Smart Export Guarantee (SEG)
Annual Report

SEG Year 5 (1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025)

ofgem

Making a positive difference
for energy consumers

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Foreword

The Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) plays an important role in Britain's transition to a low-carbon, flexible energy system.

Launched in January 2020 by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), the SEG enables households and businesses with technologies like solar panels or wind turbines to sell surplus electricity back to the grid. In simple terms, if you produce more electricity than you use, the SEG ensures you're paid for the extra power you export through tariffs offered by energy suppliers. This empowers consumers to actively participate in the energy market, support a flexible, decentralised energy system, and contribute to the UK's broader net zero ambitions.

Over the past year, payments and exported electricity under the SEG have increased by approximately 86% to around £57 million and 443 GWh, enough to power over 160,000 typical UK homes for a year. This strong upward trend reflects the SEG's success in fairly rewarding households and small-scale generators for the clean energy they export to the grid.

The SEG is one of a range of schemes that Ofgem administers on behalf of the UK government. Set to exceed a value of £12 billion in 2024 to 2025, our schemes work to advance decarbonisation and support vulnerable consumers. The policy for the SEG is set by DESNZ who maintain overall responsibility, while Ofgem has been appointed to perform specific administrative functions. Key to our role is producing guidance for SEG generators and licensees, publishing the list of SEG licensees, assessing sustainability criteria for anaerobic digestion installations, and publishing the SEG annual report.

Reflecting on this annual report, I am pleased to see how the SEG market has evolved, with suppliers introducing a wider range of tariffs and innovative products that respond to the needs of generators and the grid. The number of tariffs offered by suppliers has grown to 50 with a big increase in tariffs tied to additional products or services. This shows that competition and supplier creativity are driving real progress. I am particularly impressed by the way the SEG is supporting innovation in tariff design, for example suppliers such as E.ON and Octopus Energy offer tariffs that give higher rates for export when integrated with solar PV

and battery storage; this maximises consumer benefit and supports system flexibility as we adapt to the challenges of decarbonisation.

Ensuring fair payment for electricity exported to the grid is at the heart of the SEG. As tariff rates rise and suppliers offer more options, it is clear the market is recognising the growing role of households and businesses generating clean energy locally. Ofgem works to make sure suppliers meet their obligations, so that everyone who qualifies—whether a homeowner or a small business—can benefit from the SEG.

As part of our commitment to robust administration, this year we undertook an enhanced review of SEG licensee compliance. The review identified several areas for improvement, including instances where some suppliers were taking too long to register participants, which caused delays to some consumer export payments. We are pleased to confirm that all cases identified during the review have now been closed, with suppliers engaging proactively to resolve issues and strengthen processes. We thank all suppliers for their constructive engagement throughout this review. Our ongoing focus on compliance and continuous improvement helps to build trust in the SEG and ensures that the benefits are delivered efficiently and fairly.

Looking ahead, I am confident that the SEG will continue to drive innovation and deliver value for consumers, generators, and the energy system. Ofgem remains committed to working with stakeholders to ensure the SEG evolves in line with the UK's net zero ambitions, and to maintaining transparency and trust in the market.

Thank you to all SEG licensees, generators, and stakeholders for your continued engagement and commitment. Your efforts are helping to build a cleaner, smarter and more resilient energy future for Great Britain.

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

Executive Director, Delivery & Schemes

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Tariffs

11 SEG licensees offered support to generators via **50** tariffs during SEG Year 5. Of these, **29** were tied, for example, with conditions on the purchase or use of certain products, and **3** were dynamic- tracking the wholesale energy market.

270,395

Installations

A total of **270,395**[1] installations were registered to a SEG tariff at the end of March 2025. This is a 63% increase on the **166,022** installations registered on a tariff at the end of March 2024.

1,585 MW

Capacity

The 270,395 installations registered had a combined Total Installed Capacity[2] of **1,585 MW**. This is 64% up from the **967 MW** capacity registered on a tariff at the end of March 2024.

£56.97m

Paid in 2024-25

Payments totalling **£56.97 million** were paid out to SEG generators in 2024 to 2025. This is an 86% increase compared to the **£30.7 million** paid in 2023 to 2024.

443 GWh

Export

The **443.1 GWh** of low carbon electricity exported during 2024 to 2025 was enough to power over **160,000** typical UK homes for a year.

[1] Over the course of SEG Year 5 there were 405,533 installations registered to a SEG tariff – but because this includes installations moving between tariffs, some will be counted more than once. As such when discussing the number of installations on the SEG, or the capacity installed, figures taken at the end of the year are used to avoid double counting.

[2] The maximum capacity at which an installation could be operated for a sustained period without damaging it (assuming the eligible low-carbon energy source was available to it without interruption).

Executive Summary

The Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) is a government-backed initiative in Great Britain which ensures that options are available for small-scale generators to be paid for exporting low-carbon electricity to the National Grid. Electricity suppliers subject to the SEG ('SEG licensees') are required to offer at least one export tariff to any eligible small-scale generators. This is designed to guarantee that there is a route to market for any small-scale low-carbon generators and that they are fairly compensated for the value of their exported electricity. By providing greater opportunities for consumers to benefit from small-scale low-carbon generation and battery storage technologies, the SEG will support the transition to net zero by increasing the share of clean power and unlocking flexibility within the energy system.

Licensees' mandatory tariffs must offer support to all SEG-eligible technology types and provide rates above 0p/kWh at all times. The SEG is a market-led initiative which relies on competition and supplier innovation to drive market development, so beyond these requirements, licensees are free to set their own tariff designs - including the tariff rate, contract length, and other relevant contractual terms.

Since it came into force on 1 January 2020, Ofgem have administered certain aspects of the SEG on behalf of the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).[3] Our role includes publishing a list of SEG licensees, publishing guidance for both licensees and generators, assessing licensees' compliance with their obligations, and reporting annually on activity under the initiative.

This annual report summarises activity under the SEG during its fifth year (SEG Year 5), covering the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

[3] The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) are responsible for SEG policy in GB. This responsibility was previously held by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

SEG Tariffs (page 18)

SEG licensees are required to offer an export tariff available to any generator with a SEG-eligible installation. In addition to this, mandatory licensees can choose to offer additional SEG tariffs, including 'tied tariffs'[4] which are only available if specific conditions are met: for example, requiring generators to import electricity from the same supplier, or to purchase or use certain products. This gives suppliers flexibility in how they structure their offerings and allows them to incentivise certain behaviours or promote the purchase/use of certain products.

During SEG Year 5, there were 50 tariffs available from 11 licensees, 43 of which were still open to new registrations at the end of the year. This is a big increase from the 37 available during Year 4 and just 21 in the SEG's first year. Of these 50 tariffs, 29 were tied and 21 were untied. This growth reflects a maturing and increasingly innovative market for small-scale low-carbon generation. Suppliers are experimenting with new tariff structures and engagement models, particularly through tied tariffs that bundle export rates with other services or technologies, such as battery storage.

E.ON's fixed-rate '*Next Export Premium Plus*' offered the highest tariff rate available of 40p/kWh. This tariff was exclusive to 'E.ON Next' import customers who had had both solar panels and a battery solution installed by E.ON from 1st January 2024. Octopus Energy's '*Intelligent Octopus Flux Export tariff*' offered the second highest rate available, averaging 27p/kWh. This tariff was available to customers on the 'Intelligent Flux' import tariff, who had solar PV and battery storage but also allowed Octopus to control their battery exports. Allowing a supplier to control battery operations enables automated optimisation of energy usage and export, maximising financial returns for the consumer while also supporting grid flexibility.

In contrast, the highest untied tariff rate available was 12p/kWh from Scottish Power, while the lowest tied and untied tariffs were 5p/kWh (Octopus) and 1p/kWh (E Energy) respectively. On average, tied tariffs offered significantly higher rates (14.54p/kWh) than untied ones (4.39p/kWh). Where suppliers offered tied tariffs in addition to their untied tariffs, the tied

[4] Note that in previous SEG reports tied and untied tariffs were referred to as bundled and unbundled tariffs.

rates were always higher. However, when looking across suppliers, tied tariffs with low rates are outpriced by some of the untied tariffs with higher rates. This demonstrates that consumers must actively compare options to ensure they secure the best returns.

Registered installations (page 32)

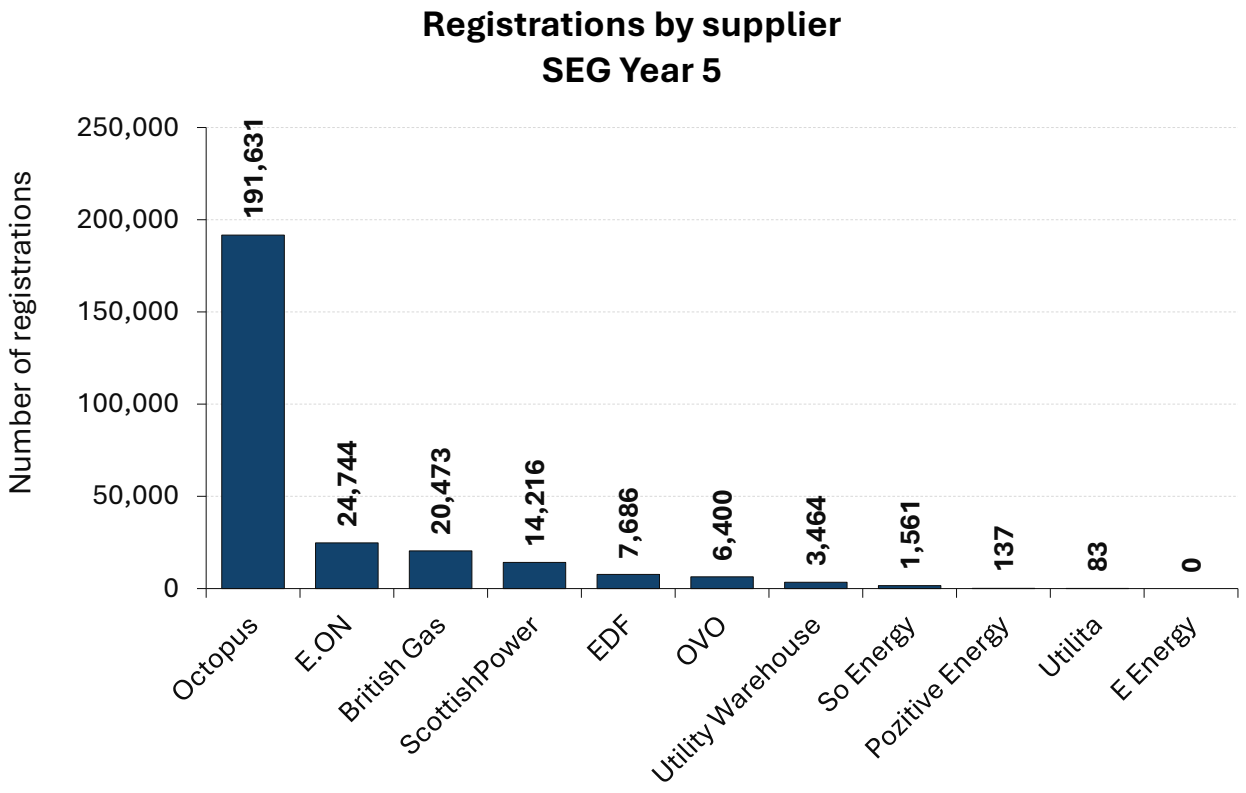
In total there were 405,533 installations registered to a SEG tariff during Year 5. However, as we receive anonymised data from SEG licensees we are unable to identify unique installations. As such, when a generator switches tariffs during the year they will be counted twice. For this reason, when analysing the number and type of installations on the SEG we look at those registered at the end of the year, thereby avoiding double counting.

At the end of the fifth year of the SEG a total of 270,395 installations were registered to one of the available tariffs, with a combined capacity of 1,585 MW. This is a 63% increase from the 166,022 installations registered at the end of Year 4, with a combined capacity of 967 MW.

Of the installations registered at the end of SEG Year 5, 226,674 (83.8%) were on tied tariffs, and the remaining 43,721 (16.2%) were on untied tariffs. Accordingly, tied tariffs accounted for 1,284 MW (81.0%) of total installed capacity at the end of SEG Year 5, compared to 300 MW (19.0%) for untied tariffs.

As shown in the chart below Octopus Energy recorded the highest number of registrations, with 191,631 - accounting for an impressive 71% of all SEG installations. This represents a 69% increase on their Year 4 total of 113,596 installations (68% of that year's total), maintaining their position as the leading SEG licensee. Notably, Octopus registered nearly 167,000 more installations than the next highest supplier, E.ON, which recorded 24,744 installations (9.2% of total registrations). This substantial lead underscores Octopus' dominant role in the SEG market, supported by their wide range of innovative tariffs that continue to attract and retain customers at scale.

Following Octopus and E.ON, registration numbers were highest for British Gas (20,473 – 7.6%) and ScottishPower (14,216 – 5.3%). Registrations with the remaining 7 suppliers formed around 7.1% of total registrations in SEG Year 5. The suppliers with the lowest number of registrations were Utilita, with 83, and E Energy with zero installations.



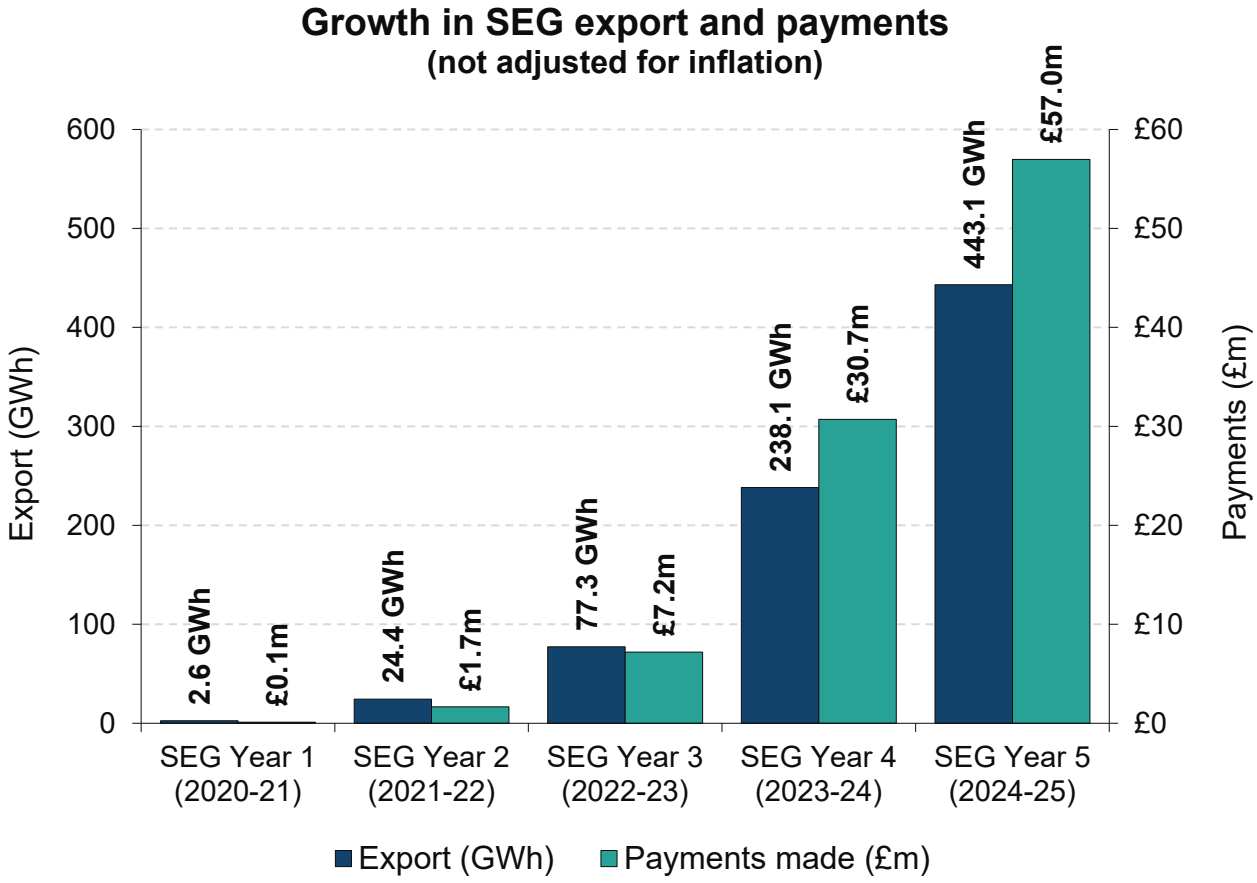
In Year 5, solar PV accounted for 99.98% of SEG installations (270,331) and 99.56% of installed capacity (1,578 MW), a large proportion of which are expected to be domestic rooftop installations. There were 64 installations for other technology types – comprised of 25 hydro, 19 micro-combined heat and power (micro-CHP), 18 wind and 2 anaerobic digestion (AD) installations.

The majority of registered installations had an installed capacity between 4 kW and 10 kW, with this capacity band accounting for 59.6% of total registrations. Overall, 95.3% of registered installations had a capacity below 10 kW. When looking at the installations with the largest capacities there were 15 solar PV installations greater than 1 MW, as well as one wind and one AD plant. Their combined capacity was 42.5 MW – accounting for 2.7% of the total capacity installed.

Electricity exported and payments made (page 44)

In SEG Year 5, payments to registered installations totalled £56.97 million, and 443.1 GWh of low-carbon electricity export was recorded. This is a significant increase on the £30.75 million in payments made and 238.1 GWh exported in SEG Year 4. Between SEG Years 4 and 5, the

amount of electricity exported on SEG tariffs has grown by 86.1%, and the amount paid to generators has risen by 85.6%. The growth in SEG export and payments is illustrated in the chart below.



Of the eligible export registered in SEG Year 5, 337.8 GWh (76.2%) was on tied tariffs and the remaining 105.3 GWh (23.8%) was on untied tariffs. Accordingly, of the total £56.97 million paid in SEG Year 5, tied tariffs accounted for £49.24 million (86.4%) compared to £7.73 million (13.6%) for untied tariffs.

95.45% of the export in SEG Year 5 came from solar PV installations, and 85.14% of this was through installations with an installed capacity below 10 kW. Collectively, the other non-solar technology types accounted for the remaining 20.16 GWh (4.55%). Hydro installations accounted for 79.73% of the non-solar total export. The majority (77.42%) of non-solar export was from installations with a capacity over 400 kW.

Licensee compliance (page 53)

It is the responsibility of licensees to ensure they are meeting their obligations on time and in full, including ensuring that their reporting to Ofgem is accurate, timely and complete. This includes any licensees that join the SEG voluntarily who are bound by the same obligations as mandatory licensees.

Depending on the nature of the non-compliance, we may deem it appropriate to add details to the Supplier Performance Report (SPR).[5] The SPR documents incidents where energy suppliers have not complied with their obligations under the environmental, energy efficiency and social programmes we administer. This helps to hold suppliers to account for non-compliance which can impact the effectiveness of the schemes and increase the costs that are passed on to consumers.

During Year 5, EDF and ScottishPower submitted their annual data after the 30 June deadline.[6] This information is essential for producing the annual report, which promotes transparency for stakeholders and the wider public on SEG policy outcomes. As these suppliers failed to meet their obligation, the delays were recorded as incidents in the SPR.

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

[5] Supplier Performance Report <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/environmental-programmes-ofgem-s-role-and-delivery-performance/supplier-performance-report-spr>
[6] Guidance for SEG licensees paragraph 5.3 <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/guidance-seg-licensees>

Contacts

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

For more information about the SEG, please visit our website[7]. If you can't find the information you need, you may find it helpful to refer to our SEG guidance[8]. Alternatively, please email us at renewable.enquiry@ofgem.gov.uk

Press enquiries

For press enquiries please contact Ofgem's press office at press@ofgem.gov.uk

[7] About the SEG <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/smart-export-guarantee-seg>
[8] SEG - Contacts, guidance and resources <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/smart-export-guarantee-seg/smart-export-guarantee-seg-contacts-guidance-and-resources>

1. About the SEG

This chapter introduces the context and background to the Smart Export Guarantee, including the responsibilities of SEG licensees and Ofgem's administrative duties.

Introduction

1.1 The Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) is a government-backed initiative that enables small-scale low-carbon generators in Great Britain (known as SEG generators) to receive payments from electricity suppliers (known as SEG licensees) for the electricity they export to the National Grid. Providing certain criteria are met, the SEG ensures a route to market for small scale generators to sell their exported electricity, thereby supporting the transition to low-carbon generation and net zero.

1.2 The SEG came into force on 1 January 2020 under the Smart Export Guarantee Order 2019.[9] The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)[10] is responsible for the SEG policy and Ofgem administer the SEG on their behalf, in line with the policy design.[11]

Eligibility

1.3 SEG generators must use one or more of the following eligible technologies in their installation:

- Anaerobic digestion (AD)
- Hydro
- Micro-combined heat and power (micro-CHP)
- Onshore wind
- Solar photovoltaic (PV)

[9] Smart Export Guarantee Order 2019 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/1005/contents/made>
[10] DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) are responsible for SEG policy in GB. This responsibility was previously held by the former Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.
[11] The future for small-scale low-carbon generation: part A <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-future-for-small-scale-low-carbon-generation>

1.4 To be eligible for a SEG tariff, generators will be asked to demonstrate that their installation is suitably certified. For solar PV, wind and micro-CHP installations up to 50kW this will mean presenting a Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) certificate[12] or equivalent. For all other installations SEG licensees have discretion in how they satisfy themselves that the installation is suitably certified.

1.5 Installations have a maximum permitted capacity of 5 megawatts (MW); with the exception of micro-CHP installations, which must be no more than 50 kW total installed capacity (TIC).[13]

1.6 To be eligible, SEG AD installations are required to submit a SEG AD Compliance Declaration to Ofgem. Once this has been approved, Ofgem issue an AD Reporting Start Date. SEG licensees are not obligated to make SEG payments for any electricity exported before the AD Reporting Start Date.

1.7 It should be noted that the eligible technologies on the SEG are the same as those on the Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) scheme[14], which closed to new applicants on 1 April 2019. Under the FIT, generators receive payments for total eligible generation, as well as export to the grid. Those eligible to receive support under the FIT can choose to opt out of the export element of the FIT to join the SEG. Those that opt out can continue to receive FIT generation payments for the installation but will receive export payments via the SEG.

SEG Licensees

1.8 Licenced electricity suppliers participate in the SEG as either mandatory or voluntary SEG licensees:

- **Mandatory SEG licensees** are licenced electricity suppliers with at least 150,000 domestic electricity customers. Mandatory SEG licensees must offer at least one SEG compliant tariff.

[12] Information on the MCS: <https://mcscertified.com/>
[13] Total Installed Capacity (TIC): The maximum capacity at which an installation could be operated for a sustained period without damaging it (assuming the source of power or eligible low-carbon energy source was available to it without interruption).
[14] Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/feed-tariffs-fit>

- **Voluntary SEG licensees** are licensed electricity suppliers with fewer than 150,000 domestic electricity customers that choose to offer a SEG tariff. Voluntary SEG licensees have the same responsibilities as mandatory SEG licensees and must comply with all SEG obligations but can withdraw at the end of a SEG year.

1.9 A list of mandatory and voluntary SEG licensees for Year 5 can be found in Appendix 1.[15]

1.10 The obligations placed on SEG licensees (summarised below) are set out in Standard Conditions 57 and 58 of the Electricity Supply Standard Licence Conditions[16]:

- Offering at least one SEG tariff to eligible installations
- Assessing the eligibility of installations
- Making SEG payments based on export meter readings
- Handling any complaints from SEG generators
- Providing data to Ofgem on tariff offerings, uptake and payments.

1.11 SEG licensees must offer at least one SEG tariff available to any generator with an eligible installation. This mandatory tariff must offer support for all eligible technologies. All SEG tariffs must pay a rate greater than 0p/kWh at all times.[17]

1.12 Licensees decide how their tariffs work, setting the tariff rate, term length, as well as other relevant contractual terms. SEG licensees may choose to offer multiple SEG tariffs, but only one tariff is required to be available to all eligible technologies. Additional tariffs can come tied to specific conditions, for example, sourcing import electricity from the same supplier. For more details, see Chapter 2: SEG Tariffs.

[15] Appendix 1: Supplier List for SEG Year 5
[16] Electricity Supply Standard Licence Conditions
< https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-03/Electricity%20Supply%20Standard%20Consolidated%20Licence%20Conditions%20-%20Current.pdf>
[17] Electricity Supply Standard Licence Conditions - Paragraph 3.1 of Schedule A to Standard Licence Condition 57 <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/energy-policy-and-regulation/industry-licensing/licences-and-licence-conditions>

Ofgem's role

1.13 Having been appointed to administer the SEG on behalf of government, Ofgem has several administrative functions:

- Producing guidance for SEG generators and SEG licensees[18]
- Publishing an annual list of mandatory and voluntary SEG licensees
- For AD installations, assessing whether the sustainability criteria and reporting requirements are met, and notifying the relevant generator of the outcome[19]
- Publishing an annual report on the SEG.

1.14 This report fulfils Ofgem's obligation under Article 7 of the Smart Export Guarantee Order 2019[20] to prepare and publish a report on the SEG at least once each calendar year. Publishing this annual report helps to provide transparency to stakeholders and the general public around SEG policy outcomes. This report covers the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 (SEG Year 5).

1.15 It's worth noting that Ofgem does not hold a database of SEG installations. As such we require an annual submission of anonymised data from all mandatory and voluntary SEG licensees. A spreadsheet containing the data used in this report is published alongside the report on our website.[21]

[18] Guidance documents are available on the Ofgem website: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/smart-export-guarantee-seg/contacts-guidance-and-resources>
[19] Guidance for anaerobic digestion generators: SEG sustainability criteria and reporting requirements <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/guidance-anaerobic-digestion-generators-seg-sustainability-criteria-and-reporting-requirements>
[20] Article 7 of the The Smart Export Guarantee Order 2019: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/1005/article/7/made>
[21] Though licensees are obligated to provide complete and accurate information, we cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information we receive. Readers should bear this in mind when viewing the published data.

2. SEG Tariffs

This chapter provides an update on the SEG tariffs offered by licensees during SEG Year 5. It includes information on the types of tariff on offer, including those available to all SEG-eligible installations ('untied tariffs'), and those only available to generators who meet additional criteria ('tied tariffs').[22]

2.1 As part of their obligations, SEG licensees must offer at least one SEG tariff to any generator with an eligible installation. There are no requirements on the rate, contract type or term length for this mandatory tariff except that the tariff rate must be greater than 0p/kWh at all times.[23]

2.2 Licensees can choose to offer additional SEG tariffs, including 'tied tariffs' which are only available if specific conditions are met - for example, if import electricity is purchased from the same supplier, or the generator purchases or uses certain products. If licensees decide to offer tied tariffs, this must be alongside an untied SEG export tariff which is available to all eligible generators.

2.3 As licensees have freedom in how they structure any additional tariffs, this allows for varying tariff designs within the market. Design aspects which can differ between tariffs include the tariff rate, the term length, the variability of rates, and any tied conditions. Some tariffs may run for a specific duration (with payments stopping after the agreed date unless a new contract is signed) and others may have no fixed term length. Similarly, some tariffs may have a fixed rate, whereas others may pay rates which vary over time in response to dynamic factors like wholesale costs. The variability in tariff design should enable suppliers to offer preferential rates for adopting certain technologies or services, and in turn, incentivise consumers to actively engage with small-scale low-carbon assets.

[22] Note that in previous SEG annual reports tied and untied tariffs were referred to as bundled and unbundled tariffs.
[23] Electricity Supply Standard Licence Conditions - Paragraph 3.1 of Schedule A to Standard Licence Condition 57 <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/energy-policy-and-regulation/industry-licensing/licences-and-licence-conditions>

2.4 A total of 50 tariffs from 11 licensees (10 mandatory and one voluntary) were available for generators to join during SEG Year 5. Of these tariffs, 29 were tied and 21 were untied. Note that some installations continued to receive support through a further 6 SEG tariffs during Year 5; these had closed to new registrations before the start of the year. At the end of SEG Year 5, 43 tariffs were still available for new registrations.

2.5 The data within this report is provided to us by licensees as part of their obligations. While we perform quality checks on this data, we cannot assure its completeness and accuracy, as we are reliant on the information that suppliers submit.

2.6 The tariffs in this report are those that have been reported to us by licensees as being their SEG tariffs. There may be export tariffs on the market that are similar in design to SEG tariffs but the suppliers either do not report them to us as SEG tariffs or the suppliers are not SEG licensees, and therefore they are not represented in this report.

Untied export tariffs

2.7 A summary of the 21 untied SEG tariffs (available to any SEG-eligible generator) offered during SEG Year 5 is shown in **Figure 2.1**.

Figure 2.1: Untied export tariffs

SEG Licensee	Tariff name	Tariff start date[24]	Tariff end date[25]	Tariff rate (p/kWh)[26]	Fixed rate or Variable[27]
British Gas	Export and Earn Flex	01/01/2020	Still active	4.71	Variable (Supplier review)
E	E SEG January2020 v.1	01/01/2020	Still active	1	Variable (Supplier review)
EDF	SEG Export Variable	01/12/2022	Still active	3	Variable (Supplier review)
EDF	SEG Export Variable Business	01/07/2024	Still active	3	Variable (Supplier review)
E.ON	Next Export v1	01/01/2020	Still active	3	Fixed
Octopus	Agile Outgoing Octopus May 2019	13/05/2019	Still active	8	Variable (External index)
Octopus	Octopus Outgoing Smart Export Guarantee Export Only	07/07/2020	Still active	4.1	Fixed
Octopus	Octopus Outgoing Smart Export Guarantee July 2020 v1	07/07/2020	Still active	4.1	Fixed
Octopus	Affect Smart Export Guarantee November 2020 v1	11/11/2020	Still active	4.1	Fixed
Octopus	Co-op Smart Export Guarantee November 2020 v1	11/11/2020	Still active	4.1	Fixed
Octopus	My London Smart Export Guarantee November 2020 v1	11/11/2020	Still active	4.1	Fixed
Octopus	Octopus Business SEG 12M Fixed February 2022	01/02/2022	01/05/2024	4.1	Fixed

[24] The first date a Licensee started offering this tariff to the market.
[25] The last date a Generator would have been able to register on this tariff. The subsequent length of the tariff after this registration date would then be determined by the terms of the agreement. 'Still active' means that the tariff was still available for new registrations at the end of Scheme Year 5.
[26] Where the rate has varied, the average tariff rate is shown.
[27] For variable tariffs we provide information on the mechanism used to vary the tariff. This can either be as a result of a supplier's review, tracking an external index e.g. the wholesale market, or can be based on the time of export.

SEG Licensee	Tariff name	Tariff start date[24]	Tariff end date[25]	Tariff rate (p/kWh)[26]	Fixed rate or Variable[27]
Octopus	Agile Outgoing Octopus February 2023 v1	28/02/2023	Still active	8	Variable (External index)
Octopus	Octopus Business SEG 12M Fixed May 2024	01/05/2024	Still active	3	Fixed
OVO	OVO SEG Tariff (AET20)	01/01/2020	Still active	4	Variable (Supplier review)
Pozitive Energy	SEG1	01/04/2022	Still active	5	Variable (Supplier review)
Scottish Power	SmartGen	16/02/2023	Still active	12	Variable (Supplier review)
So Energy	So Altair - Export	16/06/2020	19/07/2024	5	Fixed
So Energy	So Export Flex – Export	20/07/2023	Still active	4.5	Variable (Supplier review)
Utilita	Smart Export Guarantee	01/01/2020	Still active	3	Fixed
Utility Warehouse	UW Smart Export Guarantee – Standard	01/01/2020	Still active	2	Variable (Supplier review)

Tied export tariffs

2.8 A summary of the 29 tied SEG tariffs (available to SEG-eligible generators if they meet additional criteria) offered during SEG Year 5 is shown in **Figure 2.2**. Information on the conditions required to qualify for these tied tariffs is shown in **Figure 2.3**.

Figure 2.2: Tied export tariffs

SEG Licensee	Tariff name	Tariff start date[28]	Tariff end date[29]	Tariff rate (p/kWh)[30]	Fixed rate or Variable[31]
British Gas	Export and Earn Plus	28/07/2023	Still active	15.05	Variable (Supplier review)
EDF	SEG Export Variable Value	22/07/2022	Still active	5.6	Variable (Supplier review)
EDF	Sunshine Saver Export Mar25 HH	28/06/2024	01/01/2025	10.05	Variable (External index)
EDF	Export 12m	01/07/2024	Still active	15	Fixed
EDF	Export Business 12m	01/07/2024	Still active	15	Fixed
EDF	Export Exclusive Business 12m	01/07/2024	Still active	20	Fixed
EDF	SEG Export Variable Value Business	01/07/2024	Still active	5.6	Variable (Supplier review)
EDF	Export Exclusive 12m	08/07/2024	Still active	20	Fixed
E.ON	Next Export Exclusive v2	26/06/2023	Still active	16.5	Fixed
E.ON	Next Export Premium v2	01/10/2024	Still active	21	Fixed
E.ON	Next Export Premium	22/04/2024	31/12/2024	25	Fixed
E.ON	Next Export Premium Plus	22/04/2024	31/12/2024	40	Fixed

[28] The first date a Licensee started offering this tariff to the market.
[29] The last date a Generator would have been able to register on this tariff. The subsequent length of the tariff after this registration date would then be determined by the terms of the agreement. 'Still active' means that the tariff was still available for new registrations at the end of Scheme Year 5.
[30] Where the rate has varied, the average tariff rate is shown.
[31] For variable tariffs we provide information on the mechanism used to vary the tariff. This can either be as a result of a supplier's review, tracking an external index e.g. the wholesale market, or can be based on the time of export.

SEG Licensee	Tariff name	Tariff start date[28]	Tariff end date[29]	Tariff rate (p/kWh)[30]	Fixed rate or Variable[31]
Octopus	Outgoing Octopus 12M Fixed February 2019 v1	13/05/2019	Still active	15	Fixed
Octopus	Powerloop Export June 2021 v1	23/06/2021	Still active	5	Fixed
Octopus	Octopus Business Panel Power 12M Fixed September 2022	20/09/2022	02/09/2024	15	Fixed
Octopus	Outgoing Octopus 12M Fixed February 2023 v1	09/02/2023	Still active	15	Fixed
Octopus	Octopus Flux Export February 2023 v1	14/02/2023	Still active	19	Variable (Time of use/ Supplier Review)
Octopus	Intelligent Octopus Flux Export	14/07/2023	Still active	27	Variable (Time of use/ Supplier Review)
Octopus	Outgoing Octopus Fixed Lite	12/09/2023	Still active	8	Fixed
Octopus	Octopus Business Panel Power September 2024	02/09/2024	Still active	8	Fixed
Octopus	Outgoing Octopus (Aria)	28/10/2024	Still active	15	Fixed
Octopus	Outgoing Octopus	28/10/2024	Still active	15	Fixed
OVO	OVO Solar SEG	01/07/2022	Still active	15	Variable (Supplier review)
OVO	SEG Install Exclusive	01/07/2022	Still active	20	Variable (Supplier review)
OVO	SEG Beyond Exclusive	28/01/2025	Still active	12	Variable (Supplier review)
ScottishPower	SmartGen+	16/02/2023	Still active	15	Variable (Supplier review)
So Energy	So Bright - Export	16/10/2023	Still active	20	Fixed
Utility Warehouse	UW Smart Export Guarantee - Bundle	01/05/2022	30/09/2024	5.6	Variable (Supplier review)
Utility Warehouse	UW Smart Export Guarantee - Bundle	01/10/2024	Still active	8	Variable (Supplier review)

Figure 2.3: Tied tariff descriptions

SEG Licensee	Tariff name	Description
British Gas	Export and Earn Plus	Exclusive to British Gas electricity customers
EDF	Export 12m	Must also purchase import electricity
EDF	Export Business 12m	Must also purchase import electricity
EDF	Export Exclusive 12m	Must also purchase import electricity; Must purchase any combination of solar / battery from EDF / Contact Solar
EDF	Export Exclusive Business 12m	Must also purchase import electricity; Must purchase any combination of solar / battery from EDF / Contact Solar
EDF	SEG Export Variable Value	Must also purchase import electricity
EDF	SEG Export Variable Value Business	Must also purchase import electricity
EDF	Sunshine Saver Export Mar25 HH	For participants in DESNZ Project Flash trial of solar / battery flex. Must purchase import tariff "Sunshine Saver Import Mar25 HH"
E.ON	Next Export Exclusive v2	Flat rate of 16.5 per kWh, for any customers who have import supply while with E.ON Next or had panels installed my E.ON Solar
E.ON	Next Export Premium	Flat Rate of 25p for any customers who have purchased an installation since 01/01/24 and have import with E.ON Next
E.ON	Next Export Premium Plus	Flat Rate of 40p for any customers who have purchased a Solar installation since 01/01/24 with a battery solution, any new battery solution added through E.ON SOLAR to existing PV set up and have import with E.ON Next
E.ON	Next Export Premium v2	Flat Rate of 21p for 24-month term on any customers who have had solar panels and/or a battery storage system installed by E.ON Energy Installation Services Ltd or Eco2Solar Ltd up to a total installed capacity of 15kW, their installation took place after 1 October 2024 and their import is with E.ON NEXT
Octopus	Intelligent Octopus Flux Export	Time of use tariff for import customers with solar PV and battery storage (allowing Octopus to smart control their battery export). Must also have purchased import Intelligent Flux Product

SEG Licensee	Tariff name	Description
Octopus	Octopus Business Panel Power 12M Fixed September 2022	Must also have purchased import electricity with Octopus
Octopus	Octopus Business Panel Power September 2024	Must also have purchased import electricity with Octopus
Octopus	Octopus Flux Export February 2023 v1	Time of use tariff for import customers with solar PV and battery storage. Must also have purchased import Flux Product
Octopus	Outgoing Octopus	Must also have purchased import electricity with Octopus
Octopus	Outgoing Octopus (Aria)	Must also have purchased import electricity with Octopus and be on the import product 'Cosy' and have an Aria brand heat pump
Octopus	Outgoing Octopus 12M Fixed February 2019 v1	Must also have purchased import electricity with Octopus
Octopus	Outgoing Octopus 12M Fixed February 2023 v1	Must also have purchased import electricity with Octopus
Octopus	Outgoing Octopus Fixed Lite	Must also have purchased Octopus Go import tariff which is for electric vehicle (EV) drivers with a home charger
Octopus	Powerloop Export June 2021 v1	Must also have purchased an import Powerloop Product
OVO	OVO Solar SEG	Customer must purchase solar installation and be on import supply with OVO
OVO	SEG Beyond Exclusive	Customer must be on import supply with OVO and be signed up to OVO Beyond (rewards programme)
OVO	SEG Install Exclusive	Customer must purchase solar and battery installation and be on import supply with OVO
ScottishPower	SmartGen+	Product is available to customers who have purchased a Smart Living product from ScottishPower i.e. solar panels and/or battery
So Energy	So Bright – Export	VIP customers who have purchased solar panels through us.
Utility Warehouse	UW Smart Export Guarantee – Bundle	Must purchase energy plus two or more additional services to qualify.

Comparison of tied and untied tariffs

2.9 Where suppliers offered tied tariffs in addition to their untied tariffs, the tied rates were always higher. However, when looking across suppliers, tied tariffs with low rates are outpriced by some of the untied tariffs with higher rates.

2.10 Note that as some tied tariff conditions require customers to own or purchase certain technologies or services, there are considerations other than just tariff rate involved. Therefore, SEG tariff rates alone should not be regarded as a reflection of the returns from a SEG supported installation.

2.11 For example, E.ON's fixed-rate '*Next Export Premium Plus*' offered the highest tariff rate available of 40p/kWh. This tariff was exclusive to 'E.ON Next' import customers who had had both solar panels and a battery solution installed by E.ON from 1st January 2024. Octopus Energy's '*Intelligent Octopus Flux Export tariff*' offered the second highest rate available, averaging 27p/kWh. This tariff was available to customers on the 'Intelligent Flux' import tariff, who had solar PV and battery storage but also allowed Octopus to control their battery exports. Allowing Octopus to control battery operations enables automated optimisation of energy usage and export, maximising financial returns for the consumer while also supporting grid flexibility.

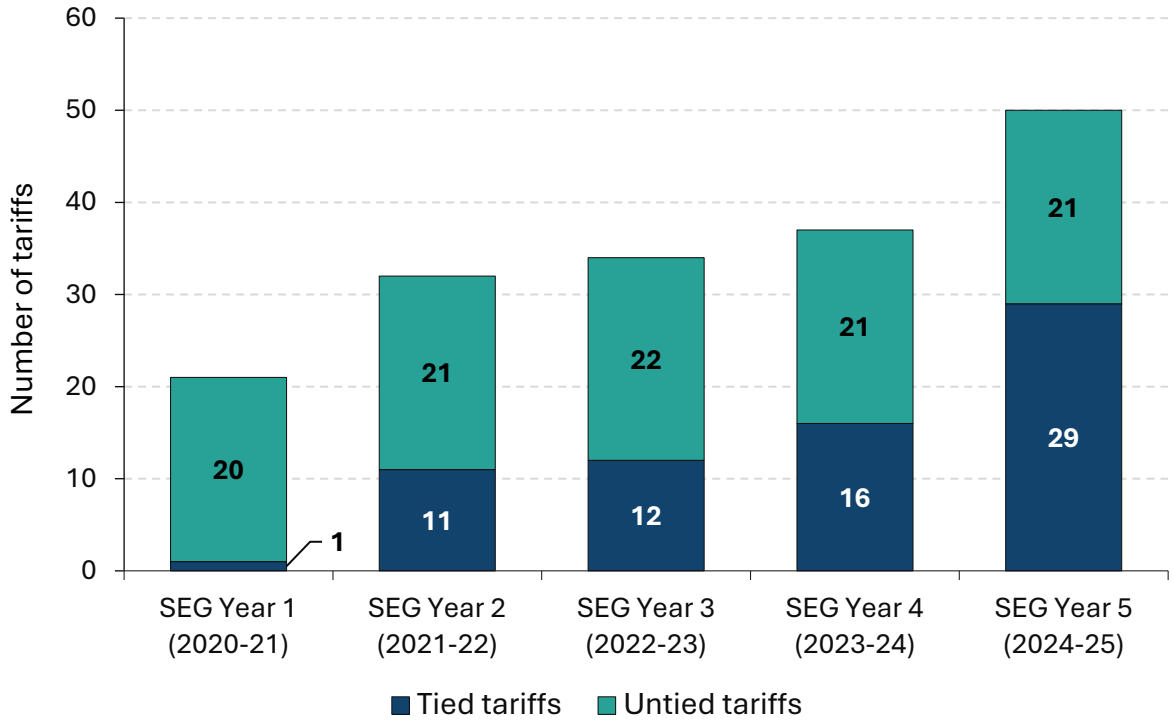
2.12 On average across all suppliers the tied tariff rates offered were 245% higher than their untied counterparts - 15.4p/kW and 4.5p/kW respectively.

Tariff changes over time

2.13 **Figure 2.4** shows how the number of SEG tariffs has grown over the initiative's lifetime. The number of tariffs available in SEG Year 5 has increased by around 35% compared to SEG Year 4 and has more than doubled compared to SEG Year 1.

2.14 Similarly, the number of tied tariffs has risen dramatically from only one in SEG Year 1 to 29 in SEG Year 5, representing a further 83% increase compared to SEG Year 4. This expanding range of tariff types available for small-scale low-carbon generators reflects innovation in the market, where new tariff structures or new ways of engaging with small-scale technologies are being made accessible to consumers through novel tied tariff offers.

Figure 2.4: Changes in the number of tariffs from SEG Years 1 to 5



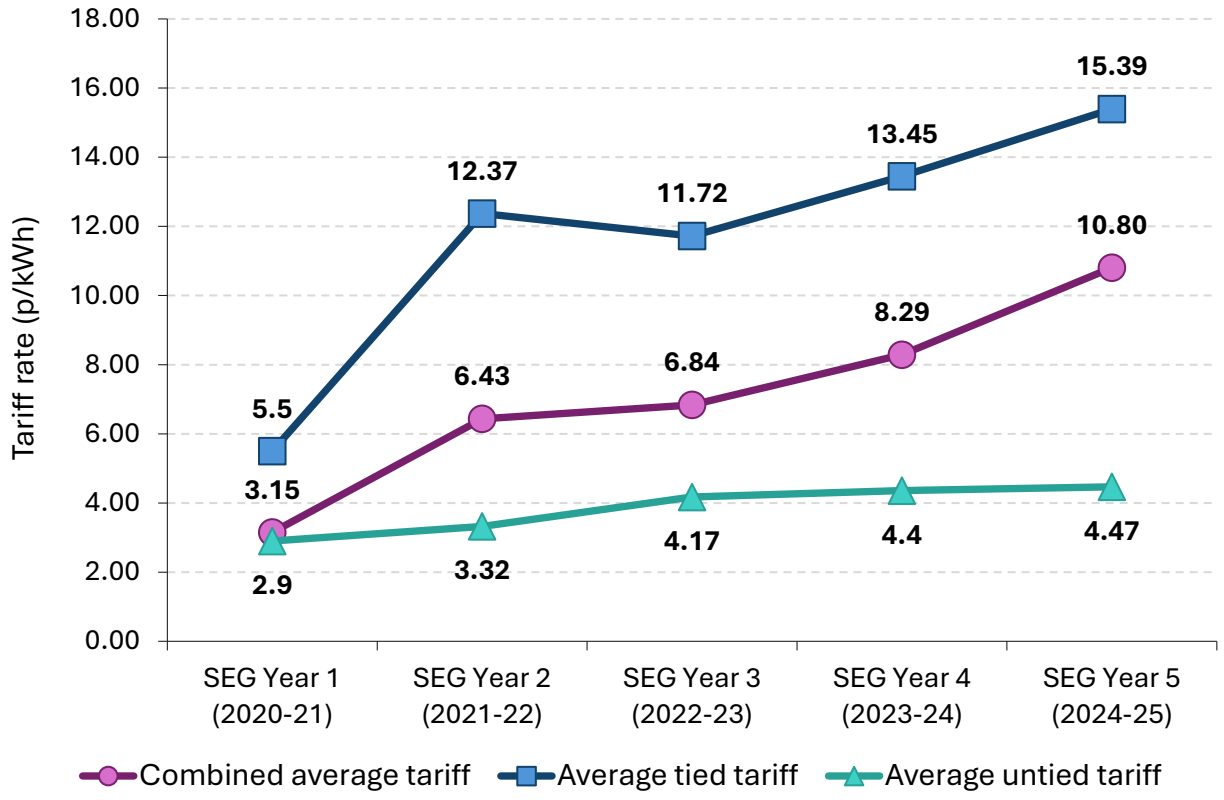
This column chart shows how the number of SEG tariffs has changed over time. The number of available tariffs has increased since the launch of the SEG, starting at 21 in SEG Year 1, rising to 32 in SEG Year 2, 34 in SEG Year 3, 37 in SEG Year 4, and 50 in SEG Year 5. In particular, the number of tied tariffs offered by SEG licensees has significantly increased from one in SEG Year 1, to 11 in SEG Year 2, 12 in SEG Year 3, 16 in SEG Year 4, and 29 in SEG Year 5.

2.15 The average tariff rate offered during SEG Year 5 was 10.8p/kWh, a further 30% increase from SEG Year 4. Overall, this is a major increase of 229% from the SEG Year 1 average rate offered of 3.15p/kWh.

2.16 **Figure 2.5** shows how the tariff rates offered during each SEG year have changed over time.[32] The averages detailed are calculated based on the number of tariffs on offer during the SEG Year, meaning that they are not indicative of the customer uptake of these tariffs.

[32] Though licensees are obligated to provide complete and accurate information, we cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information we receive. Readers should bear this in mind when viewing the report.

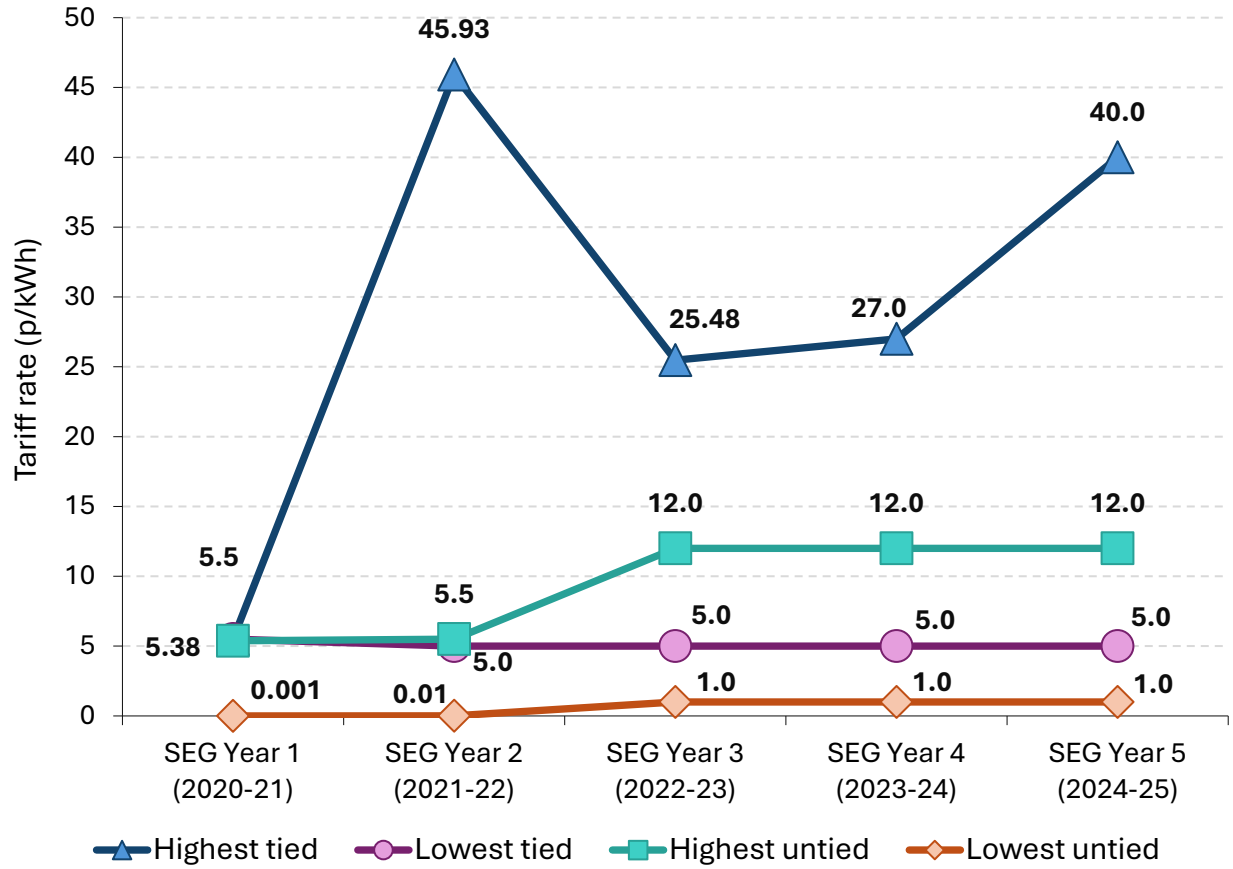
Figure 2.5: Average tariff rates offered – SEG Years 1 to 5



This line graph shows how the average tariff rates offered during each SEG year have changed over the initiative's lifetime. Over the 5 SEG years, tariff rates have risen across all categories, but at very different speeds. Tied tariffs show the most dramatic growth, starting at 5.5 p/kWh in Year 1 and climbing steeply to 15.39 p/kWh by Year 5. Combined average tariffs also increased steadily, more than tripling from 3.15 p/kWh to 10.80 p/kWh over the same period. In contrast, untied tariffs have remained largely flat, edging up only slightly from 2.9 p/kWh to 4.47 p/kWh. This widening gap highlights a strong upward trend on tied tariffs, while untied tariffs remain relatively stable.

2.17 **Figure 2.6** shows the highest and lowest tariffs on offer (tied and untied) in each SEG year.

Figure 2.6: Highest and lowest tariffs – SEG Years 1 to 5



This line graph shows changes in the highest and lowest tied and untied tariff rates offered during each SEG Year. Over the 5 SEG years, the highest tied tariff shows dramatic volatility, starting at 5.50 p/kWh in Year 1, soaring to 45.93 p/kWh in Year 2, then dropping to 25.48 p/kWh before rising again to 40.00 p/kWh in Year 5. In contrast, the lowest tied tariff remains stable at 5.00 p/kWh from Year 2 onwards. For untied tariffs, the highest rate climbs from 5.38 p/kWh in Year 1 to 12.00 p/kWh by Year 3 and holds steady thereafter, while the lowest untied tariff rises slightly from 0.001 p/kWh to 1.00 p/kWh from Year 3 onwards. Overall, the data highlights sharp swings in the highest tied tariffs, while other tariff points remain relatively consistent.

2.18 Without adjusting for inflation the highest tied tariff has increased 627% since SEG Year 1, and the highest untied tariff 123%. Meanwhile, the lowest tariffs offered for each type have stagnated, remaining at 1p/kWh and 5p/kWh for untied and tied tariffs respectively for the past 3 SEG years.

2.19 Overall, the difference between the highest and lowest rates for both untied and tied tariffs has generally increased. Similarly, the difference between the highest tied and untied tariff rates offered has also generally increased, now sitting at 28p/kWh in SEG Year 5.

2.20 The highest rate available was 40p/kWh with E.ON's '*Next Export Premium Plus'* tariff. This tied tariff was only available to customers with import from E.ON Next who purchased solar panels and a battery solution through E.ON Solar.

2.21 The highest untied tariff rate available was 12p/kWh with Scottish Power's '*Smart Gen'* tariff. The lowest tied tariff rate available was Octopus' '*Powerloop Export June 2021 v1'*. The lowest untied tariff offered was 1p/kWh with E's '*E SEG January 2020 v1'* tariff. As in previous years, no generators were registered on E's tariff.

2.22 When looking across suppliers, tied tariffs with lower tariff rates are outpriced by some of the untied tariffs with higher tariff rates, meaning if consumers are not actively engaging with the tariff market and comparing all available options, tied tariffs do not always guarantee the greatest returns.

3. Registered Installations

This chapter provides a profile of the installations registered to a SEG tariff during SEG Year 5. This includes the number of installations registered to each SEG licensee and a breakdown of installations by technology type, capacity, and region.

3.1 In total 405,533 installations were registered to a SEG tariff during Year 5. However, as we receive anonymised data from SEG licensees we are unable to identify unique installations. As such when a generator switches tariffs during the year they will be counted twice. For this reason, when analysing the number and type of installations on the SEG we look at those registered at the end of the year, thereby avoiding double counting.

3.2 At the end of the fifth year of the SEG a total of 270,395 installations were registered to one of the available tariffs, with a combined capacity of 1,585 MW. This is a 63% increase from the 166,022 installations registered during Year 4, with a combined capacity of 967 MW.

Registered installations by tariff

3.3 Of the 270,395 installations registered at the end of SEG Year 5, 226,674 (83.8%) were on tied tariffs[33], and the remaining 43,721 (16.2%) were on untied tariffs. Accordingly, tied tariffs accounted for 1,284 MW (81.0%) of total installed capacity in SEG Year 5, compared to 300 MW (19.0%) for untied tariffs.

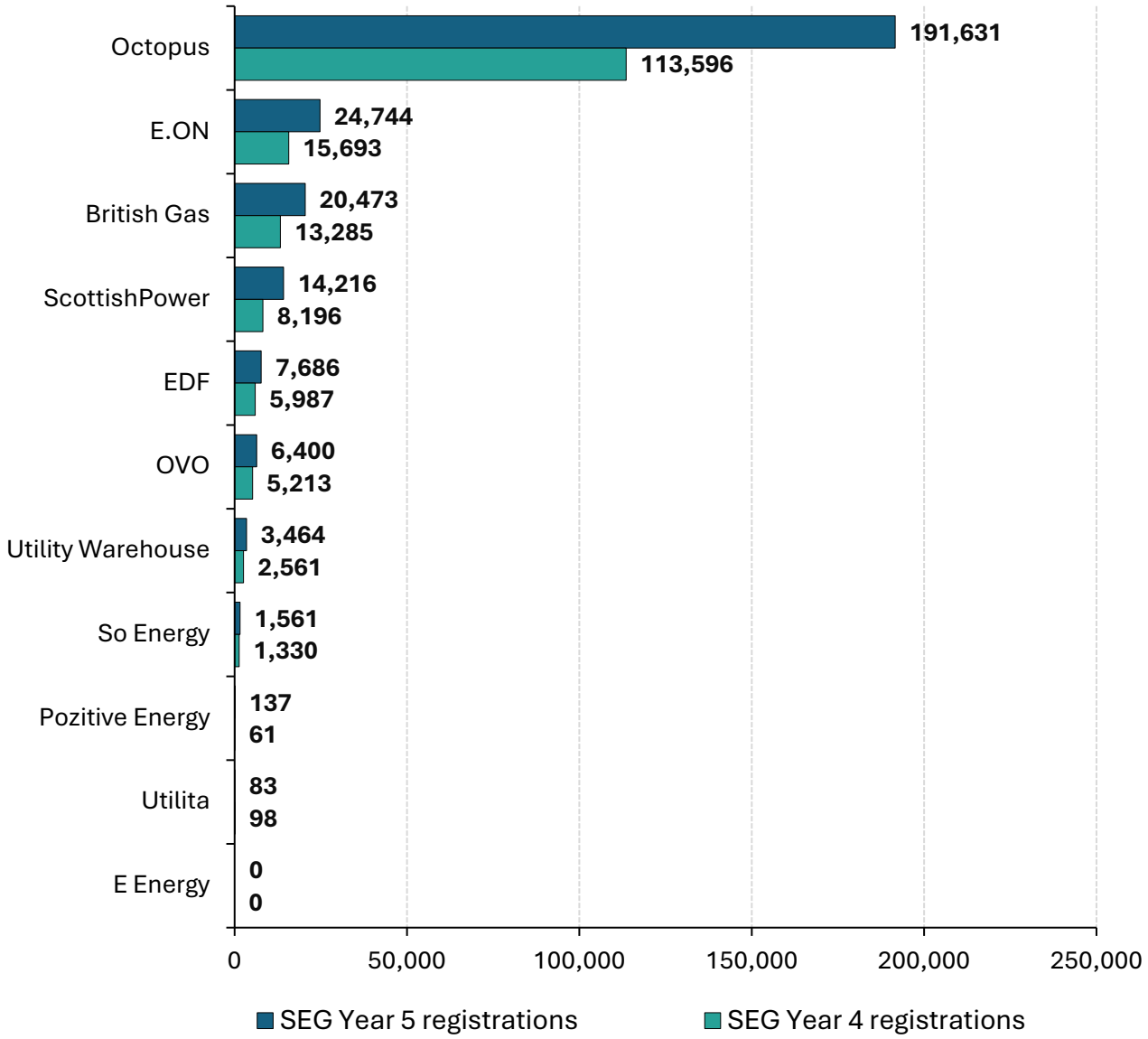
3.4 While untied tariffs were less popular than tied tariffs, the average installed capacity for installations registered on untied tariffs (6.87 kW) was 21% higher than the average installed capacity for installations registered on tied tariffs (5.67 kW). Despite untied tariffs accounting only 16.2% of SEG registrations, 59% of installations with a capacity in excess of 400 kW were registered on untied tariffs. 7% of capacity registered on untied

[33] For an explanation on tied and untied tariffs, please refer to chapter 2.

tariffs came from installations with a capacity in excess of 1 MW, compared to 2% for tied tariffs, skewing the average capacity for untied tariffs to be higher.

3.5 As shown in **Figure 3.1**, the number of installations registered under the SEG varied significantly between licensees. Octopus Energy recorded the highest number of registrations, with 191,631 - accounting for an impressive 71% of all SEG installations. This represents a 69% increase on their Year 4 total of 113,596 installations (68% of that year's total), maintaining their position as the leading SEG licensee. Notably, Octopus registered nearly 167,000 more installations than the next highest supplier, E.ON, which recorded 24,744 installations. This substantial lead underscores Octopus' dominant role in the SEG market, supported by their wide range of innovative tariffs that continue to attract and retain customers at scale.

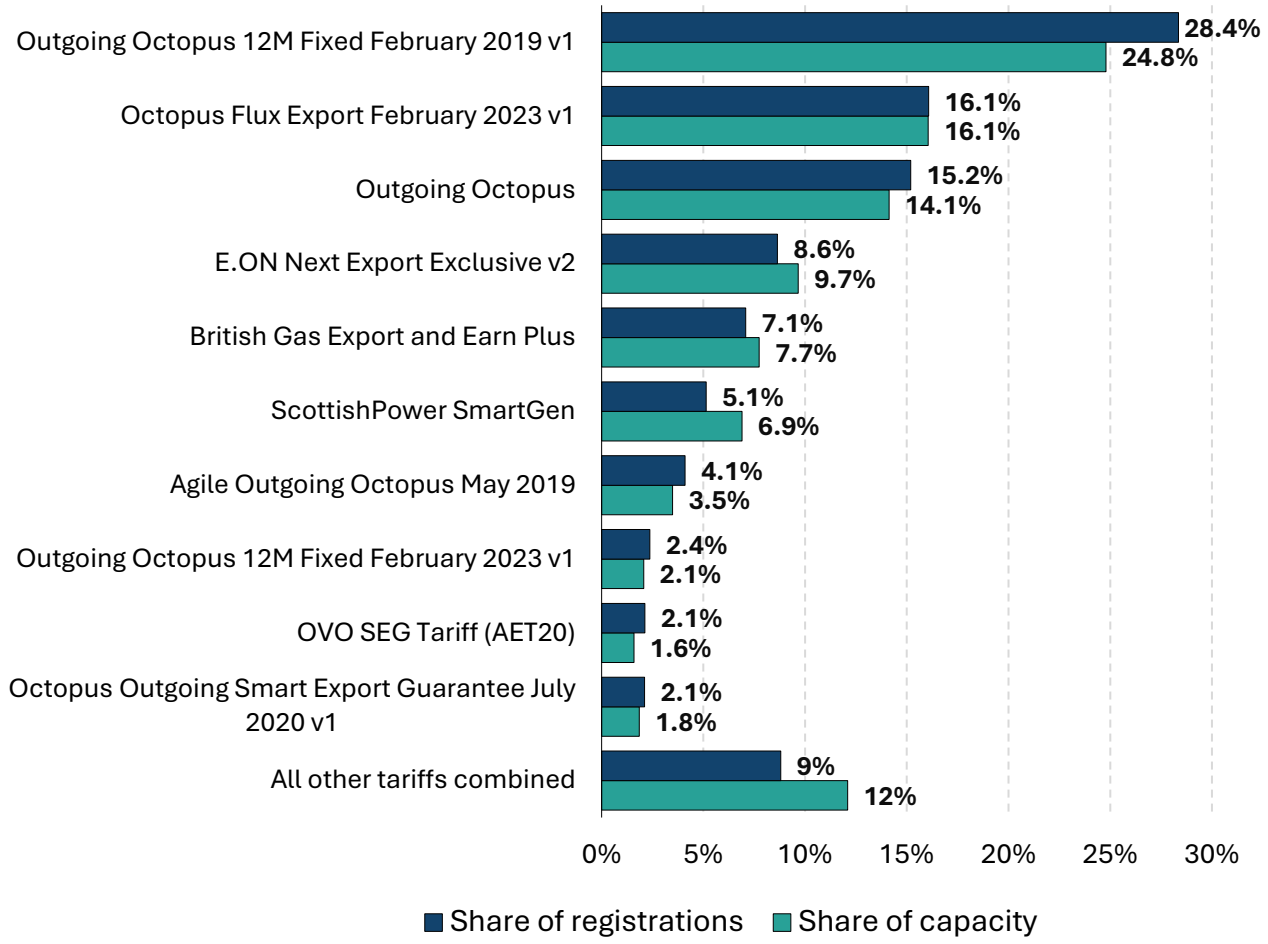
Figure 3.1: Number of SEG registrations by licensee in SEG Years 4 and 5



This bar chart shows the number of installations registered with licensees under the SEG in SEG Year 5 compared to SEG Year 4. Most licensees had a higher number of registrations in SEG Year 5 compared to SEG Year 4, with the exception of Utilita who's registration numbers fell. E Energy continued to be the only SEG licensee with zero registrations. Octopus had the most registrations with 71% of the total during SEG Year 5. Following Octopus, registration numbers were highest for E.ON with 9%, and then British Gas with 8%. Registrations with the remaining 8 suppliers formed 12% of total registrations in SEG Year 5.

3.6 **Figure 3.2** shows the share of total registered installations and their installed capacity in SEG Year 5 for the top 10 tariffs by the number of registrations.

Figure 3.2: Share of SEG registrations and installed capacity by top 10 tariffs



This chart shows the share of registrations and capacity across the top 10 export tariffs. Three tariffs dominate the market: Outgoing Octopus 12M Fixed February 2019 v1 leads with the largest share, accounting for 28.4% of registrations and 24.8% of capacity. Close behind are Octopus Flux Export February 2023 v1 and Outgoing Octopus, with both holding around 15–16% for registrations and capacity. Other tariffs, such as E.ON Next Export Exclusive v2 and British Gas Export and Earn Plus, have moderate shares between 7–10%, while the remaining tariffs in the top 10 each contribute less than 5%. Combined, all other tariffs make up 8.8% of registrations and 11.7% of capacity, highlighting a highly concentrated market dominated by a few Octopus tariffs. Notably the top 5 tariffs are all tied.

3.7 Amongst the top 10, there were 6 tied tariffs. These were:

- 'Outgoing Octopus 12M Fixed February 2019 v1' (first place)
- 'Octopus Flux Export February 2023 v1' (second place)
- 'Outgoing Octopus' (third place)
- 'E.ON Next Export Exclusive v2' (fourth place)
- 'British Gas Export and Earn Plus' (fifth place)
- 'Outgoing Octopus 12M Fixed February 2023 v1' (eighth place).

3.8 The average capacity across all installations was 5.86 kW. Most tariffs in the top 10 have an average installed capacity within 0.75 kW of this. However, there are 3 tariffs with a more significant variation from the all installations average: ScottishPower's '*SmartGen*' at 7.87 kW was 34% higher than the average, whilst *'Agile Outgoing Octopus May 2019'* and '*OVO SEG Tariff (AET20)'* were both lower at 4.98 kW (-15%) and 4.39 kW (-25%) respectively.

Registered installations by technology type and capacity band

3.9 As shown in **Figure 3.3**, of the 270,395[34] eligible installations that were registered on a SEG tariff at the end of SEG Year 5, 270,331 (99.98%) were solar PV installations with a total capacity of 1,578 MW. This is a significant increase on the 165,978 solar PV installations with 967 MW capacity registered in SEG Year 4.

3.10 The remaining 64 SEG installations account for 6.99 MW of installed capacity – meaning the installed capacity for non-solar technologies has increased by over 1,600% from the 0.4 MW installed capacity registered at the end of SEG Year 4. Of these 64 installations, 25 are hydro generators, 19 are micro-CHP, 18 are wind, and 2 are anaerobic digestion (AD).

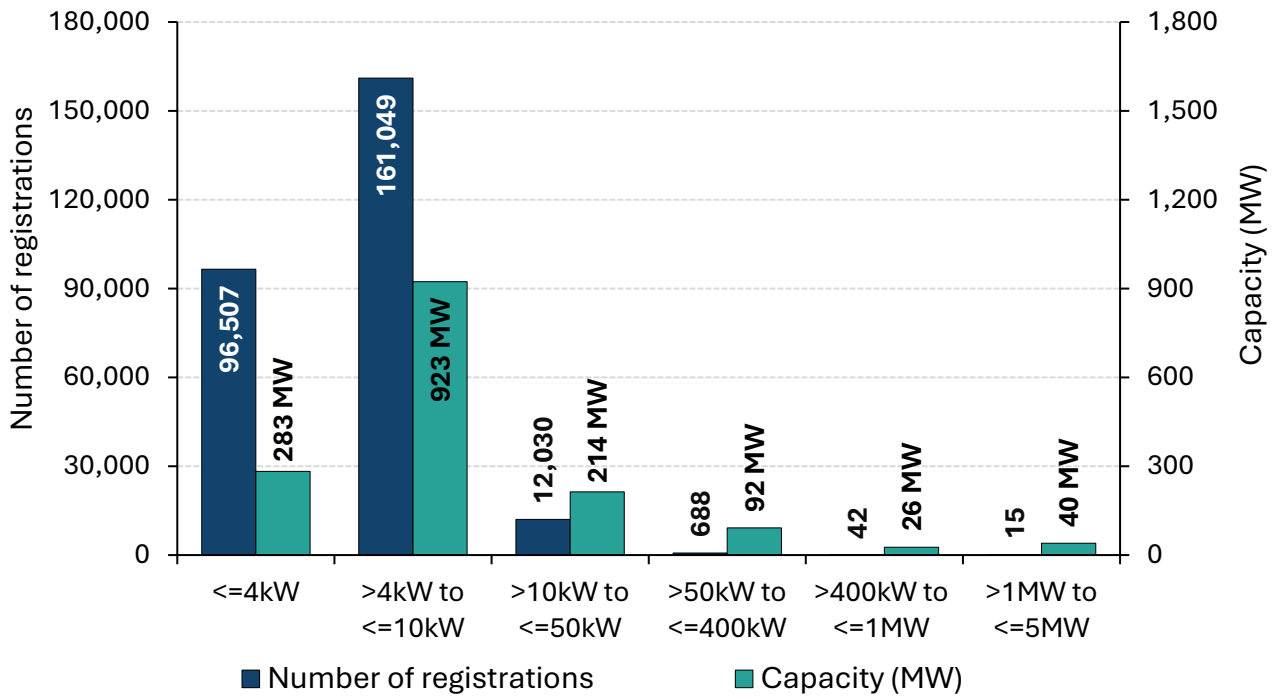
[34] Over the course of SEG Year 5 there were 405,533 installations registered to a SEG tariff – however, this will include installations moving between tariffs so some will be counted more than once. As such when discussing the number of installations on the SEG the figure active at the end of the year is used to avoid double counting.

Figure 3.3: Registrations and installed capacity by technology type

Technology	Number of registrations	Installed capacity (MW)	Average installed capacity (kW)
Solar PV	270,331	1,577.6	5.8
Hydro	25	2.8	110.1
Micro-CHP	19	0.1	7.0
Wind	18	2.7	147.5
AD	2	1.4	724.5
Total	**270,395**	**1,584.6**	**5.9**

3.11 **Figure 3.4** provides a breakdown of all registered solar PV installations and their installed capacity by capacity band. 95.3% of the 270,331 solar PV registrations had a capacity of 10 kW or less. Similarly, 76.1% of total solar PV capacity was contributed by installations with a capacity of 10 kW or less.

Figure 3.4: Solar PV registrations and installed capacity by capacity band



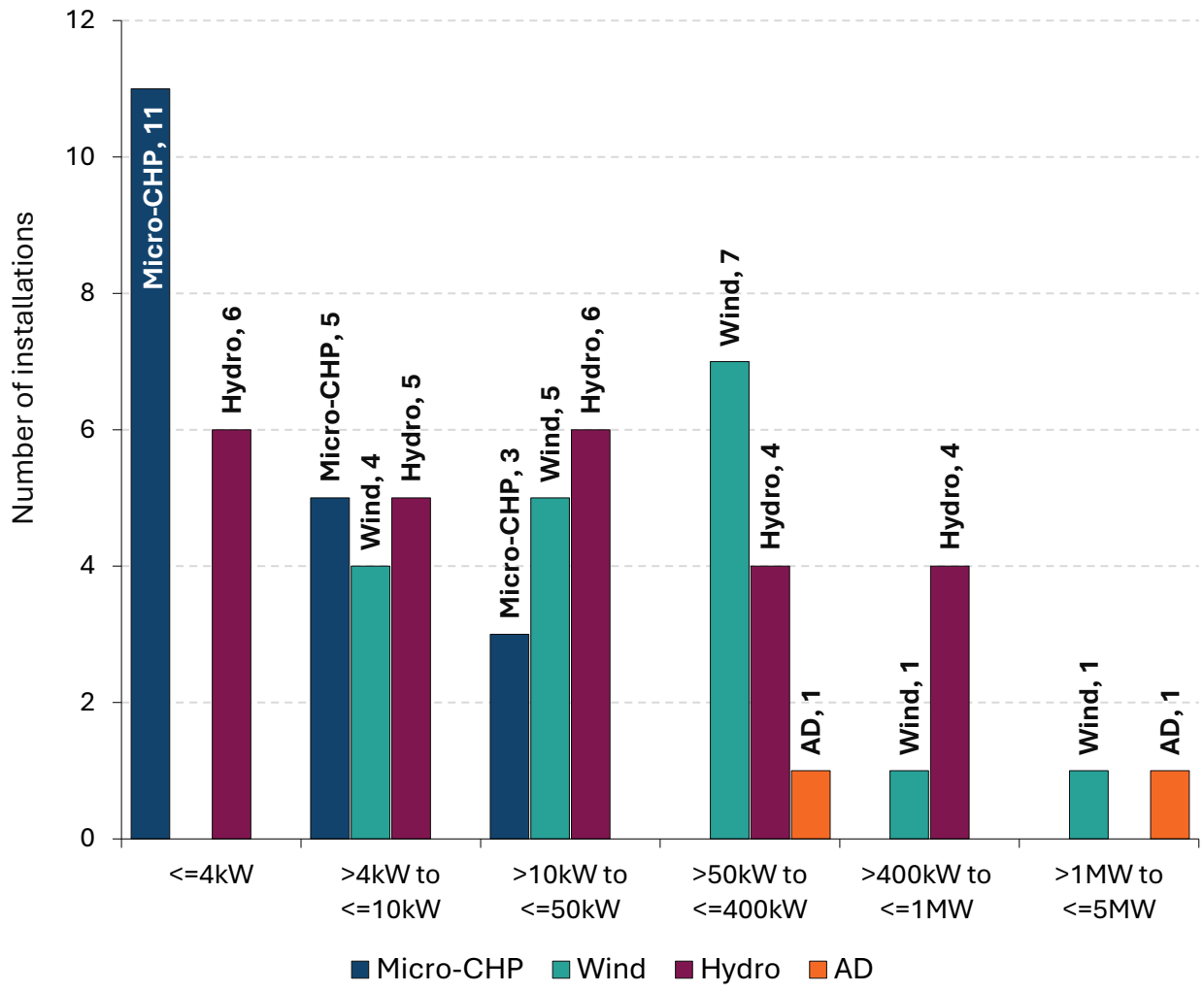
The chart shows registrations and capacity by system size. Installations between 4kW and 10kW dominate, with over 161,000 registrations and 923 MW of capacity, making this the largest segment by far. Systems up to 4kW follow, with 96,507 registrations and 283 MW capacity. Larger systems are far less common: those between 10kW and 50kW account for just 12,030 registrations but add 214 MW, while installations above 50kW contribute minimal numbers and capacity. The largest category, over 1MW, has only 15 registrations and 40 MW capacity. Overall, the data highlights a strong concentration of small-scale systems, particularly in the 4–10kW range, which drives the majority of capacity.

3.12 **Figure 3.5** looks at registrations for the other technology types, by capacity band. 48% of registrations had a capacity of 10 kW or less. Installations in the over 10 kW to 1 MW range made up 48.4% of non-PV installations and the remaining 3.1% of installations had an installed capacity between 1 MW and 5 MW.

3.13 **Figure 3.6** shows the installed capacity for non-solar PV technology types. The largest share, 39.4%, came from hydro installations, followed by 38.0% from wind. Only 1.7% was from registrations of 10 kW or less. A further 62.5% was contributed by installations

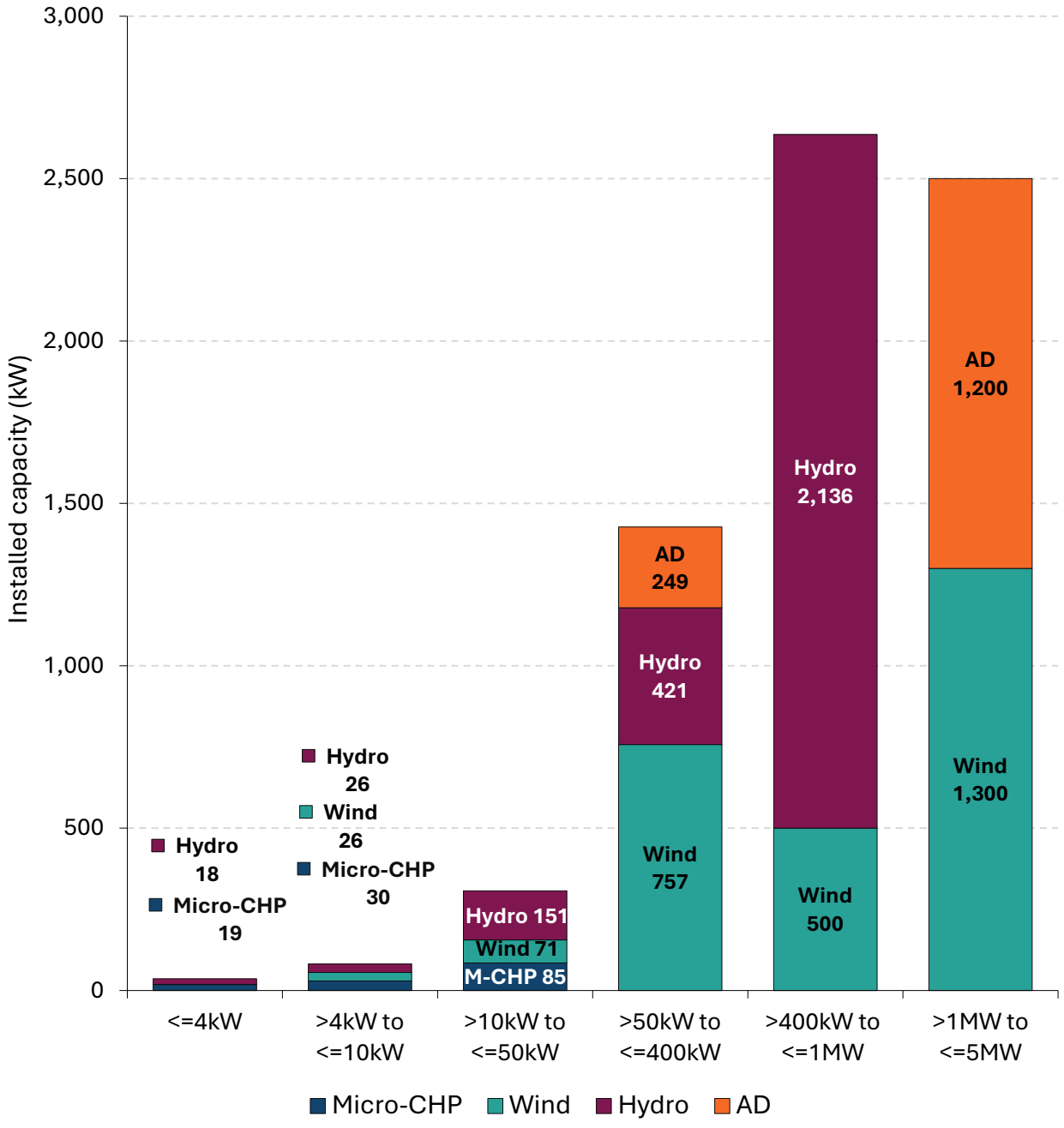
in the 10 kW to 1 MW range, while the remaining 35.8% came from 2 registrations exceeding 1 MW.

Figure 3.5: Other technologies - registrations by capacity band



The column chart shows the number of SEG registrations within each capacity band, split by technology type. The majority of registrations with a capacity of 10 kW or less were micro-CHP (51.6%), with the remainder in this range coming from hydro (35.5%) and wind (12.9%). Between 10 kW and 1 MW 45.2% of registrations were hydro, 41.9% wind, 9.7% micro-CHP and 3.2% AD. There was a total of 2 registrations with a capacity greater than 1 MW, one each of AD and wind.

Figure 3.6: Other technologies – installed capacity by capacity band



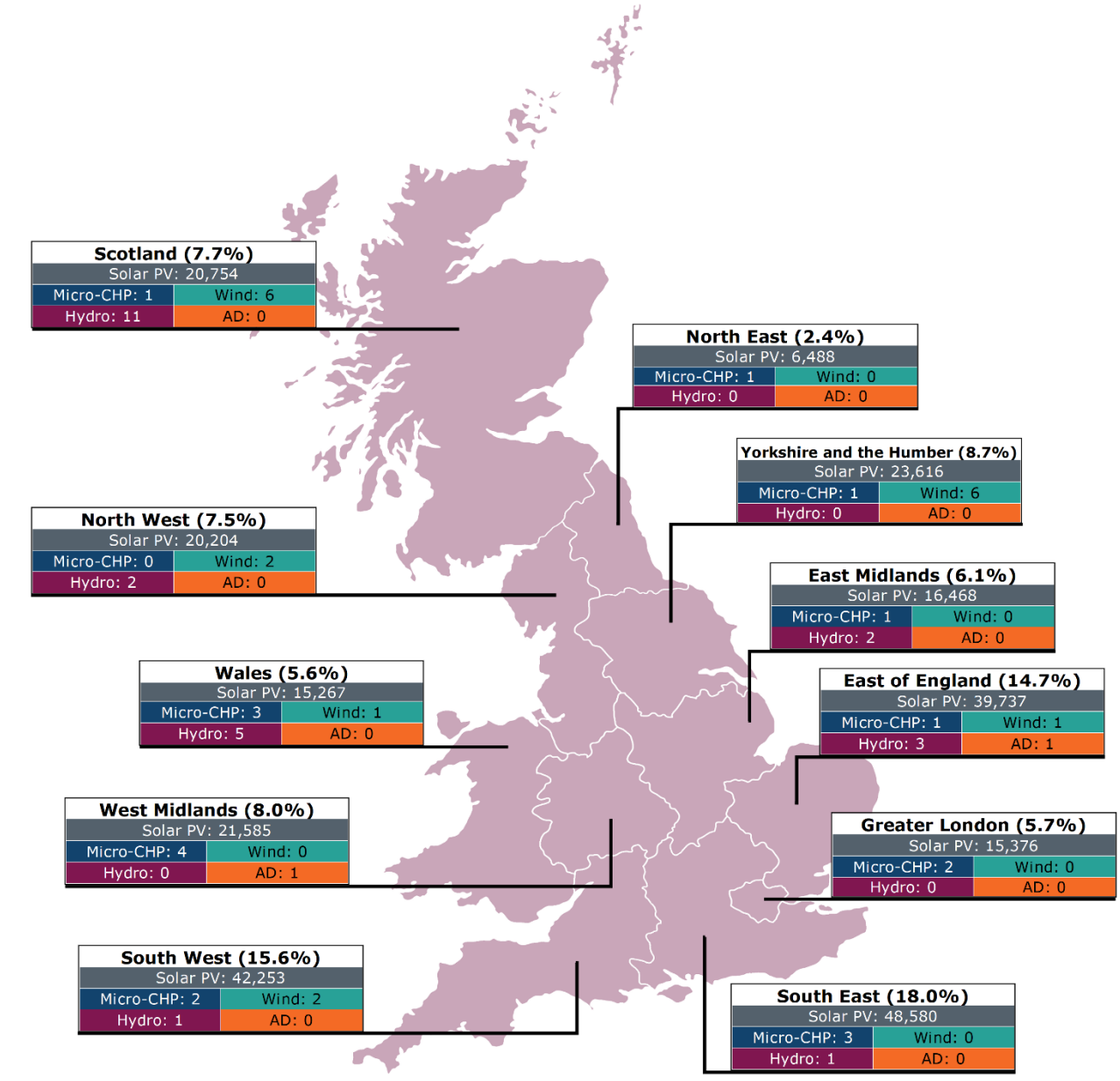
This stacked column chart shows the installed capacity within each capacity band, split by technology type. 40.9% of installations in the 10 kW or less category were micro-CHP, with the remainder split between hydro (37.0%) and wind (22.1%). For systems between 10 kW and 1 MW, hydro accounts for 62.0%, wind 30.4%, AD 5.7%, and micro-CHP 1.9%. In the over 1 MW category, the single wind station contributed 52.0%, while the AD station made up the remaining 48.0%.

Geographical distribution

3.14 **Figure 3.7** shows the geographical distribution of installations registered to a SEG tariff at the end of Year 5 by technology type. **Figure 3.8** shows the total registrations and installed capacity for each region. Note that we did not receive geographical information, or we received invalid data, for 3 registrations and therefore the location of these installations is unknown.

3.15 Of the 270,395 installations registered at the end of SEG Year 5, 86.7% (234,344) were located in England, 7.7% (20,772) in Scotland and 5.6% (15,276) in Wales. In line with this, 87.0% (1,379 MW) of installed capacity was in England, 6.5% in Scotland (103 MW) and 6.5% in Wales (102 MW).

Figure 3.7: Geographic distribution of SEG generators by technology type



Map of Great Britain showing number of registrations by technology type in each region. The South East has the highest number of registered installations with 48,584 or 18.0% of all installations. In contrast, the North East has the lowest number of registered installations at 6,489 or 2.4%.

Figure 3.8: Registrations and installed capacity by region

Location	Number of registrations	% of total registrations	Total installed capacity (MW)	% of total installed capacity
South East	48,584	18.0%	273.29	17.2%
South West	42,258	15.6%	248.63	15.7%
East of England	39,743	14.7%	235.89	14.9%
Yorkshire and the Humber	23,623	8.7%	143.59	9.1%
West Midlands	21,590	8.0%	135.95	8.6%
Scotland	20,772	7.7%	102.85	6.5%
North West	20,208	7.5%	119.37	7.5%
East Midlands	16,471	6.1%	100.83	6.4%
Greater London	15,378	5.7%	83.04	5.2%
Wales	15,276	5.6%	102.41	6.5%
North East	6,489	2.4%	38.76	2.4%
Unknown	3	0.001%	0.01	0.001%
Total	**270,395**		**1,584.64**	

4. Electricity Exported and Payments

This chapter provides a breakdown of export reported and payments received by SEG installations, split by technology type and capacity band during SEG Year 5.

4.1 SEG licensees obtain meter readings and make payments in line with the terms and conditions of their SEG contract. As these terms and conditions vary between licensees, there can be differences in how licensees process data and payments. As a result, not all the export that occurred during SEG Year 5 will be represented in this report as some licensees may not obtain meter readings to show this and/or make payments against this export until SEG Year 6. Similarly, a proportion of the payments in SEG Year 5 will relate to export that took place during SEG Year 4.

4.2 The data on export and payments in this chapter is taken from the 405,533 installations registered to a SEG tariff across the whole of Year 5. However, this figure double counts installations that moved between tariffs during the year. For a more accurate view on the number and type of installations registered to the SEG in Year 5, please refer to chapter 3.

4.3 It should be noted that of the 405,533 registered installations, a total of 390,101 reported export and payment by the end of the reporting period. A further 630 reported export but as of 31 March 2025 their payment was pending, and 5,123 had not yet reported any export or payment within SEG Year 5.[35]

Export and payments by tariff

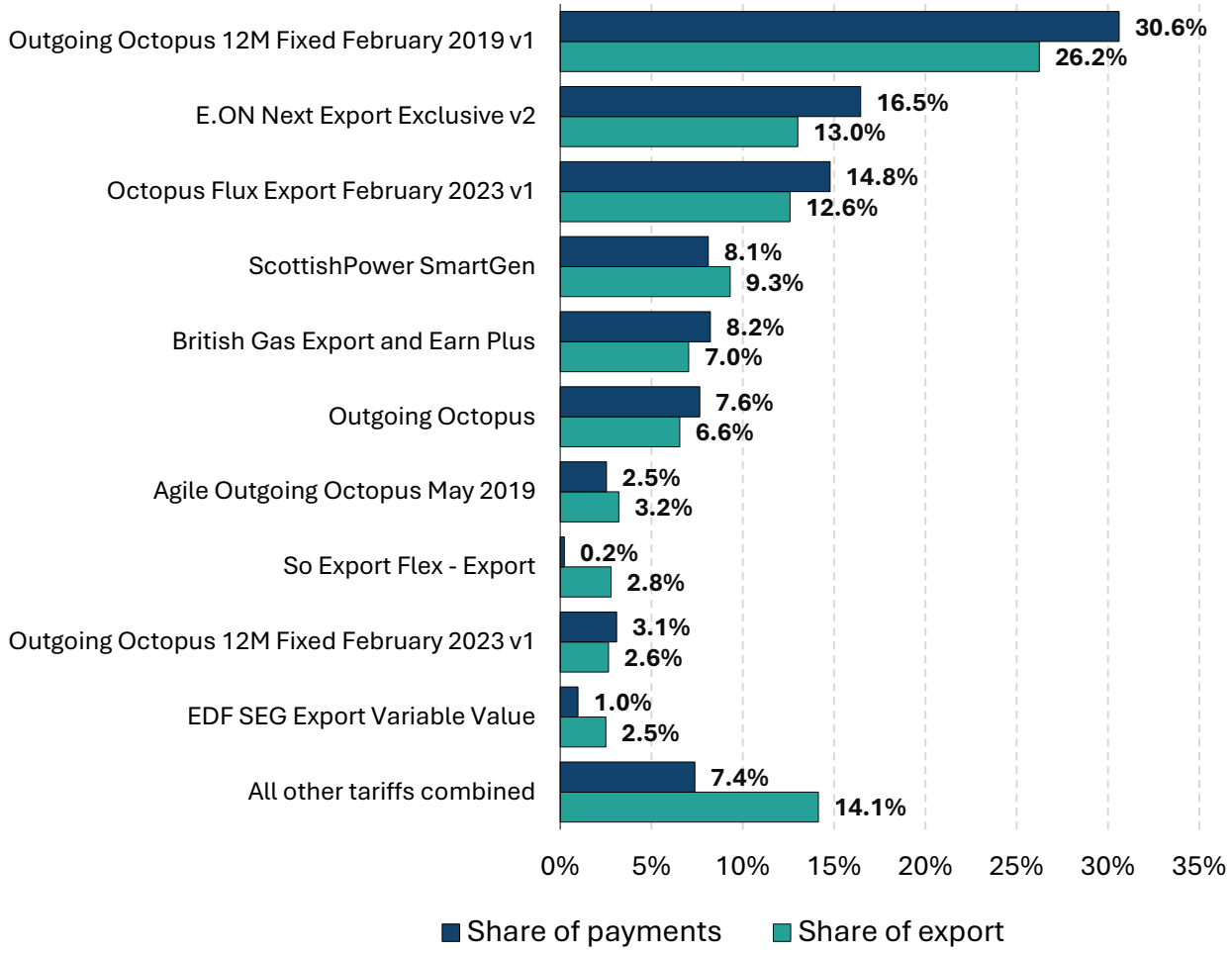
4.4 Of the 443.1 GWh of eligible export registered in SEG Year 5, 337.8 GWh (76.2%) was on tied tariffs and the remaining 105.3 GWh (23.8%) was on untied tariffs. Accordingly, of the total £56.97 million paid in SEG Year 5, tied tariffs accounted for £49.24 million (86.4%) compared to £7.73 million (13.6%) for untied tariffs.

[35] Though licensees are obligated to provide complete and accurate information, we cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information we receive. Readers should bear this in mind when viewing the published data.

4.5 Compared to installations on untied tariffs, those on tied tariffs, on average, had 10.7% lower installed capacity and registered 36% lower export. Despite this, the average SEG payment was 27% higher for installations on tied tariffs, typically paying £151.15 per installation compared to £119.39 for untied tariffs. This Suggests that generators on tied tariffs tend to receive better returns for their export.

4.6 **Figure 4.1** shows the share of total SEG eligible export and total SEG payments in SEG Year 5 for the top 10 tariffs by share of export, plus all other tariffs combined. The majority (51.8%) of eligible export attributed to SEG Year 5 was from 3 tariffs, 2 offered by Octopus and one by E.ON. These 3 tariffs accounted for 61.8% of payments in SEG Year 5.

Figure 4.1: Share of total SEG eligible export and payments by top 10 tariffs



Bar chart showing the share of total eligible electricity export and total payments in SEG Year 5 for the top 10 tariffs by share of total export, plus all other tariffs combined. Of the top 10, 5 tariffs were offered by Octopus, including those in the top and third place positions, and 7 were tied tariffs. The top 3 tariffs were: 'Outgoing Octopus 12M Fixed February 2019 v1' (26.2% of export, 30.6% of payments), E.ON's 'Next Export Exclusive v2 ' (13.0% of export, 16.5% of payments), and 'Octopus Flux Export February 2023 v1' (12.6% of export, 14.8% of payments).

4.7 Of the 7 tied tariffs in the top 10, 5 were offered with the sole condition of importing electricity from the same supplier. The *'E.ON Next Export Exclusive v2*' tariff was also offered with the condition of importing from the same supplier, but could also be used with an import tariff from a different supplier under the condition of purchasing solar panels from the E.ON Solar team. Tied tariffs based around the condition of importing from the same supplier represent the least stringent criteria on offer compared to other

tariffs, for example by requiring specific solar panel installers, or customers to have an electric vehicle.

4.8 The only other tariff with conditions beyond importing from the same supplier in the top 10 tariffs shown above was the *'Octopus Flux Export February 2023 v1'* tariff in third place, which accounted for over 14.4% of registrations and 12.6% of export in SEG Year 5. This tariff required customers to be on an Octopus Flux import tariff, a variable import tariff designed to be used in conjunction with the Flux export tariff, in addition to having a solar PV installation plus battery storage. This tariff design uses variable rates to incentivise the dynamic import or export of electricity in response to grid demand and wholesale energy prices.

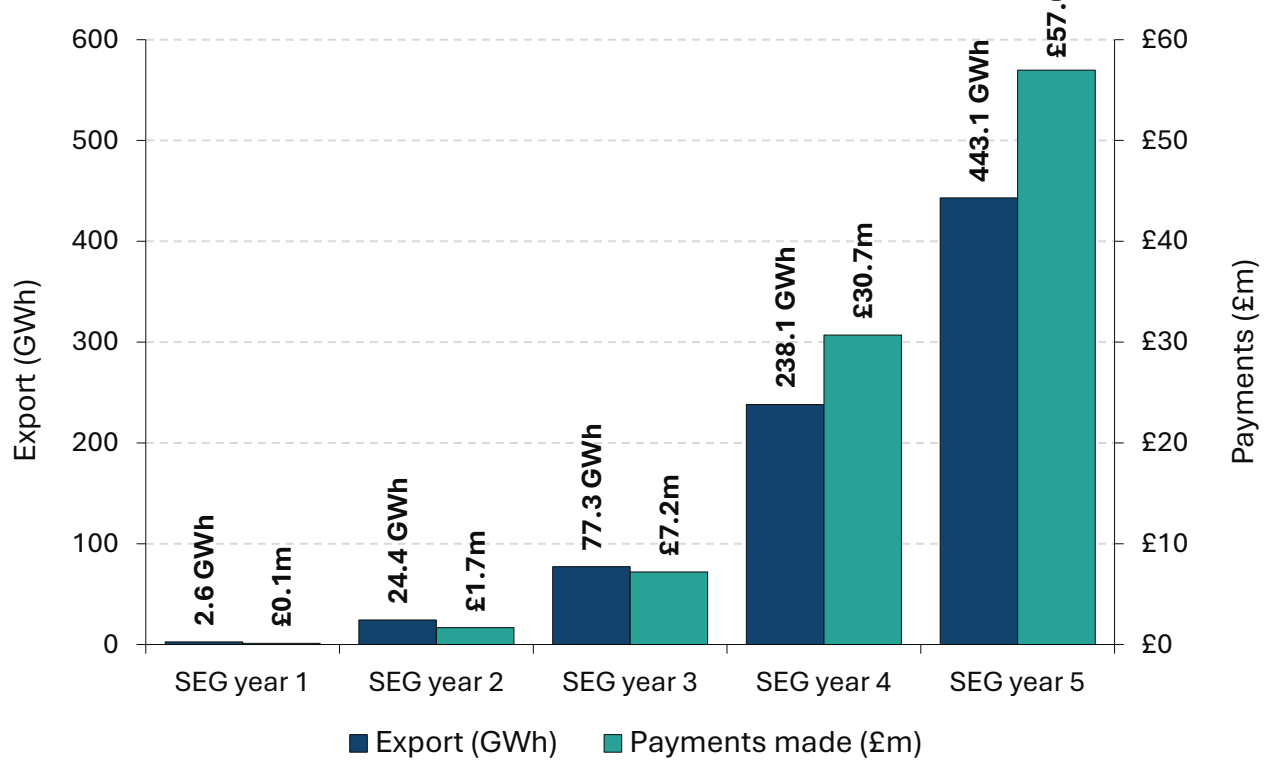
4.9 The average tariff rate paid across all installations was 14.04p/kWh, 30% higher than the average tariff rate offered by suppliers, suggesting that generators tend to register on the tariffs with rates above the average tariff offer. The average tariff rates paid for untied and tied tariffs were 7.3p/kWh and 15.4p/kWh respectively. The average tied tariff rate paid to installations was 0.1% lower than the average tied tariff rate offered by suppliers, whereas for untied tariffs, the average tariff rate paid to installations was 62.4% higher than the average untied tariff rate offered.

4.10 The larger difference between the average rate paid and the average rate offered for untied tariffs implies that consumers shopping for untied tariffs tend towards higher-paying tariffs, whereas those shopping for tied tariffs are less likely to choose purely based on tariff rate. This may be because customers have more freedom to choose between untied tariffs and fewer limitations on opting for the highest offer, whereas the additional conditions on tied tariffs mean that the highest tariff rates are only available to a smaller pool of customers with specific assets. Furthermore, the most popular tied tariffs suggest that customers may opt towards tariffs with less rigorous conditions, mostly choosing tariffs with the condition of importing from the same supplier.

Export and payments by technology type and capacity band

4.11 In SEG Year 5, 390,426 registered installations reported a total of 443.1 GWh of electricity exported to the National Grid—an 86% increase compared to SEG Year 4. This rise in export volume was matched by an 86% increase in total payments, which reached £56.97 million. The growth in export and payments under SEG since launch is shown in **Figure 4.2.**

Figure 4.2: SEG export and payments (not adjusted for inflation) - SEG Years 1 to 5



This column chart shows the growth in export and payments from the start of the SEG. In SEG Year 1 just 2.6 GWh of electricity was exported and around £0.1 million was paid. This has risen incrementally to reach 443.1 GWh of export and £57.0 million in payments in SEG Year 5.

Export overview

4.12 Of the 443.1 GWh exported 95.45% came from solar PV installations, which account for 99.98% of all SEG registrations. Within solar PV, 85.14% of the exported electricity came from installations with a capacity of 10 kW or less, although these smaller installations represent 79.15% of solar PV registrations.

4.13 Non-solar technologies contributed a combined 20.16 GWh (or 4.55%) of total export. This was broken down as follows:

- **Hydro**: 3.63% (across 32 registered installations)
- **Anaerobic Digestion (AD)**: 0.60% (across 2 registered installations)
- **Wind**: 0.29% (across 23 registered installations)
- **Micro-CHP**: 0.04% (across 31 registered installations)

Payments overview

4.14 A total of £56,973,963 was paid to 390,101 registered installations in SEG Year 5. The distribution of payments closely mirrored the export figures with 94.26% of payments going to solar PV installations. Of those, 86% were paid to installations with a capacity of 10 kW or less.

4.15 The remaining 5.74% of payments went to 88 non-solar installations. The breakdown of payments between non-solar technologies was:

- **Hydro**: 4.53% (across 32 registered installations)
- **AD**: 0.77% (across 2 registered installations)
- **Wind**: 0.42% (across 23 registered installations)
- **Micro-CHP**: 0.03% (across 31 registered installations)

4.16 The following figures show details for the registered installations reporting export and/or receiving payments within SEG Year 5, split by technology type and capacity band. **Figure 4.3** provides this information for solar PV installations, **Figure 4.4** for micro-CHP installations, **Figure 4.5** for wind installations, **Figure 4.6** for hydro installations, and **Figure 4.7** for anaerobic digestion installations.

Figure 4.3: Solar PV – breakdown of reported export and payments

Capacity band	Solar PV installations registering export	Solar PV export (MWh)	Solar PV installations receiving payment	Solar PV payments*
≤4kW	134,335	110,030	134,199	£13,469,453
>4kW to ≤10kW	239,386	250,091	239,245	£32,720,752
>10kW to ≤50kW	16,079	38,887	16,040	£4,726,020
>50kW to ≤400kW	491	17,498	483	£2,167,570
>400kW to ≤1MW	31	2,050	31	£228,716
>1MW to ≤5MW	16	4,398	15	£389,977
Total	**390,338**	**422,954**	**390,013**	**£53,702,488**

*Payments have been rounded to the nearest pound (£)

Figure 4.4: Micro CHP – breakdown of reported export and payments

Capacity band	Micro-CHP installations registering export	Micro-CHP export (MWh)	Micro-CHP installations receiving payment	Micro-CHP payments*
≤4kW	16	18	16	£2,048
>4kW to ≤10kW	11	14	11	£2,020
>10kW to ≤50kW	4	132	4	£12,618
>50kW to ≤400kW	0	0	0	£0
>400kW to ≤1MW	0	0	0	£0
>1MW to ≤5MW	0	0	0	£0
Total	**31**	**164**	**31**	**£16,686**

*Payments have been rounded to the nearest pound (£)

Figure 4.5: Wind – breakdown of reported export and payments

Capacity band	Wind installations registering export	Wind export (MWh)	Wind installations receiving payment	Wind payments*
≤4kW	1	20	1	£2,968
>4kW to ≤10kW	6	7	6	£804
>10kW to ≤50kW	8	16	8	£2,390
>50kW to ≤400kW	7	1,089	7	£208,264
>400kW to ≤1MW	1	149	1	£24,602
>1MW to ≤5MW	0	0	0	£0
Total	**23**	**1,281**	**23**	**£239,029**

*Payments have been rounded to the nearest pound (£)

Figure 4.6: Hydro – breakdown of reported export and payments

Capacity band	Hydro installations registering export	Hydro export (MWh)	Hydro installations receiving payment	Hydro payments*
≤4kW	6	8	6	£393
>4kW to ≤10kW	4	18	4	£2,464
>10kW to ≤50kW	5	217	5	£34,444
>50kW to ≤400kW	8	2,309	8	£374,700
>400kW to ≤1MW	8	7,896	8	£1,240,172
>1MW to ≤5MW	1	5,622	1	£927,636
Total	**32**	**16,070**	**32**	**£2,579,808**

*Payments have been rounded to the nearest pound (£)

Figure 4.7: Anaerobic Digestion – breakdown of reported export and payments

Capacity band	AD installations registering export	AD export (MWh)	AD installations receiving payment	AD payments*
≤4kW	0	0	0	£0
>4kW to ≤10kW	0	0	0	£0
>10kW to ≤50kW	0	0	0	£0
>50kW to ≤400kW	1	704	1	£116,078
>400kW to ≤1MW	0	0	0	£0
>1MW to ≤5MW	1	1,939	1	£319,873
Total	**2**	**2,642**	**2**	**£435,951**

*Payments have been rounded to the nearest pound (£)

4.17 Since the SEG launched in 2020, £96.7 million has been paid out for the export of 785.5 GWh of low-carbon electricity – equivalent to the amount of electricity needed to power around 300,000 typical UK homes for a year.

5. Licensee Compliance

This chapter provides detail on SEG licensees' compliance and Ofgem's activity monitoring licensee compliance during SEG Year 5. This includes information on incidents of non-compliance and the action taken as a result.

5.1 It is the responsibility of licensees to ensure they are meeting their obligations on time and in full, including ensuring that their reporting to Ofgem is accurate, timely and complete. This includes any licensees that join the SEG voluntarily.

5.2 Licensee obligations regarding the SEG are set out in the Standard Electricity Supply Licence Conditions.[36] Mandatory and voluntary SEG licensees have the same obligations under the SEG and are subject to the same compliance regime.

5.3 Where a non-compliance is identified, Ofgem works with licensees to resolve the issue. This helps to ensure that the SEG is being delivered in accordance with the regulations and that consumers are not being disadvantaged by any issues identified.

5.4 Depending on the nature of the non-compliance, we may deem it appropriate to add details to the Supplier Performance Report (SPR).[37] The SPR documents incidents where energy suppliers have not complied with their obligations under the low-carbon energy and social programmes we administer. We publish this data to provide transparency of the delivery and administration of these government schemes. This helps to hold suppliers to account for non-compliance which can impact the effectiveness of the schemes and increase the costs that are passed on to consumers.

[36] Electricity Supply Standard Consolidated Licence Conditions <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-03/Electricity%20Supply%20Standard%20Consolidated%20Licence%20Conditions%20-%20Current.pdf>
[37] Supplier Performance Report <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/environmental-programmes-ofgem-s-role-and-delivery-performance/supplier-performance-report-spr>

Non-compliance summary

5.5 SEG licensees are required to submit data to Ofgem by 30 June after the end of the relevant SEG year.[38] This data facilitates the production of this annual report which helps to provide transparency to stakeholders and the general public around SEG policy outcomes.

5.6 EDF and ScottishPower submitted their data late, on the 01 and 02 July respectively. Each of these incidents were added to the SPR.

Compliance review

5.7 Since its launch on 1 January 2020, the SEG has operated as a licensee-led initiative. In SEG Year 5, Ofgem carried out an enhanced compliance review to assess how well licensees are meeting their obligations.

5.8 As part of this review, Ofgem engaged with all SEG licensees and requested additional information to support a more detailed assessment. This formed the basis of a comprehensive compliance assessment and enabled Ofgem to evaluate supplier performance against SEG requirements.

5.9 The output from the compliance review highlighted areas where improvements are required. We identified that:

- Some Licensees had weaknesses in procedure documentation covering some or all SEG related processes
- Some Licensees written confirmation documents were missing some of the information that they are required to include
- Some Licensees had high volumes of SEG related complaints
- Some consumers were experiencing long wait times when waiting for application approval.

[38] Guidance for SEG licensees paragraph 5.3 <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/guidance-seg-licensees>

5.10 We engaged with impacted licensees to understand in greater detail the extent of these issues and to consider if further action was required. In each instance licensees undertook actions to remediate the issues raised. The licensees updated their controls where necessary and reviewed their SEG related processes and procedures to address any gaps identified. All compliance engagements were closed as a result of the action undertaken.

5.11 To minimise instances of non-compliance, licensees are reminded of their obligations under the SEG. Specifically, these are:

- To offer a SEG compliant tariff
- To assess the eligibility of generators with the eligibility requirements
- To make SEG payments using export meter readings
- To handle complaints from SEG generators
- To provide accurate and timely data to Ofgem on tariff offerings, uptake and payments
- To publish their SEG status and rates where it is easily accessible to the public
- To provide written confirmation of the tariff to the SEG generator
- Not to materially discriminate against generators without justification
- To inform generators 6 weeks prior to ceasing to be a SEG licensee
- To assess if a generator is in receipt of FIT payments
- To make payments to an AD generator from the AD reporting date.

Appendix 1: Supplier List for SEG Year 5

Mandatory SEG licensees are licenced electricity suppliers with at least 150,000 domestic electricity customers. Voluntary SEG licensees choose to participate in the SEG and are licenced electricity suppliers with fewer than 150,000 domestic electricity customers.

Mandatory licensees

British Gas Trading Ltd

E (Gas & Electricity) Ltd

E.ON Next Energy Ltd

EDF Energy Customers Ltd

Electricity Plus Supply Ltd (trading as Utility Warehouse)

Octopus Energy Ltd (trading as Octopus)[37]

Octopus Energy Operations Ltd (trading as Octopus)[39]

Octopus Energy Operations 2 Ltd (trading as Octopus and Shell)[37]

OVO Electricity Ltd

Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd

SO Energy Trading Ltd

Utilita Energy Ltd

Voluntary licensees

Rebel Energy Supply Ltd[40]

Pozitive Energy Ltd

[39] Note that we have reported all tariffs and installations under Octopus Energy Ltd, Octopus Energy Operations Ltd and Octopus Energy Operations 2 Ltd as 'Octopus' in this report.
[40] Rebel Energy Ltd are not included in this report as they ceased trading on 1 April 2025 and have not provided us with data on their tariff offerings, uptake or payments.

Appendix 2: Related Documents

The **Smart Export Guarantee Regulations 2019** can be viewed on the legislation.gov.uk website.

Smart Export Guarantee regulations:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/1005/contents/made>

SEG Guidance documents for licensees can be viewed on the Ofgem website.

Guidance for SEG licensees:

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/guidance-seg-licensees>

SEG Guidance documents for generators can also be viewed on the Ofgem website.

Guidance for SEG generators:

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/smart-export-guarantee-guidance-generators>

Further **information on the policy background** to the SEG can be found by referring to the 'Future for small-scale low carbon generation' consultation.

Consultation on the 'Future for small-scale low carbon generation':

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-future-for-small-scale-low-carbon-generation>

You can also find **further information** on the SEG by visiting the SEG pages on the Ofgem website.

SEG information on the Ofgem website:

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/smart-export-guarantee-seg>

Appendix 3: Glossary

Many of the terms included in this glossary are defined in the SEG Regulations and those definitions should be consulted for their legal meaning for the purposes of the Regulations.

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.

B

BEIS – The department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). In February 2023 the energy policy responsibilities of BEIS were transferred to the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ).

D

DESNZ - The Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ) is responsible for UK energy policy, including the SEG policy in Great Britain (GB).

F

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

G

GW– Gigawatt, equal to one billion watts.

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

K

kW – Kilowatt, equal to one thousand watts.

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

M

Micro-CHP– Micro combined heat and power (micro-CHP) is a technology that generates heat and electricity simultaneously, from the same energy source, in individual homes or buildings.

Microgeneration Certificate Scheme (MCS) – The MCS is a certification scheme for microgeneration installation companies, products and installations.

MW– Megawatt, equal to one million watts.

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

S

Solar PV (Photovoltaic) –A renewable technology that converts energy from the sun into electricity.

Supplier Performance Report (SPR) – The Supplier Performance Report (SPR) is published by Ofgem to document incidents where energy suppliers have not complied with their obligations under the environmental, energy efficiency and social programmes Ofgem administers on behalf of the government.

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).