarises the obligation and ROCs presented by suppliers across the Orders. This shows that suppliers presented 103.9 million ROCs to us in SY22. This is a decrease of 3.8 million ROCs, or 3.5%, on the 107.7 million presented in SY21.

5.21 Suppliers met 90.71% of the total obligation (114.5 million ROCs) by presenting ROCs to us. The remaining proportion of the obligation (10.6 million ROCs) was entirely met by suppliers making a buy-out payment and/or late payment, for a total of £627.75 million (including interest associated with the late payments). This is down on the £748.61 million paid in SY21 by around £121 million.

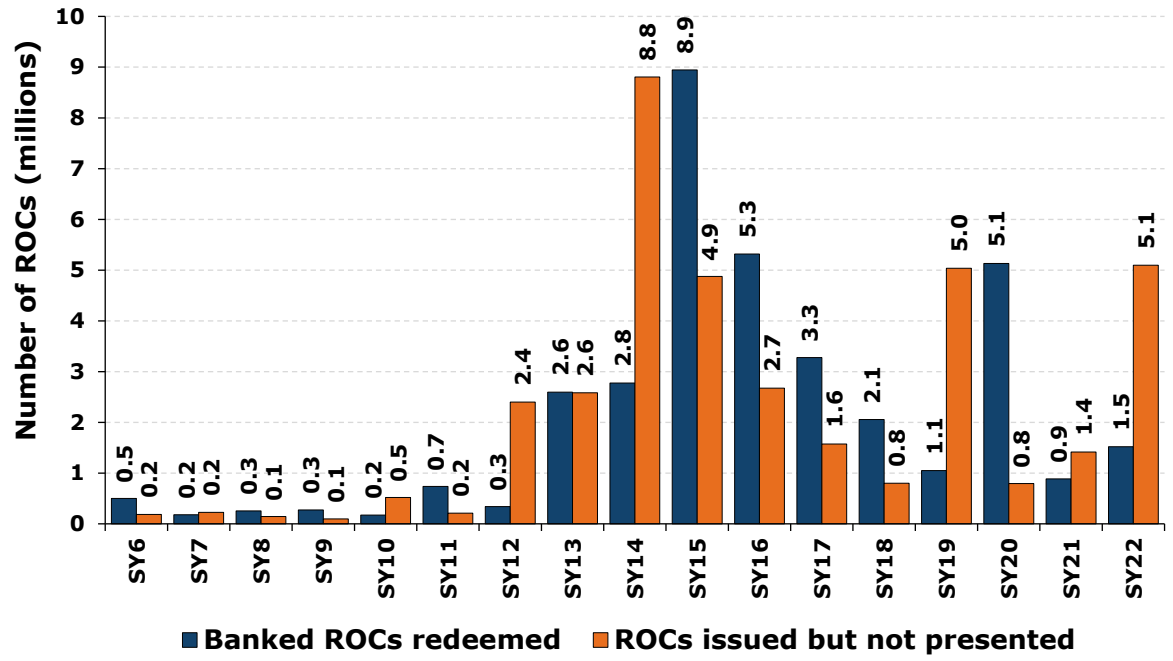
[70] Please see Sections 2.3 to 2.6 of the RO Guidance for Suppliers.

Figure 5.6: Summary of ROCs presented towards each UK obligation in SY22

	RO	ROS	NIRO	UK Total
Electricity supplied (MWh)	219,425,552	21,893,816	7,227,857	248,547,224
Obligation (ROCs)	102,910,583	10,268,199	1,329,926	114,508,708
ROCs presented	94,331,097	8,219,560	1,321,080	103,871,737
Total number of obligations	80	69	9	158
% of obligation met with ROCs	91.66%	80.05%	99.33%	90.71%

5.22 Suppliers can meet up to 25% of an obligation by presenting unused ROCs from the previous obligation period (banked ROCs).[71] **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 1.5 million banked ROCs, an increase from the 0.9 million presented last year. The number of ROCs issued but not presented rose from 1.4 million in SY21 to 5.1 million this year.

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

5.23 At the time of writing, of the 107.5 million ROCs issued that are based on generation between April 2023 and March 2024, 5.1 million ROCs were not presented by suppliers. These will be available as banked ROCs for the 2024 to 2025 compliance period (SY23).

5.24 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.

5.25 In SY22 suppliers presented 247,779 bioliquid ROCs to us across the obligations, which qualified under the cap. This is 0.22% of the total obligation, well below the 4% cap. Suppliers also presented 2.7 million bioliquid ROCs towards their SY22 obligation that were exempt from the cap.[72] This represents around a 4.67% decrease on exempt Bioliquid ROCs presented by suppliers in SY21. **Figure A2.5** in **Appendix 2** 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

5.26 The 49 suppliers who chose to make buy-out payments paid a total of £613.5 million into the buy-out fund by the legislative deadline of 31 August 2024.

5.27 Across the schemes, 5 suppliers covering 6 obligations did not meet the deadline for either making buy-out payments (in full), 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 2024, all 5 suppliers complied with their full obligations. A total of £14.3 million was made in late payments by these suppliers.

5.28 **Figure 5.8** summarises the payments suppliers made towards each UK obligation in SY22. Full details of how all suppliers met their obligations are in **Appendix 2**.

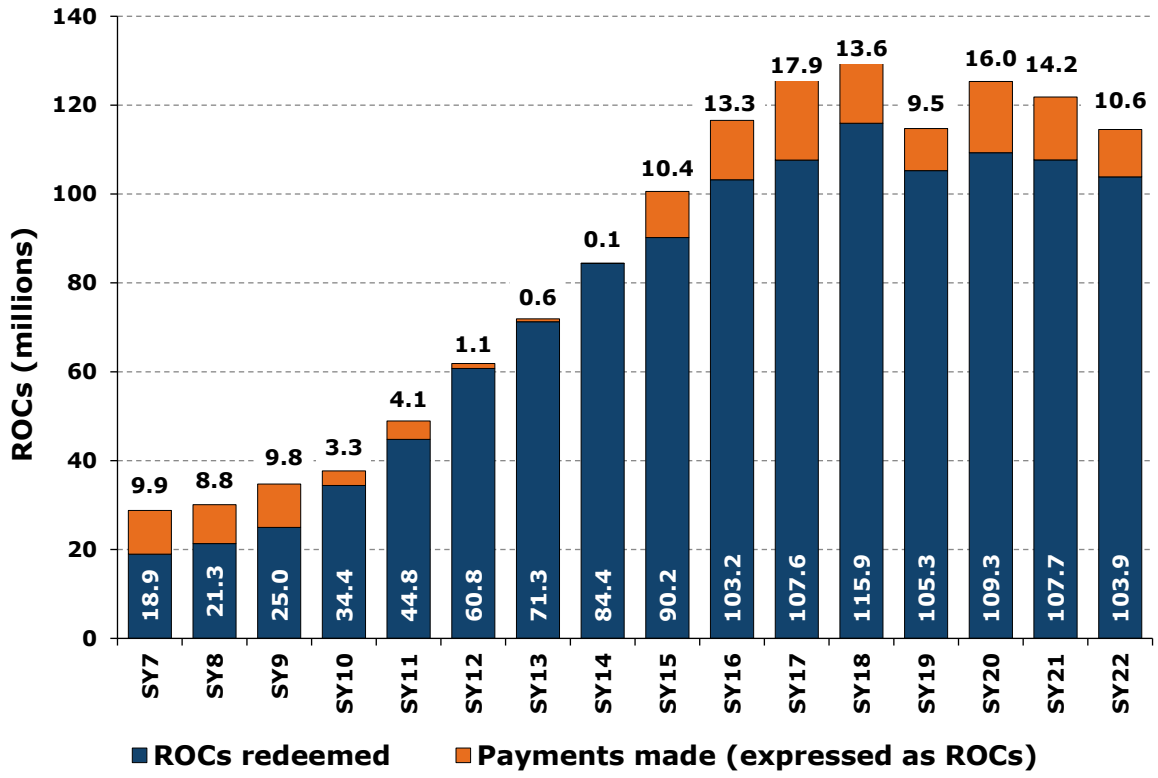
[72] Details on reasons for exemption from the bioliquid ROC cap can be found in section 4.5 of the RO Guidance for Suppliers.

Figure 5.8: Payments made by suppliers towards each UK obligation for SY22

	RO	ROS	NIRO	UK Total
Buy-out payments	£492,240,435.31	£120,709,675.80	£522,002.46	£613,472,113.57
Late payments	£14,096,882.52	£182,094.16	£0.00	£14,278,976.68
Total	**£506,337,317.83**	**£120,891,769.96**	**£522,002.46**	**£627,751,090.25**

5.29 **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 to 2009).

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 (expressed as a number of ROCs) towards the UK obligation since SY7. The proportion of the UK obligation met through ROCs in SY22 was 90.71% which is an increase compared to the 88.4% reported for SY21.

5.30 The increase in the proportion of the UK obligation met through ROCs occurred alongside an increase in the proportion met through payments into the late payment fund (up from 0.11% in 2022 to 2023 to 0.21%). Correspondingly, the

proportion met through contributions to the buy-out fund decreased (down from 11.51% in 2022 to 2023 to 9.08%.

Value of the scheme

5.31 Suppliers who presented ROCs towards their SY22 obligation received a share of the buy-out and late payment funds. The total amount redistributed (as covered in paragraph 5.35) is divided by the 103.87 million ROCs redeemed to give the amount suppliers receive back for each ROC they presented. This is the ROC recycle value, which for SY22 was £5.95. When added to the ROC buy-out price of £59.01, the total notional worth of a ROC for this obligation period was £64.96. This represents a notable increase from the previous scheme year's notional value of £59.76. This is due to the annual adjustment in line with the Retail Price Index (RPI): the RPI rate used for calculating the SY22 buy-out price was 11.6%, whereas the RPI rate for calculating the SY21 buy-out price was 4.1%. For context, the RPI changes from previous scheme years are shown in **Figure 5.10** below.

Figure 5.10: Annual RPI change since SY18

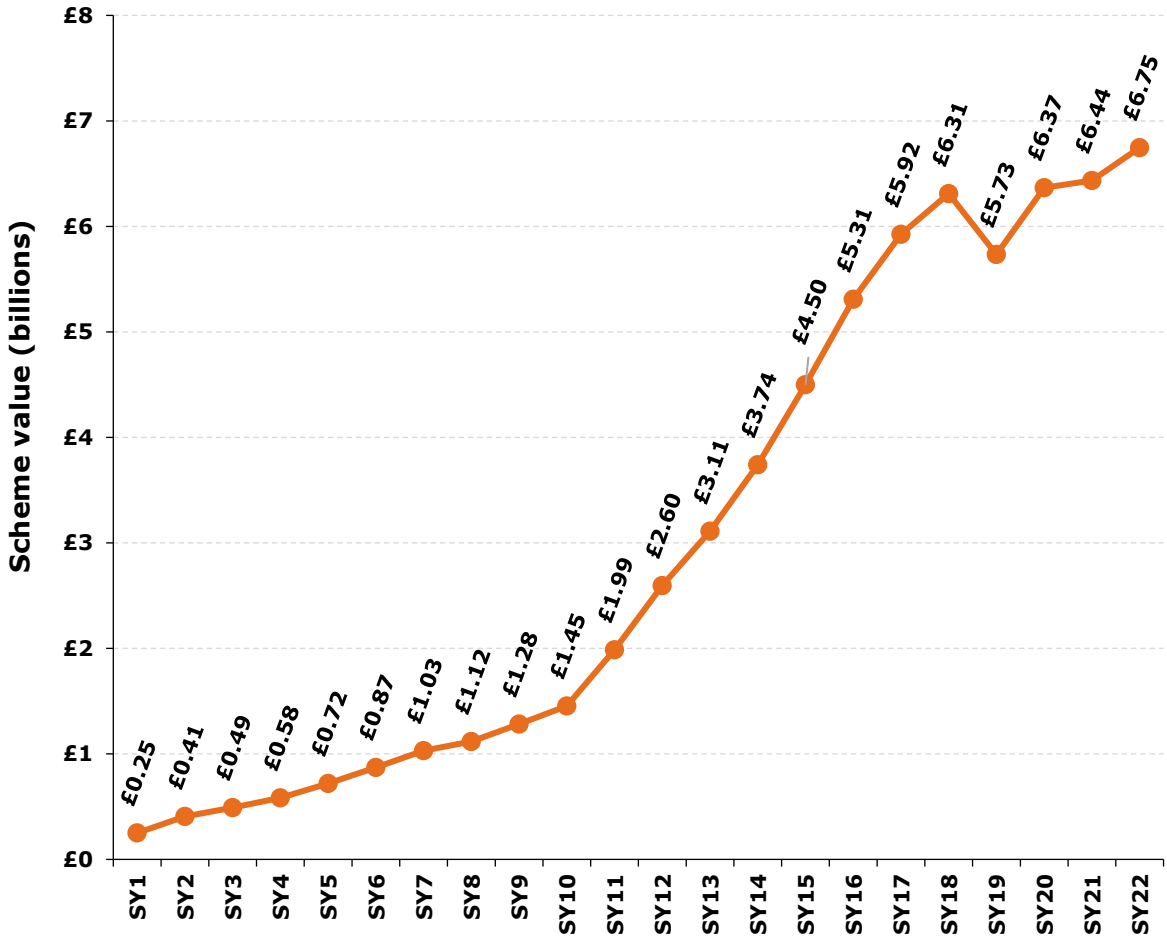
Calendar year	RPI change	Scheme year applicable	Buy-out price
2022	11.6%	SY22 (2023 to 2024)	£59.01
2021	4.1%	SY21 (2022 to 2023)	£52.88
2020	1.5%	SY20 (2021 to 2022)	£50.80
2019	2.6%	SY19 (2020 to 2021)	£50.05
2018	3.3%	SY18 (2019 to 2020)	£48.78

5.32 **Figure 5.11** 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 SY22 suppliers presented 103.87 million ROCs each worth £64.96 giving a scheme value of £6.75 billion. The change in scheme value over time can be seen in **Figure 5.12**.

Figure 5.11: Determination of ROC recycle value for SY22[73]

Total buy-out and late payments redistributed	Total ROCs presented (million)	Recycle value per ROC presented	Worth of a ROC to a supplier	Average ROCs issued/ MWh	Support per MWh supplied	Scheme value (billion)
£617.3m	103.87	£5.95	£64.96	1.37	£89.25	£6.75

Figure 5.12: Change in scheme value since SY1 (2002 to 2003)



Line chart showing the change in scheme value since SY1 (2002 to 2003). The value of the scheme was £0.25 billion in SY1 and grew until SY18 (2019 to 2020) when it reached £6.31 billion. It fell for the first time in SY19 (2020 to 2021) to £5.73 billion, and rose again in all following SYs to £6.75 billion in SY22 (2023 to 2024).

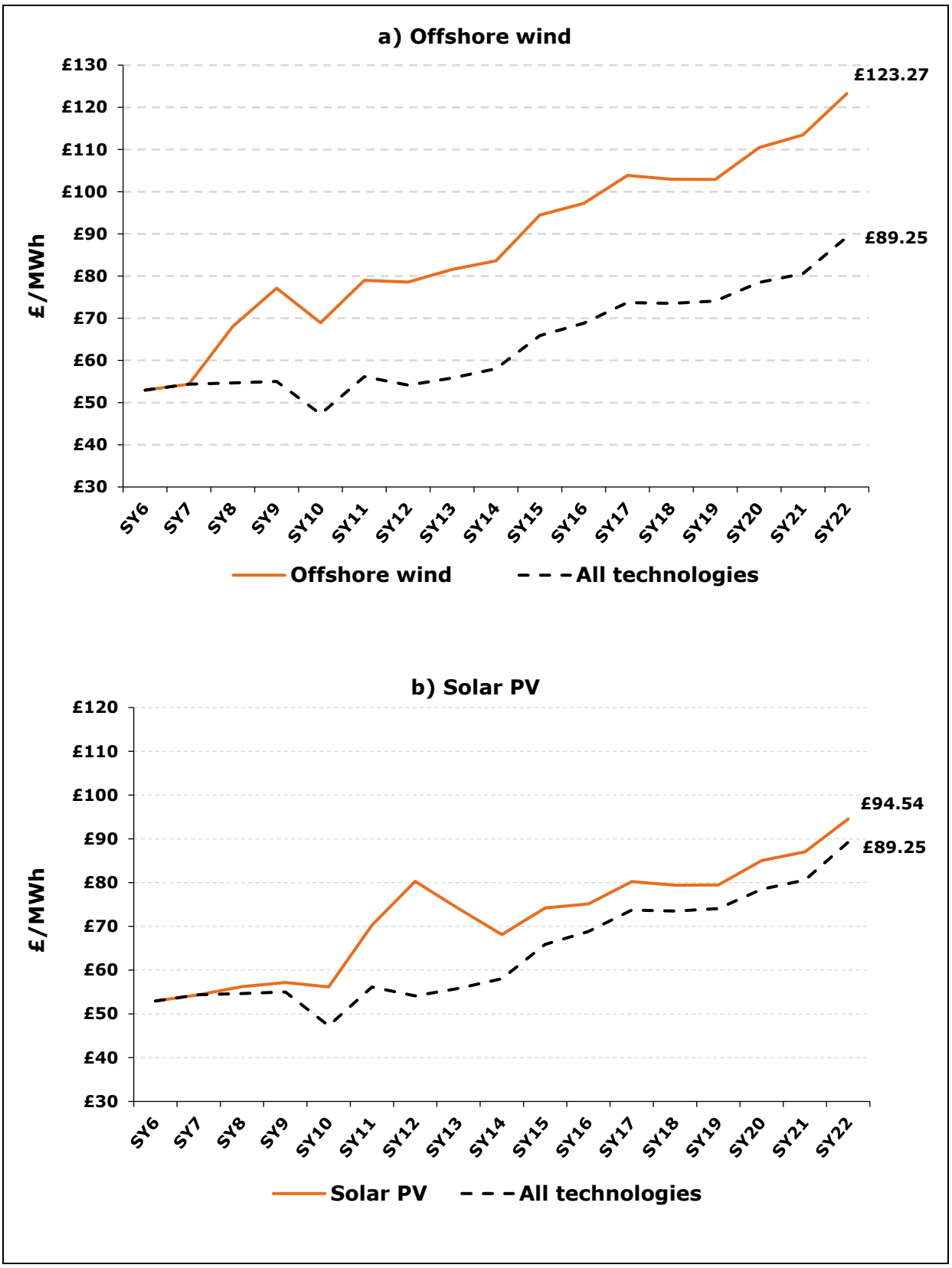
[73] For the determination of ROC recycle value since SY9 (2010 to 2011) please see Appendix 4.

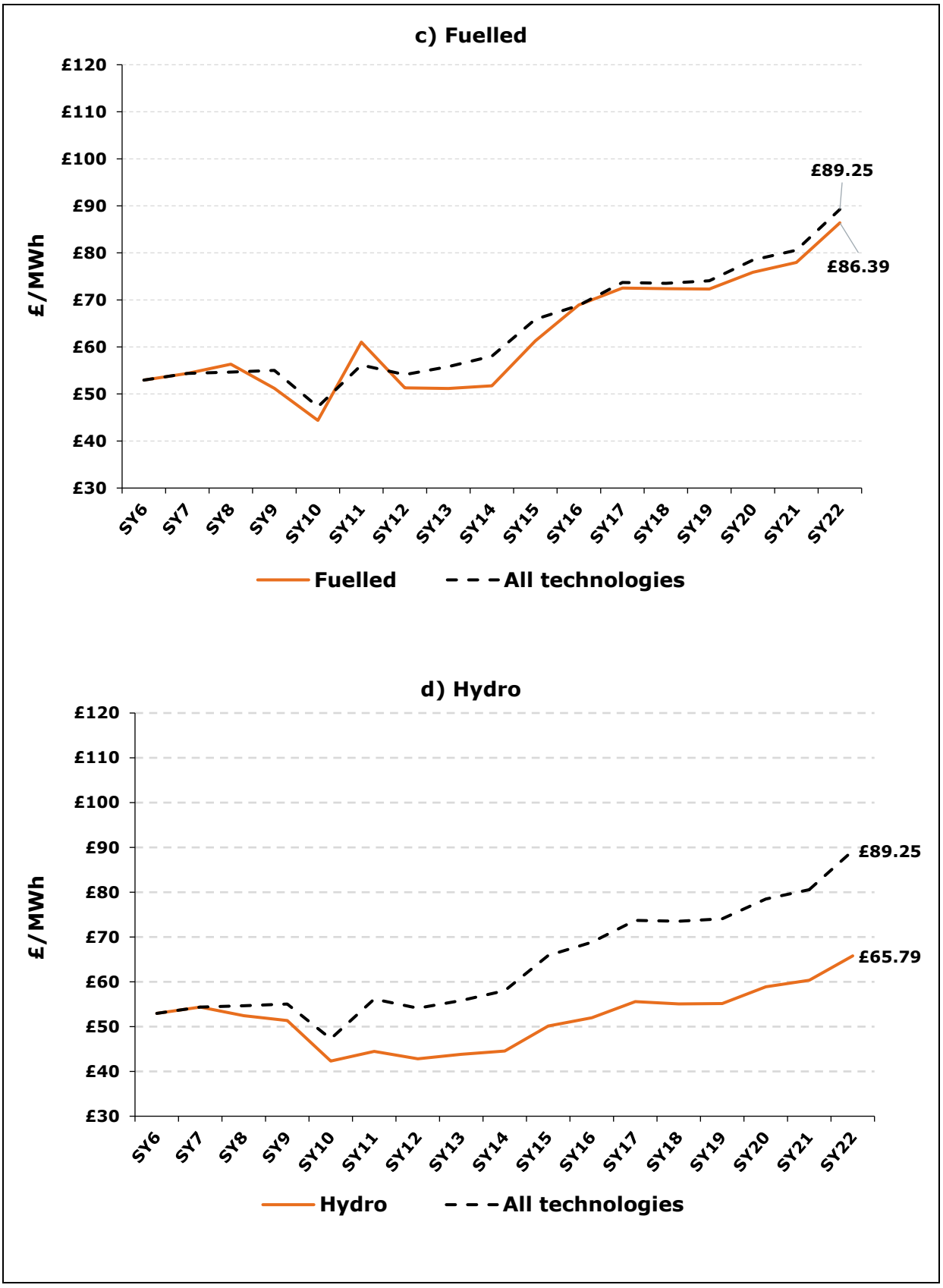
5.33 The average number of ROCs issued per MWh (from **Figure 5.11**) multiplied by the worth of a ROC gives the support provided (in £ per MWh) for an obligation period. As shown in the table this was £89.25 during SY22, up from £80.58 in SY21. This increase is wholly attributed to the increase in the 'Worth of a ROC' value to suppliers for SY22 when compared to previous recent scheme years (i.e. £64.96 in SY22 compared to approximately £59 in SY20 and SY21). Given this, the average increase in the value of support provided across technology types is approximately 9%, whereas the annual increase in most preceding scheme years was generally between a fraction of a percent to 6%.

5.34 **Figure 5.13** shows the cost of support for generation (in £ per MWh) 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[74], when all technologies received one ROC per MWh generated. Further information on banding can be found in our guidance for generators[75].

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

Figure 5.13 (a-g): Value of support per MWh for each technology since SY6




c) Fuelled
£/MWh
£120
£110
£100
£90
£80
£70
£60
£50
£40
£30
£89.25
£86.39
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
SY21
SY22
Fuelled
All technologies
d) Hydro
£/MWh
£120
£110
£100
£90
£80
£70
£60
£50
£40
£30
£89.25
£65.79
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
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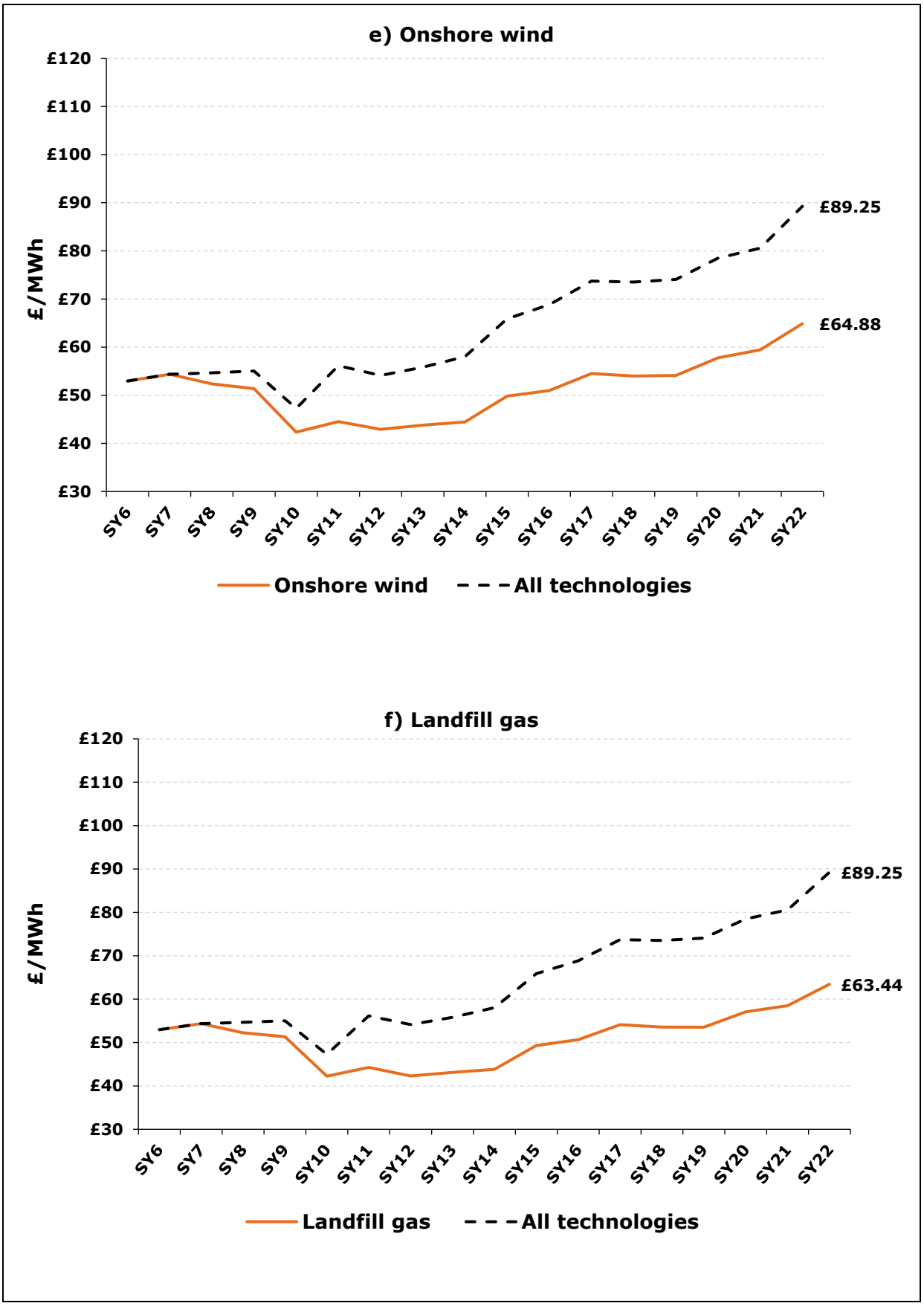
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
SY21
SY22
Hydro
All technologies


e) Onshore wind
£/MWh
£120
£110
£100
£90
£80
£70
£60
£50
£40
£30
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
SY15
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
SY21
SY22
£89.25
£64.88
Onshore wind
All technologies
f) Landfill gas
£/MWh
£120
£110
£100
£90
£80
£70
£60
£50
£40
£30
SY6
SY7
SY8
SY9
SY10
SY11
SY12
SY13
SY14
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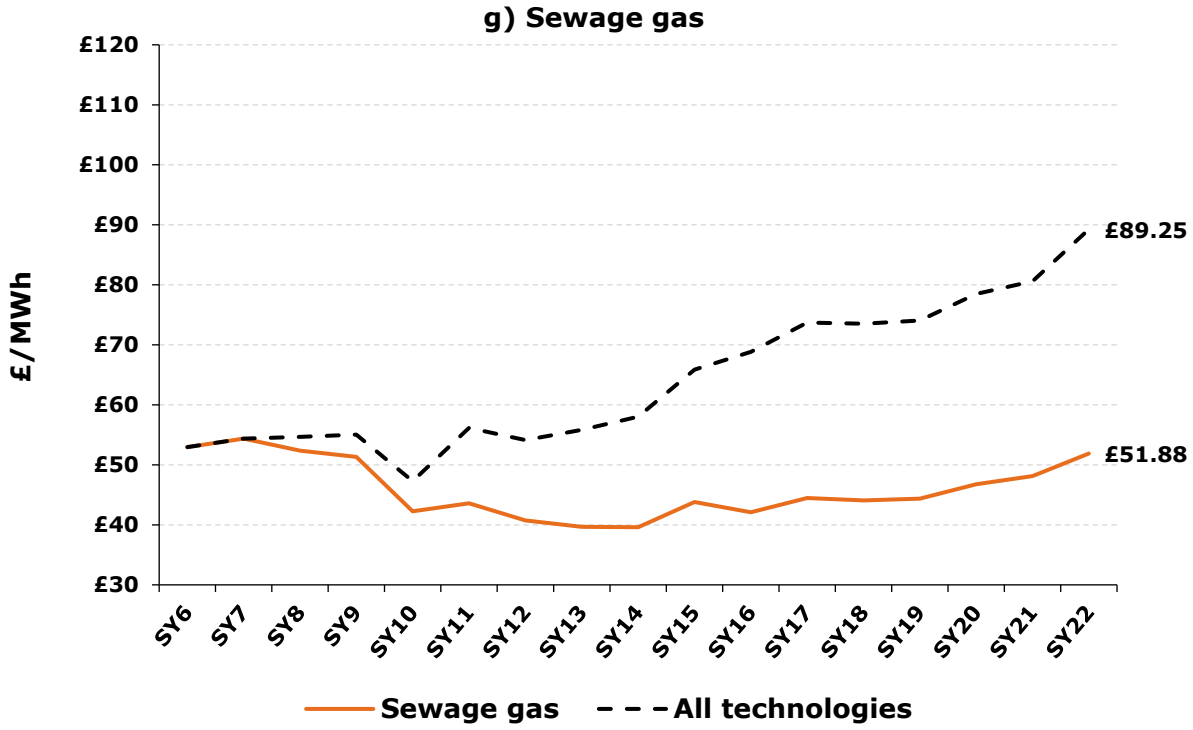
SY16
SY17
SY18
SY19
SY20
SY21
SY22
£89.25
£63.44
Landfill gas
All technologies



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) against the average cost per MWh in SY22. All technology types saw a notable increase in the cost of support per MWh from the previous year. This increase arose largely because of a significant increase in the RPI uplift in SY22; a more detailed explanation is provided in paragraph 5.31. Offshore wind stations received significantly more support per MWh than the average, while hydro, onshore wind, landfill gas and sewage gas received significantly less support than the average. This variation was due to the differences in ROC banding between the technology types.

Redistribution

5.35 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 3 obligations to suppliers in proportion to the number of ROCs each supplier presented across the 3 Orders.[76]

5.36 As **Figure 5.14** below summarises, the combined sum redistributed to suppliers from the buy-out and late payment funds was approximately £617.3 million. Full information on payments made to individual supply licences is included in **Appendix 2**. Before making redistribution payments we withdrew £10.49 million for our and NIAUR's scheme administration costs[77] 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 2024 and 31 October 2024 in advance of the legislative deadline of 1 November 2024.[78]

5.37 We redistributed £14.3 million in late payments, on the same basis as the buy-out funds (though without the withdrawal of administration costs) on 13 December 2024. This was before the legislative deadline of 1 January 2025.

Figure 5.14: Summary of redistribution payments

	RO	ROS	NIRO	UK Total
Buy-out	£483,820,471	£118,644,887	£513,067	£602,978,425
Late payments	£14,096,887	£182,086	£0	£14,278,973
Total	**£497,917,358**	**£118,826,973**	**£513,067**	**£617,257,398**

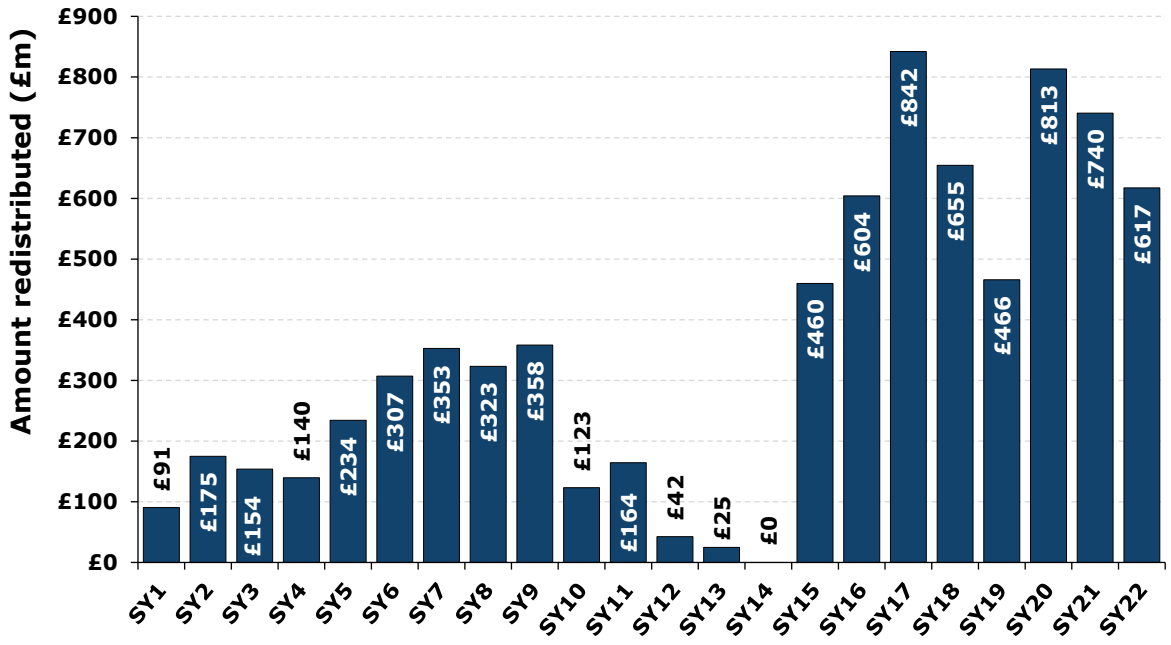
5.38 **Figure 5.15** shows the amounts we have redistributed each year from the buy-out and late payment funds since the scheme's introduction in 2002.

[76] A supplier who presents 3% of the total ROCs across the 3 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.

[77] We withdraw our forecasted admin costs for SY23 (2024 to 2025) from the SY22 buy-out fund. Ofgem's costs (leaving NIAUR's aside) were 12% higher than those forecasted for 2023 to 2024 (SY21), however this cost remains at around 0.12% of the estimated scheme value. The overall administration cost of £10.50m includes GB costs of £8,235.983.00 and NIRO costs of £2,257,692.00. Further information on Ofgem's RO costs: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/ofgem-costs-administering-renewables-obligation-ro-2024-2025>

[78] Please see the Ofgem website for further details. Renewables Obligation Certificates presented and Redistribution of Buy-Out Fund 2023 to 2024: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-certificates-presented-and-redistribution-buy-out-fund-2023-24>

Figure 5.15: Total redistributed to suppliers since SY1 (£m)



Column chart showing the total amount (in £ million) redistributed to suppliers since SY1. Amounts vary, with £617 million redistributed in SY22 being the fifth highest amount (in highest order from first to fourth: SY17, SY20, SY21 and SY18). The total amount redistributed in SY22 is £123 million less than last year.

5.39 Ofgem has occasionally received late payments from defaulting suppliers after the Late Payment deadline of 31 October has passed. Following an open consultation[79] 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.[80] As no supplier failed to discharge their obligation by the 31 October 2024 late payment deadline in SY22 and mutualisation was not triggered, this was not necessary.

[79] 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>

[80] i.e., if supplier A is due to make 2% of the total years' worth of mutualisation payments, they will receive 2% of the payments received after the late payment deadline.

Mutualisation

5.40 If a supplier or suppliers are unable to meet their obligations under the RO or ROS, there may be a shortfall in the buy-out and late payment funds. The mutualisation provisions in RO and ROS legislation[81] are designed to account for this. Mutualisation is triggered when a shortfall in the buy-out and late payment funds is above a certain threshold, known as relevant shortfall[82], the amount of which for SY22 is equal to or more than £72.2 million for the RO and £7.2 million for ROS. Mutualisation does not apply in Northern Ireland.

5.41 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 SY22 were £355.5 million in England and Wales and £35.5 million in Scotland[83].

5.42 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.

5.43 In SY22 all suppliers met their obligations in full. Consequently, there was no shortfall across all the RO funds.

5.44 As there was no shortfall for both RO and ROS, mutualisation was not triggered for SY22. This was also the case for SY21. Although there was a shortfall during SY21 for the RO and ROS, it was far below the mutualisation cap to trigger mutualisation. Mutualisation was first triggered in SY17 and for each SY thereafter, the last of which occurred in SY20. The latest updates on all

[81] Mutualisation is described in articles 72 – 77 of the RO Order 2015 and articles 48 – 52 of the 2009 ROS Order.
[82] Article 72 in the RO Order 2015 and Schedule 3 in the 2009 ROS Order define the amount of relevant shortfall.
[83] Renewables Obligation (RO) Buy-out Price, Mutualisation Threshold and Mutualisation Ceilings for 2022 to 2023: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-ro-buy-out-price-mutualisation-threshold-and-mutualisation-ceilings-2022-23>

mutualisation activity are published on our 'RO Publication and updates' webpage[84]. Further information on mutualisation can be found within chapter 7 of our Renewables Obligation: Guidance for Suppliers.[85]

Mutualisation payments and redistributions for previous compliance periods

5.45 During the obligation period from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, relevant suppliers were required 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[86].

5.46 The quarterly mutualisation payments required from suppliers during this period were for the fourth quarter of SY19 and the first 3 quarters of SY20.

5.47 The mutualisation payments we redistributed during SY22 were for the third and fourth quarters of SY19, and the first and second quarters of SY20.

5.48 To provide a clear picture of activity in this area, we have included a summary in **Appendix 3** of mutualisation payments received and redistributed during the complete SY19 and SY20 periods. Summaries of the payments received and redistributed are also published on our website.[87]

5.49 In SY22 a number of suppliers failed to pay the mutualisation sums due as they had ceased trading. In these circumstances we seek to make a claim with the relevant administrators for the outstanding balances. Where there is a shortfall, all suppliers entitled to receive a payment receive a reduced sum. If further sums are received from an administrator, they are re-distributed to eligible suppliers as a standalone payment.

[84] RO mutualisation publications: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/search?keyword=renewables%20obligation%20mutualisation>
[85] RO guidance for suppliers: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers>
[86] Page 36 of RO guidance for suppliers (paragraph 7.9 and Table 6).
[87] 2019 to 2020 Q3 mutualisation payments redistribution: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-quarter-3-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2019-20>
2019 to 2020 Q4 mutualisation payments redistribution: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-quarter-4-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2019-20>
2020 to 2021 Q1 mutualisation payments redistribution: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-quarter-1-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2020-21>
2020 to 2021 Q2 mutualisation payments redistribution : <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-quarter-2-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2020-21>

SY22 supplier audits

5.50 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 SY22) and to ensure suppliers' internal processes are robust. The audits also aim to reduce or prevent the number of submissions with errors.

5.51 The audits were 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, amongst other factors, one of the larger suppliers and an off-grid supplier.

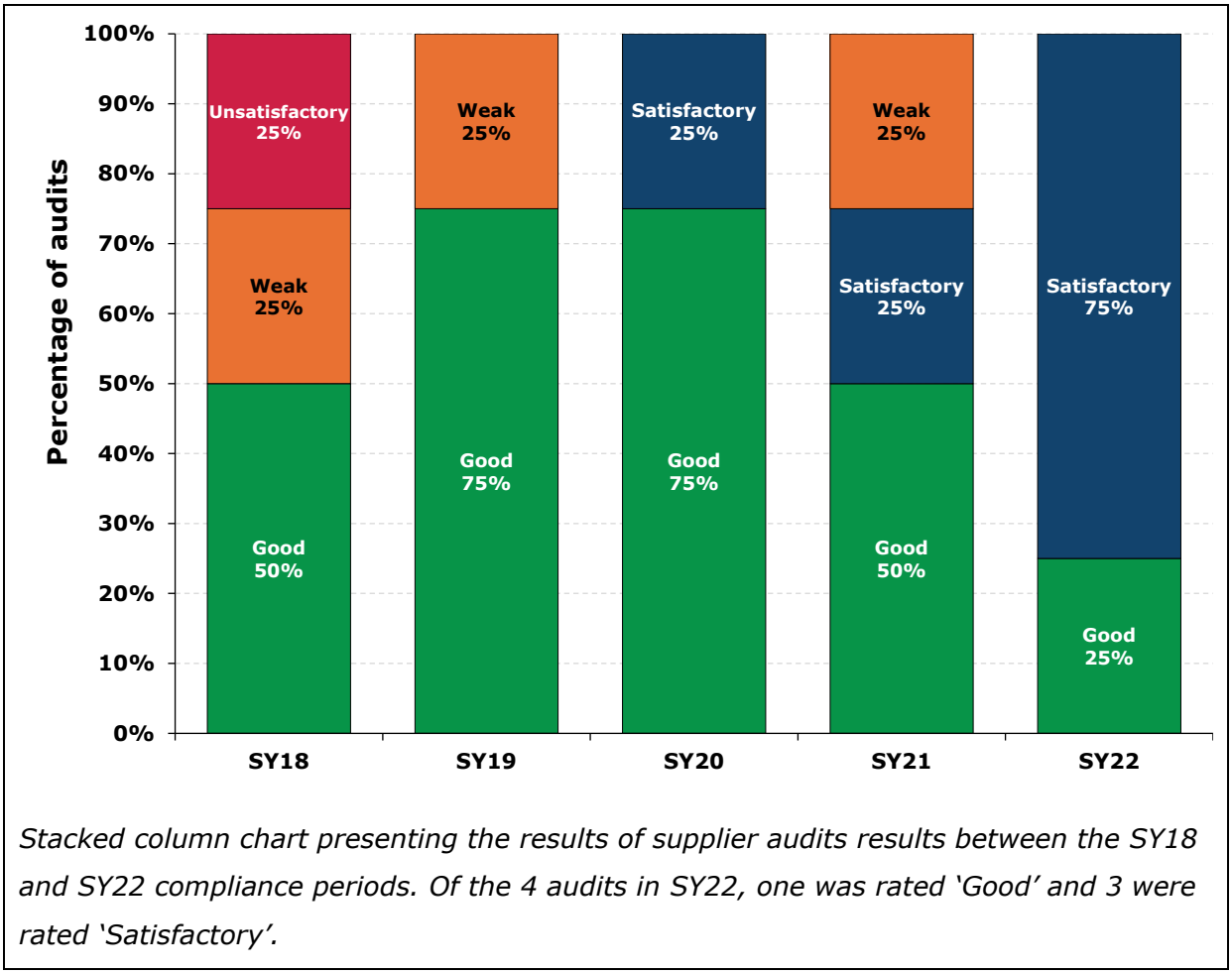
5.52 Each audit is given a rating[88] depending on the outcome of the audit based upon a risk assessment carried out by the auditor. For example:

- **'Good'** audits either have no exceptions, or if there are any, they are minor shortcomings in operating procedures or meeting best practice. Any shortcomings are reported to the supplier to address.
- **'Satisfactory'** audits identify a small number of exceptions, of which none are graded as 'major'. These are reported to the supplier to make improvements to their operating procedures.
- **'Weak'** audits identify several exceptions which individually or collectively may impact negatively on the overall level of compliance. In such instances, suppliers are required to provide evidence that improvements are implemented in areas identified as requiring significant intervention.
- **'Unsatisfactory'** audits identify 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, suppliers are required to provide evidence that improvements are implemented in areas identified as requiring significant intervention.

[88] The assurance ratings for the supplier audits vary slightly from the generator audits. Our generator audits look specifically for potential financial non-compliances and the assurance rating reflects this. The supplier audits look for "exceptions" which are graded, and this is the basis for the ratings.

5.53 In relation to the SY22 (2023 to 2024) compliance period, 4 suppliers were audited. A summary of supplier audit results from SY18 to SY22[89] is shown in **Figure 5.16**.

Figure 5.16: Supplier audit results SY18 to SY22



Stacked column chart presenting the results of supplier audits results between the SY18 and SY22 compliance periods. Of the 4 audits in SY22, one was rated 'Good' and 3 were rated 'Satisfactory'.

5.54 All audits from SY22 are now closed and the main findings related to:

- Inaccuracies in processes
- The robustness of controls in place around compiling and checking the submission of data to us.

5.55 Where audit findings give cause for concern or identify areas for improvement, Ofgem engages with the relevant suppliers to develop an action plan. All instances of non-compliance will be added to the SPR[90].

[89] The information provided is for audits taking place in 2023 to 2024 (SY22 audit programme) but looking at supplier activity in relation to 2022 to 2023 (SY21 compliance period). The scheme years shown reflect the compliance period.
[90] Information on the SPR: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr>

6. Compliance of RO generators

This chapter provides information on our work monitoring generator compliance. This includes our targeted and statistical audit programmes, providing an overview of audit results and frequent audit findings. Additionally, this chapter provides information on our generator compliance and counter fraud investigations.

Audit programme

6.1 We audit accredited generating stations to ensure they remain compliant with scheme 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 detect and prevent errors, and potentially fraudulent activity. We open a compliance investigation when we suspect that a scheme participant is non-compliant after the completion of an audit.

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** - only minor issues identified or instances where best practice is not followed
- **Weak** - the audit identified moderate issues of non-compliance, with potential financial non-compliance(s) reported
- **Unsatisfactory** - major instances of non-compliance or suspected fraud identified, with a significant or major number of potential financial non-compliances reported.

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 generator is expected to make any amendments to their accreditation application or data submissions as detailed in the report. For 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' audits, as potential financial non-compliance(s) have been reported, we open a compliance investigation. During this process the generator can provide further information or evidence to resolve the findings. Therefore, it's likely that once the compliance investigation has concluded, the level of non-compliance is lower than the initial audit rating suggests. Timely and clear

engagement with the Audit and Compliance processes is essential to resolving audit findings.

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. If all outstanding financial non-compliances have been resolved, the compliance investigation will be closed. Ofgem can temporarily suspend the issue of ROCs whilst awaiting further evidence or corrective actions to be taken. If fraudulent activity is suspected, we can refer cases to Action Fraud[91] and law enforcement agencies.

6.5 The SY22 generator audit programme consisted of 2 types of audits:

- **Targeted** – Targeted audits are selected using data analysis that identifies high-risk generating stations displaying one or more risk indicators. For example, applications submitted in the run up to scheme closure. The selection may also include any high-risk or potentially non-compliant stations identified through our internal and external processes, such as via an internal referral or by whistleblowers.
- **Statistical -** To better understand the level and types of non-compliance on the RO scheme, a representative sample is selected from the scheme population. The RO statistical audit programme was first introduced by us in SY19.

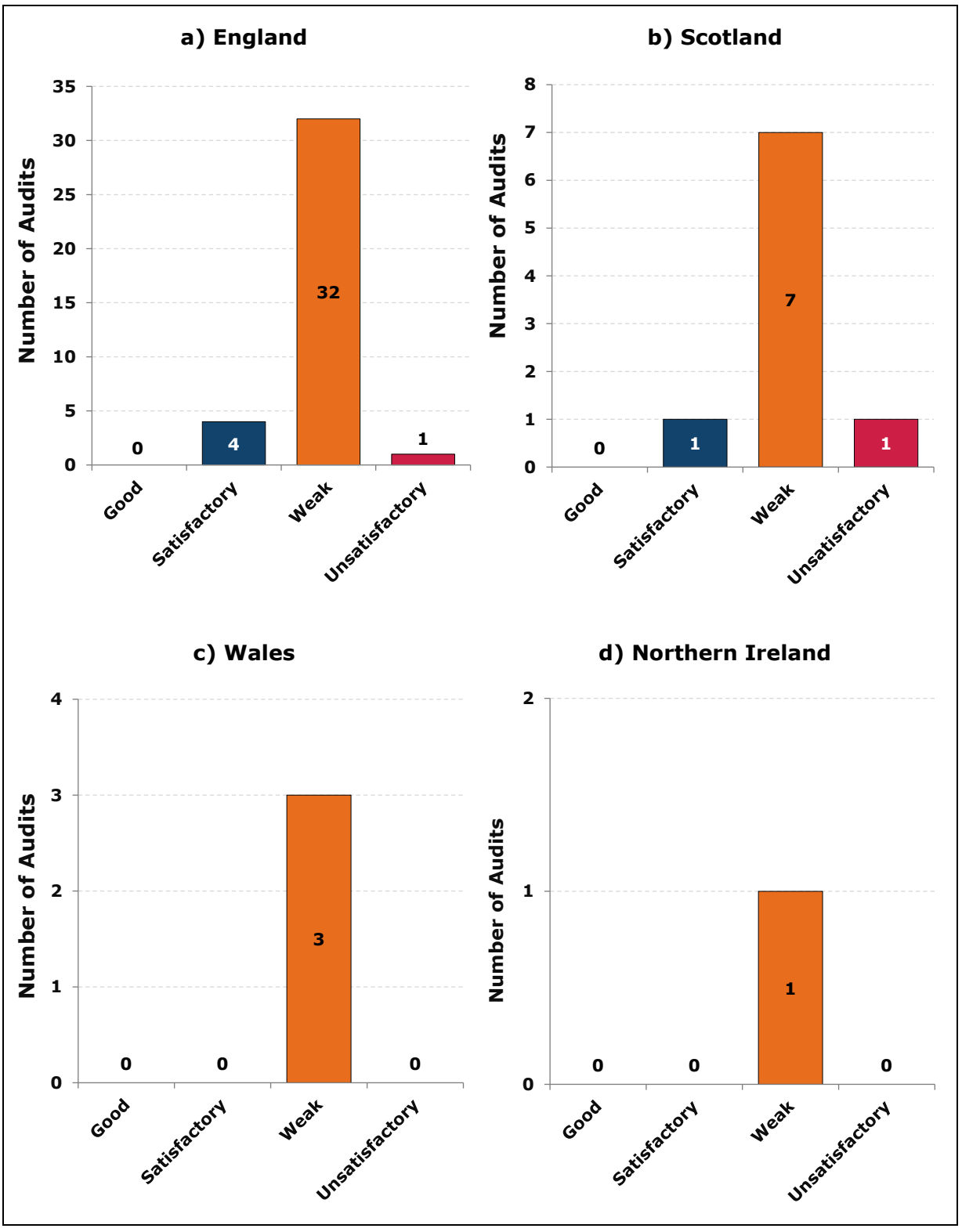
Targeted generator audits

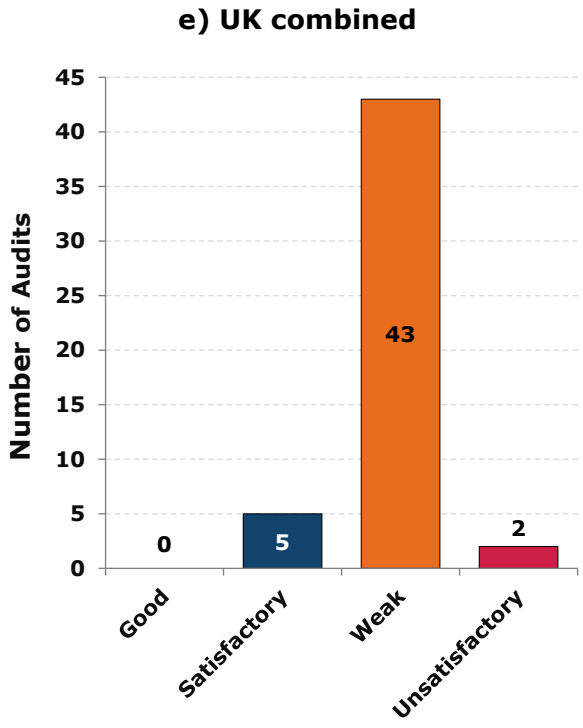
6.6 In SY22, our external auditor carried out targeted audits on 50 generating stations (>50 kW DNC). Of the audited generating stations, 37 were based in England, 9 in Scotland, 3 in Wales and one in Northern Ireland.

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.

[91] Action Fraud: <https://www.actionfraud.police.uk/>

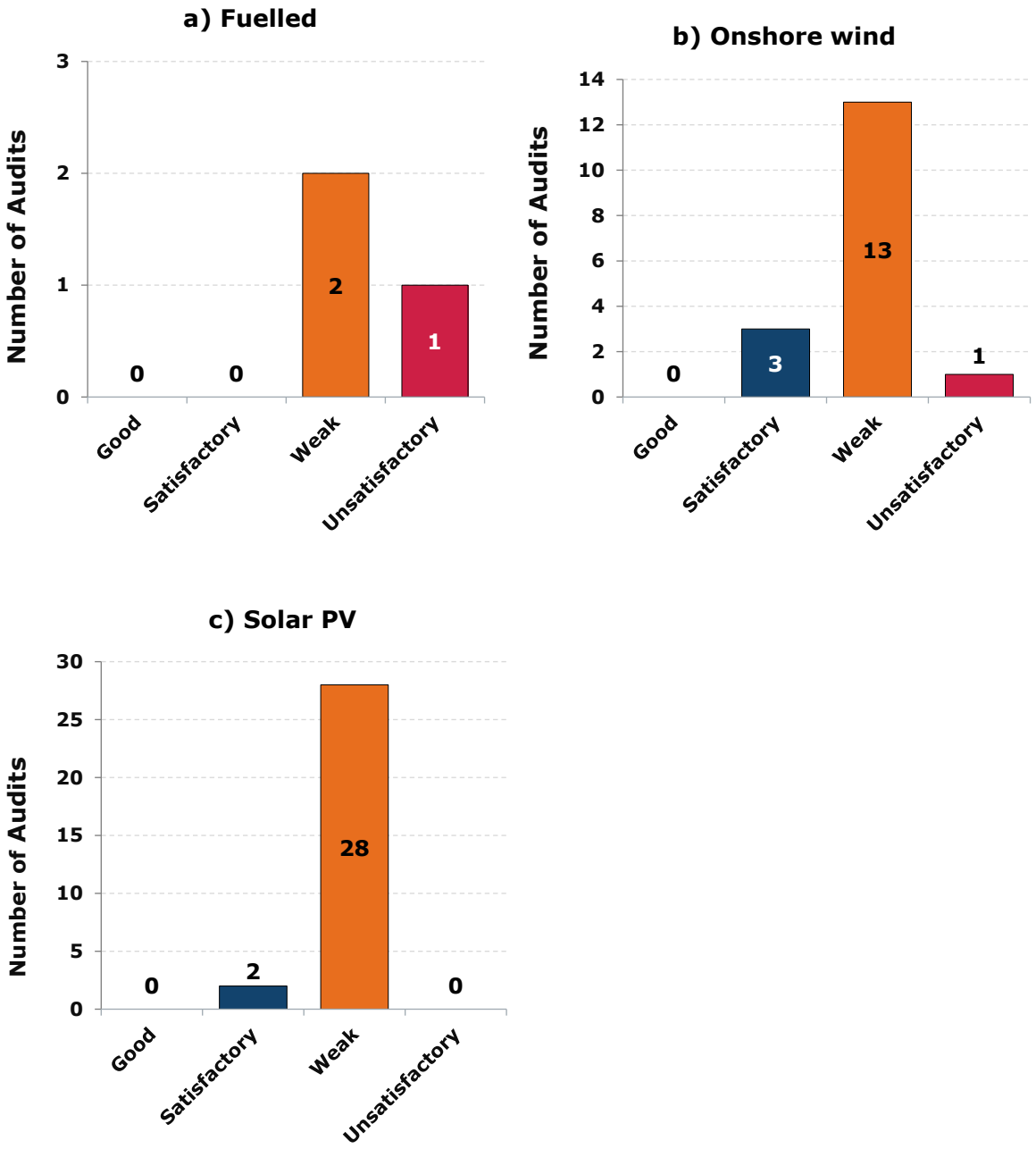
Figure 6.1 (a-e): Targeted audit ratings by country in SY22





Column charts showing the results of targeted audits by country. In the UK combined, none of the audits were rated 'Good', 10% of the audits were rated 'Satisfactory', 86% 'Weak' and 4% 'Unsatisfactory'. The audit results in England and Scotland closely mirror those across the UK: in England, 4 (11%) audits were 'Satisfactory', 32 (87%) were 'Weak', and one (3%) was 'Unsatisfactory'. In Scotland, one (11%) audit was 'Satisfactory', 7 (78%) were 'Weak', and one (11%) was 'Unsatisfactory'. The lower volume of audits conducted in Wales and Northern Ireland mean that it is more difficult to draw comparisons. However, the 4 audits conducted across Wales and Northern Ireland were all rated as 'Weak'.

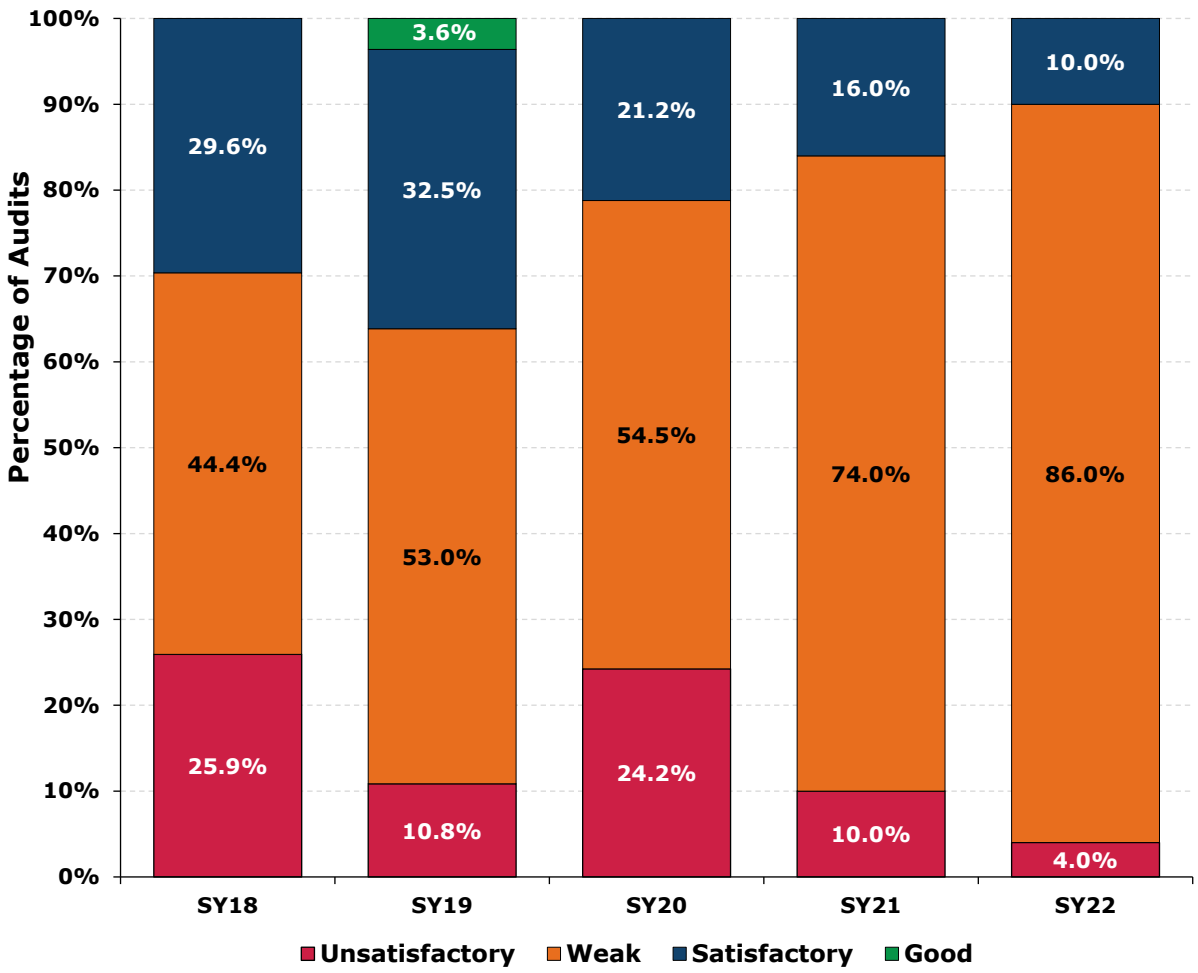
Figure 6.2 (a-c): Targeted audit ratings by technology in SY22



Column charts showing targeted audit ratings by technology (in order: fuelled, onshore wind, and solar PV). In total, 3 audits were conducted on fuelled stations, 17 on onshore wind, and 30 on Solar PV. Of the 3 audits on fuelled stations, 2 (67%) were rated 'Weak' and one (33%) was rated 'Unsatisfactory'. Of the 17 onshore wind audits, 3 (18%) were rated 'Satisfactory', 13 (76%) were 'Weak', and one (6%) was 'Unsatisfactory'. For Solar PV, the 30 audits conducted resulted in 2 'Satisfactory' (7%) ratings and 28 'Weak' (93%) ratings. There were no audits ranked 'Good' for any of the 3 technology types audited in SY22.

6.8 **Figure 6.3** provides an overview of targeted audit results from SY18 to SY22.

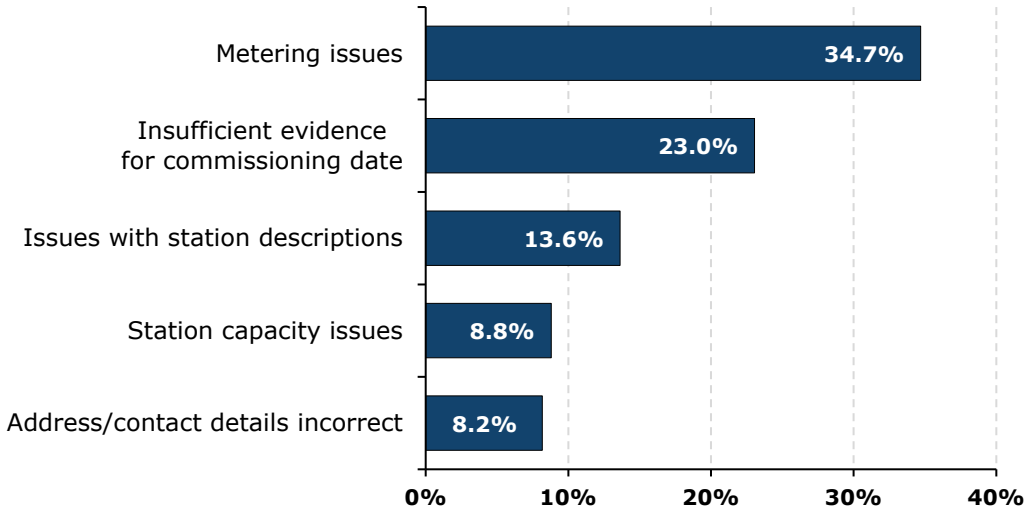
Figure 6.3: Targeted audit results SY18 to SY22



Stacked column chart presenting the proportions of 'Good, 'Satisfactory, 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' audits since SY18. In SY22, the proportion of 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' audit ratings was 90%, an increase from 84% in SY21. No 'Good' ratings have been achieved since SY19.

6.9 **Figure 6.4** presents the top 5 findings from the targeted audit programme.

Figure 6.4: Top 5 findings from the targeted audit programme SY22



The chart above shows the top 5 findings (as % of all findings) from the targeted audit programme. 'Metering issues' made up 34.7% of all findings. The remaining top 4 reasons were 'Insufficient evidence for commissioning date' (23.0%), 'Issues with station descriptions' (13.6%), 'Station capacity issues (8.8%), and 'Address/contact details incorrect' (8.2%). Collectively these top 5 findings account for 88.4% of all findings.

6.10 The most frequent audit findings identified during targeted audits were:

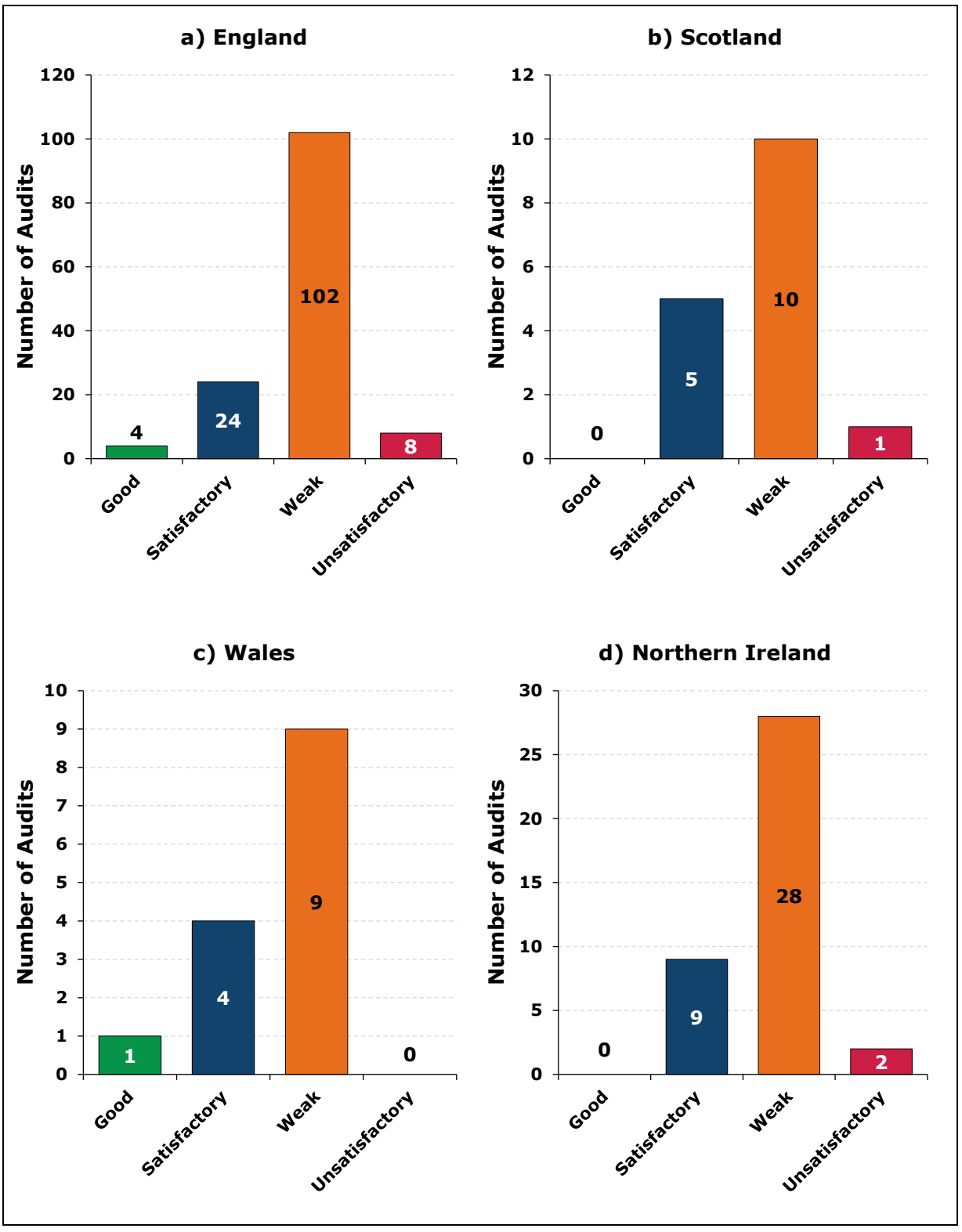
- **Metering issues** - this encompasses discrepancies such as the make and model of meters recorded in the audit not matching those listed in the application, missing metering information and meters being outside the calibration period.
- **Insufficient evidence for the commissioning date** - these included discrepancies such as conflicting dates in commissioning evidence, missing generation invoices, and the absence of half-hourly data.
- **Issues with station descriptions** - this includes discrepancies where the station description in the application or single line diagram did not match documentation.
- **Station capacity issues**, including incorrect export capacity or missing capacity evidence.
- **Incorrect address or contact details**, which may require updating.

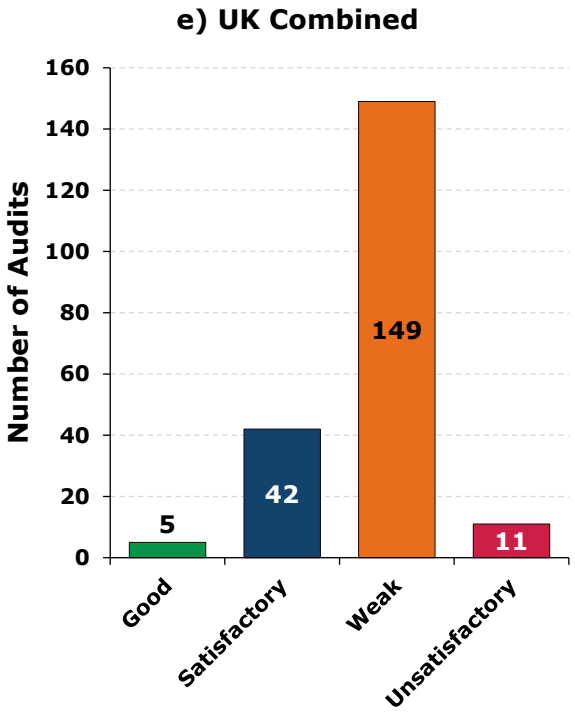
Statistical generator audits

6.11 In SY22, our external auditor carried out 207 statistical audits of generating stations (>50 kW DNC). Of the audited generating stations, 138 were based in England, 16 in Scotland, 14 in Wales and 39 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.

6.12 **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.

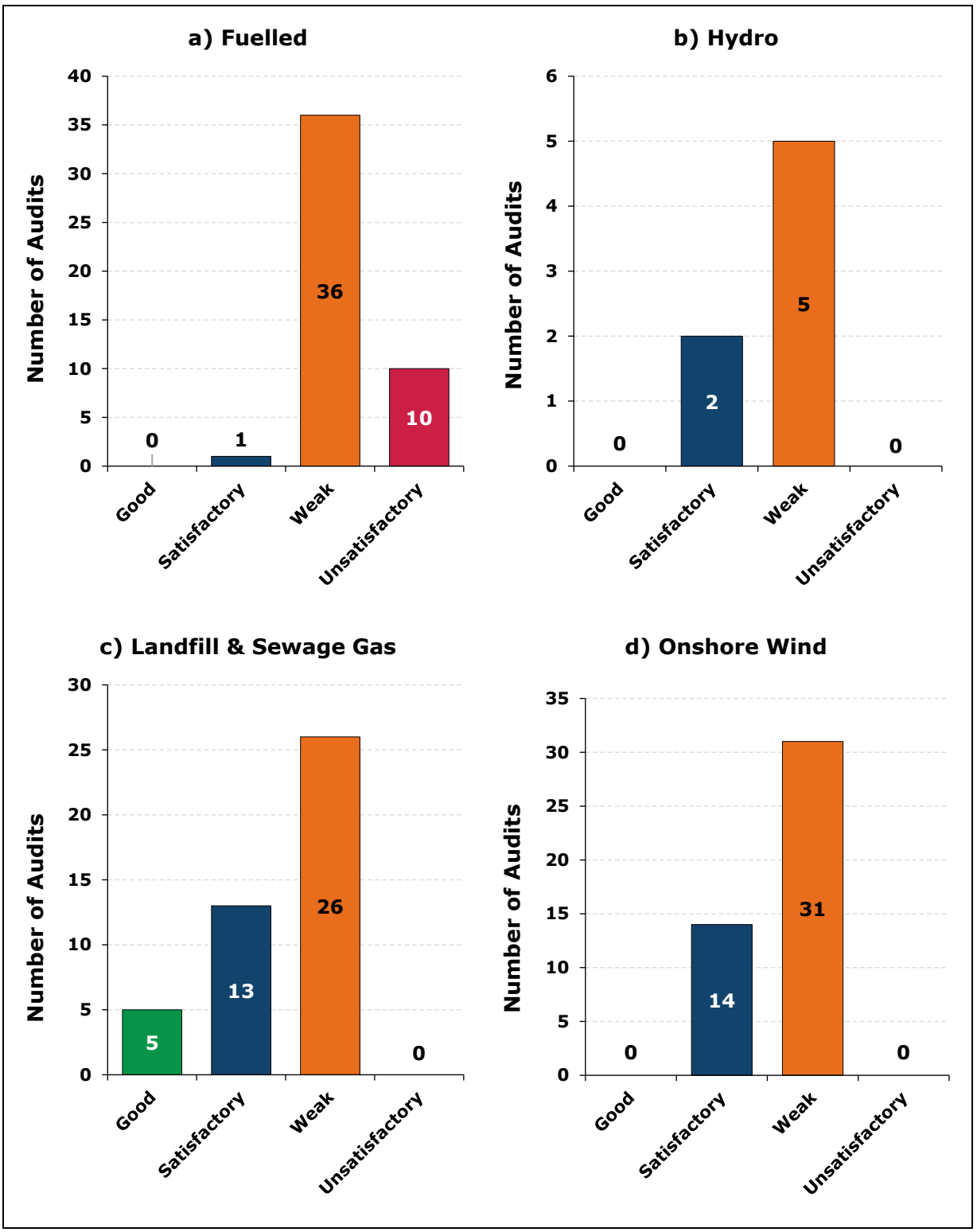
Figure 6.5 (a-e): Statistical audit ratings by country SY22

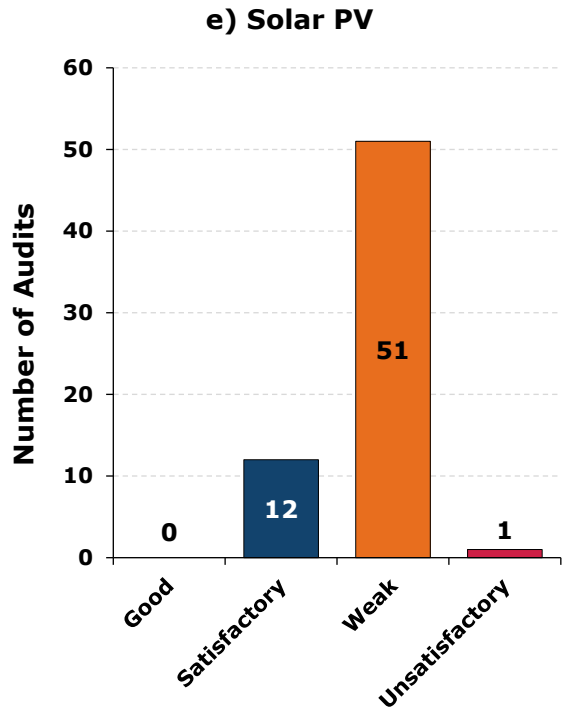




Column charts showing the statistical audit ratings by country. Four audited generating stations located in England and one in Wales were rated as 'Good'. In all countries most audits were rated as 'Weak', with 'Satisfactory' audits accounting for a smaller proportion. 'Unsatisfactory' ratings were given on 11 occasions in all countries, with 8 of those given in England. Overall, across the UK, 'Good' audits accounted for 2.4% of results, 'Satisfactory' audits accounted for 20.3% of results, 'Weak' 72.0% and 'Unsatisfactory' 5.3%. The proportion of 'Good' audit results in England and Wales were slightly higher than the combined UK results, while the proportion of 'Satisfactory' results was higher compared to the combined UK results in Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. However, the differences between countries are marginal and similar trends in distribution can be seen across the UK. Given the different sample sizes in each region, it is therefore not possible to draw further conclusions.

Figure 6.6 (a-e): Statistical audit ratings by technology SY22

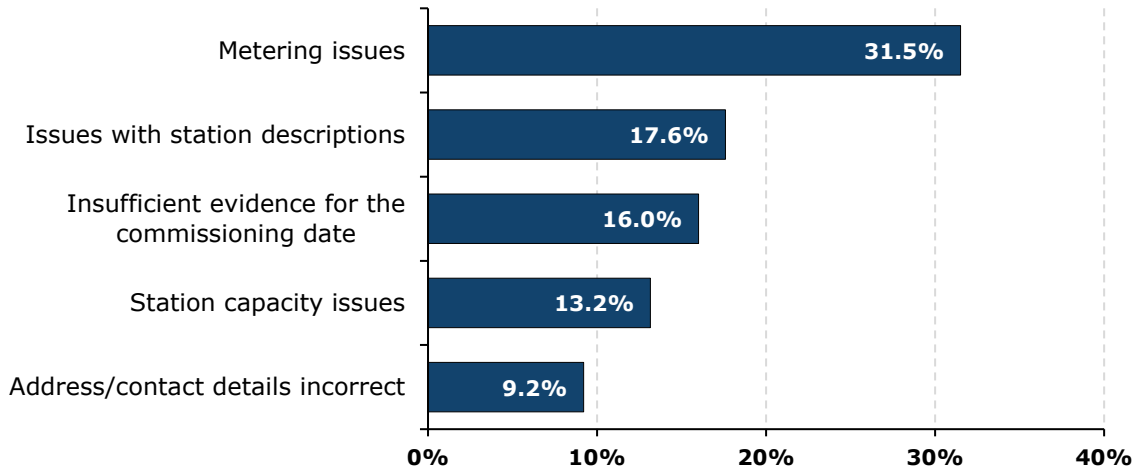




Column charts showing the statistical audit ratings by technology (in order: fuelled, hydro, landfill & sewage gas, onshore wind and solar PV). All 'Good' audits in SY22 were awarded to landfill & sewage gas stations, which accounted for 11.4% of all audits on this technology type. Onshore wind, landfill & sewage gas, and hydro all had similar proportions of 'Satisfactory' audits at 31.1%, 29.5%, and 28.6% respectively. The highest number of audits were carried out on solar PV, which also saw the largest proportion of 'Weak' audits at 79.7%. However, the number of 'Weak' audits was similar for fuelled stations at 76.6% and hydro at 71.4%. Fuelled by far saw the largest proportion of 'Unsatisfactory' audits at 21.3%, followed by 1.6% for solar PV. There were no 'Unsatisfactory' audits of hydro, land & sewage gas, or onshore wind stations.

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

Figure 6.7: Top 5 findings from the statistical audit programme SY22



The chart above shows the 5 most common findings (as % of all findings) from the statistical audit programme. 'Metering issues', including any meters being outside the calibration period, were the most common accounting for 31.5% of the total. 'Issues with station descriptions' (17.6%), 'Insufficient evidence for the commissioning date' (16.0%), 'Station capacity issues' (13.2%) and 'Address/contact details incorrect' (9.2%) make up the remainder of the top 5 findings. Collectively, the top 5 reasons account for 87.5% of all statistical audit findings.

6.15 The most frequent audit findings identified during statistical audits were:

- **Metering issues** - this encompasses discrepancies such as the make and model of meters recorded in the audit not matching those listed in the application, missing metering information and meters being outside the calibration period.
- **Issues with station descriptions** - this includes discrepancies where the station description in the application or single line diagram did not match documentation.
- **Insufficient evidence for the commissioning date** - these included discrepancies such as conflicting dates in commissioning evidence, missing generation invoices, and the absence of half-hourly data.
- **Station capacity issues**, including incorrect export capacity or missing capacity evidence.
- **Incorrect address or contact details**, which may require updating.

Statistical and targeted assurance rating definitions

6.16 We conducted an analysis of the audit ratings and associated findings on our targeted and statistical audit programmes. This showed some audits were receiving 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' ratings, even when no potential financial non-compliances were being identified. Consequently, the proportion of 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' audit results increased in SY22.

6.17 Therefore, we identified a need to amend our audit findings classifications and audit ratings to better reflect instances where potential financial non-compliances are identified. To achieve this, we reviewed our audit findings classifications to ensure that the correct audit findings were being marked as potential financial non-compliances, resulting in "Weak" or "Unsatisfactory" audit ratings.

SY22 Northern Ireland micro-generator (Micro-NIRO) audits

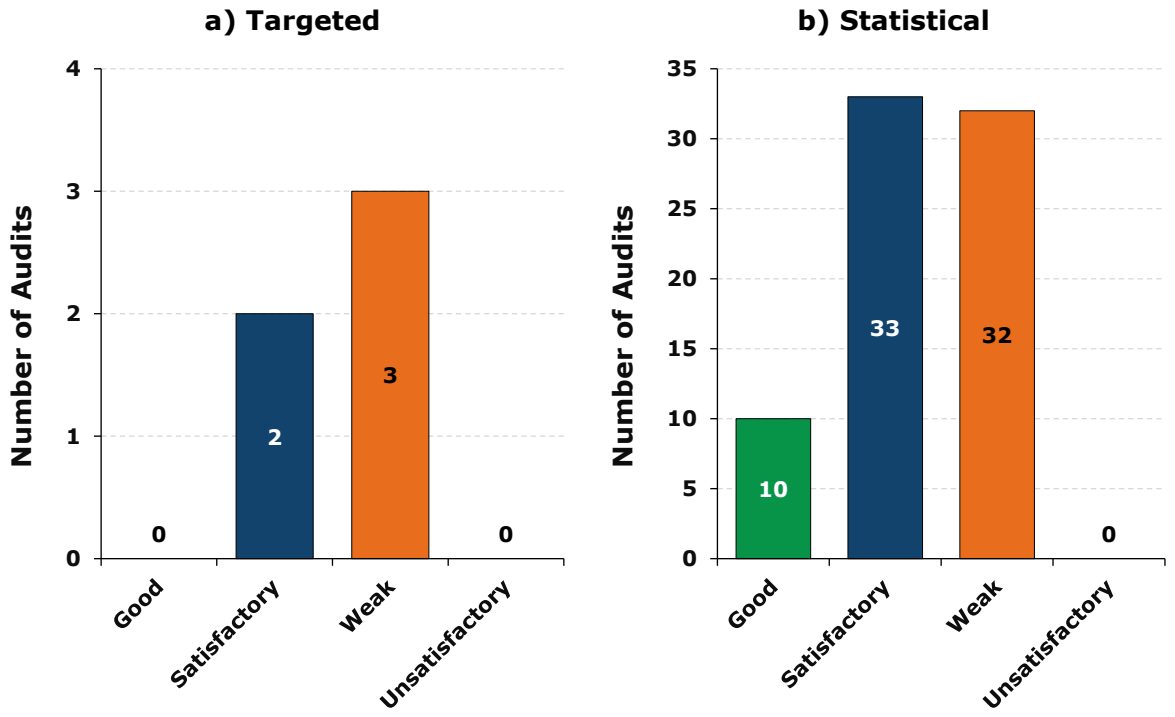
6.18 Micro-generators[92] are audited to verify information and documents provided in relation to configuration, commissioning, capacity and metering.

6.19 In SY22, a total of 80 micro-generators were audited. Five of these were targeted audits, and the remaining 75 were randomly selected statistical audits.

6.20 **Figure 6.8** shows the breakdown of the targeted and statistical audit ratings given by the auditor.

[92] Micro installations are those with a DNC of 50 kW or less. The vast majority of micro-generators are located in NI and are referred to as micro-NIRO.

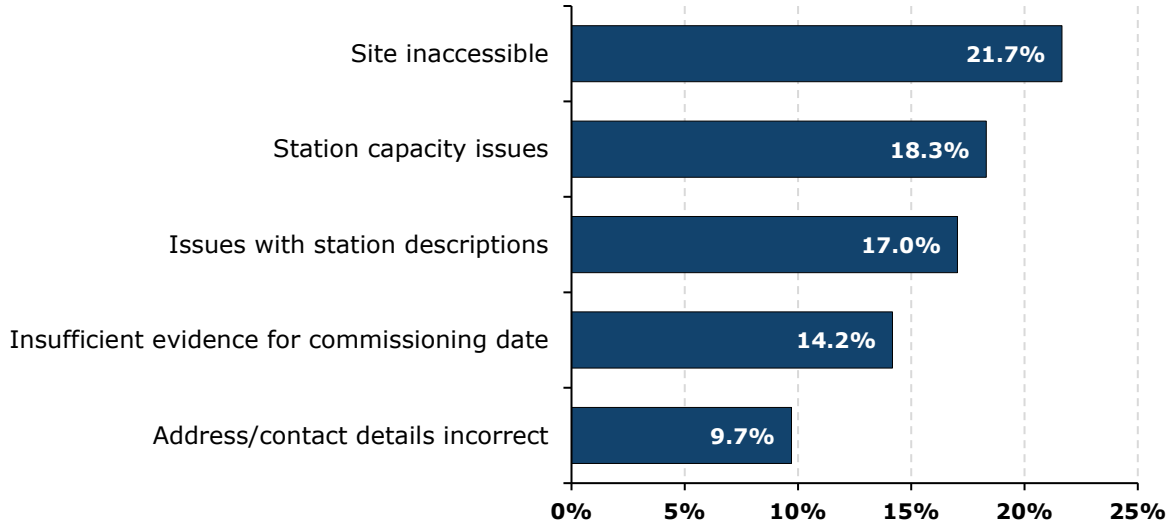
Figure 6.8 (a-b): Micro-NIRO targeted and statistical audit ratings SY22



Column charts showing the Micro-NIRO targeted and statistical audit ratings. For the targeted audits, 40.0% were rated as 'Satisfactory' and 60.0% as 'Weak'. In the statistical audits, 13.3% were rated as 'Good', 44.0% as 'Satisfactory', and 43.8% as 'Weak'. There were no 'Unsatisfactory' audits.

6.21 A breakdown of the findings from the Micro-NIRO Statistical audit programme is presented in **Figure 6.9** below.

Figure 6.9: Findings from the Micro-NIRO statistical audit programme



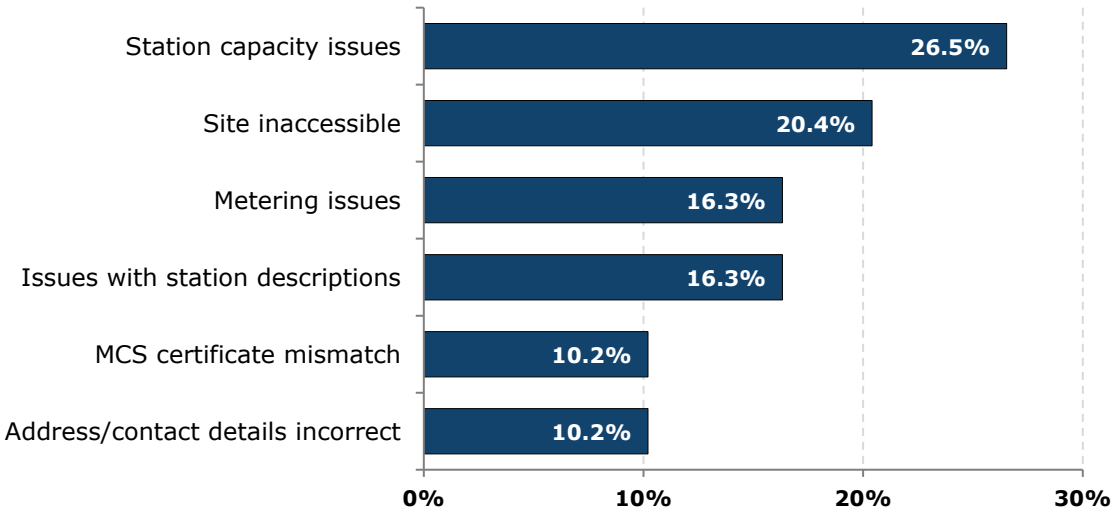
This bar chart shows the 5 most common findings (as % of all findings) from the Micro-NIRO statistical audit programme. 'Site inaccessible' was the most common, accounting for 21.7% of all findings. The remainder were 'Station capacity issues*' (18.3%), 'Issues with station descriptions (17.0%), 'Insufficient evidence for commissioning date' (14.2%) and 'Address/contact details incorrect' (9.7%). Overall, the top 5 reasons accounted for 80.9% of all findings.*

6.22 The most frequent audit findings identified during statistical audits were:

- **Site inaccessible** - the auditor was unable to witness the installation. In these instances, the auditor requests photographs from the station following the site visit.
- **Station capacity issues**, including incorrect export capacity or missing capacity evidence.
- **Issues with station descriptions** - this includes discrepancies where the station description in the application or single line diagram did not match documentation.
- **Insufficient evidence for the commissioning date** - these included discrepancies such as conflicting dates in commissioning evidence, missing generation invoices, and the absence of half-hourly data.
- **Incorrect address or contact details**, which may require updating.

6.23 A breakdown of the findings from the Micro-NIRO Targeted audit programme is presented in **Figure 6.10** below.

Figure 6.10: Findings from the Micro-NIRO targeted audit programme



This bar chart shows the findings (as % of all findings) from the Micro-NIRO targeted audit programme. 'Site capacity issues' was the most common, accounting for 26.5% of all findings. The remainder were 'Site inaccessible' (20.4%), 'Metering issues' (16.3%), 'Issues with station descriptions' (16.3%), 'MCS certificate mismatch' (10.2%) and 'Address/contact details incorrect' (10.2%).

6.24 The audit findings identified during targeted audits were:

- **Station capacity issues**, including incorrect export capacity or missing capacity evidence.
- **Site inaccessible** - the auditor was unable to witness the installation.
- **Metering issues** - this encompasses discrepancies such as the make and model of meters recorded in the audit not matching those listed in the application, missing metering information and meters being outside the calibration period.
- **Issues with station descriptions** - this includes discrepancies where the station description in the application or single line diagram did not match documentation.
- **MCS certificate mismatch** - The MSC certificate provided by the participant did not align with the supporting evidence due to insufficient or conflicting evidence.

- **Incorrect address or contact details**, which may require updating.

SY22 Northern Ireland agent and 'Rent-a-Roof' audits

6.25 Agent[93] and rent-a-roof company[94] 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.

6.26 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.

6.27 In SY22, in addition to the generator audits, we also conducted one agent audit and one 'rent-a-roof' company audit. The agent audit was rated 'Good', and the 'rent-a-roof' company audit was rated 'Unsatisfactory'. Once the reports were issued, we worked with the agent and rent-a-roof company to address the findings. The audit reports also make recommendations for best practice, which companies are encouraged to implement.

6.28 The main findings related to:

- A lack of documented procedures in place to support the process of recording/checking applications and submitting reports to Ofgem
- Renewables and CHP Register account updates
- Discrepancies regarding, or lack of, metering evidence from generating stations.

6.29 All audits undertaken across the audit programmes in SY22 are now closed.

[93] Agents represent multiple generators, and act on their behalf to submit data and receive ROCs.
[94] 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.

Generator compliance

6.30 We take compliance extremely seriously and we investigate matters where we have concerns, particularly where there could be a financial impact. There are a range of outcomes from these investigations, including serious consequences such as recouping/withholding ROCs, withdrawal of accreditation from the RO scheme, and referral to law enforcement agencies in cases of suspected fraud.

6.31 When issues are detected through our operational processes, counter fraud work or our audit programmes that may affect a station's RO accreditation or ROC issuance, the case is referred for compliance assessment. We assess the compliance of generating stations against RO legislation to determine if compliance action is required. Where appropriate, to prevent ROCs being issued incorrectly, we may decide to suspend ROC issuance before a compliance decision has been finalised.

6.32 Relatedly, audit findings are assessed against a list of non-compliances which allows potential financial non-compliances to be quickly identified[95]. The process for referring potentially non-compliant cases from audit to compliance has recently been updated, and following the success of the implemented changes, we will continue to review and refine the process to ensure they remain as streamlined and efficient as possible.

6.33 In SY22, 273 RO audits conducted in various scheme years were referred for compliance assessment to determine if further compliance investigation (typically involving a request for more information) and subsequent action was required. Nine of these relate to audits in SY20, 62 in SY21, and 202 in SY22. Of those referred, 228 were from statistical audits, 39 were from targeted audits, and 6 were referrals from our data team.

6.34 A total of 280 compliance investigations were closed during SY22. Satisfactory evidence addressing the concerns raised was provided in 254 of these cases. Therefore, they were closed with no compliance action. However, most of these will have required a range of remedial actions taken after closure, such as updating the Renewables & CHP Register for accuracy, and ensuring meters used for ROC issuance continue to be within their calibration period.

[95] More information on these changes can be found on the Ofgem website: Audits of Renewable Electricity Schemes Generating Stations 2023 to 2024: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/audits-renewable-electricity-schemes-generating-stations-202324>

6.35 In the 26 remaining cases, satisfactory evidence was not provided and the stations were confirmed as being non-compliant. For 14 we have engaged these generators to take appropriate action such as correcting claims calculations, amending data submission errors, and in one case, the withdrawal of the station from the scheme. While the remaining 12 stations were also found to be non-compliant, it was not necessary to take any corrective action that would financially impact the generator.

6.36 The number of non-compliant statistical and targeted audits in SY22 was 19 and 7 respectively, with just over half incurring financial sanctions due to overclaims in relation to:

- Ineligible capacity not recorded on register or not deducted appropriately
- Data submissions not matching generation/export evidence
- Not deducting import electricity from submissions
- An unapproved meter being used for submissions
- Parasitic loads (energy consumed on site not exported to the grid) not being deducted from submissions
- Claims made by a station that has been withdrawn from the scheme for breach of eligibility criteria.

6.37 The value of the financial sanctions in relation to these decisions was £14,568,804, of which the combined detected error was £4,184,085 and the combined prevented error was £10,384,719. For more detail, please refer to paragraphs 6.47 and 6.48.

Reminder to scheme participants

6.38 To minimise the risk of non-compliance, we would like to remind scheme participants of the following key points. While not an exhaustive list of participant requirements, we hope this can aid in supporting compliance in some key areas:

- Claims must be based on data collected from equipment approved by Ofgem via the accreditation or amendment process. Generators should ensure they are complying with RO guidance and be able to evidence submissions with proof of Half-Hourly Data (HHD) or meter readings when queried by Ofgem.

- Turbines exceeding the accreditations' RO capacity banding regularly for any reason must be restricted. If a station is benefiting from a ROC/NIROC banding that is dependent on capacity, it is the generator's responsibility to monitor this and ensure they take actions to regulate output.
- If during an audit, a generator is asked to provide evidence that they do not have possession of, the expectation is that the participant contacts third parties (DNO/Installer/Manufacturer/Previous owner) to obtain this evidence or failing that, provide evidence of correspondence confirming that this documentation is not available.
- It is the responsibility of the generators to ensure that their details on the Renewables & CHP Register[96] are correct and up to date. If any errors are found from the time of accreditation, or changes have been made to the site, an amendment needs to be submitted[97]. Failure to do so will result in a weaker audit result and can lead to determinations of non-compliance.

6.39 As part of our investigative work, audit and compliance teams issue requests for information to generators to ensure they have all the relevant information to make the most informed decision possible. Therefore, resolving investigations and closing audits can be hampered by non-responsiveness. Consequently, we have communicated our lowered tolerance for non-responsiveness to generators and now set strict deadlines for information request responses. Failure to comply with deadlines or cooperate may result in compliance action, such as the suspension of ROC accounts (or ROC issuance).

Biomass Sustainability

6.40 Following the publication of the National Audit Office (NAO) review into biomass[98], a series of recommendations were identified, primarily for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) to address. In particular, these related to current sustainability criteria and developing its biomass strategy. Ofgem have been supporting a review of these recommendations and have taken steps to gain further assurances from generators, particularly at CEO and board level, on the accuracy and reliability of their biomass sustainability reporting. Relevant findings will be applied across the RO and other similar

[96] Note that the Renewables & CHP register will be replaced by the Renewable Electricity Register (RER) going forward.
[97] See "Amended applications" in the RO Guidance (page 31)
[98] The government's support for biomass - NAO report: <https://www.nao.org.uk/reports/the-governments-support-for-biomass/>

schemes where appropriate. In addition, Ofgem has been progressing with a review of our own biomass assurance regime and supporting government policy in relation to current and future biomass legislation.

6.41 We continue to work closely with government to help ensure that the RO scheme can meet its policy objectives and that any necessary administration or legislative improvements are implemented.

Counter fraud

6.42 During 2023 to 2024 we received 2 referrals of suspected fraud on the RO scheme. One related to eligibility of the fuel being used at a site. The other concerned the reliability of information provided with an amendment request. However, there was insufficient evidence to support the allegations of suspected fraud.

6.43 There is an ongoing suspected fraud investigation which was opened in a previous reporting year. An informant alleges that several RO sites provided false commissioning evidence.

6.44 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[99].

6.45 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

6.46 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 on our audit and compliance programmes.

6.47 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.

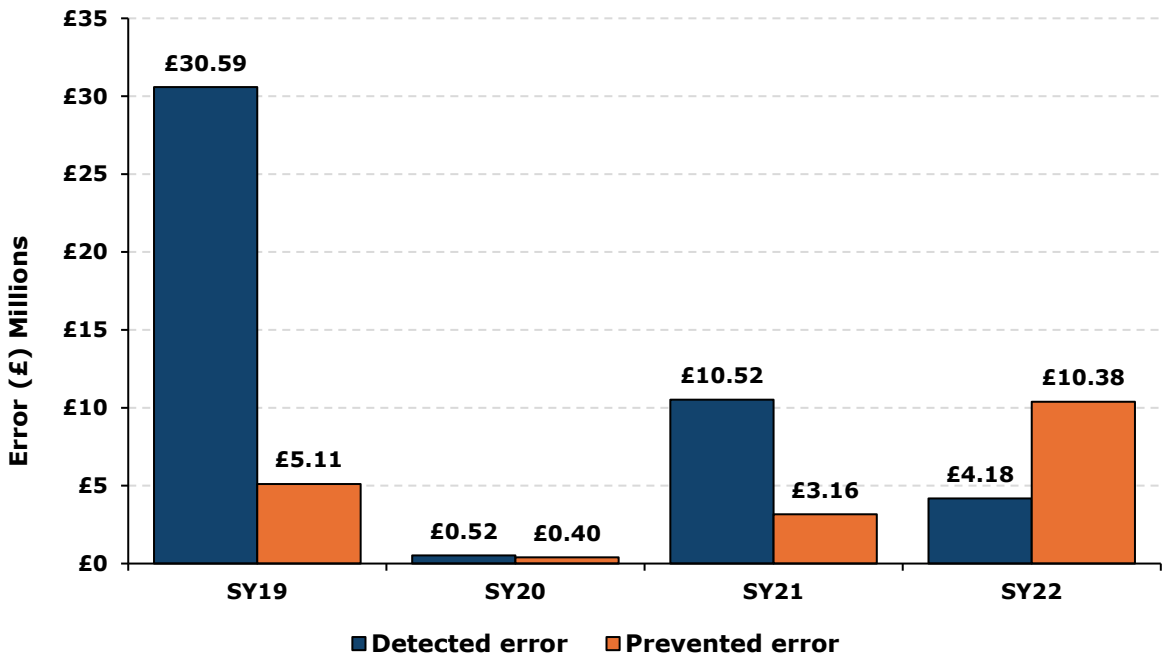
[99] Information on whistleblowing: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/about-us/contact-us/whistleblowing>

6.48 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. Detected error relates to any certificates which have been issued to a participant for which they were not eligible.

6.49 Ensuring the integrity of the RO scheme is upheld, the deterrence of both non-compliance and fraud is of key importance to Ofgem. In light of this, we strive to ensure our audit programmes and compliance investigations are effective in not only detecting non-compliance and fraud, but also deterring it.

6.50 **Figure 6.11** shows the value of certificates protected in SY22 through our audit and compliance work. We identified around £14.6m in detected and prevented error during the scheme year.

Figure 6.11: Error protected SY19 to SY22[100]



Column chart showing detected and prevented error by scheme year. In SY22, the detected error was £4,184,085 and the prevented error was £10,384,719. This gives a total error protected of £14,568,804.

[100] As accreditations activity has largely stopped, the data now focuses solely on audit and compliance to allow a fair comparison across scheme years. Figures reported for previous scheme years in this report therefore differ from those previously reported.

7. Our administration

This chapter provides detail on our administration activity during SY22 not covered elsewhere in the report. 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 our performance responding to enquiries and issuing ROCs, updates made to the Renewables and CHP Register, and summarises updates to scheme guidance.

Applications, accreditations and withdrawals

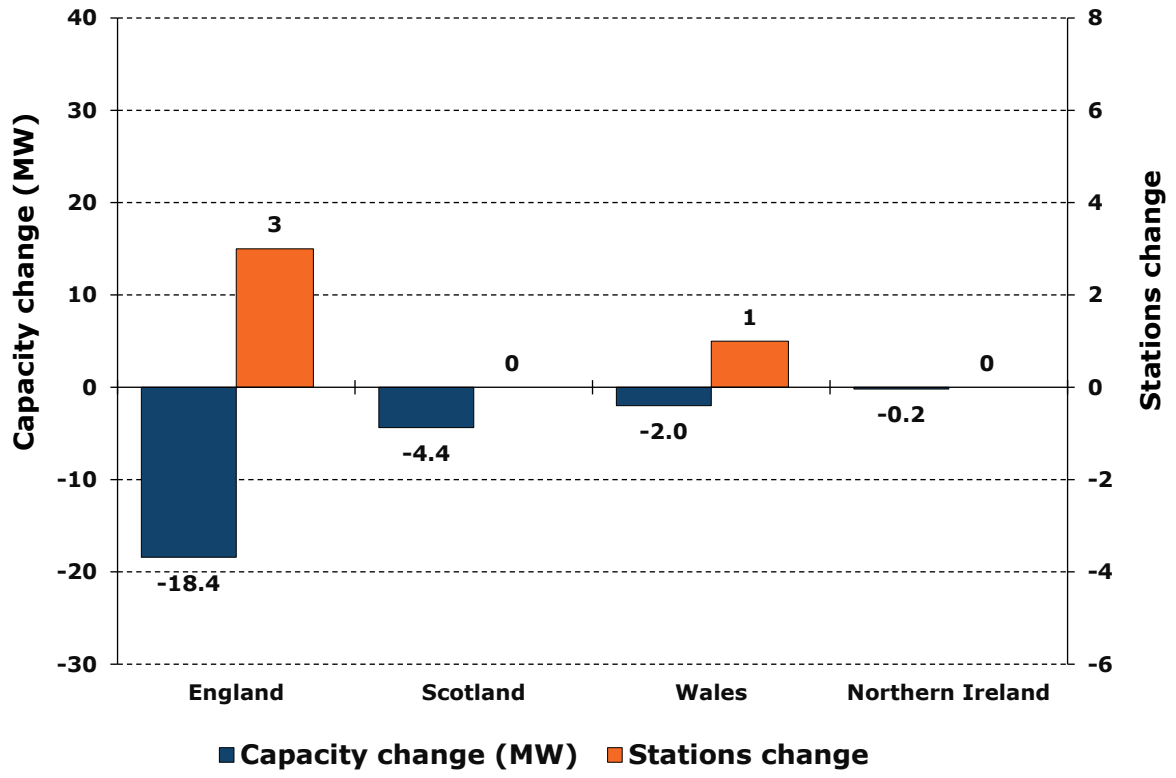
7.1 Following the closure of the final grace period[101] for applications on 31 March 2019, no new applications to the RO scheme can be made.

7.2 Following the RO's closure to new applicants one of our key duties as administrator is to assess amendments to approved applications against scheme rules. We also continue to assess a small number of particularly complex applications made prior to scheme closure, though our workload is primarily focused on processing amendments.

7.3 As shown in **Figures 7.1 and 7.2**, since SY21 the net number of stations accredited on the scheme has increased by 4. The majority of installations accredited in SY22 were re-accreditations for installations which had received accreditation prior to scheme closure but had since had their accreditation withdrawn. However, the total capacity installed has decreased by 25.0 MW. Please note that these figures are the net change in installed capacity and stations accredited (including micro-NIRO). As well as stations being accredited to the scheme, the totals can also be affected by existing stations increasing their capacities[102], stations withdrawing from the scheme, the capacity of a station changing (for example, because of decommissioning a wind turbine), a capacity correction following an audit or us taking compliance action.

[101] Information on grace periods: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/renewables-obligation-ro/ro-closure>
[102] Note that following scheme closure stations can increase their capacity, but this will be unsupported.

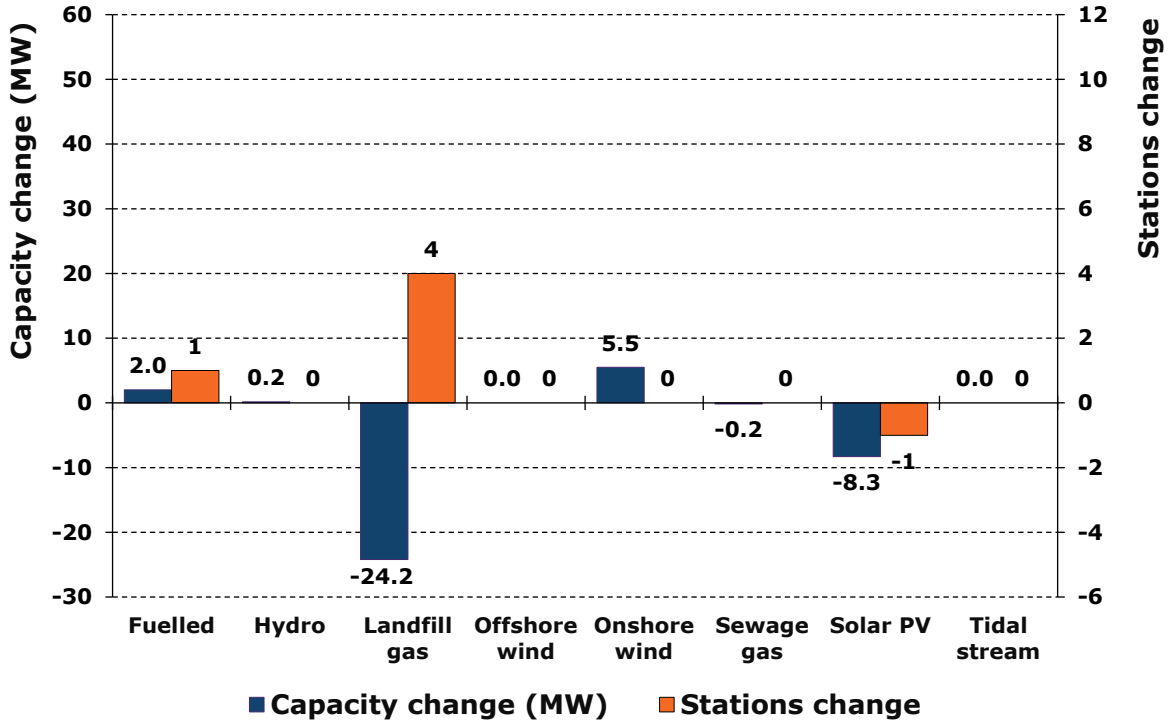
Figure 7.1: Accredited station and capacity change[103] by country (net change)



Clustered column chart showing the net change in the number of accredited stations and capacity by country since the previous scheme year. In Scotland and Northern Ireland, there was no change in the total number of accredited stations compared to the previous year. By contrast, in England and Wales the totals increased by 3 and one respectively. Installed capacity fell by 18.4 MW in England, while Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland saw smaller decreases of 4.4 MW, 2.0 MW, and 0.2 MW respectively.

[103] Note that unsupported capacity added following scheme closure will be included in these figures.

Figure 7.2: Accredited station and capacity change[104] by technology type (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. Most notably, landfill gas saw a decrease in installed capacity of 24.2 MW, while the number of stations increased by 4. For Solar PV the installed capacity decreased by 8.3 MW and the number of accredited stations also decreased by one. Contrastingly, fuelled saw a 2.0 MW increase in capacity and the number of accredited stations increased by one. The number of accredited sewage gas and hydro stations remained unchanged, but the installed capacity decreased by 0.2 MW and increased by 0.2 MW respectively. For offshore wind and tidal stream, the installed capacity and accredited stations remained unchanged.

Application refusals

7.4 During an application assessment, if it is demonstrated that the applicant does not meet the eligibility criteria then we will refuse the application. One application with an estimated value of £33.16 million was refused on this basis during SY22.

[104] Note that unsupported capacity added following scheme closure is included in these figures.

Application amendments

7.5 Amendments can vary from simple meter replacements to substantial changes, including replacement of generating equipment. We anticipate this area of work will continue to increase in coming years.

7.6 We processed 252 amendments during SY22. Of these amendments, 75% were for installations above 50kW capacity.

ROC issue

7.7 As shown in **Figure 7.3** below, we issued 97.0% ROCs in SY22 on time, compared to 97.7% in SY21. Our issuance of ROCs within the target is largely dependent on timely data submissions from generators.

Figure 7.3: ROCs issued on time SY22

Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	ROCs issued within KPI
Issue ROCs within 17 working days (Apr-Jun)* and 12 working days (Jul-Mar).	97.0%

*During the first 3 months of the scheme year an extra 5 days is allocated for ROC issue. This is due to increased workload including GB/NI Fuel Mix Disclosure[105].

Enquiries

7.8 We receive enquiries related to ongoing generator compliance, the processing of applications and amendments, and more general queries regarding the scheme. As seen in **Figure 7.4**, 331 telephone calls and 447 email enquiries were received in SY22.

Figure 7.4: RO scheme enquiry performance SY22

Enquiry	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Received	Met KPI	Performance against KPI
Telephone enquiries	85% calls answered/no more than 15% abandoned**	331	326	98.5%
Email enquiries	80% of email enquiries responded to within 10 working days	447	446	99.8%

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

[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>

Register updates and process improvements

7.9 During SY22, a limited number of changes were made to the Renewables and CHP 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 Renewable Electricity Register (RER) and is designed to provide a better user experience by using modern design principles. Once launched, the RER is planned to be in operation for the remainder of the RO scheme.

Guidance updates

7.11 Between April 2023 and November 2024, we published the following documents:

- 'Renewables Obligation: Guidance for suppliers': <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers> **(Published April 2023)**

  The document has been updated to reflect legislative changes to the calculation methodology for the RO (Scotland) mutualisation threshold.

- 'Audits of Renewables Obligation (RO) Generating Stations 2023/24': <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/audits-renewable-electricity-schemes-generating-stations-202324> **(Published June 2023)**

  This document sets out our proposal to run both a targeted and a statistical audit programme during SY22 under the RO.

- 'Ofgem costs for administering the Renewables Obligation (RO): <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/ofgem-costs-administering-renewables-obligation-ro> **(Published September 2023)**

  This letter sets out our proposed administration costs for the Renewables Obligation for SY22.

- Guidance for generators: Co-location of electricity storage and hydrogen production under the RO, FIT, REGO and SEG (Version 6.1): <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/guidance-generators-co-

location-electricity-storage-and-hydrogen-production-under-ro-fit-rego-and-seg-version-61> **(Published April 2024)**

This guidance is for participants of the RO, FIT, REGO, and Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) schemes on co-locating storage with their accredited RO or REGO generating station, FIT installation, or SEG installation.

- 'Audits of Renewable Electricity Schemes Generating Stations 2024/25': <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/audits-renewable-electricity-schemes-generating-stations-202425> **(Published July 2024)**

  This document sets out our proposal to run both a targeted and statistical audit programme during SY23 (2024 to 2025) under the Renewable Electricity schemes, including the RO.

- 'Ofgem costs for administering the Renewables Obligation (RO) 2024 to 2025': <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/ofgem-costs-administering-renewables-obligation-ro-2024-2025> **(Published October 2024)**

  This letter sets out our proposed administration costs for the Renewables Obligation for SY23.

7.12 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 publish performance metrics on our website each month.[106]

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

8. Looking forward

This chapter introduces the changes to the scheme that are on the horizon, including context from the broader policy landscape. It provides a summary of the significant changes which will or may be introduced to the scheme in SY23 and beyond.

Fixed Price Certificates

8.1 In July 2023 the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), the Scottish government and the Northern Ireland Executive jointly issued a call for evidence on introducing Fixed-Price-Certificates (FPCs)[107]. This call for evidence outlined proposals for how a FPC system could be designed and implemented, and sought views on potential FPC models, FPC issuing and pricing, and timing.

8.2 Following this call for evidence and further policy development, any proposed changes to the RO, ROS and NIRO schemes would be consulted on by the respective governments, as appropriate.

RO Rebalancing

8.3 In the same publication, the UK government mentioned its intention to rebalance the levies currently added to electricity bills between electricity and gas to match its broader objectives of incentivising decarbonisation and strengthening energy security. By reducing the cost of electricity, they intend to make electricity prices more competitive with gas. It is part of the government's broader efforts to support the development of low-carbon energy and ensure that the costs of transitioning to cleaner energy sources are distributed more fairly.

[107] Introducing Fixed Price Certificates into Renewables Obligation schemes: call for evidence: <https://www.gov.uk/government/calls-for-evidence/introducing-fixed-price-certificates-into-renewables-obligation-schemes-call-for-evidence>

Appendix 1 – Data Assumptions

We make several general assumptions on the accreditations and capacity data used within Chapter 2 and Chapter 7 of the report. These assumptions, which are the same assumptions applied since the 2014 to 2015 (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),[108] rather than total installed capacity (TIC),[109] 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.

[108] 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".
[109] 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)".

Appendix 2 – Compliance by licensed suppliers

Figure A2.1: Summary of compliance by supplier group in SY22 (2023 to 2024) (all jurisdictions)

Supplier group	Total Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Total payments made	Total Redistributions
AXPO UK Limited	320,055	319,835	£12,982.20	£1,900,616.00
BES Commercial Electricity Limited	120,024	0	£7,082,616.24	£0.00
BGI Trading Limited	25,489	25,489	£0.00	£151,466.00
Centrica	14,123,210	14,122,693	£30,508.17	£83,924,068.00
Brook Green Trading Limited	1,124,014	1,124,014	£0.00	£6,679,449.00
Bryt Energy Limited	1,445,529	1,432,000	£798,346.29	£8,509,654.00
Business Power and Gas Limited	466,450	1,060	£27,462,663.90	£6,296.00
Conrad Energy (Holdings) Limited	22,323	22,323	£0.00	£132,652.00
Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited	498,309	290,000	£12,292,314.09	£1,723,322.00
Px Holdings Limited	38,429	0	£2,267,695.29	£0.00
Crown Gas and Power 2 Limited	4,088	4,088	£0.00	£24,291.00
D-energi Trading Limited	16,928	0	£998,921.28	£0.00
DGP ENERGY LTD	10,736	0	£633,531.36	£0.00
Digital Power Energy Supply UK LTD	1,477	0	£87,157.77	£0.00
VOLTX POWER LTD	1,272	32	£73,172.40	£189.00
Drax Energy Solutions Limited	6,317,236	6,317,236	£0.00	£37,540,157.00
Dyce Energy Limited	22	0	£1,298.22	£0.00
E (Gas and Electricity) Limited	221,089	221,089	£0.00	£1,313,819.00
E E Solutions Limited	56,133	56,133	£0.00	£333,568.00
E.On UK Plc	8,550,301	8,550,301	£0.00	£50,810,138.00
E.ON UK Holding Company Limited	13,118	13,118	£0.00	£77,950.00
Ecotricity Limited	506,879	195,881	£18,351,991.98	£1,164,020.00
EDF Energy Limited	20,586,793	20,535,704	£3,014,761.89	£122,033,370.00
Edgware Energy Limited	929	0	£54,820.29	£0.00
Utility Warehouse Limited	1,365,496	1,365,496	£0.00	£8,114,455.00
Eneco Energy Trade BV	301,963	301,963	£0.00	£1,794,411.00
ENGIE Power Limited	3,640,117	3,640,117	£0.00	£21,631,385.00
EPG Energy Limited	33,815	10,061	£1,401,723.54	£59,784.00
Equinicity Ltd	1,378	0	£81,606.19	£0.00
ESB Energy Limited	6	0	£354.06	£0.00
F & S Energy Limited	47,662	512	£2,782,321.50	£3,039.00
Farringdon Energy Ltd	4,259	0	£251,324.18	£0.00

Supplier group	Total Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Total payments made	Total Redistributions
Flexitricity Limited	6,280	0	£370,582.80	£0.00
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	185,998	185,998	£0.00	£1,105,290.00
Fuse Energy Supply Limited	4,568	0	£269,557.68	£0.00
Good Energy Group Plc	218,372	218,372	£0.00	£1,297,673.00
Green Energy (UK) Limited	48,665	48,665	£0.00	£289,189.00
Hartree Partners Supply (UK) Limited	10,329	0	£610,516.23	£0.00
Home Energy Trading Limited	1,995	0	£117,724.95	£0.00
Limejump Energy	955	955	£0.00	£5,672.00
Marble Power Limited	210,540	0	£12,457,443.29	£0.00
Maxen Power Supply Limited	37,611	0	£2,219,425.11	£0.00
MVV Environment Services Limited	6,792	0	£400,795.92	£0.00
Npower Commercial Gas Limited	8,495,657	8,495,657	£0.00	£50,485,419.00
OCTOPUS ENERGY GROUP LIMITED	6,769,478	3,582,555	£188,060,326.23	£21,289,322.00
Octopus Energy	4,249,419	2,502,609	£103,079,258.10	£14,871,742.00
Opus Energy Group Limited	781,926	781,926	£0.00	£4,646,588.00
OVO Electricity Ltd	5,565,807	3,951,323	£95,270,700.84	£23,480,725.00
P3P Energy Supply Limited	4,639	96	£268,082.43	£569.00
Pozitive Energy Limited	1,112,122	1,037,280	£4,416,426.42	£6,164,031.00
PX Supply Limited	2,299	0	£135,663.99	£0.00
REBEL ENERGY SUPPLY LIMITED	86,764	20,406	£3,944,446.29	£121,260.00
Regent Power Limited	63	0	£3,717.63	£0.00
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	6,361,150	6,143,704	£12,831,488.46	£36,508,944.00
SEFE Energy Limited	247,219	247,219	£0.00	£1,469,096.00
Shell Energy UK Limited	1,202,049	1,202,049	£0.00	£7,143,170.00
Verastar Limited	82,173	0	£4,849,028.73	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Business Limited	449,597	449,597	£0.00	£2,671,727.00
SmartestEnergy Limited	3,124,115	3,124,115	£0.00	£18,565,045.00
SO Energy Trading Limited	553,223	100,000	£26,744,689.23	£594,247.00
Square1 Energy Limited	618	618	£0.00	£3,670.00
Squeaky Clean Energy Limited	172,081	0	£10,154,499.81	£0.00
SSE PLC	4,798,116	4,798,116	£0.00	£28,512,791.00
Statkraft Markets GmbH	9,583	0	£565,492.83	£0.00
Switch Business Gas and Power Limited	2,865	17	£168,060.48	£100.00
Tomato Energy Limited	105,551	16,062	£5,280,745.89	£95,446.00
TotalEnergies Gas & Power Limited	6,373,552	6,373,552	£0.00	£37,874,816.00
Tru Energy Ltd	24,709	19,595	£301,777.14	£116,440.00
UK Power Reserve Ltd	1,643	1,636	£413.07	£9,720.00
Unify Energy Ltd	36,243	0	£2,138,699.43	£0.00
United Gas & Power Ltd	139,464	0	£8,229,770.64	£0.00

Supplier group	Total Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Total payments made	Total Redistributions
Utilita Energy Limited	1,128,794	1	£66,610,074.93	£5.00
Valda Energy Ltd	119,511	119,510	£59.01	£710,186.00
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	517	517	£0.00	£3,070.00
Wilton Energy Ltd	16,916	16,916	£0.00	£100,520.00
YÜ ENERGY RETAIL LIMITED	562,446	562,446	£0.00	£3,342,333.00
3T POWER LIMITED	7,168	7,168	£0.00	£42,593.00
Budget Energy Limited	55,203	55,203	£0.00	£328,041.00
Energia	106,471	106,471	£0.00	£632,700.00
ESB Independent Energy (NI) Ltd	330,318	330,318	£0.00	£1,962,911.00
Flogas Enterprise Solutions Limited	8,846	0	£522,002.46	£0.00
LCC Power Limited	128,307	128,307	£0.00	£762,461.00
Power NI Energy Limited	407,399	407,399	£0.00	£2,420,966.00
Project Plug Limited	34,520	34,520	£0.00	£205,132.00
SSE Energy Supply Limited	251,694	251,694	£0.00	£1,495,689.00
Toucan Energy Limited	839	0	£49,509.39	£0.00
TOTALS	**114,508,708**	**103,871,737**	**£627,751,090.25**	**£617,257,398.00**

Figure A2.2: Compliance by licensee[110] 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
Axpo UK Limited	298,770	298,550	0	33,764	£12,982.20	£0.00
BES Commercial Electricity Limited	110,660	0	0	0	£6,530,046.60	£0.00
BGI Trading Limited	847	847	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
British Gas Trading Limited	12,969,260	12,968,743	209,493	0	£30,508.17	£0.00
Brook Green Trading Limited	1,064,933	1,064,933	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Bryt Energy Limited	1,386,938	1,373,409	0	0	£798,346.29	£0.00
Business Power and Gas Limited	438,208	1,060	0	0	£25,796,103.48	£0.00
Conrad Energy (Trading) Limited	22,263	22,263	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited	452,715	263,466	0	0	£11,167,583.49	£0.00
Coulomb Energy Supply Limited	38,429	0	0	0	£2,267,695.29	£0.00
Crown Gas and Power 2 Limited	3,870	3,870	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
D-energi Trading Limited	14,752	0	0	0	£870,515.52	£0.00
DGP ENERGY LTD	9,313	0	0	0	£549,560.13	£0.00
Digital Power Energy Supply UK LTD	1,477	0	0	0	£87,157.77	£0.00
DODO ENERGY LTD	1,234	32	0	0	£70,930.02	£0.00
Drax Energy Solutions Limited	5,903,589	5,903,589	2,159	9,630	£0.00	£0.00
Dyce Energy Limited	22	0	0	0	£1,298.22	£0.00
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	196,598	196,598	0	41,397	£0.00	£0.00
E E Solutions Limited	51,964	51,964	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON Energy Solutions Limited	581	581	0	23	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON Next Supply Limited	8,151,760	8,151,760	0	4,800	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON UK Plc	7,069	7,069	0	1,765	£0.00	£0.00
Ecotricity Limited	481,989	170,991	0	0	£18,351,991.98	£0.00
EDF Energy Customers Limited	18,408,125	18,357,036	647	142,343	£3,014,761.89	£0.00
Edgware Energy Limited	140	0	0	0	£8,261.40	£0.00

[110] The name of each Licensee in Figures A2.2 to A2.4 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
Electricity Plus Supply Limited	1,273,824	1,273,824	0	57,743	£0.00	£0.00
Eneco Energy Trade BV	292,055	292,055	0	60,629	£0.00	£0.00
ENGIE Power Limited	3,422,695	3,422,695	0	8,908	£0.00	£0.00
EPG Energy Limited	29,897	10,061	0	0	£1,170,522.36	£0.00
Equinicity Ltd	1,378	0	0	0	£0.00	£81,606.19
ESB Energy Limited	5	0	0	0	£295.05	£0.00
F & S Energy Limited	45,842	512	0	0	£2,674,923.30	£0.00
Farringdon Energy Ltd	3,846	0	0	0	£226,596.46	£356.59
Flexitricity Limited	4,628	0	0	0	£273,098.28	£0.00
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	170,804	170,804	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Fuse Energy Supply Limited	4,197	0	0	0	£247,664.97	£0.00
Good Energy Limited	209,758	209,758	0	47,343	£0.00	£0.00
Green Energy (UK) Limited	46,724	46,724	0	11,681	£0.00	£0.00
Hartree Partners Supply (UK) Limited	10,329	0	0	0	£0.00	£610,516.23
Home Energy Trading Limited	1,906	0	0	0	£112,473.06	£0.00
Limejump Energy Limited	782	782	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Marble Power Limited	188,249	0	0	0	£0.00	£11,142,051.38
Maxen Power Supply Limited	33,754	0	0	0	£1,991,823.54	£0.00
MVV Environment Services Limited	6,391	0	0	0	£377,132.91	£0.00
Npower Commercial Gas Limited	7,738,927	7,738,927	6,071	75,085	£0.00	£0.00
Octopus Energy	6,321,364	3,582,555	0	3,647	£161,617,119.09	£0.00
Octopus Energy Operations 2	1,580,449	207,609	0	7,536	£81,011,288.40	£0.00
Octopus Energy Operations Limited	2,240,929	2,232,060	0	61,976	£523,359.69	£0.00
Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited	177,800	177,800	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy Limited	544,782	544,782	160	1,601	£0.00	£0.00
Ovo Energy	4,717,609	3,951,323	1,040	0	£45,218,536.86	£0.00
P3P Energy Supply Limited	4,639	96	0	0	£268,082.43	£0.00
Pozitive Energy Limited	1,056,248	1,037,280	0	0	£1,119,301.68	£0.00
PX Supply Limited	2,299	0	0	0	£135,663.99	£0.00
Rebel Energy Limited	83,705	20,406	0	0	£1,500,000.00	£2,262,352.13

Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliquid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
Regent Power Limited	63	0	0	0	£3,717.63	£0.00
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	5,205,520	4,988,074	0	0	£12,831,488.46	£0.00
SEFE Energy Limited	208,490	208,490	0	52,103	£0.00	£0.00
Shell Energy UK Limited	1,069,774	1,069,774	0	287	£0.00	£0.00
Sinq Power Limited	50,751	0	0	0	£2,994,816.51	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Business Limited	411,953	411,953	0	102,988	£0.00	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Limited	2,964,350	2,964,350	5,850	431,945	£0.00	£0.00
SO Energy Trading Limited	503,178	100,000	0	0	£23,791,533.78	£0.00
Square1 Energy Limited	617	617	0	35	£0.00	£0.00
Squeaky Clean Energy Limited	159,827	0	0	0	£9,431,391.27	£0.00
SSE Energy Supply Limited	4,185,812	4,185,812	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Statkraft Markets GmbH	7,625	0	0	0	£449,951.25	£0.00
Switch Business Gas and Power Limited	2,460	17	0	0	£144,161.43	£0.00
Tomato Energy Limited	97,297	16,062	0	0	£4,793,677.35	£0.00
TotalEnergies Gas & Power Limited	5,956,209	5,956,209	0	102,545	£0.00	£0.00
Tru Energy Limited	24,588	19,595	0	0	£294,636.93	£0.00
UK Power Reserve Limited	1,643	1,636	0	0	£413.07	£0.00
Unify Energy Limited	36,178	0	0	0	£2,134,863.78	£0.00
United Gas & Power Limited	131,873	0	0	0	£7,781,825.73	£0.00
Utilita Energy Limited	1,008,521	1	0	1	£59,512,765.20	£0.00
Valda Energy Limited	109,931	109,930	0	0	£59.01	£0.00
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	422	422	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Wilton Energy Limited	16,916	16,916	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Yu Energy Retail Limited	524,425	524,425	474	0	£0.00	£0.00
Toucan Energy Limited	839	0	0	0	£49,509.39	£0.00
Totals	**102,910,583**	**94,331,097**	**225,894**	**1,259,775**	**£492,240,435.31**	**£14,096,882.52**

Figure A2.3: Compliance by licensee[111] 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
Axpo UK Limited	21,285	21,285	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
BES Commercial Electricity Limited	9,364	0	0	0	£552,569.64	£0.00
BGI Trading Limited	24,642	24,642	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
British Gas Trading Limited	1,153,950	1,153,950	21,046	4,597	£0.00	£0.00
Brook Green Trading Limited	59,081	59,081	0	133	£0.00	£0.00
Bryt Energy Limited	58,591	58,591	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Business Power and Gas Limited	28,242	0	0	0	£1,666,560.42	£0.00
Conrad Energy (Trading) Limited	60	60	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited	45,594	26,534	0	0	£1,124,730.60	£0.00
Crown Gas and Power 2 Limited	218	218	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
D-energi Trading Limited	2,176	0	0	0	£128,405.76	£0.00
DGP ENERGY LTD	1,423	0	0	0	£83,971.23	£0.00
DODO ENERGY LTD	38	0	0	0	£2,242.38	£0.00
Drax Energy Solutions Limited	413,647	413,647	669	0	£0.00	£0.00
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	24,491	24,491	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E E Solutions Limited	4,169	4,169	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON Energy Solutions Limited	2	2	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON Next Supply Limited	397,958	397,958	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON UK Plc	6,049	6,049	0	1,510	£0.00	£0.00
Ecotricity Limited	24,890	24,890	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
EDF Energy Customers Limited	2,178,668	2,178,668	0	8,973	£0.00	£0.00
Edgware Energy Limited	789	0	0	0	£46,558.89	£0.00
Electricity Plus Supply Limited	91,672	91,672	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Eneco Energy Trade BV	9,908	9,908	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
ENGIE Power Limited	217,422	217,422	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
EPG Energy Limited	3,918	0	0	0	£231,201.18	£0.00
ESB Energy Limited	1	0	0	0	£59.01	£0.00
F & S Energy Limited	1,820	0	0	0	£107,398.20	£0.00
Farringdon Energy Ltd	413	0	0	0	£24,371.13	£0.00
Flexitricity Limited	1,652	0	0	0	£97,484.52	£0.00
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	15,194	15,194	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Fuse Energy Supply Limited	371	0	0	0	£21,892.71	£0.00
Good Energy Limited	8,614	8,614	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Green Energy (UK) Limited	1,941	1,941	0	485	£0.00	£0.00

[111] The name of each Licensee in Figures A2.2 to A2.4 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
Home Energy Trading Limited	89	0	0	0	£5,251.89	£0.00
Limejump Energy Limited	173	173	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Marble Power Limited	22,291	0	0	0	£1,315,391.91	£0.00
Maxen Power Supply Limited	3,857	0	0	0	£227,601.57	£0.00
MVV Environment Services Limited	401	0	0	0	£23,663.01	£0.00
Npower Commercial Gas Limited	756,730	756,730	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Octopus Energy	448,114	0	0	0	£26,443,207.14	£0.00
Octopus Energy Operations 2	140,603	0	0	0	£8,296,983.03	£0.00
Octopus Energy Operations Limited	287,438	62,940	0	0	£13,247,626.98	£0.00
Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited	16,736	16,736	170	0	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy Limited	42,608	42,608	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Ovo Energy	848,198	0	0	0	£50,052,163.98	£0.00
Pozitive Energy Limited	55,874	0	0	0	£3,297,124.74	£0.00
Rebel Energy Limited	3,059	0	0	0	£0.00	£182,094.16
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	1,155,630	1,155,630	0	158,144	£0.00	£0.00
SEFE Energy Limited	38,729	38,729	0	3,978	£0.00	£0.00
Shell Energy UK Limited	132,275	132,275	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Sinq Power Limited	31,422	0	0	0	£1,854,212.22	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Business Limited	37,644	37,644	0	9,371	£0.00	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Limited	159,765	159,765	0	9,025	£0.00	£0.00
SO Energy Trading Limited	50,045	0	0	0	£2,953,155.45	£0.00
Square1 Energy Limited	1	1	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Squeaky Clean Energy Limited	12,254	0	0	0	£723,108.54	£0.00
SSE Energy Supply Limited	612,304	612,304	0	308	£0.00	£0.00
Statkraft Markets GmbH	1,958	0	0	0	£115,541.58	£0.00
Switch Business Gas and Power Limited	405	0	0	0	£23,899.05	£0.00
Tomato Energy Limited	8,254	0	0	0	£487,068.54	£0.00
TotalEnergies Gas & Power Limited	417,343	417,343	0	114	£0.00	£0.00
Tru Energy Limited	121	0	0	0	£7,140.21	£0.00
Unify Energy Limited	65	0	0	0	£3,835.65	£0.00
United Gas & Power Limited	7,591	0	0	0	£447,944.91	£0.00
Utilita Energy Limited	120,273	0	0	0	£7,097,309.73	£0.00
Valda Energy Limited	9,580	9,580	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	95	95	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Yu Energy Retail Limited	38,021	38,021	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Totals	**10,268,199**	**8,219,560**	**21,885**	**196,638**	**£120,709,675.80**	**£182,094.16**

Figure A2.4: Compliance by licensee[112] 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 LIMITED	7,168	7,168	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Budget Energy Limited	55,203	55,203	0	4,113	£0.00	£0.00
Energia Customer Solutions NI Limited	106,471	106,471	0	942	£0.00	£0.00
Electric Ireland	330,318	330,318	0	211	£0.00	£0.00
Flogas Enterprise Solutions Limited	8,846	0	0	0	£522,002.46	£0.00
LCC Power Limited (trading as Go Power)	128,307	128,307	0	10,509	£0.00	£0.00
Power NI Energy Limited	407,399	407,399	0	45,648	£0.00	£0.00
Project Plug Limited (trading as Click Energy)	34,520	34,520	0	83	£0.00	£0.00
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Limited	251,694	251,694	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Totals	**1,329,926**	**1,321,080**	**0**	**61,506**	**£522,002.46**	**£0.00**

Figure A2.5: 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 to 2014	851,836	143,498	995,334
CP13 – 2014 to 2015	874,999	29,301	904,300
CP14 – 2015 to 2016	1,352,131	58,973	1,411,104
CP15 – 2016 to 2017	1,707,067	87,290	1,794,357
CP16 – 2017 to 2018	2,180,927	181,429	2,362,356
CP17 – 2018 to 2019	2,659,159	254,106	2,913,265
CP18 – 2019 to 2020	2,718,830	235,812	2,954,642
CP19 – 2020 to 2021	2,853,221	256,848	3,110,069
CP20 – 2021 to 2022	3,011,031	262,290	3,273,321
CP21 – 2022 to 2023	2,857,898	245,095	3,102,993
CP22 – 2023 to 2024	2,724,367	247,779	2,972,146

[112] The name of each Licensee in Figures A2.2 to A2.4 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 A2.6: Suppliers with an obligation who did not meet the 1 July 2024 deadline to submit final supply volumes

Supplier Group
Equinicity Ltd
Farringdon Energy Ltd
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd

Appendix 3 – Mutualisation Payments

Figure A3.1: RO mutualisation payments received[113] SY19 (2020 to 2021)

Licensee	Amount due	2020 to 2021 Q1 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q2 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q3 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q4 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Total received
Affect Energy Ltd	£19,597.52	£4,899.38	£4,899.38	£4,899.38	£4,899.38	£19,597.52
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£254,417.72	£63,604.43	£63,604.43	£63,604.43	£63,604.43	£254,417.72
Bryt Energy Ltd	£1,534,267.80	£383,566.95	£383,566.95	£383,566.95	£383,566.95	£1,534,267.80
AXPO UK Ltd	£644,057.76	£161,014.44	£161,014.44	£161,014.44	£161,014.44	£644,057.76
Coulomb Energy Supply Ltd	£80,444.48	£20,111.12	£20,111.12	£20,111.12	£20,111.12	£80,444.48
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£476,955.72	£119,238.93	£119,238.93	£119,238.93	£119,238.93	£476,955.72
E.ON Energy Ltd	£13,296,662.16	£3,324,165.54	£3,324,165.54	£3,324,165.54	£3,324,165.54	£13,296,662.16
British Gas Trading Ltd	£24,042,951.84	£6,010,737.96	£6,010,737.96	£6,010,737.96	£6,010,737.96	£24,042,951.84
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£770,500.52	£192,625.13	£192,625.13	£192,625.13	£192,625.13	£770,500.52
E.ON Next Supply Ltd	£1,797,439.08	£449,359.77	£449,359.77	£449,359.77	£449,359.77	£1,797,439.08
Bulb UK Operations Limited	£6,439,225.48	£1,609,806.37	£4,829,419.11	£0.00	£0.00	£6,439,225.48
Business Power and Gas Ltd	£346,700.32	£86,675.08	£86,675.08	£86,675.07	£86,675.08	£346,700.31
E.ON UK Plc	£8,649,954.88	£2,162,488.72	£2,162,488.72	£2,162,488.72	£2,162,488.72	£8,649,954.88
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£34,157,980.08	£8,539,495.02	£8,539,495.02	£8,539,495.02	£8,539,495.02	£34,157,980.08
Conrad Energy (Trading) Ltd	£3,528.64	£3,528.64	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£3,528.64
Co-Operative Energy Ltd	£498.08	£498.08	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£498.08
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£381,420.56	£381,420.56	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£381,420.56
RWE	£60,084.80	£15,021.20	£15,021.20	£15,021.20	£15,021.20	£60,084.80
Eneco energy Trade BV	£394,792.96	£98,698.24	£98,698.24	£98,698.24	£98,698.24	£394,792.96
EPG Energy Ltd	£35,652.40	£8,913.10	£8,913.10	£8,913.00	£8,913.10	£35,652.30
D-energi Trading Ltd	£54.00	£54.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£54.00
Farringdon Energy Ltd	£1,874.32	£468.58	£468.58	£468.58	£468.58	£1,874.32
Flexitricity Ltd	£5,230.96	£1,307.74	£1,307.74	£1,307.74	£1,307.74	£5,230.96
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	£383,390.92	£95,847.73	£95,847.73	£95,847.73	£95,847.73	£383,390.92

[113] 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	2020 to 2021 Q1 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q2 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q3 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q4 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Total received
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	£370,516.60	£92,629.15	£92,629.15	£92,629.15	£92,629.15	£370,516.60
Yorkshire Gas & Power	£48,738.76	£12,184.69	£12,184.69	£12,184.69	£12,184.69	£48,738.76
Ecotricity	£1,016,656.76	£254,164.19	£254,164.19	£254,164.19	£254,164.19	£1,016,656.76
Green Energy (UK) Plc	£82,454.84	£20,613.71	£20,613.71	£20,613.71	£20,613.71	£82,454.84
Yu Energy trading as Kensington Power Ltd	£442,247.48	£110,561.87	£110,561.87	£110,561.87	£110,561.87	£442,247.48
Toucan Energy Ltd	£2,898.52	£724.63	£724.63	£724.63	£724.63	£2,898.52
Ovo Energy	£12,202,835.52	£3,050,708.88	£3,050,708.88	£3,050,708.88	£3,050,708.88	£12,202,835.52
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£1,977,885.52	£0.00	£988,942.76	£494,471.38	£494,471.38	£1,977,885.52
ElectroRoute Energy Trading Ltd	£28,287.08	£28,287.08	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£28,287.08
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£851,305.04	£212,826.26	£212,826.26	£212,826.26	£212,826.26	£851,305.04
ENGIE Power Ltd	£5,184,623.96	£1,296,155.99	£1,296,155.99	£1,296,155.99	£1,296,155.99	£5,184,623.96
PX Supply Limited	£2,292.40	£573.10	£573.10	£573.10	£573.10	£2,292.40
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£13,055,870.88	£3,263,967.72	£3,263,967.72	£3,263,967.72	£3,263,967.72	£13,055,870.88
ESB Energy Ltd	£337,260.64	£84,315.16	£252,945.48	£0.00	£0.00	£337,260.64
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£5,332,902.60	£1,333,225.65	£1,333,225.65	£1,333,225.65	£1,333,225.65	£5,332,902.60
F & S Energy Ltd	£102,616.44	£102,616.44	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£102,616.44
SO Energy Trading Ltd	£817,576.96	£204,394.24	£204,394.24	£204,394.24	£204,394.24	£817,576.96
SSE PLC	£10,643,795.28	£2,660,948.82	£2,660,948.82	£2,660,948.82	£2,660,948.82	£10,643,795.28
Flow Energy Ltd	£4.00	£4.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£4.00
Total Gas & Power Ltd	£8,024,752.48	£2,006,188.12	£2,006,188.12	£2,006,188.12	£2,006,188.12	£8,024,752.48
Unify Energy Ltd	£92,184.56	£23,046.14	£23,046.14	£23,046.14	£23,046.14	£92,184.56
Utilita Energy Ltd	£2,417,292.52	£604,323.13	£604,323.13	£604,323.13	£604,323.13	£2,417,292.52
Valda Energy Ltd	£17,075.08	£4,268.77	£4,268.77	£4,268.77	£4,268.77	£17,075.08
Good Energy Ltd	£491,852.40	£122,963.10	£122,963.10	£122,963.10	£122,963.10	£491,852.40
Sinq Power Ltd	£135,002.28	£33,750.57	£33,750.57	£33,750.57	£33,750.57	£135,002.28
HARTREE PARTNERS SUPPLY (UK) Ltd	£6,875.24	£1,718.81	£1,718.81	£3,437.62	£0.00	£6,875.24
Haven Power Ltd	£9,310,999.72	£2,327,749.93	£2,327,749.93	£2,327,749.93	£2,327,749.93	£9,310,999.72
Home Energy Trading Ltd	£88.00	£0.00	£88.00	£0.00	£0.00	£88.00

Licensee	Amount due	2020 to 2021 Q1 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q2 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q3 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q4 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Total received
Limejump Energy Ltd	£6,301.12	£1,575.28	£1,575.28	£1,575.28	£1,575.28	£6,301.12
Logicor Energy Ltd	£358.08	£358.08	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£358.08
Marble Power Ltd	£239,145.00	£59,786.25	£59,786.25	£59,786.25	£59,786.25	£239,145.00
Maxen Power supply Ltd	£20,971.76	£5,242.94	£5,242.94	£5,242.94	£5,242.94	£20,971.76
Mississippi Energy Ltd	£10.00	£10.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£10.00
MVV Environment Services Ltd	£14,462.60	£3,615.65	£3,615.65	£3,615.65	£3,615.65	£14,462.60
Octopus Energy Ltd	£6,112,162.68	£1,528,040.67	£1,528,040.67	£1,528,040.67	£1,528,040.67	£6,112,162.68
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£1,433,619.72	£358,404.93	£358,404.93	£358,404.93	£358,404.93	£1,433,619.72
Opus Energy Ltd	£1,523,081.80	£380,770.45	£380,770.45	£380,770.45	£380,770.45	£1,523,081.80
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£3,059,447.96	£764,861.99	£764,861.99	£764,861.99	£764,861.99	£3,059,447.96
P3P ENERGY SUPPLY Ltd	£3,960.72	£990.18	£990.18	£990.18	£990.18	£3,960.72
Power4All Ltd	£816,356.76	£204,089.19	£204,089.19	£408,178.38	£0.00	£816,356.76
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	£362,567.16	£90,641.79	£90,641.79	£90,641.79	£90,641.79	£362,567.16
Npower Northern Ltd	£3,081,283.88	£770,320.97	£770,320.97	£770,320.97	£770,320.97	£3,081,283.88
Npower Ltd	£17,022,809.96	£4,255,702.49	£4,255,702.49	£4,255,702.49	£4,255,702.49	£17,022,809.96
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£2,552,106.76	£638,026.69	£638,026.69	£638,026.69	£638,026.69	£2,552,106.76
Shell Energy UK	£919,767.32	£229,941.83	£229,941.83	£229,941.83	£229,941.83	£919,767.32
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	£388,891.92	£97,222.98	£97,222.98	£97,222.98	£97,222.98	£388,891.92
SQUARE1 ENERGY	£68.00	£68.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£68.00
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£213,774.44	£53,443.61	£53,443.61	£53,443.61	£53,443.61	£213,774.44
Statkraft Markets GmbH	£3,104.56	£3,104.56	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£3,104.56
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	£3,880.68	£970.17	£970.17	£970.17	£970.17	£3,880.68
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£466.08	£116.52	£233.04	£0.00	£116.52	£466.08
Tru Energy Ltd	£32,175.80	£8,043.95	£8,043.95	£8,043.95	£8,043.95	£32,175.80
UK Power Reserve Ltd	£4,596.84	£4,596.84	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£4,596.84
United Gas & Power Ltd	£141,839.48	£35,459.87	£35,459.87	£35,459.87	£35,459.87	£141,839.48
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£28,551.12	£28,551.12	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£28,551.12
Wilton Energy Ltd	£11,388.04	£11,388.04	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£11,388.04
Total	**£204,771,724.80**	**£51,121,801.90**	**£54,934,706.80**	**£49,563,357.68**	**£49,151,858.31**	**£204,771,724.69**

Figure A3.2: ROS mutualisation payments received[114] SY19 (2020 to 2021)

Licensee	Amount due	2020 to 2021 Q1 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q2 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q3 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q4 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Total received
Affect Energy Ltd	£39.40	£9.85	£9.85	£9.85	£9.85	£39.40
AXPO UK Ltd	£24,732.12	£6,183.03	£6,183.03	£6,183.03	£6,183.03	£24,732.12
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£15,963.96	£3,990.99	£3,990.99	£3,990.99	£3,990.99	£15,963.96
British Gas Trading Ltd	£1,276,425.56	£319,106.39	£319,106.39	£319,106.39	£319,106.39	£1,276,425.56
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£28,452.16	£7,113.04	£7,113.04	£7,113.04	£7,113.04	£28,452.16
Bryt Energy Ltd	£56,942.44	£14,235.61	£14,235.61	£14,235.61	£14,235.61	£56,942.44
Business Power and Gas Ltd	£15,861.48	£3,965.37	£3,965.37	£3,965.37	£3,965.37	£15,861.48
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£35,557.32	£8,889.33	£8,889.33	£8,889.33	£8,889.33	£35,557.32
E.ON Energy Ltd	£453,988.24	£113,497.06	£113,497.06	£113,497.06	£113,497.06	£453,988.24
E.ON Next Supply Ltd	£37,806.20	£9,451.55	£9,451.55	£9,451.55	£9,451.55	£37,806.20
Bulb UK Operations Limited	£527,646.00	£131,911.50	£395,734.50	£0.00	£0.00	£527,646.00
E.ON UK Plc	£277,128.92	£69,282.23	£69,282.23	£69,282.23	£69,282.23	£277,128.92
Yorkshire Gas & Power	£2,754.60	£688.65	£688.65	£688.65	£688.65	£2,754.60
Ecotricity	£22,777.52	£5,694.38	£5,694.38	£5,694.38	£5,694.38	£22,777.52
Co-Operative Energy Ltd	£7.88	£7.88	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£7.88
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£25,337.68	£25,337.68	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£25,337.68
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£2,510,933.44	£627,733.36	£627,733.36	£627,733.36	£627,733.36	£2,510,933.44
RWE	£1,857.40	£464.35	£464.35	£464.35	£464.35	£1,857.40
Eneco energy Trade BV	£22,241.56	£5,560.39	£5,560.39	£5,560.35	£5,560.39	£22,241.52
ENGIE Power Ltd	£259,582.12	£64,895.53	£64,895.53	£64,895.53	£64,895.53	£259,582.12
EPG Energy Ltd	£367.80	£91.95	£91.95	£91.95	£91.95	£367.80
Farringdon Energy Ltd	£161.56	£40.39	£40.39	£40.39	£40.39	£161.56
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	£24,441.80	£6,110.45	£6,110.45	£6,110.45	£6,110.45	£24,441.80
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	£14,986.64	£3,746.66	£3,746.66	£3,746.66	£3,746.66	£14,986.64
Good Energy Ltd	£17,213.16	£4,303.29	£4,303.29	£4,303.29	£4,303.29	£17,213.16
Green Energy (UK) Plc	£2,188.44	£547.11	£547.11	£547.11	£547.11	£2,188.44
Haven Power Ltd	£332,743.32	£83,185.83	£83,185.83	£83,185.83	£83,185.83	£332,743.32

[114] 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	2020 to 2021 Q1 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q2 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q3 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q4 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Total received
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£62,491.00	£0.00	£31,245.50	£15,622.75	£15,622.75	£62,491.00
Yu Energy trading as Kensington Power Ltd	£12,557.84	£3,139.46	£3,139.46	£3,139.46	£3,139.46	£12,557.84
Limejump Energy Ltd	£114.28	£28.57	£28.57	£28.57	£28.57	£114.28
Marble Power Ltd	£22,062.92	£5,515.73	£5,515.73	£5,515.73	£5,515.73	£22,062.92
MVV Environment Services Ltd	£5,624.76	£1,406.19	£1,406.19	£1,406.19	£1,406.19	£5,624.76
ESB Energy Ltd	£12,997.88	£3,249.47	£9,748.41	£0.00	£0.00	£12,997.88
Octopus Energy Ltd	£305,359.12	£76,339.78	£76,339.78	£76,339.78	£76,339.78	£305,359.12
F & S Energy Ltd	£2,507.64	£2,507.64	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2,507.64
Opus Energy Ltd	£79,023.76	£19,755.94	£19,755.94	£19,755.94	£19,755.94	£79,023.76
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£83,346.76	£20,836.69	£20,836.69	£20,836.69	£20,836.69	£83,346.76
Ovo Energy	£1,432,867.88	£358,216.97	£358,216.97	£358,216.97	£358,216.97	£1,432,867.88
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£20,317.16	£5,079.29	£5,079.29	£5,079.29	£5,079.29	£20,317.16
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£1,957,863.08	£489,465.77	£489,465.77	£489,465.77	£489,465.77	£1,957,863.08
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£98,494.96	£24,623.74	£24,623.74	£24,623.74	£24,623.74	£98,494.96
Shell Energy UK	£41,806.04	£10,451.51	£10,451.51	£10,451.51	£10,451.51	£41,806.04
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	£25,668.68	£6,417.17	£6,417.17	£6,417.17	£6,417.17	£25,668.68
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£192,334.60	£48,083.65	£48,083.65	£48,083.65	£48,083.65	£192,334.60
SO Energy Trading Ltd	£56,344.76	£14,086.19	£14,086.19	£14,086.19	£14,086.19	£56,344.76
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£16,912.36	£4,228.09	£4,228.09	£4,228.09	£4,228.09	£16,912.36
Home Energy Trading Ltd	£1.32	£0.00	£1.32	£0.00	£0.00	£1.32
SSE PLC	£1,002,847.24	£250,711.81	£250,711.81	£250,711.81	£250,711.81	£1,002,847.24
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	£208.84	£52.21	£52.21	£52.21	£52.21	£208.84
Total Gas & Power Ltd	£344,134.72	£86,033.68	£86,033.68	£86,033.68	£86,033.68	£344,134.72
Tru Energy Ltd	£47.28	£11.82	£11.82	£11.82	£11.82	£47.28
Logicor Energy Ltd	£7.88	£7.88	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£7.88
United Gas & Power Ltd	£6,539.00	£1,634.75	£1,634.75	£1,634.75	£1,634.75	£6,539.00
Utilita Energy Ltd	£182,017.72	£45,504.43	£45,504.43	£45,504.43	£45,504.43	£182,017.72
Maxen Power supply Ltd	£2,036.04	£509.01	£1,527.03	£0.00	£0.00	£2,036.04
Valda Energy Ltd	£1,322.76	£330.69	£330.69	£330.69	£330.69	£1,322.76
Sinq Power Ltd	£47,338.84	£11,834.71	£11,834.71	£11,834.71	£11,834.71	£47,338.84
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£287,369.60	£71,842.40	£71,842.40	£71,842.40	£71,842.40	£287,369.60

Licensee	Amount due	2020 to 2021 Q1 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q2 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q3 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Q4 Payment received	2020 to 2021 Total received
Power4All Ltd	£72,035.48	£18,008.87	£18,008.87	£36,017.74	£0.00	£72,035.48
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	£34.16	£8.54	£8.54	£8.54	£8.54	£34.16
Npower Northern Ltd	£97,810.60	£24,452.65	£24,452.65	£24,452.65	£24,452.65	£97,810.60
Npower Ltd	£1,051,507.56	£262,876.89	£262,876.89	£262,876.89	£262,876.89	£1,051,507.56
SQUARE1 ENERGY	£1.32	£1.32	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1.32
Statkraft Markets GmbH	£840.68	£840.68	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£840.68
Unify Energy Ltd	£21.00	£21.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£21.00
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£207.56	£207.56	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£207.56
Total	**£13,513,163.80**	**£3,384,366.60**	**£3,658,021.74**	**£3,253,396.56**	**£3,217,378.86**	**£13,513,163.76**

Figure A3.3: RO mutualisation payments received[115] SY20 (2021 to 2022)

Licensee	Amount due	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
Affect Energy Ltd	£14.88	£3.72	£11.16	£0.00	£0.00	£14.88
AXPO UK Ltd	£317,743.56	£79,435.89	£79,435.89	£79,435.89	£79,435.89	£317,743.56
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£174,003.24	£43,500.81	£43,500.81	£43,500.81	£43,500.81	£174,003.24
BGI trading Ltd	£105.20	£26.30	£26.30	£26.30	£26.30	£105.20
British Gas Trading Ltd	£13,567,878.32	£3,391,969.58	£3,391,969.58	£3,391,969.58	£3,391,969.58	£13,567,878.32
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£573,288.96	£143,322.24	£143,322.24	£143,322.20	£143,322.28	£573,288.96
Bryt Energy Ltd	£1,101,088.72	£275,272.18	£275,272.18	£275,272.18	£275,272.18	£1,101,088.72
Business Power and Gas Ltd	£266,522.92	£66,630.73	£66,630.73	£66,630.73	£66,630.73	£266,522.92
Cilleni Energy Supply Limited	£291.80	£291.80	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£291.80
Conrad Energy (Trading) Ltd	£11,775.48	£11,775.48	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£11,775.48
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£264,400.08	£66,100.02	£66,100.02	£66,100.02	£66,100.02	£264,400.08
Coulomb Energy Supply Ltd	£39,253.60	£9,813.40	£9,813.40	£9,813.40	£9,813.40	£39,253.60
Delta Gas and Power Ltd	£10,370.16	£2,592.54	£7,777.62	£0.00	£0.00	£10,370.16
D-energi Trading Ltd	£2,773.92	£693.48	£693.48	£693.48	£693.48	£2,773.92
Dodo (Mississippi Energy formerly)	£7.92	£7.92	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£7.92
Drax Energy Solutions Ltd	£5,383,421.16	£1,345,855.29	£1,345,855.29	£1,345,855.29	£1,345,855.29	£5,383,421.16
Dyce Energy Limited	£17.88	£17.88	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£17.88
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£228,053.36	£57,013.34	£57,013.34	£57,013.34	£57,013.34	£228,053.36
E.ON Energy Ltd	£3,692,596.52	£923,149.13	£923,149.13	£923,149.13	£923,149.13	£3,692,596.52
E.ON Next Supply Ltd	£6,169,911.40	£1,542,477.85	£1,542,477.85	£1,542,477.85	£1,542,477.85	£6,169,911.40
E.ON UK Plc	£3,737,281.84	£934,320.46	£934,320.46	£934,320.46	£934,320.46	£3,737,281.84
Ecotricity	£586,710.92	£146,677.73	£146,677.73	£146,677.73	£146,677.73	£586,710.92
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£18,904,728.52	£4,726,182.13	£4,726,182.13	£4,726,182.13	£4,726,182.13	£18,904,728.52
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£1,020,982.68	£1,020,982.68	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,020,982.68
Eneco Energy Trade BV	£237,367.56	£59,341.89	£59,341.89	£59,341.89	£59,341.89	£237,367.56

[115] 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	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
ENGIE Power Ltd	£2,948,618.12	£737,154.53	£737,154.53	£737,154.53	£737,154.53	£2,948,618.12
EPG Energy Ltd	£18,208.60	£4,552.15	£4,552.15	£4,552.15	£4,552.15	£18,208.60
Equinicity Limited	£9.92	£9.92	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£9.92
ESB Energy Ltd	£120,801.68	£120,801.68	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£120,801.68
F & S Energy Ltd	£49,890.72	£49,890.72	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£49,890.72
Farringdon Energy Ltd	£2,034.52	£508.63	£508.63	£508.63	£508.63	£2,034.52
Flexitricity Ltd	£5,147.88	£1,286.97	£1,286.97	£1,286.97	£1,286.97	£5,147.88
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	£224,757.44	£56,189.36	£56,189.36	£56,189.36	£56,189.36	£224,757.44
Good Energy Ltd	£315,108.60	£78,777.15	£78,777.15	£78,777.15	£78,777.15	£315,108.60
Green Energy (UK) plc	£50,426.68	£50,426.68	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£50,426.68
HARTREE PARTNERS SUPPLY (UK) Ltd	£7,589.32	£1,897.33	£1,897.33	£1,897.33	£1,897.33	£7,589.32
Home Energy Trading Ltd	£11.92	£11.92	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£11.92
Limejump Energy Ltd	£2,362.04	£2,362.04	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2,362.04
Marble Power Ltd	£136,946.96	£34,236.74	£34,236.74	£68,473.48	£0.00	£136,946.96
Maxen Power supply Ltd	£25,088.28	£25,088.28	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£25,088.28
MVV Environment Services Limited	£5,944.80	£1,486.20	£1,486.20	£1,486.20	£1,486.20	£5,944.80
NPower Commercial Gas Limited	£8,889,541.24	£2,222,385.31	£2,222,385.31	£2,222,385.31	£2,222,385.31	£8,889,541.24
Npower Northen Supply Ltd	£19,198.04	£4,799.51	£4,799.51	£4,799.51	£4,799.51	£19,198.04
Npower Yorkshire Supply Limited	£2,817.60	£704.40	£704.40	£704.40	£704.40	£2,817.60
Octopus Energy Ltd	£5,039,156.20	£1,259,789.05	£1,259,789.05	£1,259,789.05	£1,259,789.05	£5,039,156.20
Octopus Energy Operations Limited	£2,896,149.96	£724,037.49	£724,037.49	£724,037.49	£724,037.49	£2,896,149.96
Opus Energy (Corporate) ltd	£553,599.64	£138,399.91	£138,399.91	£138,399.91	£138,399.91	£553,599.64
Opus Energy Ltd	£784,078.56	£196,019.64	£196,019.64	£196,019.64	£196,019.64	£784,078.56
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£580,768.12	£145,192.03	£145,192.03	£145,192.03	£145,192.03	£580,768.12
OVO Energy	£5,673,926.80	£1,418,481.70	£1,418,481.70	£1,418,481.70	£1,418,481.70	£5,673,926.80
P3P ENERGY SUPPLY Ltd	£5,021.84	£1,255.46	£1,255.46	£1,255.46	£1,255.46	£5,021.84

Licensee	Amount due	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£742,403.36	£185,600.84	£185,600.84	£185,600.84	£185,600.84	£742,403.36
PX Supply Limited	£18,636.32	£4,659.08	£4,659.08	£4,659.08	£4,659.08	£18,636.32
REGENT POWER Ltd	£19.84	£4.96	£4.96	£4.96	£4.96	£19.84
RWE	£31,169.04	£7,792.26	£7,792.26	£7,792.26	£7,792.26	£31,169.04
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£7,143,731.60	£1,785,932.90	£1,785,932.90	£1,785,932.90	£1,785,932.90	£7,143,731.60
SEFE Energy Limited	£228,922.76	£57,230.69	£57,230.69	£57,230.69	£57,230.69	£228,922.76
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£1,919,162.84	£479,790.71	£479,790.71	£479,790.71	£479,790.71	£1,919,162.84
Shell Energy UK	£543,734.64	£135,933.66	£135,933.66	£135,933.66	£135,933.66	£543,734.64
Shell Energy UK Limited	£19,772.68	£4,943.17	£4,943.17	£4,943.17	£4,943.17	£19,772.68
Sinq Power Ltd	£76,778.36	£19,194.59	£19,194.59	£19,194.59	£19,194.59	£76,778.36
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	£236,647.04	£59,161.76	£59,161.76	£59,161.76	£59,161.76	£236,647.04
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£2,647,873.32	£661,968.33	£661,968.33	£661,968.33	£661,968.33	£2,647,873.32
SO Energy Trading Ltd	£468,236.56	£117,059.14	£117,059.14	£117,059.14	£117,059.14	£468,236.56
Square1 Energy	£489.28	£489.28	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£489.28
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£127,751.84	£31,937.96	£31,937.96	£31,937.96	£31,937.96	£127,751.84
SSE PLC	£5,263,728.04	£1,315,932.01	£1,315,932.01	£1,315,932.01	£1,315,932.01	£5,263,728.04
Statkraft Markets GmbH	£2,986.28	£2,986.28	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2,986.28
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	£1,336.84	£334.21	£334.21	£334.21	£334.21	£1,336.84
Tomato Energy Limited	£6,737.80	£1,684.45	£1,684.45	£1,684.45	£1,684.45	£6,737.80
TotalEnergies Gas and Power Limited	£5,902,911.08	£1,475,727.77	£1,475,727.77	£1,475,727.77	£1,475,727.77	£5,902,911.08
Toucan Energy Ltd	£1,482.72	£1,482.72	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,482.72
Tradelink Solutions LTD	£293.76	£73.44	£73.44	£73.44	£73.44	£293.76
Tru Energy Ltd	£18,009.08	£4,502.27	£4,502.27	£4,502.27	£4,502.27	£18,009.08
UK Power Reserve Ltd	£2,109.96	£2,109.96	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2,109.96
Unify Energy Ltd	£43,739.48	£10,934.87	£10,934.87	£10,934.87	£10,934.87	£43,739.48
United Gas & Power Ltd	£109,565.12	£27,391.28	£27,391.28	£27,391.28	£27,391.28	£109,565.12
Utilita Energy Ltd	£1,195,266.80	£298,816.70	£298,816.70	£298,816.70	£298,816.70	£1,195,266.80
Valda Energy Ltd	£24,824.28	£6,206.07	£6,206.07	£6,206.07	£6,206.07	£24,824.28
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£1,142.32	£1,142.32	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,142.32

Licensee	Amount due	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
Wilton Energy Ltd	£7,667.72	£7,667.72	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£7,667.72
Yorkshire Gas & Power	£52,287.52	£13,071.88	£13,071.88	£13,071.88	£13,071.88	£52,287.52
Yu Energy trading as Kensington Power Ltd	£302,757.48	£75,689.37	£75,689.37	£75,689.37	£75,689.37	£302,757.48
Total	**£111,789,971.84**	**£28,920,651.92**	**£27,628,299.16**	**£27,654,747.08**	**£27,586,273.68**	**£111,789,971.84**

Figure A3.4: ROS mutualisation payments received[116] SY20 (2021 to 2022)

Licensee	Amount due	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
AXPO UK Ltd	£14,547.04	£3,636.76	£3,636.76	£3,636.76	£3,636.76	£14,547.04
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£11,338.72	£2,834.68	£2,834.68	£2,834.68	£2,834.68	£11,338.72
British Gas Trading Ltd	£759,549.44	£189,887.36	£189,887.36	£189,887.36	£189,887.36	£759,549.44
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£21,739.84	£5,434.96	£5,434.96	£5,434.96	£5,434.96	£21,739.84
Bryt Energy Ltd	£49,967.60	£12,491.90	£12,491.90	£12,491.90	£12,491.90	£49,967.60
Business Power and Gas Ltd	£12,200.20	£3,050.05	£3,050.05	£3,050.05	£3,050.05	£12,200.20
Cilleni Energy Supply Limited	£25.84	£25.84	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£25.84
Conrad Energy (Trading) Ltd	£1.40	£1.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1.40
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£14,528.16	£3,632.04	£3,632.04	£3,632.04	£3,632.04	£14,528.16
Delta Gas and Power Ltd	£1,563.64	£1,563.64	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,563.64
D-energi Trading Ltd	£266.20	£66.55	£66.55	£66.55	£66.55	£266.20
Drax Energy Solutions Ltd	£224,291.68	£56,072.92	£56,072.92	£56,072.92	£56,072.92	£224,291.68
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£19,471.28	£4,867.82	£4,867.82	£4,867.82	£4,867.82	£19,471.28
E.ON Energy Ltd	£146,460.40	£36,615.10	£36,615.10	£36,615.10	£36,615.10	£146,460.40
E.ON Next Supply Ltd	£191,471.60	£47,867.90	£47,867.90	£47,867.90	£47,867.90	£191,471.60
E.ON UK Plc	£132,267.60	£33,066.90	£33,066.90	£33,066.90	£33,066.90	£132,267.60
Ecotricity	£14,715.40	£3,678.85	£3,678.85	£3,678.85	£3,678.85	£14,715.40
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£1,551,236.36	£387,809.09	£387,809.09	£387,809.09	£387,809.00	£1,551,236.27
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£37,487.92	£37,487.92	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£37,487.92
Eneco Energy Trade BV	£10,776.32	£2,694.08	£2,694.08	£2,694.08	£2,694.08	£10,776.32
ENGIE Power Ltd	£173,048.32	£43,262.08	£43,262.08	£43,262.08	£43,262.08	£173,048.32
EPG Energy Ltd	£141.12	£35.28	£35.28	£35.28	£35.28	£141.12
ESB Energy Ltd	£5,660.64	£5,660.64	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£5,660.64

[116] 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	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
F & S Energy Ltd	£1,834.00	£1,834.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,834.00
Farringdon Energy Ltd	£142.52	£35.63	£35.63	£35.63	£35.63	£142.52
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	£14,158.56	£3,539.64	£3,539.64	£3,539.64	£3,539.64	£14,158.56
Good Energy Ltd	£10,263.48	£2,565.87	£2,565.87	£2,565.87	£2,565.87	£10,263.48
Green Energy (UK) plc	£1,376.40	£1,376.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,376.40
Limejump Energy Ltd	£889.40	£889.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£889.40
Marble Power Ltd	£12,664.80	£3,166.20	£3,166.20	£6,332.40	£0.00	£12,664.80
Maxen Power supply Ltd	£1,750.16	£1,750.16	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,750.16
MVV Environment Services Limited	£527.48	£131.87	£131.87	£131.87	£131.87	£527.48
NPower Commercial Gas Limited	£582,047.76	£145,511.95	£145,511.95	£145,511.95	£145,511.95	£582,047.80
Npower Northen Supply Ltd	£964.16	£241.04	£241.04	£241.04	£241.04	£964.16
Octopus Energy Ltd	£254,128.44	£63,532.11	£63,532.11	£63,532.11	£63,532.11	£254,128.44
Octopus Energy Operations Limited	£254,039.00	£63,509.75	£63,509.75	£63,509.75	£63,509.75	£254,039.00
Opus Energy (Corporate) ltd	£40,865.28	£10,216.32	£10,216.32	£10,216.32	£10,216.32	£40,865.28
Opus Energy Ltd	£43,631.32	£10,907.83	£10,907.83	£10,907.83	£10,907.83	£43,631.32
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£91,452.60	£22,863.15	£22,863.15	£22,863.15	£22,863.15	£91,452.60
OVO Energy	£720,602.72	£180,150.68	£180,150.68	£180,150.68	£180,150.68	£720,602.72
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£19,226.04	£4,806.51	£4,806.51	£4,806.51	£4,806.51	£19,226.04
RWE	£975.36	£243.84	£243.84	£243.84	£243.84	£975.36
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£1,070,674.12	£267,668.53	£267,668.53	£267,668.53	£267,668.53	£1,070,674.12
SEFE Energy Limited	£9,001.68	£2,250.42	£2,250.42	£2,250.42	£2,250.42	£9,001.68
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£86,499.72	£21,624.93	£21,624.93	£21,624.93	£21,624.93	£86,499.72
Shell Energy UK	£70,747.48	£17,686.87	£17,686.87	£17,686.87	£17,686.87	£70,747.48
Shell Energy UK Limited	£7,492.56	£1,873.14	£1,873.14	£1,873.14	£1,873.14	£7,492.56
Sinq Power Ltd	£30,704.52	£7,676.13	£7,676.13	£7,676.13	£7,676.13	£30,704.52
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	£16,507.52	£4,126.88	£4,126.88	£4,126.88	£4,126.88	£16,507.52

Licensee	Amount due	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£117,972.08	£29,493.02	£29,493.02	£29,493.02	£29,493.02	£117,972.08
SO Energy Trading Ltd	£38,207.56	£9,551.89	£9,551.89	£9,551.89	£9,551.89	£38,207.56
Square1 Energy	£2.80	£2.80	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2.80
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£10,361.28	£2,590.32	£2,590.32	£2,590.32	£2,590.32	£10,361.28
SSE PLC	£550,309.24	£137,577.31	£137,577.31	£137,577.31	£137,577.31	£550,309.24
Statkraft Markets GmbH	£631.60	£631.60	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£631.60
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	£83.84	£20.96	£20.96	£20.96	£20.96	£83.84
Tomato Energy Limited	£447.84	£111.96	£111.96	£111.96	£111.96	£447.84
Total Gas and Power Limited	£302,634.40	£75,658.60	£75,658.60	£75,658.60	£75,658.60	£302,634.40
Tru Energy Ltd	£32.12	£8.03	£8.03	£8.03	£8.03	£32.12
Unify Energy Ltd	£737.08	£737.08	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£737.08
United Gas & Power Ltd	£5,501.32	£1,375.33	£1,375.33	£1,375.33	£1,375.33	£5,501.32
Utilita Energy Ltd	£97,139.76	£24,284.94	£24,284.94	£24,284.94	£24,284.94	£97,139.76
Valda Energy Ltd	£1,578.28	£394.57	£394.57	£394.57	£394.57	£1,578.28
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£58.68	£58.68	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£58.68
Yorkshire Gas & Power	£3,178.24	£794.56	£794.56	£794.56	£794.56	£3,178.24
Yu Energy trading as Kensington Power Ltd	£13,517.88	£3,379.47	£3,379.47	£3,379.47	£3,379.47	£13,517.88
Totals	**£7,878,317.80**	**£2,008,594.13**	**£1,956,574.57**	**£1,959,740.77**	**£1,953,408.28**	**£7,878,317.75**

Figure A3.5: RO mutualisation payment redistribution SY19 (2020 to 2021)

Licensee	2020 to 2021 Q1 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q2 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q3 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q4 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Total redistributed
3T Power Ltd	£6,545	£7,030	£6,359	£6,296	£26,230
AXPO UK Ltd	£165,980	£178,294	£161,267	£159,675	£665,216
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£67,862	£72,897	£65,935	£65,284	£271,978
Bright Energy	£25	£27	£25	£24	£101
British Gas Trading Ltd	£6,327,050	£6,796,469	£6,147,400	£6,086,722	£25,357,641
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£146,109	£156,949	£141,961	£140,559	£585,578
Bryt Energy Ltd	£393,266	£422,443	£382,099	£378,328	£1,576,136
Budget Energy Ltd	£29,413	£31,595	£28,578	£28,296	£117,882
Bulb UK Operations Limited	£1,140,206	£1,224,801	£1,107,831	£1,096,896	£4,569,734
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£102,259	£109,846	£99,356	£98,375	£409,836
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£129,309	£138,902	£125,637	£124,397	£518,245
E.ON Energy Ltd	£3,405,693	£3,658,370	£3,308,992	£3,276,330	£13,649,385
E.ON Next Supply Ltd	£451,643	£485,152	£438,820	£434,488	£1,810,103
E.ON UK Plc	£2,208,775	£2,372,649	£2,146,059	£2,124,876	£8,852,359
Ecotricity	£138,929	£149,237	£134,985	£133,652	£556,803
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£8,938,306	£9,601,461	£8,684,512	£8,598,791	£35,823,070
Electric Ireland	£160,121	£172,001	£155,575	£154,039	£641,736
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£504,730	£542,177	£490,398	£485,558	£2,022,863
ElectroRoute Energy Trading Ltd	£117	£126	£114	£112	£469
Eneco energy Trade BV	£104,367	£112,110	£101,404	£100,403	£418,284
ENGIE Power Ltd	£1,358,556	£1,459,351	£1,319,982	£1,306,953	£5,444,842
ESB Energy Ltd	£86,932	£93,382	£84,464	£83,630	£348,408
F & S Energy Ltd	£3,260	£3,502	£3,167	£3,136	£13,065
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	£95,767	£102,872	£93,047	£92,129	£383,815
Good Energy Ltd	£126,134	£135,492	£122,553	£121,343	£505,522
Green Energy (UK) Plc	£20,886	£22,436	£20,293	£20,093	£83,708
HARTREE PARTNERS SUPPLY (UK) Ltd	£1,673	£1,798	£1,626	£1,610	£6,707

Licensee	2020 to 2021 Q1 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q2 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q3 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q4 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Total redistributed
Haven Power Ltd	£2,390,341	£2,567,686	£2,322,469	£2,299,545	£9,580,041
LCC Power Ltd	£49,985	£53,694	£48,566	£48,086	£200,331
Limejump Energy Ltd	£1,576	£1,693	£1,531	£1,516	£6,316
Npower Ltd	£4,496,448	£4,830,051	£4,368,776	£4,325,654	£18,020,929
Npower Northern Ltd	£779,593	£837,434	£757,458	£749,981	£3,124,466
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	£87,478	£93,968	£84,994	£84,155	£350,595
Octopus Energy Ltd	£394,834	£424,127	£383,623	£379,836	£1,582,420
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£379,948	£408,138	£369,160	£365,516	£1,522,762
Opus Energy Ltd	£400,127	£429,814	£388,766	£384,929	£1,603,636
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£851,438	£914,608	£827,262	£819,096	£3,412,404
Ovo Energy	£3,502,312	£3,762,158	£3,402,868	£3,369,280	£14,036,618
Power NI Energy Ltd	£215,366	£231,345	£209,251	£207,186	£863,148
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£5,041	£5,415	£4,898	£4,849	£20,203
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£3,904,653	£4,194,350	£3,793,785	£3,756,338	£15,649,126
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£657,886	£706,696	£639,206	£632,896	£2,636,684
Shell Energy UK	£239,438	£257,202	£232,639	£230,343	£959,622
Sinq Power Ltd	£50,420	£54,161	£48,989	£48,505	£202,075
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	£104,201	£111,932	£101,242	£100,243	£417,618
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£1,369,725	£1,471,348	£1,330,833	£1,317,697	£5,489,603
SO Energy Trading Ltd	£1,754	£1,884	£1,704	£1,688	£7,030
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£58,275	£62,598	£56,620	£56,061	£233,554
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Ltd	£126,478	£135,862	£122,887	£121,674	£506,901
SSE PLC	£2,359,925	£2,535,014	£2,292,917	£2,270,285	£9,458,141
Total Gas & Power Ltd	£2,081,399	£2,235,823	£2,022,299	£2,002,338	£8,341,859
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£113	£121	£110	£109	£453
UK Power Reserve Ltd	£1,119	£1,202	£1,087	£1,076	£4,484
Unify Energy Ltd	£2,683	£2,882	£2,606	£2,581	£10,752
Utilita Energy Ltd	£297,089	£319,131	£288,654	£285,804	£1,190,678
Valda Energy Ltd	£4,647	£4,992	£4,515	£4,471	£18,625

Licensee	2020 to 2021 Q1 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q2 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q3 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q4 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Total redistributed
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£7,028	£7,549	£6,828	£6,761	£28,166
Viridian Energy Supply Ltd	£58,063	£62,370	£56,414	£55,857	£232,704
Wilton Energy Ltd	£2,772	£2,978	£2,693	£2,667	£11,110
Yorkshire Gas & Power	£12,887	£13,844	£12,521	£12,398	£51,650
Yu Energy trading as Kensington Power Ltd	£84,130	£90,372	£81,741	£80,934	£337,177
Totals	**£51,093,085**	**£54,883,811**	**£49,642,351**	**£49,152,350**	**£204,771,597**

Figure A3.6: ROS mutualisation payment redistribution SY19 (2020 to 2021)

Licensee	2020 to 2021 Q1 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q2 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q3 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q4 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Total redistributed
3T Power Ltd	£433	£463	£421	£412	£1,729
AXPO UK Ltd	£10,994	£11,762	£10,690	£10,451	£43,897
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£4,495	£4,809	£4,370	£4,273	£17,947
Bright Energy	£1	£1	£1	£1	£4
British Gas Trading Ltd	£419,098	£448,362	£407,511	£398,419	£1,673,390
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£9,678	£10,353	£9,410	£9,200	£38,641
Bryt Energy Ltd	£26,049	£27,868	£25,329	£24,764	£104,010
Budget Energy Ltd	£1,948	£2,084	£1,894	£1,852	£7,778
Bulb UK Operations Limited	£75,526	£80,799	£73,438	£71,799	£301,562
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£6,773	£7,246	£6,586	£6,439	£27,044
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£8,565	£9,163	£8,328	£8,142	£34,198
E.ON Energy Ltd	£225,590	£241,342	£219,353	£214,459	£900,744
E.ON Next Supply Ltd	£29,916	£32,005	£29,089	£28,440	£119,450
E.ON UK Plc	£146,307	£156,523	£142,262	£139,088	£584,180
Ecotricity	£9,202	£9,845	£8,948	£8,748	£36,743
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£592,066	£633,407	£575,696	£562,853	£2,364,022
Electric Ireland	£10,606	£11,346	£10,313	£10,082	£42,347
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£33,432	£35,767	£32,508	£31,783	£133,490
ElectroRoute Energy Trading Ltd	£7	£8	£7	£7	£29
Eneco energy Trade BV	£6,913	£7,395	£6,722	£6,572	£27,602
ENGIE Power Ltd	£89,989	£96,273	£87,501	£85,549	£359,312
ESB Energy Ltd	£5,758	£6,160	£5,599	£5,474	£22,991
F & S Energy Ltd	£215	£231	£209	£205	£860
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	£6,343	£6,786	£6,168	£6,030	£25,327
Good Energy Ltd	£8,355	£8,938	£8,124	£7,942	£33,359
Green Energy (UK) Plc	£1,383	£1,480	£1,345	£1,315	£5,523
HARTREE PARTNERS SUPPLY (UK) Ltd	£110	£118	£107	£105	£440

Licensee	2020 to 2021 Q1 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q2 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q3 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q4 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Total redistributed
Haven Power Ltd	£158,334	£169,389	£153,956	£150,521	£632,200
LCC Power Ltd	£3,311	£3,542	£3,219	£3,147	£13,219
Limejump Energy Ltd	£104	£111	£101	£99	£415
Npower Ltd	£297,841	£318,637	£289,606	£283,145	£1,189,229
Npower Northern Ltd	£51,639	£55,245	£50,211	£49,091	£206,186
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	£5,794	£6,199	£5,634	£5,508	£23,135
Octopus Energy Ltd	£26,153	£27,979	£25,430	£24,863	£104,425
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£25,167	£26,924	£24,471	£23,925	£100,487
Opus Energy Ltd	£26,504	£28,354	£25,771	£25,196	£105,825
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£56,398	£60,336	£54,839	£53,615	£225,188
Ovo Energy	£231,990	£248,189	£225,576	£220,543	£926,298
Power NI Energy Ltd	£14,265	£15,261	£13,871	£13,561	£56,958
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£333	£357	£324	£317	£1,331
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£258,641	£276,700	£251,490	£245,879	£1,032,710
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£43,577	£46,620	£42,372	£41,427	£173,996
Shell Energy UK	£15,860	£16,967	£15,421	£15,077	£63,325
Sinq Power Ltd	£3,339	£3,573	£3,247	£3,175	£13,334
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	£6,902	£7,384	£6,711	£6,561	£27,558
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£90,729	£97,064	£88,220	£86,252	£362,265
SO Energy Trading Ltd	£116	£124	£113	£110	£463
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£3,860	£4,129	£3,753	£3,669	£15,411
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Ltd	£8,377	£8,962	£8,146	£7,964	£33,449
SSE PLC	£156,319	£167,234	£151,997	£148,606	£624,156
Total Gas & Power Ltd	£137,870	£147,496	£134,058	£131,067	£550,491
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£7	£8	£7	£7	£29
UK Power Reserve Ltd	£74	£79	£72	£70	£295
Unify Energy Ltd	£177	£190	£172	£168	£707
Utilita Energy Ltd	£19,678	£21,053	£19,134	£18,708	£78,573
Valda Energy Ltd	£307	£329	£299	£292	£1,227

Licensee	2020 to 2021 Q1 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q2 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q3 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Q4 Redistributions	2020 to 2021 Total redistributed
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£465	£498	£452	£442	£1,857
Viridian Energy Supply Ltd	£3,846	£4,114	£3,739	£3,656	£15,355
Wilton Energy Ltd	£183	£196	£178	£174	£731
Yorkshire Gas & Power	£853	£913	£830	£811	£3,407
Yu Energy trading as Kensington Power Ltd	£5,572	£5,961	£5,418	£5,297	£22,248
Totals	**£3,384,337**	**£3,620,651**	**£3,290,767**	**£3,217,347**	**£13,513,102**

Figure A3.7: RO mutualisation payment redistribution SY20 (2021 to 2022)

Licensee	2021 to 2022 Q1 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q2 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q3 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q4 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Total Redistributed
3T Power Limited	£1,501	£1,434	£1,435	£1,432	£5,802
AXPO UK Ltd	£60,280	£57,586	£57,641	£57,498	£233,005
British Gas Trading Ltd	£3,793,598	£3,624,068	£3,627,537	£3,618,556	£14,663,759
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£39,685	£37,912	£37,948	£37,854	£153,399
Bryt Energy Ltd	£306,637	£292,934	£293,214	£292,488	£1,185,273
Budget Energy Limited	£16,910	£16,154	£16,169	£16,129	£65,362
Octopus Energy Operations Limited	£30,876	£29,496	£29,524	£29,451	£119,347
Click Energy	£6,729	£6,428	£6,434	£6,418	£26,009
Conrad Energy (Trading) Ltd	£2,418	£2,310	£2,312	£2,306	£9,346
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£54,236	£51,812	£51,862	£51,734	£209,644
Drax Energy Solutions Ltd	£1,520,056	£1,452,127	£1,453,517	£1,449,919	£5,875,619
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£68,168	£65,121	£65,184	£65,022	£263,495
E.ON Energy Ltd	£1,039,840	£993,371	£994,322	£991,860	£4,019,393
E.ON Next Supply Ltd	£1,717,292	£1,640,549	£1,642,120	£1,638,054	£6,638,015
E.ON UK Plc	£1,046,378	£999,617	£1,000,574	£998,097	£4,044,666
Ecotricity	£44,878	£42,873	£42,914	£42,807	£173,472
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£5,468,282	£5,223,914	£5,228,914	£5,215,968	£21,137,078
Electric Ireland (ESBIE NI Ltd)	£108,109	£103,277	£103,376	£103,120	£417,882
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£251,691	£240,444	£240,674	£240,078	£972,887
Eneco Energy Trade BV	£67,358	£64,348	£64,410	£64,250	£260,366
Energia Customer Solutions NI Limited	£26,893	£25,691	£25,715	£25,652	£103,951
ENGIE Power Ltd	£850,293	£812,295	£813,073	£811,060	£3,286,721
ESB Energy Ltd	£6,349	£6,065	£6,071	£6,056	£24,541
F & S Energy Ltd	£281	£268	£268	£268	£1,085

Licensee	2021 to 2022 Q1 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q2 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q3 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q4 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Total Redistributed
SEFE Energy Limited	£64,435	£61,555	£61,614	£61,462	£249,066
Go Power (LCC Power Limited)	£31,179	£29,786	£29,814	£29,740	£120,519
Good Energy Ltd	£76,207	£72,802	£72,871	£72,691	£294,571
Green Energy (UK) plc	£13,964	£13,340	£13,352	£13,319	£53,975
HARTREE PARTNERS SUPPLY (UK) Ltd	£1,010	£965	£966	£964	£3,905
Limejump Energy Ltd	£966	£923	£924	£921	£3,734
NPower Commercial Gas Limited	£2,500,743	£2,388,989	£2,391,276	£2,385,355	£9,666,363
Octopus Energy Ltd	£376,059	£359,254	£359,598	£358,708	£1,453,619
Opus Energy (Corporate) ltd	£163,054	£155,767	£155,916	£155,530	£630,267
Opus Energy Ltd	£225,543	£215,464	£215,670	£215,136	£871,813
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£189,453	£180,986	£181,160	£180,711	£732,310
OVO Energy	£1,169,071	£1,116,827	£1,117,896	£1,115,129	£4,518,923
Power NI (NIE Energy LTD)	£120,297	£114,921	£115,032	£114,747	£464,997
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£2,309,828	£2,206,606	£2,208,718	£2,203,250	£8,928,402
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£455,508	£435,153	£435,569	£434,491	£1,760,721
Shell Energy UK	£171,740	£164,065	£164,222	£163,815	£663,842
Sinq Power Ltd	£28,573	£27,296	£27,323	£27,255	£110,447
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	£69,336	£66,238	£66,301	£66,137	£268,012
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£750,548	£717,007	£717,693	£715,917	£2,901,165
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£37,979	£36,282	£36,317	£36,227	£146,805
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Limited	£71,529	£68,332	£68,398	£68,228	£276,487
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£1,611,603	£1,539,584	£1,541,057	£1,537,242	£6,229,486
TotalEnergies Gas and Power Limited	£1,684,979	£1,609,680	£1,611,221	£1,607,231	£6,513,111

Licensee	2021 to 2022 Q1 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q2 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q3 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q4 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Total Redistributed
Tradelink Solutions LTD	£78	£74	£74	£74	£300
UK Power Reserve Ltd	£562	£537	£537	£536	£2,172
Utilita Energy Ltd	£250,283	£239,099	£239,327	£238,735	£967,444
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£326	£312	£312	£311	£1,261
Wilton Energy Ltd	£2,044	£1,952	£1,954	£1,949	£7,899
Yorkshire Gas & Power	£15,084	£14,410	£14,424	£14,388	£58,306
Totals	**£28,920,719**	**£27,628,300**	**£27,654,744**	**£27,586,276**	**£111,790,039**

Figure A3.8: ROS mutualisation payment redistribution SY20 (2021 to 2022)

Licensee	2021 to 2022 Q1 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q2 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q3 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q4 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Total Redistributed
3T Power Limited	£104	£101	£101	£101	£407
AXPO UK Ltd	£4,186	£4,078	£4,084	£4,071	£16,419
British Gas Trading Ltd	£263,483	£256,651	£257,066	£256,236	£1,033,436
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£2,756	£2,684	£2,689	£2,680	£10,809
Bryt Energy Ltd	£21,297	£20,745	£20,778	£20,711	£83,531
Budget Energy Limited	£1,174	£1,144	£1,145	£1,142	£4,605
Octopus Energy Operations Limited	£2,144	£2,088	£2,092	£2,085	£8,409
Click Energy	£467	£455	£455	£454	£1,831
Conrad Energy (Trading) Ltd	£167	£163	£163	£163	£656
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£3,766	£3,669	£3,675	£3,663	£14,773
Drax Energy Solutions Ltd	£105,575	£102,837	£103,004	£102,671	£414,087
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£4,734	£4,611	£4,619	£4,604	£18,568
E.ON Energy Ltd	£72,221	£70,349	£70,463	£70,235	£283,268
E.ON Next Supply Ltd	£119,273	£116,181	£116,369	£115,993	£467,816
E.ON UK Plc	£72,675	£70,791	£70,906	£70,676	£285,048
Ecotricity	£3,117	£3,036	£3,041	£3,031	£12,225
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£379,797	£369,950	£370,549	£369,351	£1,489,647
Electric Ireland (ESBIE NI Ltd)	£7,508	£7,314	£7,325	£7,302	£29,449
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£17,481	£17,027	£17,055	£17,000	£68,563
Eneco Energy Trade BV	£4,678	£4,557	£4,564	£4,549	£18,348
Energia Customer Solutions NI Limited	£1,867	£1,819	£1,822	£1,816	£7,324
ENGIE Power Ltd	£59,056	£57,525	£57,618	£57,432	£231,631
ESB Energy Ltd	£440	£429	£430	£428	£1,727
F & S Energy Ltd	£19	£19	£19	£18	£75
SEFE Energy Limited	£4,475	£4,359	£4,366	£4,352	£17,552
Go Power (LCC Power Limited)	£2,165	£2,109	£2,112	£2,106	£8,492

Licensee	2021 to 2022 Q1 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q2 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q3 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q4 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Total Redistributed
Good Energy Ltd	£5,292	£5,155	£5,164	£5,147	£20,758
Green Energy (UK) plc	£969	£944	£946	£943	£3,802
HARTREE PARTNERS SUPPLY (UK) Ltd	£70	£68	£68	£68	£274
Limejump Energy Ltd	£67	£65	£65	£65	£262
NPower Commercial Gas Limited	£173,688	£169,185	£169,458	£168,911	£681,242
Octopus Energy Ltd	£26,119	£25,441	£25,483	£25,400	£102,443
Opus Energy (Corporate) ltd	£11,324	£11,031	£11,049	£11,013	£44,417
Opus Energy Ltd	£15,665	£15,258	£15,283	£15,234	£61,440
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£13,158	£12,817	£12,837	£12,796	£51,608
OVO Energy	£81,197	£79,092	£79,220	£78,964	£318,473
Power NI (NIE Energy LTD)	£8,355	£8,138	£8,151	£8,125	£32,769
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£160,428	£156,268	£156,521	£156,015	£629,232
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£31,637	£30,816	£30,866	£30,767	£124,086
Shell Energy UK	£11,928	£11,618	£11,637	£11,600	£46,783
Sinq Power Ltd	£1,984	£1,933	£1,936	£1,930	£7,783
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	£4,815	£4,690	£4,698	£4,683	£18,886
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£52,129	£50,777	£50,859	£50,695	£204,460
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£2,637	£2,569	£2,573	£2,565	£10,344
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Limited	£4,968	£4,839	£4,847	£4,831	£19,485
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£111,933	£109,031	£109,207	£108,854	£439,025
TotalEnergies Gas and Power Limited	£117,029	£113,995	£114,179	£113,810	£459,013
Tradelink Solutions LTD	£5	£5	£5	£5	£20
UK Power Reserve Ltd	£39	£38	£38	£37	£152
Utilita Energy Ltd	£17,383	£16,932	£16,960	£16,905	£68,180
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£22	£22	£22	£22	£88
Wilton Energy Ltd	£141	£138	£138	£138	£555

Licensee	2021 to 2022 Q1 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q2 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q3 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q4 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Total Redistributed
Yorkshire Gas & Power	£1,047	£1,020	£1,022	£1,018	£4,107
Totals	**£2,008,654**	**£1,956,576**	**£1,959,742**	**£1,953,411**	**£7,878,282**

Appendix 4 – ROC recycle value

Figure A4.1 - 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	Assumed value 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
SY21	£740m	107.7m	£6.88	£59.76	1.35	£80.58
SY22	£617m	103.9m	£5.95	£64.96	1.37	£89.25

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-and-social-schemes/renewables-obligation-ro/generators>

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-and-social-schemes/renewables-obligation-ro/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:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/all?title=%22Renewables%20Obligation%2>

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.

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 new renewable 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 the 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

Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) 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 Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation (NIRO) - Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation (NIRO) is an environmental scheme to encourage the generation 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 (NIROCs) – NIROCs are certificates issued to operators of accredited renewable generating stations in Northern Ireland for the eligible renewable electricity they generate. One of 3 types of certificates which collectively make up all ROCs issued under the RO scheme.

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 Great Britain and large-scale as well as smaller scale renewable electricity projects in Northern Ireland. Where the term is used in this report, unless clear from the context, it refers to the England & Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland schemes collectively.

Renewables Obligation Certificate (ROC) – ROCs are certificates issued to operators of accredited renewable generating stations for the eligible renewable electricity they generate. Unless it is clear from context, when using the term ROC this refers to England & Wales Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs), Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation Certificate (NIROCs) and Scottish Renewables Obligation Certificates (SROCs) collectively.

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 generation of renewable electricity in Scotland.

Scottish Renewables Obligation Certificates (SROCs) – SROCs are certificates issued to operators of accredited renewable generating stations in Scotland for the eligible renewable electricity they generate. One of 3 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.