Feed-in Tariffs (FIT)
Annual Report

Scheme Year 15 (1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025)

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Foreword

With almost £1.83 billion paid to generators in this scheme year, the Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) scheme has been instrumental in driving widespread adoption of small-scale, low-carbon electricity generation—helping thousands of households and businesses play a vital role in Britain's clean energy transition.

Since its launch in 2010, the FIT scheme has transformed the uptake of low-carbon technologies across Great Britain, with solar photovoltaic (PV) leading the way. Of almost 870,000 FIT-supported installations, an impressive 98.93% are solar PV, accounting for 79.31% of installed capacity. Most of these are microgenerators—small-scale systems supplying affordable, clean electricity to homes and businesses. In this scheme year, we estimate that 3.0% of households in Great Britain have Solar PV on the FIT scheme, helping consumers lower energy costs and reduce their carbon emissions.

DESNZ have overall responsibility for the FIT policy and Ofgem has administered the scheme from the outset. While the scheme closed to new applicants in April 2019, our role continues to be multifaceted: from publishing guidance for suppliers and generators, to ensuring costs are fairly distributed across suppliers, and maintaining the Central FIT Register (CFR) - the database of all accredited FIT installations. We also work hard to ensure suppliers meet their obligations and we protect the scheme from fraud and error. To keep stakeholders informed, we publish regular data and reports on the scheme's performance. Day-to-day tasks such as verifying meter readings and making FIT payments to generators are handled by participating energy suppliers.

Ensuring compliance remains integral to the scheme's success. This scheme year, we conducted a total of 113 audits and closed 102 compliance investigations. Combining audits with proactive investigations helps ensure that payments are only made to those eligible. This year, our efforts prevented £386,753 being paid out incorrectly and we detected a further £43,057 that was paid to generators who were not eligible to receive it. We have robust processes in place to recover these funds and maintain the integrity of the scheme.

As DESNZ develops policy over time, our scheme has remained strong yet flexible to changes. We continue to update our FIT guidance for generators and suppliers to reflect these

changes, including updates following the launch of the Renewable Electricity Register (RER) - our new IT system used to help administer several of our schemes, including the FIT.

I'm extremely proud of the work we've done at Ofgem, alongside our stakeholders, to ensure the FIT scheme's success. The achievements of this scheme year reflect the dedication and expertise of everyone involved, and I'm confident we'll continue delivering value for consumers and supporting the UK's energy transition.

We welcome feedback on this report. If you'd like to get in touch, please email us at SchemesReportingFeedback@ofgem.gov.uk.

Neil Lawrence

Executive Director, Delivery & Schemes

869,659

Accreditations

At the end of Scheme Year 15 (SY15) there were 869,659 active accreditations. 98.93% of these are solar photovoltaic (PV) installations. 99.56% of the solar PV installations have a capacity below 50 kW.

6.49 GW

Capacity

The total installed capacity[1] was just over 6.49 GW in SY15. 53.75% of this comes from installations with a capacity below 50 kW. The remaining 46.25% comes from larger capacity installations. Solar PV accounts for 79.31% (5.15 GW) of the total.

8.0 TWh

Generation

A total of nearly 8.0 TWh of renewable electricity was generated on the FIT scheme in SY15, a decrease of around 0.37 TWh compared to SY14. Generation in SY15 was sufficient to power almost 3 million typical UK homes for a year.

1.5 TWh

Exported

Approximately 1.5 TWh of renewable electricity was exported to the grid under the FIT scheme in SY15. This is 0.15 TWh higher than the export recorded in SY14.

£1.84 billion

FIT scheme value

The value of the FIT scheme[2] in SY15 was almost £1.84 billion, which included £1.73 billion in generation payments and £94 million in export payments. The scheme value has decreased by £14.1 million compared to SY14.

[1] 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).

[2] The scheme value consists of total payments made to FIT generators, plus the FIT qualifying costs - the money paid to Licensees to compensate them for their administrative costs related to the FIT. FIT qualifying costs were around £17.5 million in SY15.

Executive Summary

The Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) is a government scheme which promoted the uptake of small-scale renewable and low-carbon electricity generation technologies. Although now closed to new entrants, it continues to support accredited installations. It forms a key part of the range of energy market reforms implemented over the past fifteen years, which has successfully accelerated the transition towards cleaner and more secure supplies of home-grown energy. Encouraging the use of renewable and low-carbon generation technologies helps the UK to reduce its carbon emissions, contributing towards reaching Net Zero and delivering further benefits, including reducing Britain's reliance on expensive gas imports.

The FIT scheme requires certain Licensed Electricity Suppliers to make payments to accredited installations, that meet their ongoing obligations, for both the amount of low-carbon electricity they generate and the low-carbon electricity they export into the national grid.

Technologies eligible to receive FIT payments under the scheme are:

- Solar photovoltaic (PV)
- Wind
- Hydro
- Anaerobic digestion (AD)[3]
- Fossil fuel-derived combined heat and power (micro-CHP)[4]

Installations on the scheme can have a Total Installed Capacity (TIC)[5] up to 5MW (or 2kW for micro-CHP).

Ofgem has been responsible for administering the FIT scheme on behalf of the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)[6] since its introduction in 2010.

[3] 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.
[4] Micro-Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is a technology that generates heat and electricity simultaneously, from the same energy source (normally natural gas).
[5] 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).
[6] From February 2023 the new DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) are responsible for FIT policy. This responsibility was previously held by BEIS (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy), and prior to that, by DECC (Department of Energy & Climate Change).

Our role includes:

- Publishing and updating our guidance for FIT generators and licensees.
- Maintaining the Central FIT Register (CFR), the database of all accredited FIT installations.
- Processing amendments to existing accreditations and processing applications to join the scheme.
- Managing the levelisation process, so the costs of the scheme are shared fairly among suppliers.
- Ensuring that the scheme has controls in place to detect and prevent fraud and error.
- Conducting annual audit and compliance programmes to ensure that suppliers and generators comply with the FIT scheme requirements, helping to ensure the fair and effective use of public funds.
- Reporting annually on the amount of electricity generated under the scheme, associated payments made and characteristics of accredited installations.

Since the closure of the FIT scheme to new applicants, the Smart Export Guarantee (SEG)[7] has been introduced to ensure small-scale, low-carbon generators can continue to receive payments for the excess electricity they export to the grid.

As part of our responsibilities, we produced this report summarising activity during the fifteenth year of the FIT scheme (Scheme Year 15), covering the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. An outline of the key points from the Scheme Year 15 (SY15) annual report are set out below.

FIT installations (page 21)

The total number of active accreditations on the scheme in SY15 fell by 198 to 869,659, which is in part due to certain installations reaching the end of their eligibility period[8] and therefore

[7] More information about the Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/smart-export-guarantee-seg>

[8] FIT generators receive support for between 10 and 25 years depending on technology type, capacity, when their installation was commissioned, and whether it was previously accredited under the Renewables Obligation

no longer being eligible. Over 6.49 GW of low-carbon generating capacity has been deployed under the scheme since its start.

The majority of accredited installations are solar PV, making up 98.93% (860,337) of all accreditations and 79.31% (5.15 GW) of installed capacity. Almost all solar PV installations are microgenerators (less than 50 kW), and most of these are domestic rooftop systems. Across the entire scheme, 99.20% of accredited installations are microgenerators, accounting for 53.75% of total installed capacity.

There is a more diverse mix of technologies in the larger installation band (above 50 kW), where solar PV is still the most popular (54.46% of accreditations), but other technologies contribute a significant share. The remaining mix is as follows: wind (30.17%), hydro (9.14%), and anaerobic digestion (6.23%).

Since SY11, some micro-CHP installations have been reaching the end of their 10-year eligibility period (as set out in the standard licence conditions)[9]. When installations this happens, they are no longer classified as active installations[10] and are not included in the figures presented in this report. In total, 21 micro-CHP installations with a combined capacity of 25.5 kW became inactive during SY15 and will no longer be eligible for FIT payments.

Scheme costs and renewable generation (page 33)

The impact of the FIT scheme has been significant. During SY15, 8.0 TWh of renewable electricity was produced, for which FIT Generators were paid just over £1.73 billion. Of this generated electricity, almost 1.5 TWh was exported to the grid, with associated export payments of around £94.0 million.

In SY15, generation fell by around 0.37 TWh (4.5%) from SY14 levels and the total value of the scheme decreased by £14.1 million (0.8%) to almost £1.84 billion. The amount of electricity exported increased by 11.3% and export payments increased by £15.7 million (20.0%).

(RO) scheme. Electricity Act 1989: Standard conditions of electricity supply licence - see: Annex 1, page 338: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/docs/2020/07/electricity_supply_standard_license_conditions.pdf>

[9] Electricity Act 1989: Standard conditions of electricity supply licence - see: Annex 1, page 338: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/docs/2020/07/electricity_supply_standard_license_conditions.pdf>

[10] Active installations are those installations that are accredited and still in their eligibility period for payments.

In SY15, 31.35% of the total exported electricity was metered[11], while 68.65% (or 1.01 TWh) was deemed[12]. This marks a continued increase in metered export compared to SY14, when only 14.43% was metered and 85.57% was deemed.

The FIT generators with metered export can choose to opt out of the export element of the scheme on an annual basis. We believe that fluctuations in the proportion of FIT export payments may reflect generators securing higher export tariffs outside the FIT scheme, for example through the Smart Export Guarantee (SEG)[13].

The total scheme cost in SY15 was nearly £1.73 billion. The total scheme cost represents the overall cost incurred by electricity suppliers for the scheme (the levelisation fund), which is passed on to consumers through their energy bills, as well as Ofgem's administrative costs, which are funded through general taxation. Ofgem's cost to administer the FIT scheme in SY15 was just over £4.8 million, equivalent to 0.28% of the levelisation fund.

Compliance of Licensed Suppliers (page 46)

It is the responsibility of FIT licensees and generators to ensure they are meeting their obligations[14]. Ofgem takes any non-compliance with scheme obligations very seriously. We operate robust audit and compliance programmes to ensure that suppliers are fulfilling their obligations and payments to generators are only made against eligible generation and export, thereby delivering value for money for consumers while achieving the scheme's intended benefits.

We conduct audits of both FIT Generators and FIT licensees, allowing us to detect, monitor and deter non-compliance, misreporting and fraud across the scheme.

We have the power to open compliance investigations where we suspect or detect issues, and we may pursue enforcement action where necessary. Consequences for non-compliance

[11] Metered export: The amount of renewable electricity exported from an eligible FIT installation, recorded by a meter capable of taking half-hourly measurements.
[12] Deemed export: where it is not possible or practical to measure the exact amount of renewable electricity exported from an eligible FIT installation, payments are instead calculated based on an estimated percentage of the generated electricity.
[13] More information about the Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/smart-export-guarantee-seg>
[14] 'FIT licensees' are also referred to as 'suppliers' within this annual report.

include recouping payments, withdrawing accreditations, and referring participants to law enforcement agencies in cases of suspected fraud.

In SY15, one voluntary licensee exited the scheme, leaving 17 voluntary and 16 mandatory FIT licensees still participating. All licensees made their levelisation payments in full, so mutualisation[15] was not triggered in relation to SY15.

Licensee audits (page 52)

There were 5 licensee audits conducted in SY15 decreasing from 10 in SY14. The proportion of positively rated licensee audits decreased from last year, with 0% receiving a 'Good' and 20% receiving 'Satisfactory' rating. The proportion of 'Weak' audits increased to 60%. 10% of licensees audited in SY14 were found to be 'Unsatisfactory', compared to 20% in SY15. Common themes of non-compliance within licensee audits include:

- Lacking robust procedures
- Deviating from Ofgem recommended processes
- Poor record keeping

Due to the small number of licensee audits, for SY15 we took a more targeted approach in our audit strategy. The 5 audits provided valuable feedback on the performance of these licensees. Compared to previous years, the overall performance ratings in SY15 were notably weaker. However, it is important to note that the audits in SY15 were deliberately focused on suppliers we wanted to scrutinise more closely, which likely contributed to the lower ratings. We will continue to engage with these licensees as necessary regarding the audit results to ensure that improvements are made.

Suppliers must provide information that is accurate, timely and complete. We expect licensees to be proactive in managing their scheme compliance and reporting and we hold them to account where this is not the case.

[15] Mutualisation: a mechanism to prevent excessive shortfalls in the levelisation fund in the event of a supplier or suppliers being unable to make some or all of their levelisation payments. Details on mutualisation can be found in our Guidance for licensed electricity suppliers: < https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2025-09/FIT-Guidance-for-Licensed-Electricity-Suppliers-V17.3.pdf>

In SY14 we targeted 19 licensees whose biennial meter verification (BMV) performance was not as strong as we would expect, obtaining their improvement plans and maintaining regular contact to monitor their ratings. We have continued to see a marked improvement in the quality of FIT BMV submissions for all 19 licensees, alongside a 30.1% reduction in installations with overdue meter inspection dates in the CFR during SY15. We recognise the efforts made by suppliers in this area. However, we'll continue to monitor the number of overdue BMVs and engage with suppliers as necessary to maintain this positive trend in BMV compliance rates.

Compliance of FIT Generators (page 56)

Our generator audit programmes assess the compliance of participating generators with the scheme regulations. In SY15 we continued to run the FIT statistical audit programme, which first commenced in October 2023. This involves auditing a randomly selected sample of scheme participants, allowing us to accurately monitor non-compliance trends across the wider scheme population. Running the programme over a longer time period allows us to spread out the audits as we develop and embed the new processes. Results from the first iteration of this audit programme will be available in SY16. This programme is undertaken alongside the existing targeted FIT audit programme.

In SY15, we conducted a total of 33 targeted audits and 75 statistical audits of FIT generators. Of the targeted generator audits, 78.8% were given a 'Weak' rating, down slightly from 80.0% in SY14. However, 18.2% of generators audited were rated as 'Satisfactory', up slightly from 18.0%. The proportion of 'Unsatisfactory' generators remained at 0% and the proportion of audited installations found to be of a 'Good' audit rating increased to 3.0%, up from 2.0% in SY14.

Common themes of audit findings identified from the generator audits included:

- Insufficient evidence for commissioning date
- Issues with meter details
- Issues with installation description
- Issues with installation capacity

- Issues with over/underclaims

Generator compliance (page 65)

We closed 102 compliance investigations in SY15, relating to suspected non-compliance from various scheme years. Of these cases, 12 installations were deemed to have made financial gain through non-compliance with FIT regulations. Of these, 7 installations were found to have commissioned after the date declared at accreditation, 4 had their eligibility dates and subsequent tariffs amended, and overpayments were recovered by their licensee. Three of these had their accreditations revoked altogether.

As our schemes are funded through public money, it is vital that they operate as intended and that only those eligible to receive support do so. We work hard to ensure value for money through our monitoring and compliance activities. As a result, in SY15 we have successfully identified almost £430,000 of error and suspected fraud. Of this, we prevented £386,753 being paid out incorrectly and we detected a further £43,057 that was paid to generators who were not eligible to receive it. Where participants receive funds to which they are not entitled, we implement robust measures to secure repayment.

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

Contacts

For more information about the FIT scheme, please visit our website[16]. If you can't find the information you need, you may find it helpful to refer to our FIT guidance[17]. 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

[16] About the FIT <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/feed-tariffs-fit>
[17] FIT - Contacts, guidance and resources <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/feed-tariffs-fit/contacts-guidance-and-resources>

1. About the Scheme

This chapter introduces the context and legislative background to the Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) scheme, covering the operation of the scheme and its objectives. It describes the various responsibilities in connection to the FIT scheme, including Ofgem's administrative duties. This chapter also summarises the changes to the scheme and updates to guidance affecting and/or coming into force during Scheme Year 15 (SY15).

Introduction

1.1 The Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) scheme was set up to promote the uptake of small-scale renewable and low-carbon electricity generation technologies in England, Wales and Scotland. It forms a key part of the range of energy market reforms, introduced since 2010, designed to accelerate the transition towards cleaner and more secure supplies of home-grown energy. It also helps the UK reduce its carbon emissions, meet its renewable energy and 2050 decarbonisation targets[18], and delivers further benefits, such as a reduction in Britain's reliance on volatile gas imports.

1.2 Introduced on 1 April 2010 by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)[19], the FIT scheme is underpinned by the Feed-in Tariffs Order 2012[20] as amended ('The Order') and conditions 33 and 34 of the Standard Conditions of Electricity Supply Licence[21] ('the Supply Licence Conditions').

1.3 Under the scheme, accredited installations that meet their ongoing obligations are eligible to receive tariff payments for both the amount of renewable electricity they generate and the renewable electricity they export into the national grid. The scheme requires participating licensed electricity suppliers ("FIT licensees") to make these payments to owners of installations accredited to the scheme ("FIT generators").

[18] The Climate Change Act 2008 set a decarbonisation target for the UK of at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline by 2050. In 2019 this target was amended to 100% of the 1990 baseline (Net Zero).
[19] The responsibilities of DECC (Department for Energy & Climate Change) were assumed by BEIS (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy) in 2016. As of February 2023, DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) assumed responsibility for the FIT scheme.
[20] The Feed-in tariffs Order 2012: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/2782/contents/made>
[21] Licences and licence conditions: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/industry-licensing/licences-and-licence-conditions>

The Role of FIT Generators

1.4 FIT Generators using one of the following technology types were able to apply to receive FIT payments, subject to certain eligibility requirements:

- Solar photovoltaic (PV)
- Wind
- Hydro
- Anaerobic digestion[22] (AD)
- Fossil fuel-derived combined heat and power (micro-CHP)[23]

1.5 Installations could have a Total Installed Capacity (TIC)[24] up to 5MW or 2kW for micro-CHP.

1.6 Although the scheme closed to new applications from 1 April 2019 there were some specific exceptions. However, all pathways for accreditation are now closed.

The Role of FIT Licensees

1.7 A mandatory FIT licensee is any licensed electricity supplier with 250,000 or more domestic electricity customers on 31 December before the start of each FIT year. Licensed electricity suppliers with less than 250,000 domestic customers may choose to become a voluntary FIT licensee. All licensed electricity suppliers are required to notify Ofgem by 14 February each year whether they will be a mandatory, voluntary or non-FIT licensee for the FIT year beginning on 1 April.

[22] 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.
[23] Micro-Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is a technology that generates heat and electricity simultaneously, from the same energy source (normally natural gas).
[24] 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).

1.8 FIT licensees are responsible for managing the application process for Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS)[25] applicants and making FIT payments to generators/nominated recipients. FIT licensees play a key customer-facing role as the main contacts of the FIT scheme.

1.9 FIT licensees have other responsibilities[26], including:

- Supporting the process of MCS-certified registration, including verifying eligibility and the accuracy of information provided by applicants.
- Ensuring the data entered into the Central FIT Register (CFR) is accurate and up-to-date.
- Acquiring generation and/or export meter readings in a timely manner and verifying readings at least once every two years.
- Fully cooperating with the process of levelisation, including the provision of accurate, timely and complete data/information to Ofgem.
- Identifying potential fraud risks and putting in place mitigating actions/processes within their own organisation, and investigating and reporting suspected fraud to Ofgem.
- Ensuring they have appropriate governance and controls in place to be able to meet their obligations under the FIT scheme.

Ofgem's Role

1.10 As administrators of the FIT scheme Ofgem performs a number of functions including:

- Publishing and updating our guidance for generators and licensees.
- Maintaining the CFR, the database of all accredited FIT installations.
- Processing amendments to existing ROO-FIT accreditations.

[25] The MCS (Microgeneration Certification Scheme) is a certification scheme for microgeneration installation companies, products and installations. It defines and maintains consistent standards, providing confidence to consumers who wish to invest in small-scale technologies that produce electricity and heat from low carbon sources.

[26] Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for licensed electricity suppliers: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/feed-tariffs-guidance-licensed-electricity-suppliers>

- Managing the levelisation process, which ensures the costs of the scheme are shared fairly among suppliers.
- Ensuring that the scheme is guarded against fraud and error.
- Reporting annually on the amount of electricity generated under the scheme, the associated payments made and the characteristics of accredited installations.
- Conducting annual audit and compliance programmes to ensure that suppliers and generators comply with the FIT scheme requirements, helping to ensure the fair and effective use of public funds.

1.11 As part of our obligations under the scheme we are required to provide an annual report to the Secretary of State for the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) by 31 December following the end of an obligation period[27]. This report fulfils this obligation summarising activity during the fifteenth year of the scheme (Scheme Year 15), covering 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

Changes to the Scheme

1.12 We work closely with DESNZ to ensure the scheme is delivered effectively and remains aligned with policy. As DESNZ develops scheme policy over time, we regularly update our guidance for suppliers and generators to reflect these changes and other relevant developments. Policy changes affecting the FIT scheme during SY15 are listed below at paragraphs 1.16 to 1.20.

EII Exemption Level Change

1.13 The costs of the FIT scheme are levied on suppliers in Great Britain (GB) in proportion to their share of the GB electricity sales market. Electricity suppliers are able to seek exemptions from the costs of the FIT scheme in respect to a percentage of the electricity supplied to qualifying Energy Intensive Industries (EIIs). Electricity suppliers must report the total amount supplied to relevant EIIs and the amount of this which is exempt. EIIs refer to industrial sectors that are high users of energy like steel, chemicals, paper and glass.

[27] As outlined in article 33 of the FIT Order 2012 (as amended).

1.14 The Government led a consultation in June 2023[28] on a set of measures to make Britain's strategic EIIs more competitive across Europe. The rationale for the proposed changes was that as UK electricity prices are seen to be higher than other countries, GB EIIs are at a competitive disadvantage and there is an increased risk of having to rely on import markets; sourcing goods from territories with less stringent climate policies.

1.15 Following the consultation, the Government increased the EII exemption level from 85% to 100%, effective from 1 April 2024. SY14 was therefore the final year that the 85% EII exemption level applied, and certain EIIs are now fully exempt from contributing to the policy costs of certain renewable energy schemes, including the FIT scheme.

Guidance Updates

Updates to FIT Guidance for Generators

1.16 On 6 September 2024, we published Version 18 of our guidance for generators[29] to improve readability and accessibility, introducing a new title that better reflects its focus. Several chapters have been streamlined by removing outdated information following the closure of the FIT scheme. We have also updated and expanded several sections covering generator ownership checks, co-locating installations with batteries and electric vehicle (EV) charging points, and the interactions between the FIT and Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) schemes. In addition, the guidance on replacing, removing, or modifying generating equipment has been revised.

[28] British Industry Supercharger: Network Charging Compensation Scheme: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/british-industry-supercharger-network-charging-compensation-scheme/outcome/government-response-british-industry-supercharger-network-charging-compensation-scheme>

[29] Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for FIT Generators <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/feed-tariffs-guidance-fit-generators>

Updates to FIT Guidance for Licensed Electricity Suppliers

1.17 Version 17.3 of our Guidance for Licensed Electricity Suppliers[30] was published on 22 September 2025 to include guidance that suppliers will need following their migration to the Market-Wide Half-Hourly Settlement process (MHHS).

1.18 At present, most consumers are "settled" (billed) using estimates of their electricity usage, rather than real-time use. With smart and advanced metering, consumers have meters that can record their half-hourly (HH) energy consumption. The MHHS means that suppliers will be required to "settle" using this half-hourly consumption data. This electricity settlement process is more accurate, and places incentives on suppliers to buy electricity to meet their customers' demand in each half hour of the day, replacing the legacy system that relied on estimated or infrequent readings.

1.19 The Guidance for Licensed Electricity Suppliers was previously updated in May 2025 to amend references from the retired Renewables and CHP (R&CHP) Register to the Renewable Electricity Register (RER). The RER is a web-based system used to manage several schemes that we administer on behalf of the government, including elements of the FIT scheme. You can find out more about the RER on our website[31].

1.20 The guidance was also updated in September 2024 to mirror the updates in Version 18 of the FIT Guidance for Generators on the interactions between the FIT and SEG schemes.

[30] Feed-in Tariffs: guidance for suppliers < https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/feed-tariffs-guidance-suppliers >

[31] Renewable Electricity Register | Ofgem < https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/renewable-electricity-register>

2. FIT Installations

This chapter provides information on accredited installations under the FIT scheme. It includes information on new registrations and the characteristics of the scheme population. For example, technology type, capacity, regional distribution and installation setting.

2.1 Ofgem is responsible for maintaining a register of all accredited installations on the FIT scheme, known as the Central Fit Register (CFR). We collect a variety of information on installations that allows us to report on the makeup of the scheme population. These include capacity, technology type, installation setting, and geographical location.

2.2 Most generators accredited on the FIT are eligible to receive payments for a maximum period of 20 years following their eligibility date[32], except for solar photovoltaic (PV) installations accredited before 1 August 2012, which have a maximum eligibility period of 25 years, and all micro-CHP[33] installations, which have a maximum eligibility period of 10 years.

2.3 We extracted data from the CFR, which showed that at the end of Scheme Year 15 (SY15) there were 869,659 active installations active on the scheme, representing a decrease of 198 from the 869,857 active installations at the end of SY14. This reduction is attributable to accreditations reaching the end of their support period, having their accreditation revoked or voluntarily withdrawing from the scheme. Overall, 98.93% of these installations are solar PV, and 95.38% are domestic installations.

2.4 Across all technology types at the end of SY15, there was a total of 6.49 GW of installed capacity on the scheme, a small increase of just under 2.7 MW on last year's total of 6.49 GW. This is because the installations that exited the scheme have a lower capacity than the installations achieving accreditation in SY15.

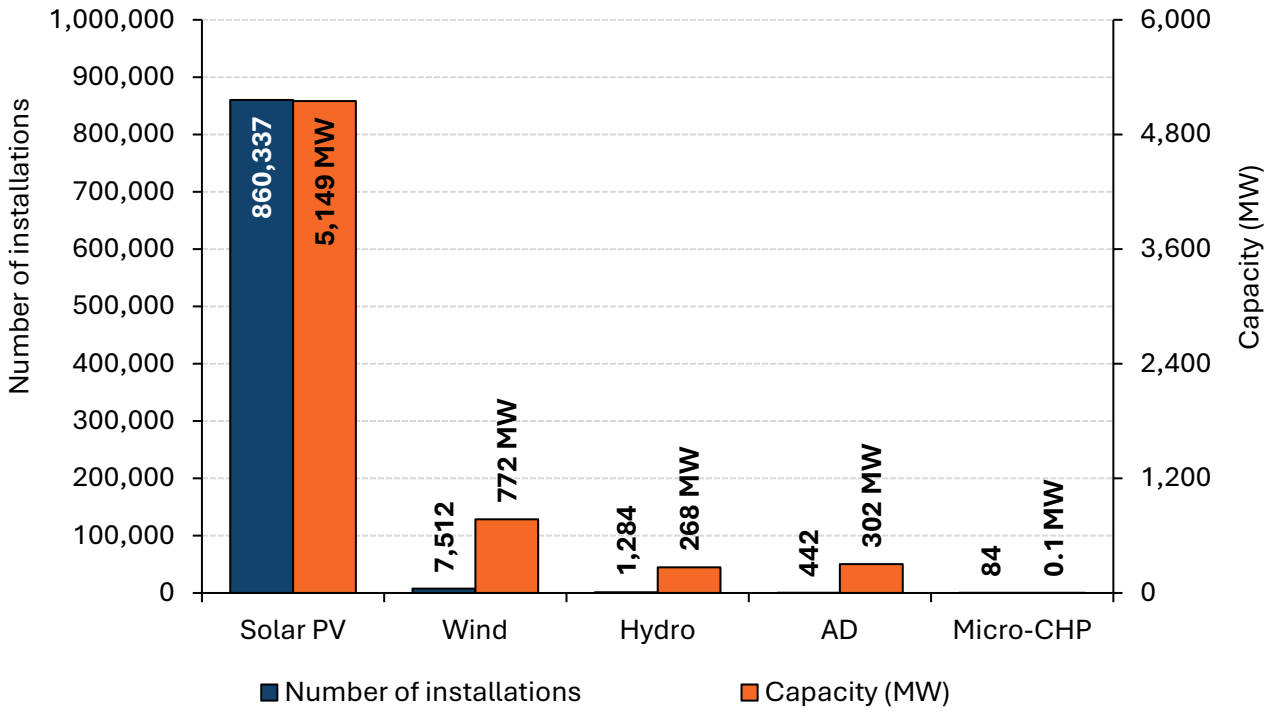
[32] The definition of an accreditation's eligibility date depends on several factors, for more information please refer to our guidance: Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) - Contacts, guidance and resources | Ofgem: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/feed-tariffs-fit/contacts-guidance-and-resources>

[33] Micro-Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is a technology that generates heat and electricity simultaneously, from the same energy source (normally natural gas).

2.5 It is worth noting that although the scheme closed to new applicants in 2019, there is no deadline for FIT licensees to add installations to the CFR. As a result, we are still receiving a steady flow of installations being added to the CFR as licensees work through the applications they received before the deadline[34].

2.6 **Figure 2.1** shows a breakdown of accredited installations and installed capacity on the scheme by technology type. This clearly shows the dominance of solar PV installations; most of these solar PV installations are domestic roof top installations, and these tend to be in the 0-4kW capacity range.

Figure 2.1: Total number and installed capacity of FIT installations by technology



Column chart showing the number of accredited FIT installations and the installed capacity by technology type at the end of SY15. Solar PV installations form the majority of accredited installations (98.93%) and installed capacity (79.32%). This is followed by wind, which accounts for 0.86% of installations and 11.89% of installed capacity. Hydro accounted for 0.15% of installations and 4.13% of installed capacity. Anaerobic digestion (AD) was less common than hydro, making up 0.05% of installations, but accounted for more installed capacity (4.66%). Micro-CHP was the least popular technology, comprising 0.01% of accredited installations and 0.002% of installed capacity.

[34]See Chapter 6 for details on application processing.

2.7 The figures in **Figure 2.2** highlight the significance of micro scale installations on the FIT scheme. Across all technology types they make up over 99.2% of installations. However, despite the high volume of installations, they make up only 53.8% of installed capacity. On the other hand, installations with a capacity greater than 50kW make up 0.8% of installations yet account for 46.3% of installed capacity.

Figure 2.2: Proportion of deployment and installed capacity by capacity band

Capacity band	Number of installations	% of total installations	Installed capacity (MW)	% of total capacity
0-50kW (microgeneration)	862,742	99.20%	3,489.50	53.75%
>50kW	6,917	0.80%	3,002.68	46.25%
Total	**869,659**		**6,492.18**	

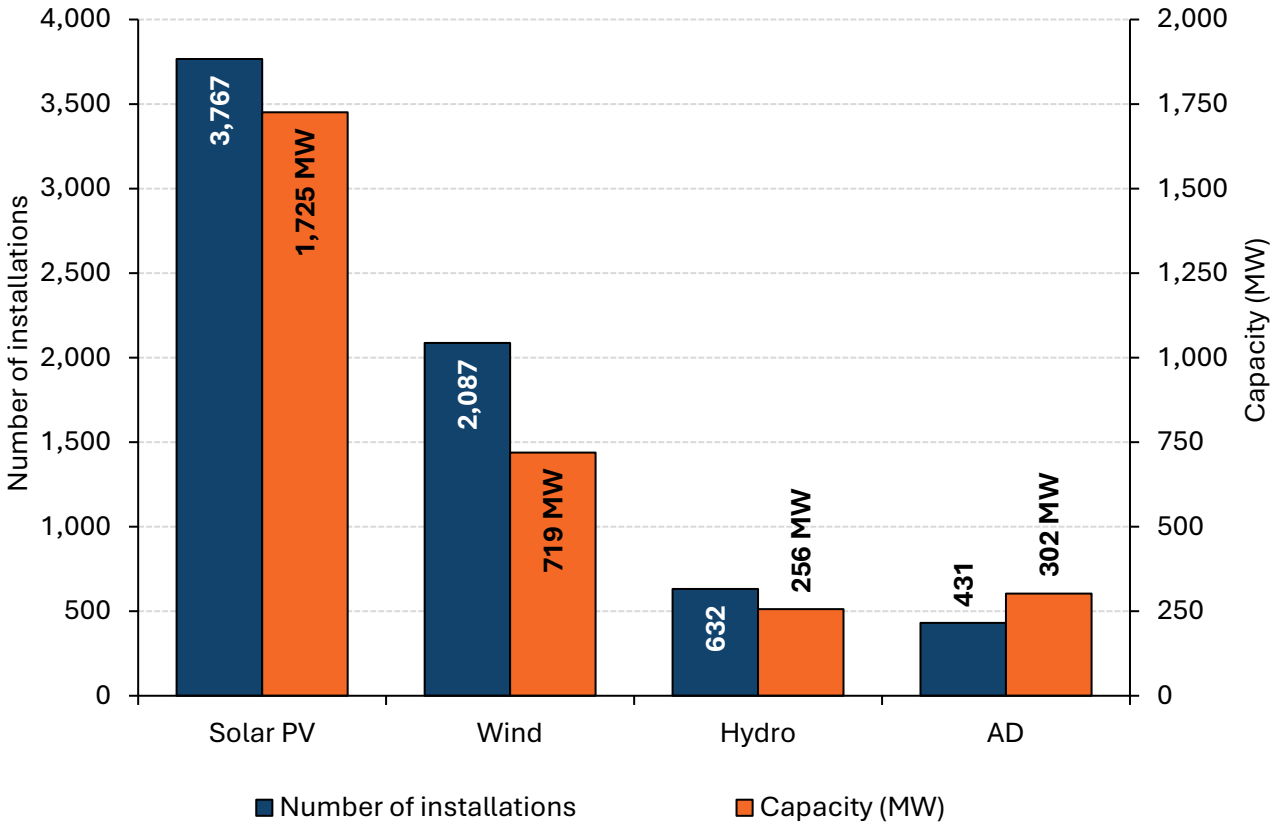
2.8 **Figure 2.3** provides a breakdown of microgeneration installations by technology type. Most microgeneration comes from solar PV installations, accounting for 99.3% of installations in the 0-50 kW band and similarly contributing 98.1% of capacity. The other technology types collectively account for 0.7% of installations and 1.9% of capacity.

Figure 2.3: Deployment and installed capacity by technology – microgeneration

Tech type	Microgeneration installations	% of microgeneration installations	Microgeneration installed capacity (MW)	% of microgeneration capacity
Solar PV	856,570	99.28%	3,424.00	98.12%
Wind	5,425	0.63%	52.99	1.52%
Hydro	652	0.08%	12.02	0.34%
Micro-CHP	84	0.01%	0.12	0.003%
AD	11	0.001%	0.37	0.01%
Total	**862,742**		**3,489.5**	

2.9 **Figure 2.4** presents a breakdown of installations on the scheme with a capacity greater than 50 kW. Compared to microgeneration installations, other technology types see a lot more representation in this band, collectively accounting for 45.5% of installations and 42.5% of installed capacity. Note that as the FIT scheme only offers support to micro-CHP installations with a maximum capacity of 2kW, this technology type does not appear in the figure below.

Figure 2.4: Deployment and installed capacity by technology - capacity >50 kW



Column chart showing the number of accredited installations and installed capacity by technology type for installations with a capacity above 50 kW. Of the totals for installations with a capacity above 50 kW, solar PV forms the majority of accreditations (54.46%) and installed capacity (57.46%). This is followed by wind, which accounts for 30.17% of accreditations and 23.95% of installed capacity. Then, hydro accounts for 9.14% of installations and 8.53% of installed capacity. Finally, anaerobic digestion comprises the remaining 6.23% of installation and 10.06% of installed capacity.

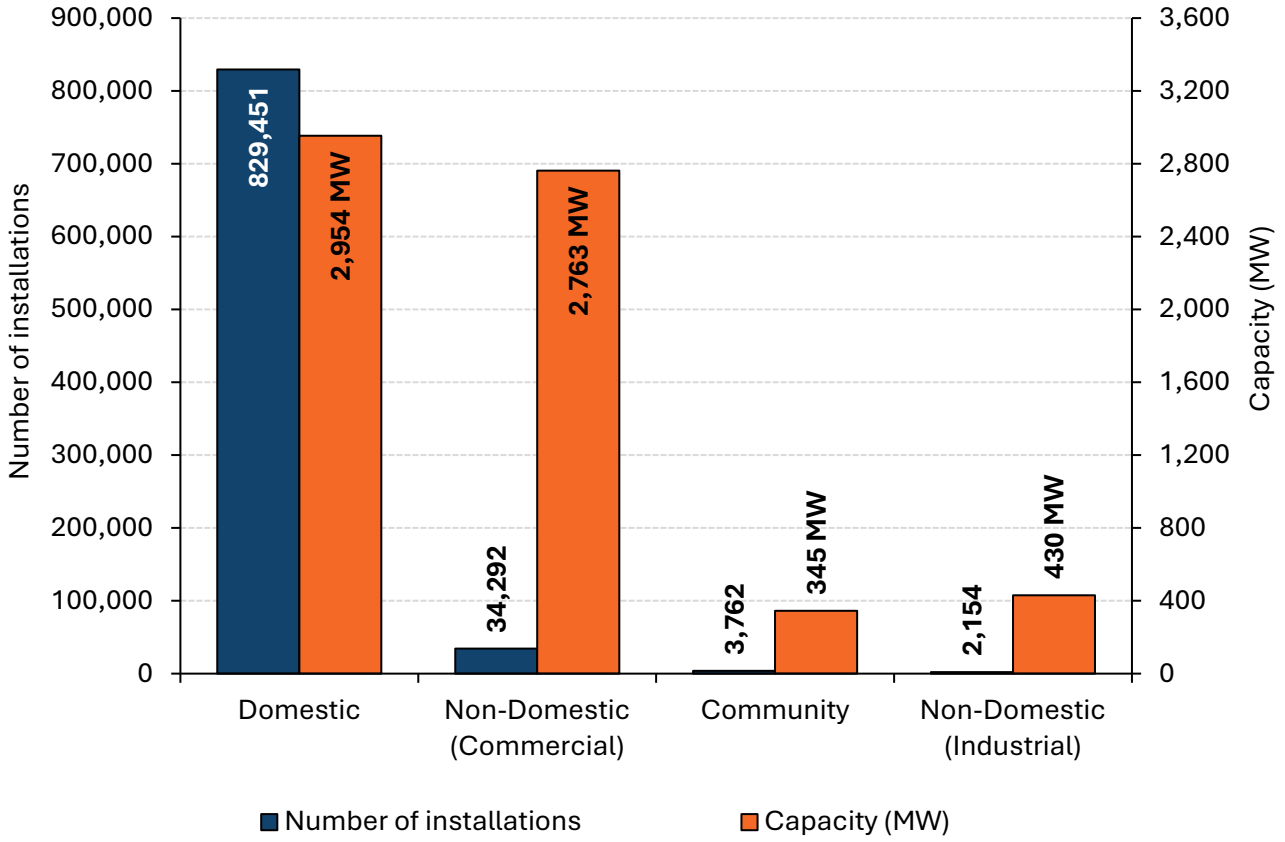
Installation Setting

2.10 Applicants are required to state the setting type for the location of their installation during the application process[35]. As shown in **Figure 2.5**, domestic installations continue to account for the largest proportion of scheme accreditations (95.38%) and

[35] With exception of the 'Community' installation type, this choice is subjective but provides insight into the type of installations being registered under the scheme. The term 'Community' is defined in the FIT Order 2012 (as amended) Article 11.

capacity (45.50%). Domestic installations are followed by Non-Domestic (Commercial) installations with a slightly lower proportion of capacity (42.55%) and much lower share of accreditations (3.94%).

Figure 2.5: Total number and capacity of FIT accreditations by installation setting



Column chart showing the number of accreditations and capacity by installation setting. Domestic installations form the vast majority of accreditations (829,451) compared to Non-Domestic (Commercial) with 34,292, Community with 3,762 and Non-Domestic (Industrial) with 2,154. While Domestic installations account for the largest proportion of installed capacity (2,954 MW), this is closely followed by Non-Domestic (Commercial) installations with an installed capacity of 34,292 MW. Non-Domestic (Industrial) installations have a total capacity of 430 MW, followed by Community installations with the lowest total capacity of 345 MW.

2.11 As the majority of installations on the scheme are roof-top solar PV microgeneration in domestic settings, this category accounts for most of the accreditations on the scheme and comprises the largest share of installed capacity. However, installations in industrial, community and commercial settings tend to be of a higher capacity, and

typically are not microgeneration installations. The average accredited capacity for domestic installations was only 3.6 kW, compared the to 199.7 kW for Non-Domestic (Industrial), 91.8 kW for Community and 80.5 kW for Non-Domestic (Commercial) installation settings.

Great Britain (GB) Regional Overview

2.12 As shown in **Figure 2.6** when looking at the regional distribution of installations the South West has the greatest number (123,208) and the highest proportion of installed capacity (17.85%). The South East and East of England are the only other regions with more than 100,000 installations and account for 11.29% and 10.48% of installed capacity respectively.

2.13 Scotland with 65,418 installations is only eighth regionally in terms of installations accredited, but second in terms of installed capacity (12.25%). The average capacity of installations in Scotland is higher due primarily to the significance of onshore wind in the country compared to other regions. Almost 43% of all FIT onshore wind installations are in Scotland.

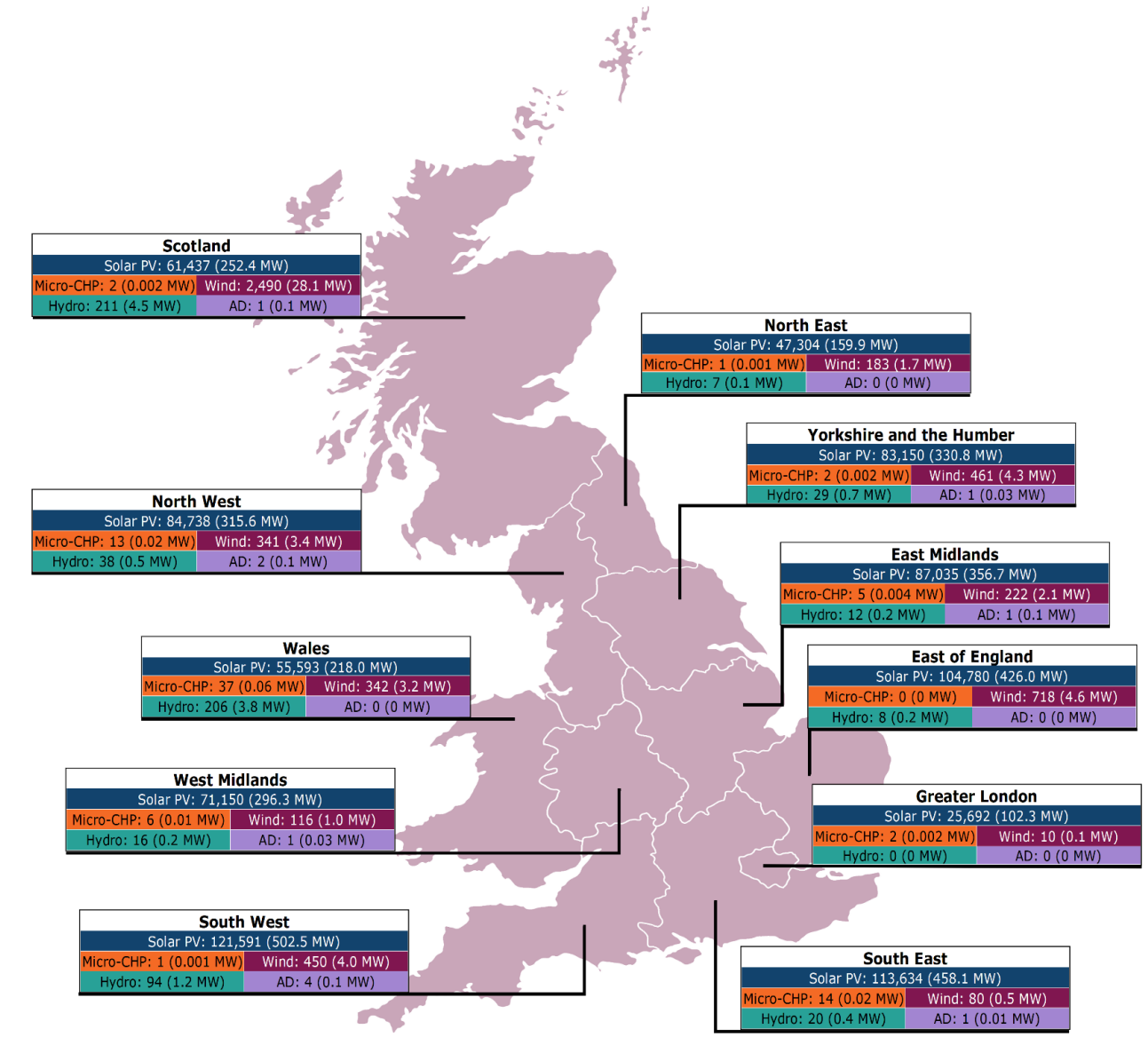
Figure 2.6: Regional distribution of FIT installations

Region	Number of installations	% of total installations	Installed capacity (MW)	% of total capacity
South West	123,208	14.17%	1,158.8	17.85%
South East	114,271	13.14%	733.1	11.29%
East of England	106,120	12.20%	680.6	10.48%
East Midlands	87,903	10.11%	655.0	10.09%
North West	85,579	9.84%	474.1	7.30%
Yorkshire and The Humber	84,346	9.70%	524.0	8.07%
West Midlands	71,843	8.26%	486.0	7.49%
Scotland	65,418	7.52%	795.0	12.25%
Wales	56,791	6.53%	490.8	7.56%
North East	47,647	5.48%	209.4	3.23%
London	25,838	2.97%	130.3	2.01%
Unknown[36]	695	0.08%	155.2	2.39%
Total	**869,659**		**6,492.2**	

2.14 **Figure 2.7** and **Figure 2.8** break down the regional distribution of installations by technology type. This helps illustrate how technologies have been utilised to take advantage of local environmental conditions. For example, there's a greater proportion of solar PV deployment in the South and there are higher levels of hydro and wind deployment in Wales and Scotland. **Figure 2.7** shows installations with an installed capacity of 50kW or less (microgeneration), and **Figure 2.8** shows those with an installed capacity greater than 50kW.

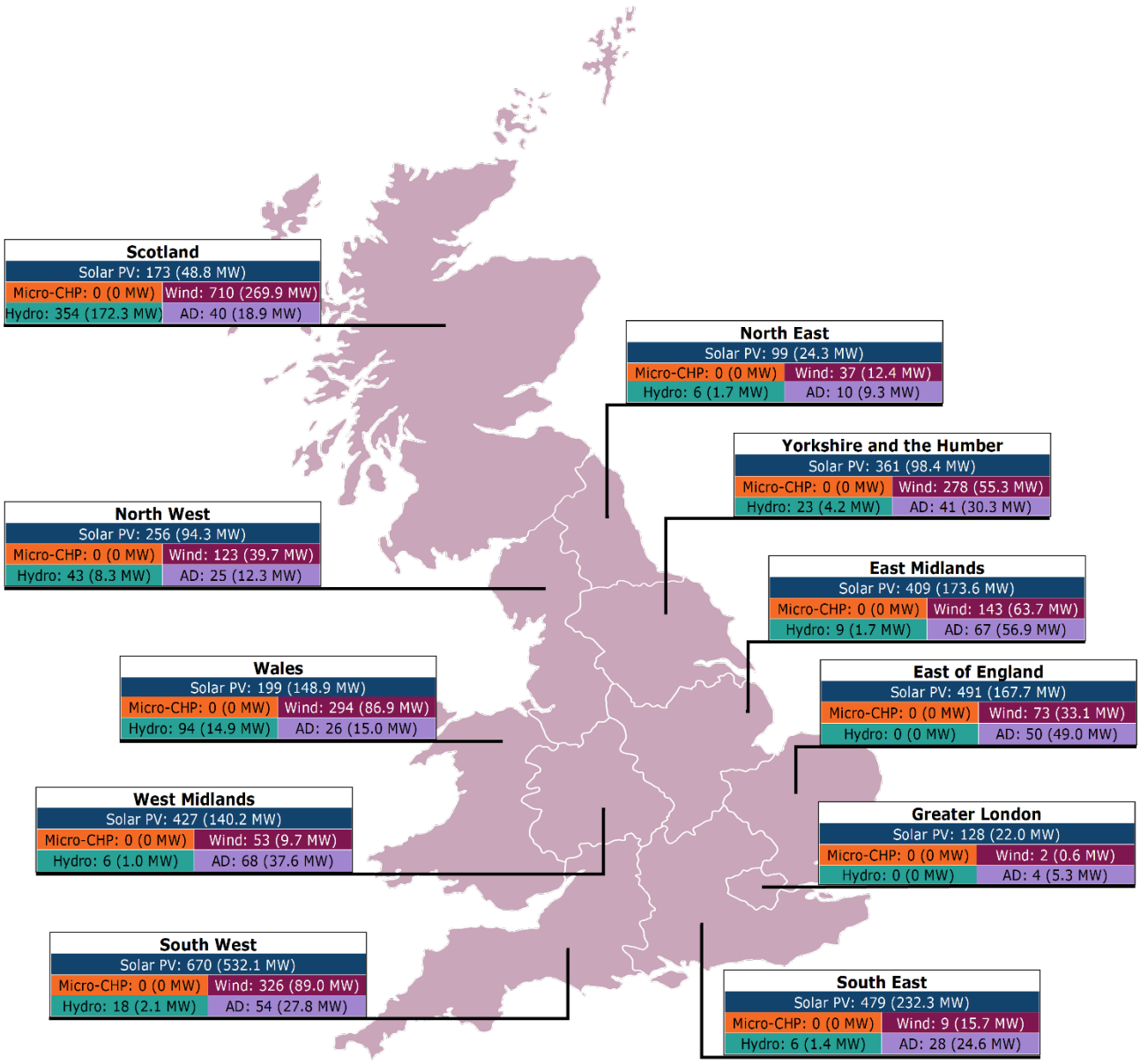
[36] During the registration process, applicants provide details of where an installation is located. Normally this means a postal address, however where this is not possible a grid reference can be used instead. Installations registered using a grid reference are not categorised by region and so are listed as 'Unknown' in the table.

Figure 2.7: Distribution of FIT installations (and installed capacity) by technology type (Capacity 0-50kW)



Map of the UK showing the distribution of microgenerators (0-50 kW capacity) and their installed capacity by technology type across each region. The highest proportion of installations and total capacity was focused in the South West (14.2% installations, 14.6% capacity), South East (13.2% installations, 13.2% capacity) and East of England (12.2% installations, 12.4% capacity). The lowest values were in Wales (6.5% installations, 6.5% capacity), the North East (5.5% installations, 4.6% capacity) and London (3.0% installations, 2.9% capacity).

Figure 2.8: Distribution of FIT installations (and installed capacity) by technology type (Capacity >50kW)



Map of the UK showing the distribution of larger generators (>50 kW capacity) and their installed capacity by technology type across each region. The highest proportion of installations and total capacity was focused in Scotland (18.5% installations, 17.0% capacity), the South West (15.4% installations, 21.7% capacity), and Yorkshire and the Humber (10.2% installations, 6.3% capacity). The lowest values were in the North West (6.5% installations, 5.1% capacity), the North East (2.2% installations, 1.6% capacity) and London (1.9% installations, 0.9% capacity).

Change in the Number of FIT Installations

2.15 In SY15, 98 new accreditations were added to the CFR[37], bringing the cumulative total to 870,262. However, the overall number of active accreditations fell by 198. This decline is due to installations reaching the end of their eligibility period, voluntarily withdrawing from the scheme, or having their accreditation revoked following compliance action. As a result, the number of new accreditations is outweighed by the number of installations exiting the scheme, leaving the total number of active accreditations at 869,659.

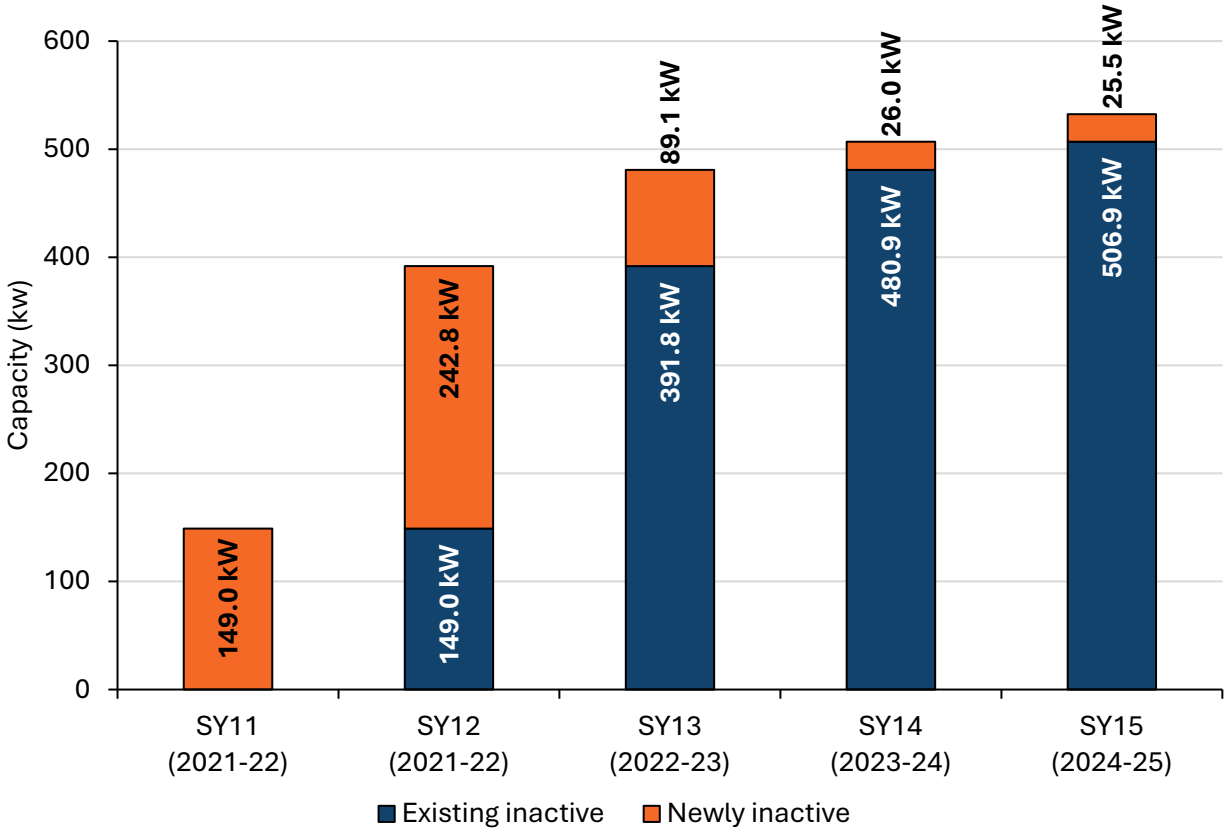
2.16 A number of micro-CHP installations began to reach the end of their 10-year eligibility period (as set out in the standard licence conditions)[38] from SY11 onwards. When installations reach the end of their eligibility period they are no longer classified as active installations and are not included in the figures reported in this chapter.

2.17 All other eligible technology types have a comparatively longer eligibility period; from 17 to 25 years. As such, we will see these technology types start to reach the end of their eligibility periods on the FIT scheme from 2027 (SY17).

2.18 As of the end of SY15, a total of 518 micro-CHP installations with a combined capacity of 532.4 kW have become inactive on the scheme and will no longer be eligible for FIT payments. A yearly breakdown of installations reaching the end of their eligibility period can be seen in **Figure 2.9.**

[37] See Chapter 6 for details on application processing.
[38] Electricity Act 1989: Standard conditions of electricity supply licence <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/docs/2020/07/electricity_supply_standard_license_conditions.pdf> see: Annex 1, page 338.

Figure 2.9: Installations reaching the end of their eligibility period - SY11 to SY15



Stacked column chart showing the capacity of accreditations that have become inactive since micro-CHP installations began to reach the end of their eligibility period in SY11. In SY11, the capacity of installations becoming inactive totalled 149.0 kW (148 installations), this increased to a cumulative total capacity of 391.8 kW in SY12 as 243 installations with a capacity of 242.8 kW became inactive, the highest of any scheme year. In SY13, the capacity of installations becoming inactive decreased to 89.1 kW (83 installations), followed by 26.0 kW in SY14 (23 installations) and 25.5 kW in SY15 (21 installations). This shows a gradual decline in the number and capacity of installations becoming inactive. In SY15, the lifetime capacity of inactive installations equated to 532.4 kW (518 installations).

3. Scheme Costs and Renewable Generation

This chapter provides a summary of the costs associated with the FIT scheme during Scheme Year 15 (SY15). It gives an update on the renewable electricity generated and exported under the scheme, the associated payments, and the value of the scheme.

3.1 The costs of the FIT scheme are apportioned across all active licensed electricity suppliers in accordance with their share of the of the Great Britain's (GB) electricity supply market. Ofgem calculates each supplier's market share via the quarterly and annual levelisation process. Suppliers are required to submit accurate supply volume data and FIT payment data to Ofgem which will be queried if the data falls outside of our tolerance checks. Once the supplier data has been validated by Ofgem and the costs of the FIT scheme are shared out fairly amongst suppliers, the costs are ultimately absorbed by consumers through their electricity bills.

3.2 There are 3 different measures used to calculate costs of the FIT scheme. These are covered in more detail later in this chapter:

The FIT scheme value

3.3 The scheme's total value represents the total money passing through the scheme, mostly in terms of the payments being made to generators for the generation and export of electricity. It also includes the qualifying FIT costs, which is the money paid to licensees to compensate them for their administrative costs for participating in the FIT. The FIT scheme value in SY15 was £1.84 billion.

The levelisation fund

3.4 The levelisation fund covers costs incurred by licensees, including payments to generators for electricity generated or exported and qualifying FIT costs. When the value of metered and deemed exports to licensees exceeds the tariff paid for that electricity, the resulting benefit is deducted from total scheme costs. This helps offset the costs ultimately passed on to consumers through energy bills. All licensees

contribute to these costs, not just those participating in the FIT scheme. The total levelisation fund for SY15 was approximately £1.73 billion.

Total scheme cost

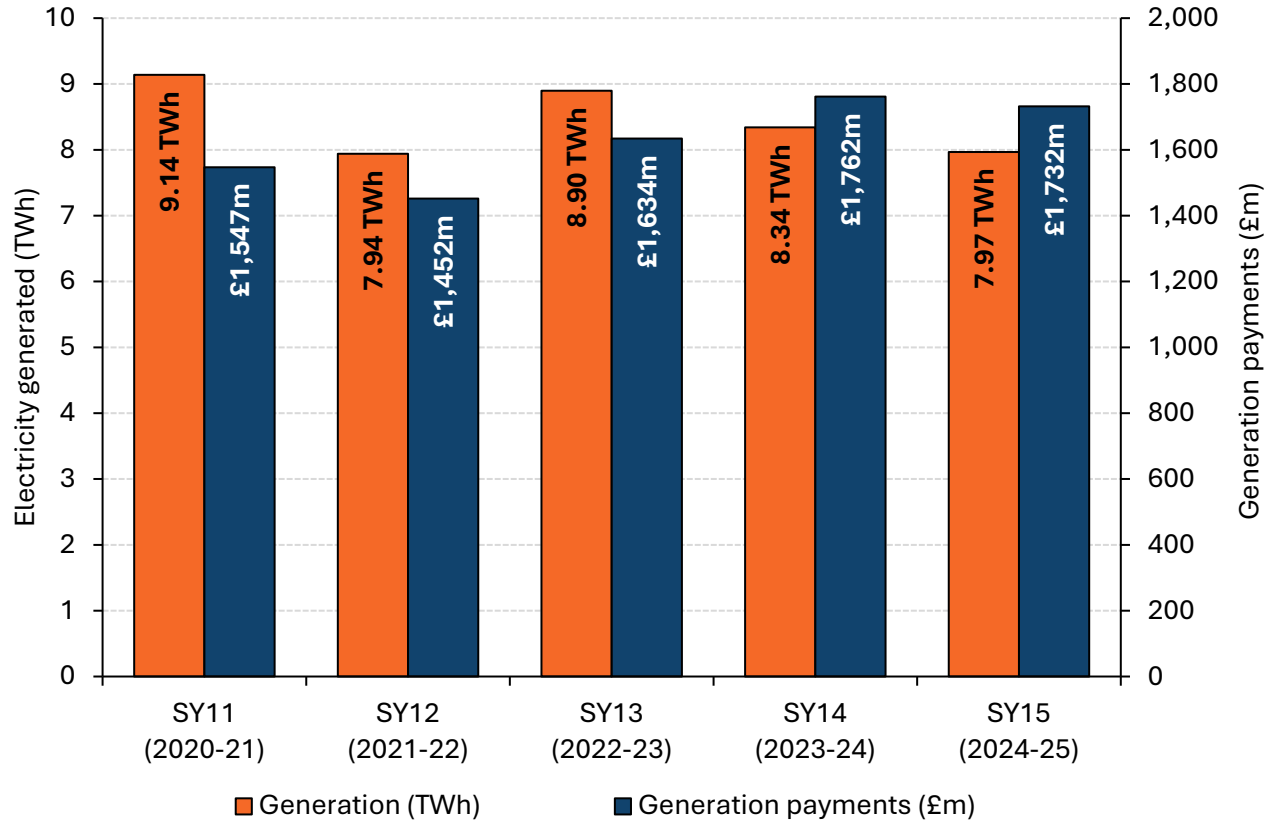
3.5 The total scheme cost represents the total cost of the scheme to the consumers and the public through bills and general taxation. It includes the levelisation fund and Ofgem's administrative costs. The total scheme cost in SY15 was around £1.73 billion or just £4.84 million more than the levelisation fund to cover our administrative costs. Our administration costs include our staffing and all the activities we undertake to ensure the successful operation of the scheme.

Generation and Export

3.6 In SY15, the amount of electricity generated with the support of the FIT was 7.97 TWh. Of this, 1.47 TWh was exported to the national grid. Accordingly, a total of £1.83 billion was paid to generators, including £1.73 billion in generation payments and £95.0 million in export payments.

3.7 **Figure 3.1** shows the trends in renewable electricity generation and associated payments.

Figure 3.1: Electricity generated and associated payments, SY11-15



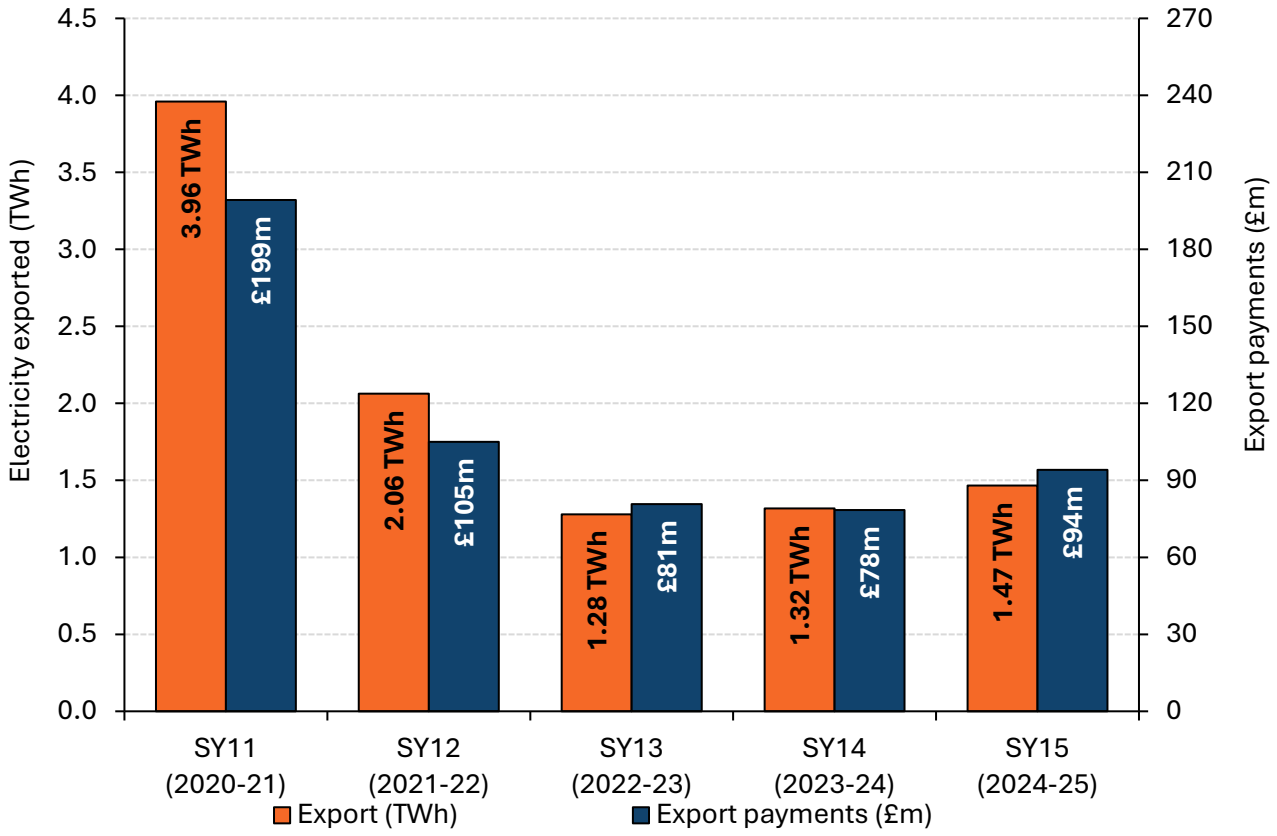
Column chart showing the electricity generated and associated FIT generation payments made in each scheme year from SY11 to SY15. The generation and payments have fluctuated over this period. The amount of electricity generated peaked in SY11 at 9.14 TWh, before dropping to a low of 7.94 TWh in SY12. FIT generation payments followed a similar pattern, reaching their lowest point in SY12 at £1,452 million and climbing to a high of £1,762 million in SY14. By SY15, generation stood at 7.97 TWh, with associated payments totalling £1,732 million.

3.8 Total generation in SY15 fell by around 0.37 TWh from SY14 levels. However, after the highest ever generation payment total in SY14, payments remain stable, decreasing by only £30m in SY15.

3.9 **Figure 3.2** shows the trends in the export of this electricity and associated payments. The export figure is made up of metered and deemed export. Metered Export is paid according to export meter readings. Deemed Export is paid according to a percentage of generation meter readings and is only an option where the Total Installed Capacity (TIC) of the installation is 30kW or less and no export meter is installed. This

percentage is set annually by government (for SY15 it was 75% for hydro and 50% for all other technologies).

Figure 3.2: Electricity exported and associated payments, SY11-15



Column chart showing the electricity exported and associated FIT export payments made in each scheme year from SY11 to SY15. Exports peaked in SY11 at 3.96 TWh with £199 million paid, which we believe is attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic when some generators were not using as much electricity on site due to lockdowns and therefore may have been exporting more than usual. Levels then declined to 2.06 TWh (£105 million) in SY12 and 1.28 TWh (£81 million) in SY13, remaining similar in SY14 (1.32 TWh, £78 million). In SY15, electricity exports stood at 1.47 TWh with £94 million in associated payments.

3.10 In SY15, the amount of electricity exported rose by around 0.15 TWh from SY14 levels and export payments increased by £15.7 million over the same period.

3.11 In SY15, 31.35% of the total exported electricity was metered, with 68.65% (or 1.01 TWh) deemed. This represents a continued growth in metered export compared to SY14 where this ratio was 85.57% deemed and 14.43% metered export and SY13 where this ratio was 97.06% deemed and only 2.94% metered export.

3.12 FIT generators with metered export can choose to opt out of the export element of the scheme on an annual basis. We believe that fluctuations in the proportion of FIT export payments may reflect generators securing higher export tariffs outside the FIT scheme, for example through the Smart Export Guarantee (SEG)[39].

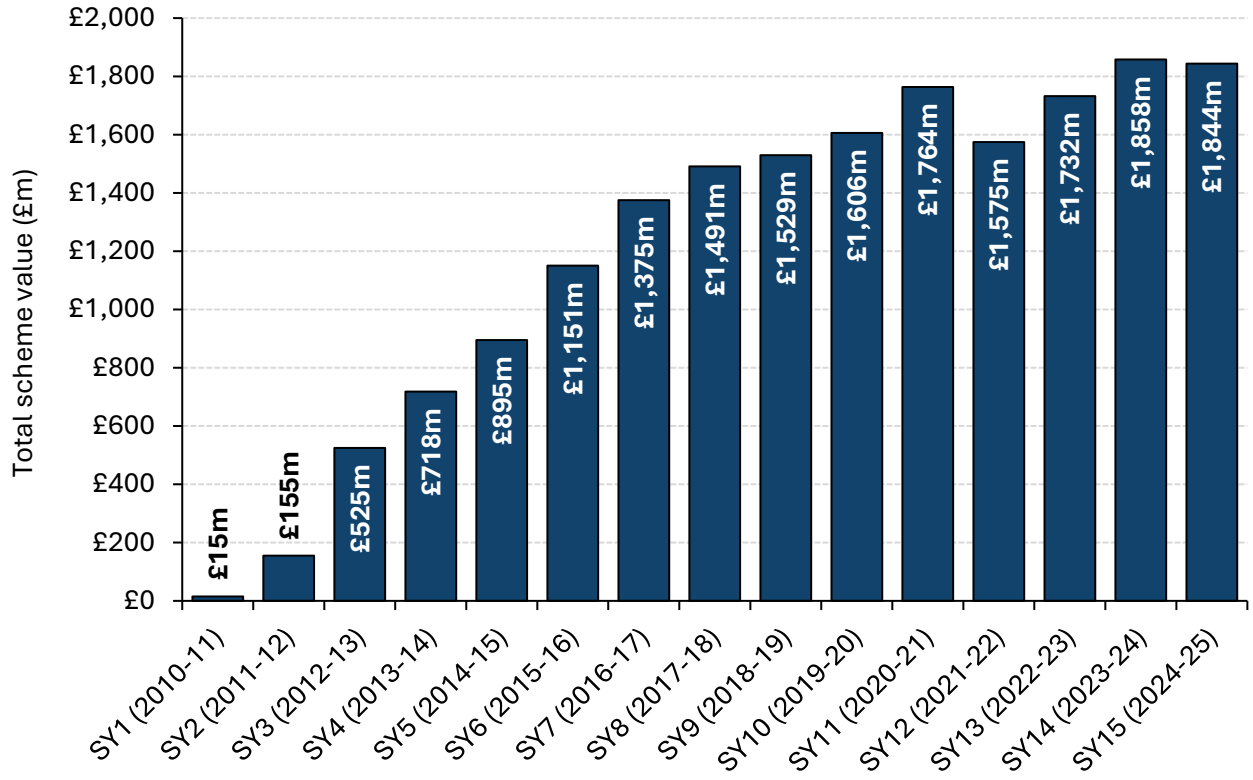
Total Value of the FIT Scheme

3.13 The total value of the FIT scheme reflects the overall funds flowing through the scheme, primarily consisting of payments to generators for electricity generation and export but also includes licensees qualifying FIT costs.

3.14 **Figure 3.3** shows how the scheme value has grown over the lifetime of the FIT. **Figure 3.4** shows the breakdown of how each individual element used to calculate the total value has changed over the scheme's lifetime.

[39] More information about the Smart Export Guarantee (SEG) <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/smart-export-guarantee-seg>

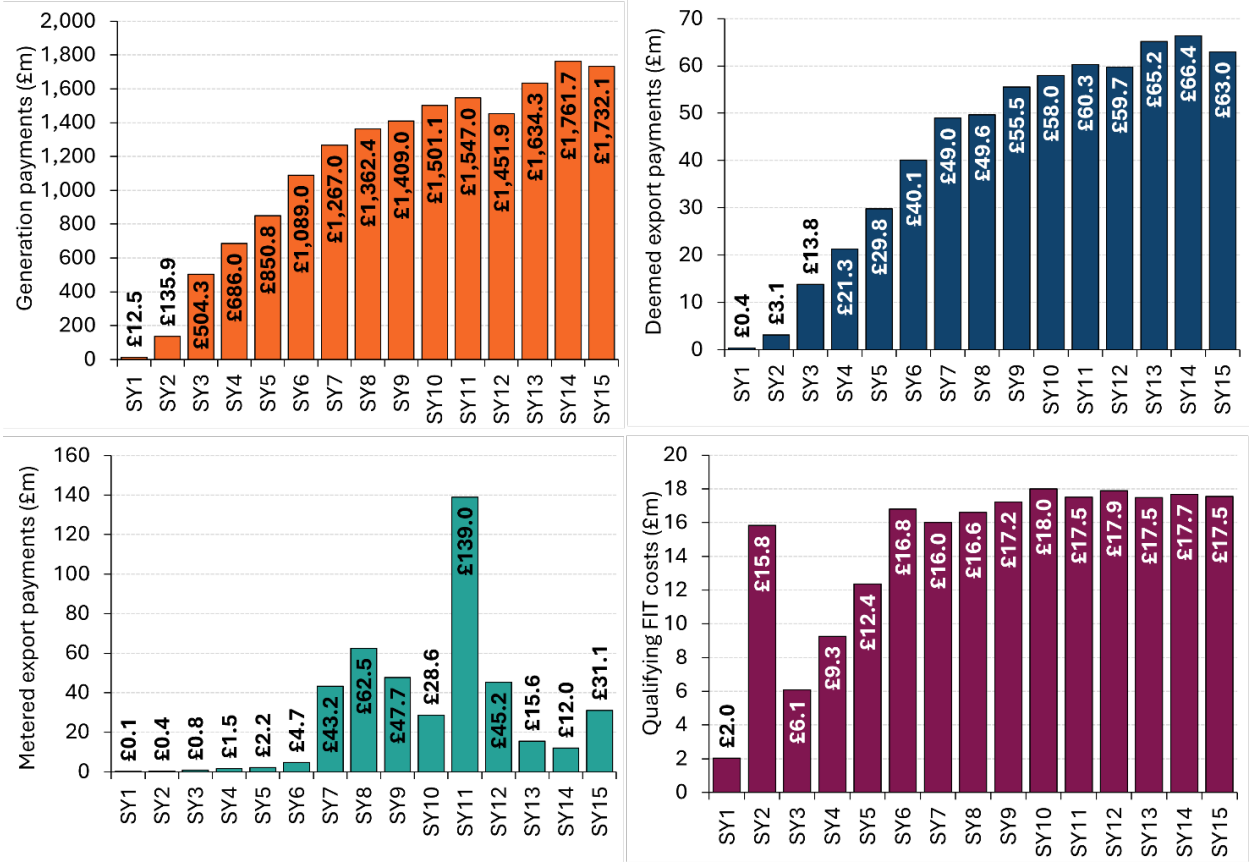
Figure 3.3: FIT scheme value, SY1-15



Column chart showing the total value of the FIT scheme since launch. The value rose rapidly between SY1 and SY7 before continuing to grow at a slower rate, reaching £1,764 million in SY11. The scheme value fell for the first time in SY12, dropping to £1,575 million. While it increased again in SY13, it was in SY14 that it exceeded SY11's value and reached a new peak of £1,858 million. In SY15, the scheme value dropped by £14m to £1.84 billion.

3.15 Although the scheme value in SY15 was £80 million higher than in SY11, the electricity generated in SY11 was 14.7% greater, and the amount exported was 170.2% higher. Therefore, we believe that the rise in value seen in SY14 and SY15 has primarily been driven by the annual inflation adjustment increase being applied to the generation and export tariffs on the scheme.

Figure 3.4: Total value of the FIT scheme - breakdown



These column charts detail the 4 elements that combined make up the value of the FIT scheme. Generation and deemed export payments mirror the profile of total value of the FIT scheme, having grown every year since scheme launch, falling for the first time in SY12, then increasing until SY14 and falling again in SY15. Metered export payments saw a significant rise in SY7, growing from £4.7 million in SY6 to £43.2 million. They have fluctuated from this point forwards reaching a peak of £139 million in SY11, before falling to £12 million in SY14. In SY15 export payments increased again to £31.1m. Qualifying FIT Costs have remained in the range of £16 and £18 million between SY6 and SY15.

The Levelisation Fund

3.16 The cost of the FIT scheme to licensed electricity suppliers – which is equal to the total levelisation fund – has decreased since SY14. The total levelisation fund for SY15 was around £1.73 billion, a decrease of around £30 million on the previous year.

3.17 The total levelisation fund is determined by adding up the following costs of the scheme incurred by licensed electricity suppliers – the value of generation payments made to FIT Generators, the net value of export payments, and licensees' qualifying FIT costs. The calculation for net export payments is explained in the section below and broken down in **Figure 3.5**. The calculation of the levelisation fund is set out in **Figure 3.6**.

Calculating net export payments

3.18 Net export payments represent the difference between the total tariff payments made by licensees to generators for export of electricity, and the actual value of this electricity to licensees. The calculations for the value of net export payments are shown in **Figure 3.5**.

3.19 To determine the value of the export to licensees, the amount of electricity exported or deemed to have been exported is multiplied by the 'System Sell Price' (SSP); the weighted average of actual prices paid during the settlement period in the wholesale energy market[40].

Figure 3.5: Net export payment calculations, SY15

	Deemed export	Metered export	Total
Export payments to FIT generators (A)	£62,983,162	£31,105,116	£94,088,277
Value to FIT licensees (B)	£80,977,704	£36,989,687	£117,967,390
Net export payments (A - B)	**-£17,994,542**	**-£5,884,571**	**-£23,879,113**

3.20 Net export payments were negative for the fourth time since the FIT launched. This is due to the market value of the export being higher than the price paid for the export under the FIT scheme. This has resulted in the reduction of the overall cost of the scheme which is beneficial to consumers who ultimately pay for the scheme.

[40] System Sell Price and System Buy Price < https://bmrs.elexon.co.uk/system-prices>

Scheme cost calculations

3.21 **Figure 3.6** provides the description and value of each element needed to calculate the overall scheme cost and breaks down how this total is calculated.

Figure 3.6: Scheme cost calculations, SY15

Cost	Total	Description
Generation payments (A)	£1,732,082,151	The total value of payments made to accredited FIT Generators for electricity generation.
Net deemed and metered export payments (B)	-£23,879,113	The difference between the cost of export payments made and the value of those exports to licensees, in other words, how much a FIT supplier can gain by selling the electricity. Note that a negative value indicates a financial gain for FIT licensees and a lowering of the costs incurred as a levy on consumer bills. See **Figure 3.5** for details of how this figure was calculated.
Qualifying FIT costs (C)	£17,538,180	The total administration costs allocated to FIT licensees. The administration costs are determined annually by the Secretary of State. Further information in **Appendix A4.1**.
The levelisation fund (D) **(A + B + C)**	**£1,725,741,218**	The cost of the scheme to licensed electricity suppliers in SY15 is reached by adding up the above costs. It's then 'levelised' according to each licensee's share of the electricity supply market of GB. This is explained in more detail in the section below.
Administrative costs (E)	£4,841,551	Ofgem's total administration costs. For more information, see **Figure 3.9**. This cost is not included in levelisation and is paid for through general taxation.
Total scheme cost **(D + E)**	**£1,730,582,769**	This is the total cost of the scheme in SY15 and is reached by adding Ofgem's administrative costs to the value of the levelisation fund.

Levelisation Process

3.22 In a process called 'periodic levelisation', scheme costs are met every quarter by all licensed electricity suppliers based on their share of the electricity supply market of GB. Depending on how much a licensee has paid FIT Generators for generation and export[41], they either pay money into or receive money from the Levelisation fund. After the end of each FIT year, the 'annual levelisation' process reconciles the year's periodic levelisations and ensures each FIT licensee has paid or received the right amount of money.

3.23 All active licensed electricity suppliers, including those that are not FIT licensees, are required to participate in the levelisation process by:

- Providing us with information to enable us to administer the process.
- Making levelisation payments as instructed by us.

3.24 Not all electricity supplied to customers within GB is counted for the purposes of determining a supplier's market share for levelisation. There are exemptions for a proportion of the electricity supplied to Energy Intensive Industries (EIIs)[42]. **Figure 3.7** shows, in terms of supply volume, how much of the electricity supply market of GB carries the costs of FIT scheme (Total Relevant Electricity Supplied).

[41] Only 'FIT licensees' are obliged to pay FIT Generators. Licensed electricity suppliers with over 250,000 customers in GB are 'mandatory FIT licensees'. Those with fewer customers can choose to be 'voluntary FIT licensees'. All electricity supply licensees must contribute to levelisation.

[42] Information on exemptions for EIIs <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67ff6d6b393a986ec5cf8df2/energy-intensive-industries-certificate-for-exemption-funding-contracts-for-difference-renewables-obligation-feed-in-tariff.pdf>

Figure 3.7: Relevant electricity supplied, SY15

Supply volume	Total (MWh)	Description
Total supply (A)	252,704,044	Total electricity supplied to customers within GB.
Additional supply (B)	222,874	Additional supply to account for suppliers that exited the market during the year.
Exempt supply for energy intensive industries (EIIs) (C)	11,948,308	Total renewable electricity supplied to Energy Intensive Industries.
Additional exempt supply for energy intensive industries (EIIs) (D)	118	Additional exempt EII supply to account for suppliers that exited the market during the year[43].
Total relevant electricity supplied **(A + B) - (C + D)**	**240,978,492** **(95.4% of total supply)**	The total amount of electricity supplied that is liable for the costs of the FIT scheme.

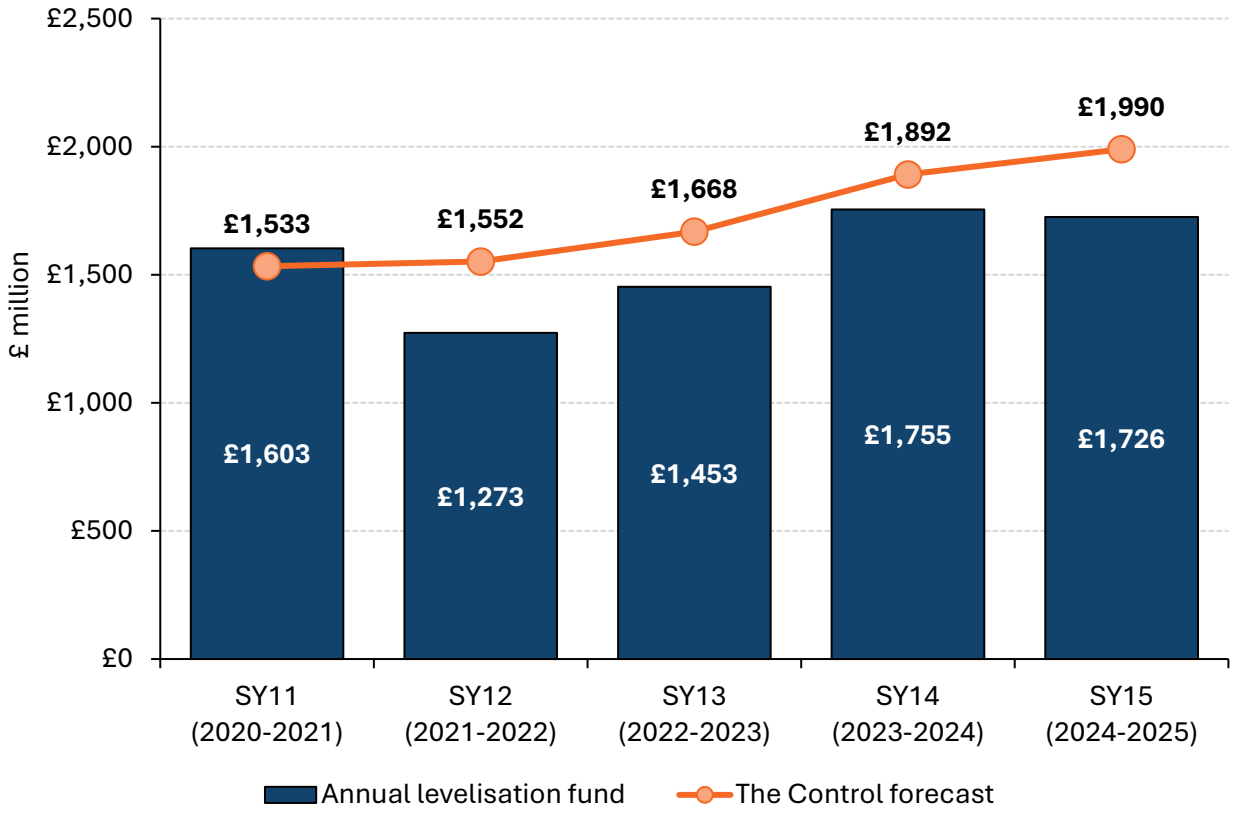
Cost Controls

3.25 To limit the costs passed onto consumers on their energy bills, the 'Control for low carbon levies'[44] (the Control) monitors the costs of low carbon electricity schemes (including FIT) and provides a forecast of total FIT scheme costs. The Control sets out that there will be no new low carbon electricity levies on energy bills until the value of such costs is falling.

3.26 **Figure 3.8** shows the annual levelisation fund fell below the Control forecast for the FIT scheme in SY15 by around £264.3 million. This means that the levelisation fund fell below the Control forecast for the fourth year in a row.

[43] This is the first time that exempt EII supply has been included in the annual levelisation calculations.
[44] 'The Control' refers to The Control Low Carbon Levies. For more information, see: Control for Low Carbon Levies Policy Paper <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/control-for-low-carbon-levies>

Figure 3.8: Levelisation fund vs the Control forecast, SY11-15



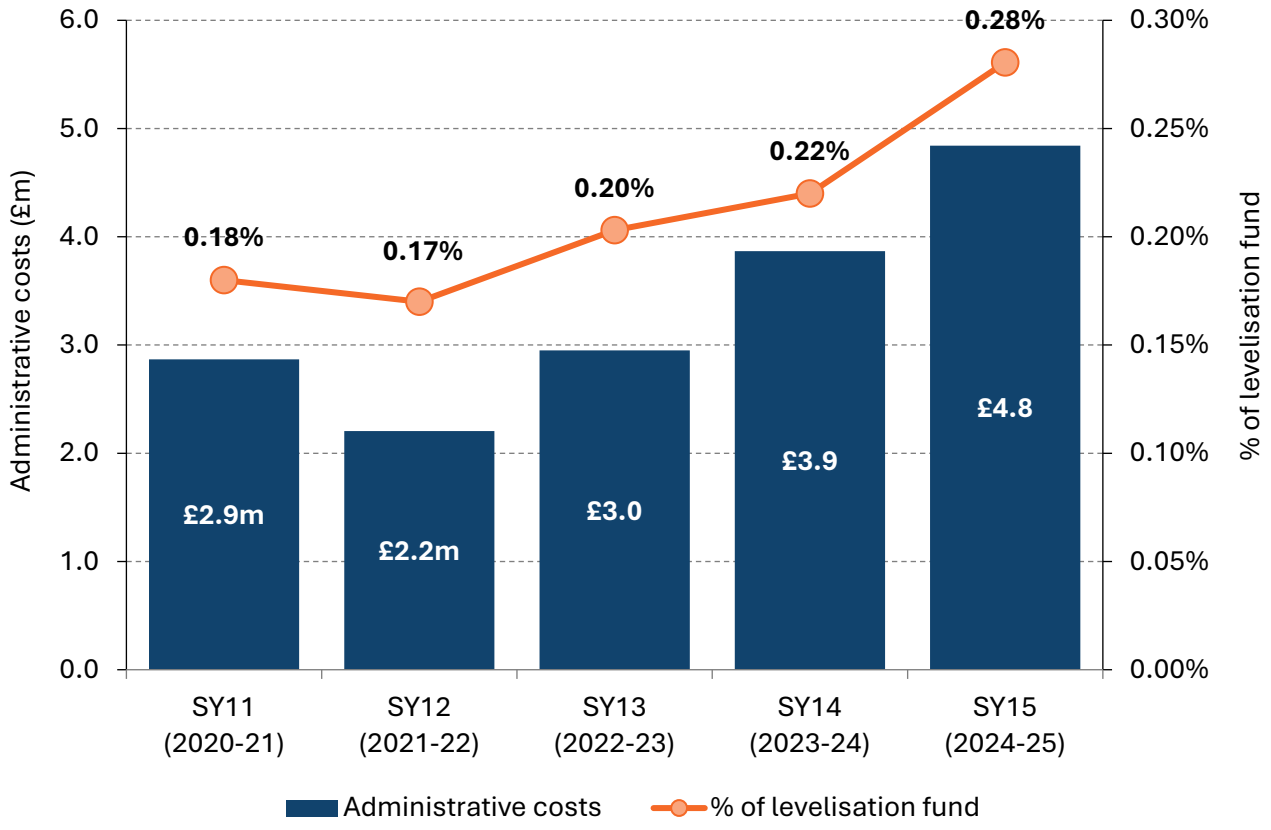
Combined column and line chart showing the annual levelisation fund against the control forecast from SY11 to SY15. Since SY12, the annual levelisation fund has consistently remained under the control forecast and until SY15, the gap between the levelisation fund and the forecast had been falling with the levelisation fund in SY12 (£1,273 million) being almost 18% lower than the forecast (£1,552 million). The difference was almost 13% in SY13, with the levelisation fund being £1,453 million and the forecast being £1,668 million and in SY14, the difference had shrunk to almost 7%, with the levelisation fund being £1,755 million and the forecast being £1,892 million. However, in SY15 the difference between the levelisation fund (£1,726 million) and the control forecast (£1,990 million) has expanded to more than 13%.

Ofgem's Administration Costs

3.27 Our administrative costs cover our staffing and all the activities we undertake to ensure the successful operation of the scheme. For example, our audit and compliance activity, the processing of amendments and remaining applications, as well as the maintenance and development of the Central FIT Register (CFR) and Renewable Electricity Register (RER).

3.28 **Figure 3.9** details our administration costs for SY11 to SY15 and the equivalent proportion of the levelisation fund, which is the total cost passed onto consumers through their energy bills.

Figure 3.9: Administration costs, SY11-15



Combined column and line chart showing our administration costs for the FIT and the equivalent proportion of the levelisation fund from SY11 to SY15. Administrative costs decreased from £2.9 million in SY11 to £2.2 million in SY12, representing a marginal reduction from 0.18% to 0.17% of the levelisation fund. From SY12 onwards, costs have shown a consistent upward trend: £3.0 million (0.20%) in SY13, £3.9 million (0.22%) in SY14, and £4.8 million (0.28%) in SY15. SY15 reflects the highest administrative expenditure recorded during the scheme's lifetime and the highest proportion of the levelisation fund since SY8 (also 0.28%). This level of spending was mostly driven by increased spending on our audit and compliance work and development of the RER.

4. Compliance of Licensed Suppliers

This chapter covers compliance and audit activity in respect of the licensed electricity suppliers participating under the FIT scheme during Scheme Year 15 (SY15). This section provides an overview of our compliance activities, covering annual notifications, the levelisation process, and biennial meter read verifications, alongside a review of the findings from our licensee audit programme.

4.1 As part of administering the FIT scheme, we conduct audits of FIT licensees to verify that the information submitted by them is accurate and that their processes are sufficiently robust. In SY15, 5 FIT licensees were audited and non-compliance was found in key areas related to periodic and annual levelisation.

4.2 Suppliers that submitted levelisation data after the submission deadline, made late payment into the levelisation fund, or had their levelisation submission data amended by Ofgem can be found in **Appendix 3** of this document. Ofgem reviews the circumstances surrounding these errors before deciding if it is appropriate to add a supplier to our Supplier Performance Report (SPR). The SPR helps to hold suppliers to account by providing a transparent view of their performance to stakeholders, consumers and other interested parties. In SY15, a total of 123 incidents of FIT non-compliance were recorded on the SPR. The seriousness of these incidents varies. Ofgem reviews each incident on a case-by-case basis. Where appropriate follow up engagement is taken with a supplier to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

4.3 Where issues of non-compliance persist, we do not hesitate to take compliance action. In SY15, 2 suppliers informed Ofgem that they had misreported their levelisation data submission in previous FIT years, resulting in them experiencing financial detriment by over contributing to the FIT scheme. These suppliers requested that Ofgem correct the error in their FIT levelisation calculations caused by their misreporting. We have refused to undertake such corrections. Generally, Ofgem will not recalculate and amend a FIT levelisation payment when a supplier has failed to comply with their scheme obligations and by doing so has incurred financial detriment.

4.4 We have also seen the number of supplier groups in the market, and hence participating in the FIT scheme, decrease from 25 in SY14 to 23 in SY15. No levelisation payments were left unpaid, therefore mutualisation was not triggered in SY15[45].

FIT Licensees and Annual Notifications

4.5 All licensed electricity suppliers are required to notify Ofgem by 14 February each year whether they will be a mandatory, voluntary or non-FIT licensee for the FIT year beginning on 1 April. A mandatory FIT licensee is any licensed electricity supplier that together with their affiliates have 250,000 or more domestic electricity customers on 31 December of the preceding year. Licensed electricity suppliers with less than 250,000 domestic customers may choose to become a voluntary FIT licensee.

4.6 In SY15, 96 electricity suppliers informed Ofgem of their FIT licensee status by the deadline of 14 February 2024. However, 2 electricity suppliers failed to inform Ofgem by the deadline. In each of these cases we followed up with the supplier to obtain the necessary information. However, this should not be necessary. We expect suppliers to understand and comply with their obligations. We have reiterated this to the suppliers in question. As seen in **Figure 4.1** the number of suppliers participating in the FIT has continued to fall over the last few scheme years. In SY15 there were 33 licensees under 23 supplier groups participating in the scheme.

[45] The mutualisation threshold for SY15 was approximately £5.5 million. Details on mutualisation can be found in our Guidance for licensed electricity suppliers: < https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2025-09/FIT-Guidance-for-Licensed-Electricity-Suppliers-V17.3.pdf>

Figure 4.1: Number of FIT licensees, SY10-15

Licensee type	SY10	SY11	SY12	SY13	SY14	SY15
Voluntary	25 (25)	24 (21)	20 (16)	19 (15)	18 (14)	17 (13)
Mandatory	22 (19)	23 (20)	21 (18)	18 (12)	16 (11)	16(10)
Total	**47 (44)**	**47 (41)**	**41 (34)**	**37 (27)**	**34 (25)**	**33 (23)**

Please note: The bracketed figures represent the number of supplier groups participating in the scheme. This number is lower as some supplier groups hold multiple licenses (each licence is a FIT licensee).

Levelisation Compliance

4.7 **Figure 4.2** and **Figure 4.3** show the numbers of FIT licensees that provided either late or incorrect data submissions as part of the levelisation process during SY15. All instances of non-compliance are recorded on the Supplier Performance Report. Late submissions remained the same as in SY14 with 8 incidents in SY15, and incorrect submissions decreased from 210 incidents to 150 in SY15. Not all of these incidences were ultimately determined to be non-compliant, as we assess them on a case-by-case basis and some suppliers offered a valid explanation. The list of suppliers with late or incorrect submissions can be found in **Appendices A3.1** and **A3.2**.

4.8 The number of incorrect levelisation submissions has fallen greatly from 210 in SY14 to 150 in SY15 which is positive news. Of these 150 submissions that required amending, 109 were added to the SPR. Ofgem reviews on a case by case basis whether suppliers that have requested amendments to their data should be added to the SPR. We have impressed upon suppliers the importance of submitting high quality data to Ofgem. It is encouraging to see suppliers respond to our messaging and improve the quality of FIT levelisation submissions. However, 150 incorrect submissions are still too high. We will continue to monitor the performance of suppliers to ensure that they continue improving the quality and accuracy of their submissions.

Figure 4.2: Number of late levelisation submissions, SY15

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Totals
Voluntary FIT licensees	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Mandatory FIT licensees	0	2	0	0	1	**3**
Non-FIT licensees	1	1	2	0	1	**5**
Totals	**1**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**8**

Figure 4.3: Number of incorrect levelisation submissions, SY15

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Totals
Voluntary FIT licensees	6	3	3	7	2	**21**
Mandatory FIT licensees	7	2	4	6	9	**28**
Non-FIT licensees	25	32	16	24	4	**101**
Totals	**38**	**37**	**23**	**37**	**15**	**150**

4.9 **Figure 4.4** shows the number of FIT licensees that missed the deadline for levelisation payments.

Figure 4.4: Number of late levelisation payments, SY15

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Totals
Voluntary FIT licensees	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Mandatory FIT licensees	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Non-FIT licensees	1	1	4	0	0	**6**
Totals	**1**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**6**

4.10 In SY15 we had 6 late payments totalling £5,326,765.03. Ultimately, no levelisation payments were left unpaid. Mutualisation[46] was not triggered in SY15.

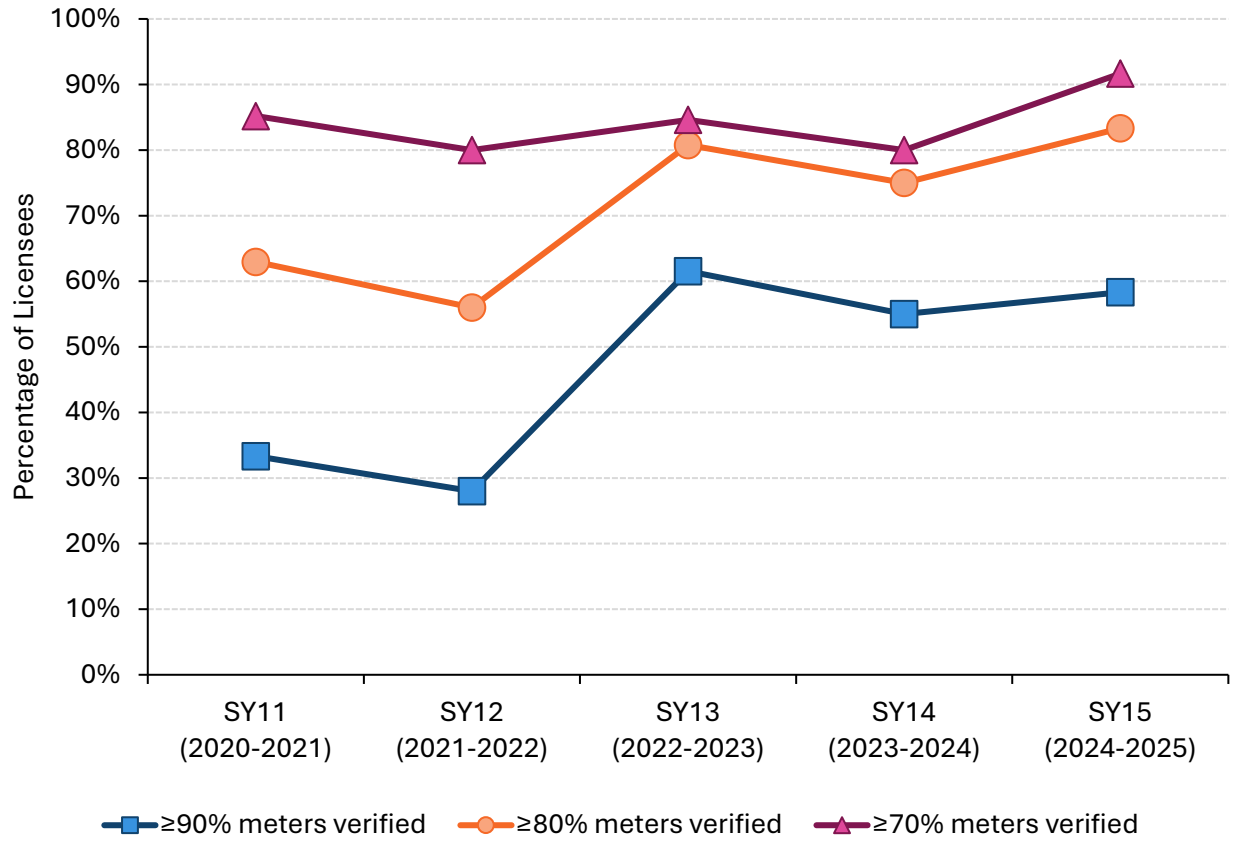
Biennial Meter Verifications (BMV)

4.11 In accordance with their licence conditions, FIT licensees are required to take all reasonable steps to ensure the accuracy of FIT payments by verifying FIT meter readings at least once every 2 years. Ofgem monitors each supplier's biennial meter verification (BMV) performance weekly to ensure areas for improvement are quickly identified. The BMV process is essential for the integrity of the FIT scheme as it provides extra assurance on eligible output to support the issuing of FIT payments. Where possible, we expect suppliers to aim for 100% of meters read within each 2-year period.

4.12 As shown in **Figure 4.5**, since SY12, the proportion of licensees managing to verify at least 90% of meters within 2 years has increased significantly, driven by compliance engagement with poorly performing licensees. In SY15, as a result, 58% of licensees verified over 90% of FIT meter readings, compared to just 28% in SY12. We continue to monitor supplier compliance with BMV obligations. Licensees that do not achieve a compliant position can expect further compliance engagement.

[46] Details on mutualisation can be found in our Guidance for licensed electricity suppliers: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/feed-tariffs-guidance-licensed-electricity-suppliers>

Figure 4.5: Biennial meter verification (BMV) - Licensee performance, SY11-15



Line graph showing FIT licensee BMV performance from SY11 to SY15. The percentage of suppliers verifying 90% or more of the meters fell slightly between SY11 (33.3%) and SY12 (28.0%) but increased significantly to 61.5% in SY13, before falling again slightly to 55.0% in SY14. The percentage verifying at least 80% of meters also fell between SY11 (63.0%) and *SY12 (56.0%) but increased to its highest percentage of 83.3% in SY15. The percentage verifying at least 70% of meters has remained relatively stable since SY10, until its greatest increase to 91.7% in SY15.*

4.13 We expect FIT licensees to be proactive in managing their scheme compliance and reporting, holding them to account where this is not the case. We open compliance cases with poorly performing licensees and outline our concerns, setting performance measures and target dates for improvement. In SY14 we targeted 19 licensees whose performance with BMV was not as strong as we would expect, obtaining their improvement plans and maintaining regular contact to monitor their ratings. We have continued to see a marked improvement in the quality of FIT BMV submissions for all 19 licensees, alongside a 30.1% reduction in installations with overdue meter

inspection dates in the CFR during SY15. We recognise the efforts made by suppliers in this area. However, we'll continue to monitor the number of overdue BMV and engage with suppliers as necessary to maintain this positive trend in BMV compliance rates.

FIT Licensee Audits

4.15 The aim of our licensee audit programme is to check the compliance of FIT licensees with the scheme regulations and the requirements set out in our guidance. Five targeted audits of higher-risk FIT licensees were carried out during SY15, a decrease from the 10 licensee audits conducted during SY14. These audits were carried out to ensure information submitted to Ofgem was accurate and that licensee processes were sufficiently robust. This helps to ensure that licensees can effectively fulfil their obligations under the scheme.

4.16 FIT licensees are selected each year upon a number of criteria. These include, but are not limited to:

- The size of the licensee's generator portfolio
- If the licensee is a new entrant to the scheme
- The length of time since their last audit
- Previous assurance ratings
- Any concerns arising in the previous compliance year

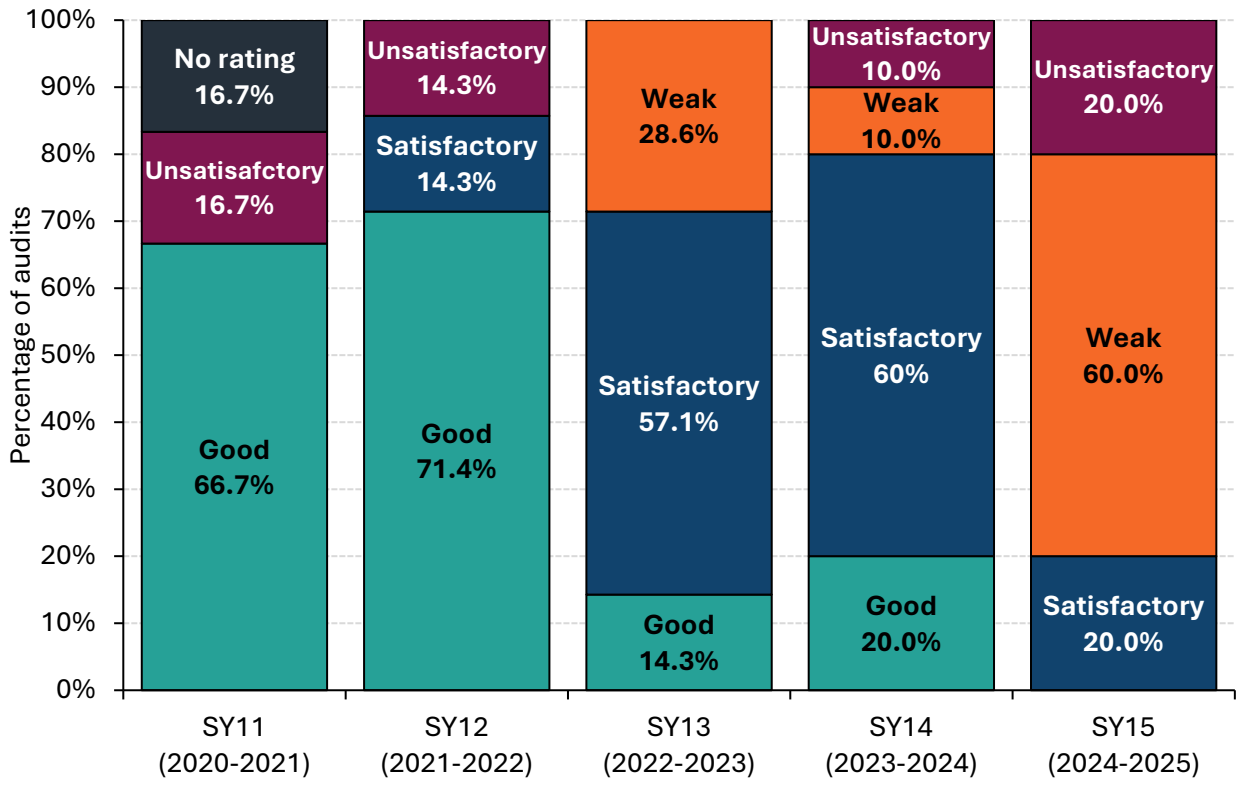
4.17 Each audit is given a rating depending on the outcome of the audit based upon a risk assessment carried out by the auditor. For example:

- '**Unsatisfactory'** - identified numerous exceptions, including those graded as 'medium' or 'major', which individually or collectively may impact negatively on the overall level of compliance.
- '**Weak'** - identified several exceptions which individually or collectively may impact negatively on the overall level of compliance.

- **'Satisfactory'** - identified a small number of exceptions, of which none were graded 'major', and were reported to the supplier to make improvements in operating procedures.
- **'Good'** - either had no exceptions or if there are any, they were minor. These were reported to the supplier to address any shortcomings in operating procedures and align with best practice.

4.18 The percentage of audits being given each rating for SY10 to SY15 can be seen in **Figure 4.6** below.

Figure 4.6: FIT licensee audit ratings, SY11-15



Stacked column chart showing the percentage of FIT licensee audits being awarded each rating from SY11 to SY15. In SY11 and SY12, 'Good' audits dominated at 66.7% and 71.4% respectively, with only 16.7% and 14.3% 'Unsatisfactory' and minimal cases with no rating. SY13 marked a turning point: 'Good' audits fell to 14.3%, 'Weak' ratings rose to 28.6%, and 'Satisfactory' audits accounted for 57.1%. SY14 showed recovery, with 60% 'Satisfactory' and 20% 'Good', while 'Unsatisfactory' dropped to 10%. SY15 saw a sharp decline in quality, with 'Weak' audits surging to 60%, and 'Good' and 'Satisfactory' each falling to 20%. Note the small sample size creates significant variations between results for each scheme year.

4.19 In SY15, we conducted fewer licensee audits and adopted a more targeted approach, focusing on suppliers that we wanted to scrutinise more closely. The 5 audits provided valuable insights into performance. Overall, ratings in SY15 were notably weaker than in previous years, reflecting the deliberate focus on higher-risk suppliers.

4.20 80% of audits in SY15 were rated 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory', compared to earlier years where most audits achieved 'Good' or 'Satisfactory'. [47] The main reasons for these lower ratings were:

- Deviating from Ofgem recommended processes
- Poor record keeping
- Not providing sufficient evidence
- Failing to update the CFR

4.21 One supplier audited in both SY14 and SY15 illustrates this trend. While rated 'Satisfactory' in SY14, the same supplier received a 'Weak' rating in SY15 due to inaccurate records and delays in updating the CFR. The number of exceptions also increased significantly compared to the previous year.

4.22 Following Ofgem's review of the audit reports for the 5 suppliers, Ofgem engaged with the relevant suppliers to set clear action plans to rectify the issues encountered. We regularly engaged with the suppliers to ensure they took appropriate action to resolve the issues found in the audit reports and to prevent these issues from recurring.

4.23 Through effective engagement, we requested the suppliers to provide evidence of their amended processes to ensure that they were now complying with the recommended methodologies found in the updated FIT Guidance for Suppliers. Where necessary, we also requested director-level assurance that process improvements, as well as appropriate training for staff to complete the required FIT processes, had been implemented.

[47] More audit information including supplier names and subsequent action can be found in the Supplier Performance Report (SPR): <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr>

Enforcement

4.24 All FIT licensees are required to comply with their licence conditions and statutory FIT obligations. Ofgem may take enforcement action in cases of non-compliance. Decisions on whether to take action and what enforcement action is appropriate are made on a case-by-case basis, in line with Ofgem's Enforcement Guidelines[48].

4.25 The enforcement powers available to us include imposing financial penalties, issue of formal regulatory orders to secure compliance (called Provisional Orders and Final Orders), as well as other alternative measures. Within SY15, no enforcement action was taken in respect of suppliers on the FIT scheme.

[48] Ofgem's Enforcement Guidelines: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/enforcement-guidelines>

5. Compliance of FIT Generators

This chapter covers audit and compliance activity in respect of FIT generators during Scheme Year 15 (SY15). It provides a summary of the results of the targeted and statistical generator audit programme, and gives an update on generator compliance, counter fraud, and an overview of our work to safeguard public funds.

ROO-FIT[49] Generator Audits

5.1 The aim of our generator audit programme is to check the compliance of ROO-FIT generators with the scheme regulations and the requirements set out in our guidance, to identify and deter potential non-compliance, misreporting and fraud on the scheme. Audits are conducted to determine the accuracy of information provided throughout the application process and during the lifetime of FIT support, ensuring that payments are only made to eligible installations for eligible generation, thereby protecting the public purse.

5.2 The SY15 generator audit programme consisted of two types of audits:

- **Targeted** - audits are selected using data analysis that identifies high-risk installations displaying one or more risk indicators. For example, applications submitted shortly before scheme closure may be flagged, as there is a risk installations could falsely claim earlier commissioning dates to qualify for the scheme before it closed. The selection may also include any high-risk or potentially non-compliant installations 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 across the ROO-FIT scheme population, accredited installations are randomly selected based on defined sample parameters.

[49] ROO-FIT is the term used to define large scale installations that are solar photovoltaic (PV) and wind installations with a declared net capacity (DNC) greater than 50kW up to and including 5MW. All anaerobic digestion (AD) and hydro installations up to and including 5MW.

5.3 In SY15, the generator audit programme consisted of 33 targeted and 75 statistical ROO-FIT generator audits being conducted. All 33 targeted audits were selected based on known areas of risk, however the statistical audits were selected randomly.

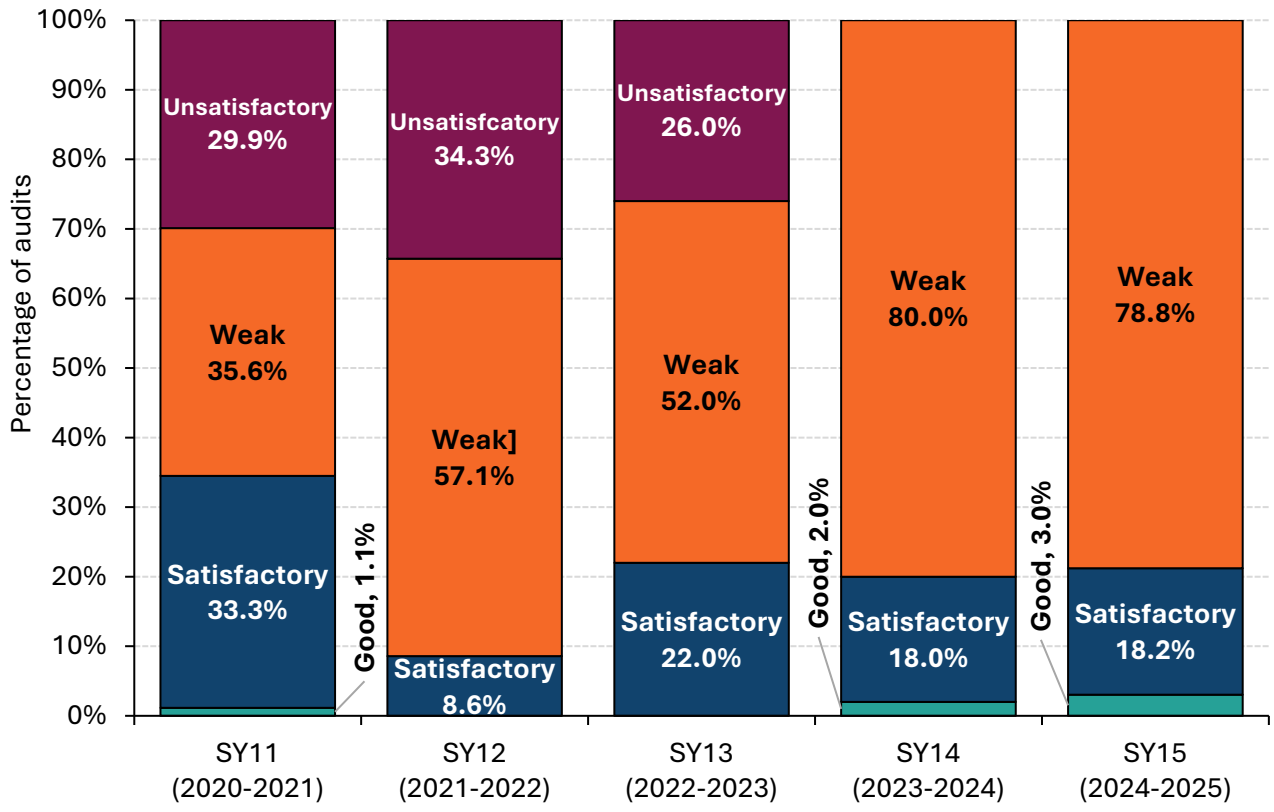
5.4 Each audit receives an assurance rating which is dependent on the findings. The ratings are as follows:

- **'Unsatisfactory' -** identified major instances of non-compliance or suspected fraud, with a significant number of potential financial non-compliances reported.
- **'Weak'** - identified moderate issues of non-compliance, with potential financial non-compliance(s) reported.
- **'Satisfactory' -** identified only minor issues or instances where best practice is not followed**.**
- **'Good' -** identified no issues.

Targeted Generator Audits

5.5 **Figure 5.1** shows the percentage of targeted audits receiving each rating between SY11 and SY15 by assurance rating. In SY15, of the 33 audits conducted, 26 installations (78.8%) were rated 'Weak' and there were no audits rated as 'Unsatisfactory'. There were 6 audits (18.2%) rated 'Satisfactory' with one audit rated 'Good' (3.0%).

Figure 5.1 - FIT Generator targeted audit ratings, SY11-15

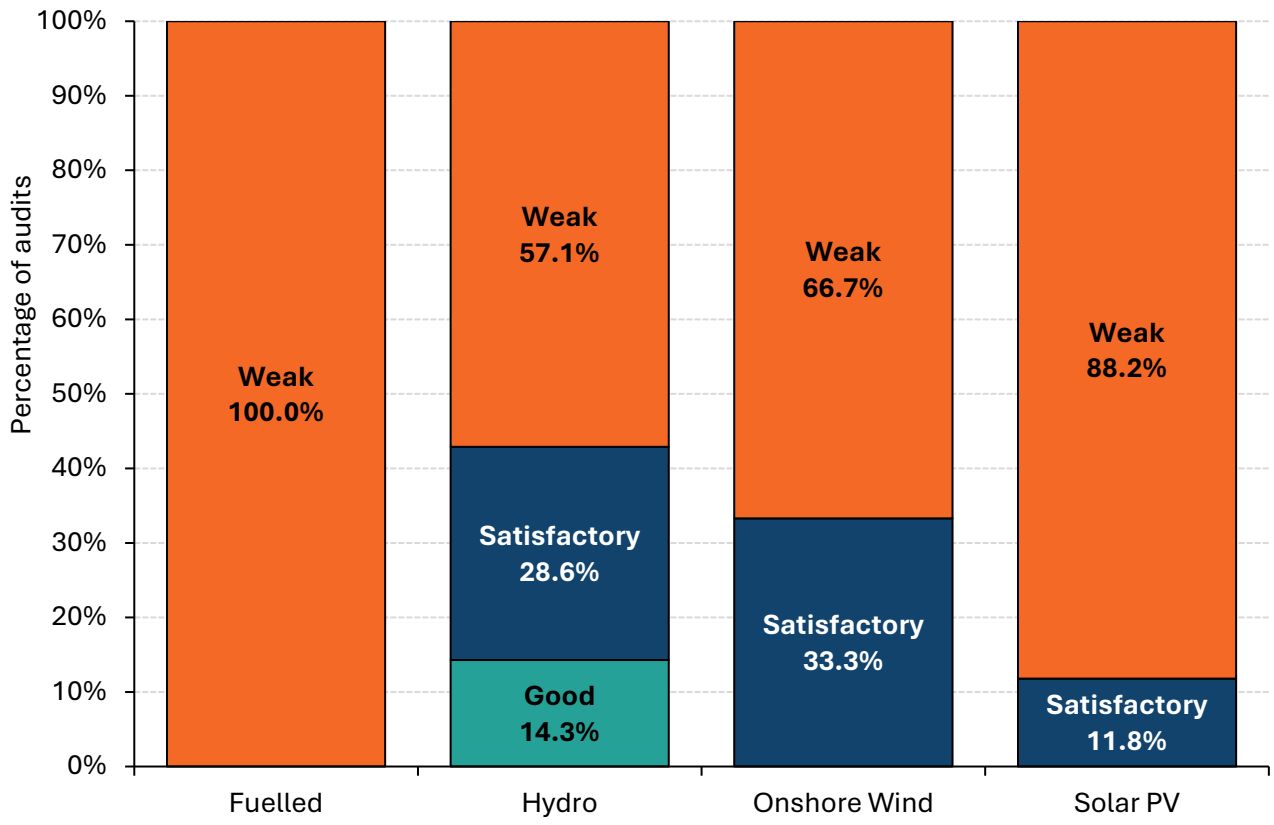


Stacked column chart showing FIT Generator targeted audit ratings from SY11 to SY15. Since SY11 'Weak' ratings have formed the largest proportion of audit ratings, with SY14 having the biggest proportion (80.0%) of 'Weak' rated audits. Moreover, SY14 saw the proportion of 'Unsatisfactory' ratings drop to 0.0% from 26.0% in SY13. In SY14, 18.0% of audits have been classed as 'Satisfactory', a decrease from 22.0% in SY13. Whilst 'Good' ratings have been consistently around 1% of audits in the previous years, in SY14 2% of audits were rated 'Good', this increased to 3% in SY15 and 'Weak' and 'Satisfactory' ratings remained steady at 78.8% and 18.2% respectively.

5.6 In SY14, we revised our assurance rating definitions to ensure than an audit is classified as 'Unsatisfactory' only when there is clear evidence of non-compliance, rather than a lack of evidence making a report unsatisfactory. This adjustment enables us to direct our resources toward the most significant and harm-focused investigations, ensuring our compliance efforts are both targeted and effective. As a result, we've seen a reduction in 'Unsatisfactory' rated audits, and an increase in 'Weak' audits from SY13 to SY15.

5.7 **Figure 5.2** shows the percentage of targeted audits receiving each rating for the different technology types in SY15. Of the 33 audits conducted, 17 of the installations were solar photovoltaic (PV), of which 15 (88.2%) received 'Weak' ratings. 3 fuelled installations[50] were audited, 100% of which received a 'Weak' rating. Only one installation received a rating of 'Good' and that was a hydro installation. 6 audits in total received a 'Satisfactory' rating and these were evenly distributed amongst hydro, onshore wind and solar PV.

Figure 5.2 – FIT Generator targeted audit ratings by technology type, SY15

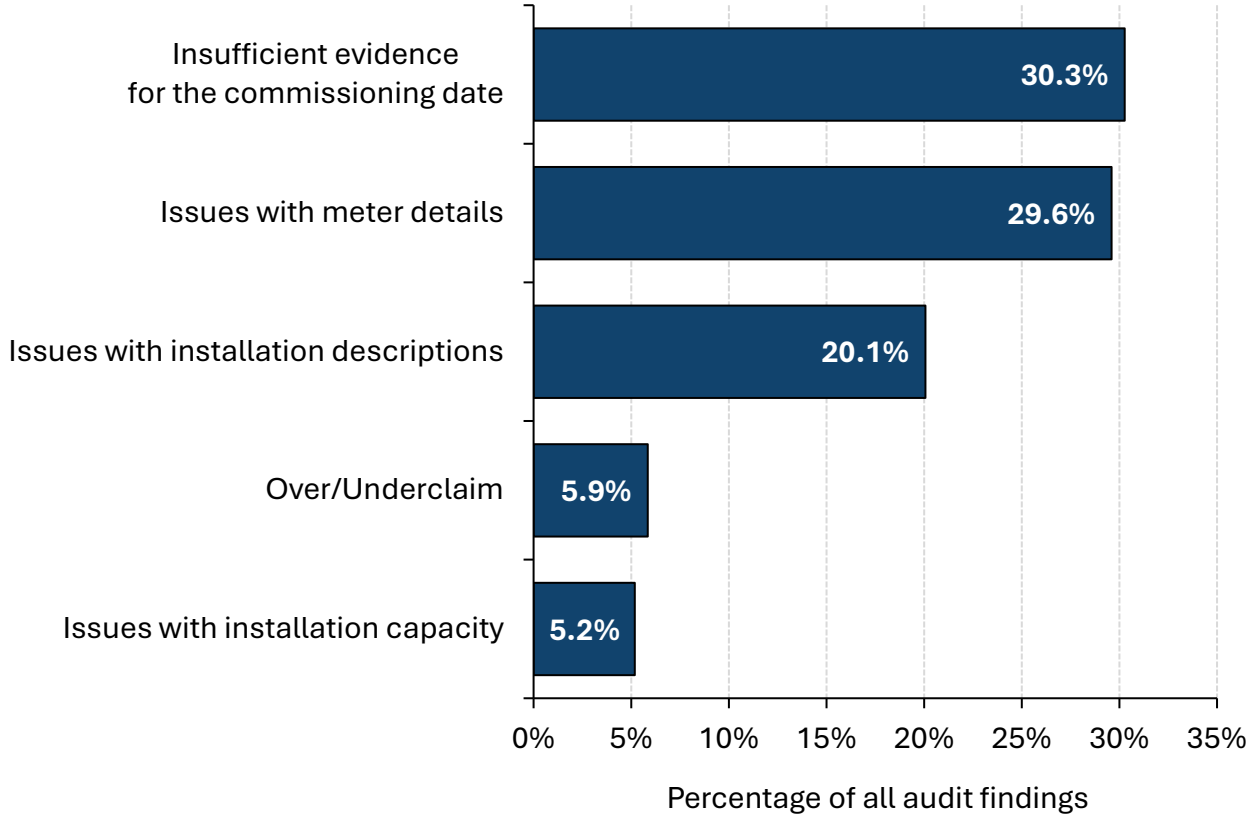


Stacked column chart showing FIT Generator targeted audit ratings for each technology type in SY15. 'Weak' ratings have formed the largest proportion of audit ratings for each technology type, 100% for Fuelled, 57.1% for Hydro, 66.7% for Onshore Wind and 88.2% for Solar PV. This is followed by 'Satisfactory' ratings of which made up 28.6% of ratings for Hydro, 33.3% for Onshore Wind and 11.8% for Solar PV. Hydro is the only technology type that received a 'Good' rating which made up 14.3% of their ratings. In SY15, no installations across any technology type were classified as 'Unsatisfactory'.

[50] 'Fuelled' installations include Anaerobic digestion or Micro-Combined Heat and Power (CHP) technologies.

5.8 **Figure 5.3** shows the top 5 audit findings identified at generator sites during the SY15 targeted audit programme. Collectively, these audit findings accounted for 90.97% of all issues identified during targeted audits.

Figure 5.3: Top 5 audit findings – targeted audits



Bar chart showing the top 5 findings (as a percentage of all findings) from the FIT targeted audit programme. 'Insufficient evidence for the commissioning date' is the most common finding making up 30.3% of all findings. The remaining top 5 reasons are: 'Issues with meter details' (29.6%), 'Issues with installation descriptions' (20.1%), 'Issues with installation capacity' (5.9%), and 'Over/Underclaim' (5.2%). Collectively these top 5 findings account for 91.0% of all findings.

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

- **Insufficient evidence for the commissioning date** - this includes outstanding evidence and documentation, gaps in generation and energy sales data and discrepancies such as conflicting dates in commissioning evidence, missing generation invoices, and the absence of half-hourly data.

- **Issues with meter details** – this includes discrepancies in data accuracy and evidence gaps, meter calibration, and discrepancies between accreditation applications and actual site configurations.
- **Issues with installation descriptions** - this includes discrepancies where the installation description in the application or single line diagram did not match the findings of the audit.
- **Over/underclaim** – this includes evidence of either over or underclaims on either FIT payments or Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) claims.
- **Issues with installation capacity** – this includes incorrect export capacity or missing capacity evidence.

Note that the above doesn't encompass all possible audit findings, these are merely examples of each.

5.10 We are continuously seeking ways to improve and evolve. This includes analysing audit findings and assessing whether their classifications (i.e. if an audit finding is labelled as a financial, or non-financial non-compliance) should be adjusted to accurately reflect our risk appetite. By doing so, we ensure that our compliance work focuses on investigating the most serious non-compliances.

5.11 To proactively address non-compliance on the FIT scheme we sent out a newsletter to scheme participants during SY15, highlighting common non-compliance issues and giving advice on how these can be addressed. The aim is to prevent the recurrence of common issues and themes rather than participants waiting for audits to identify them.

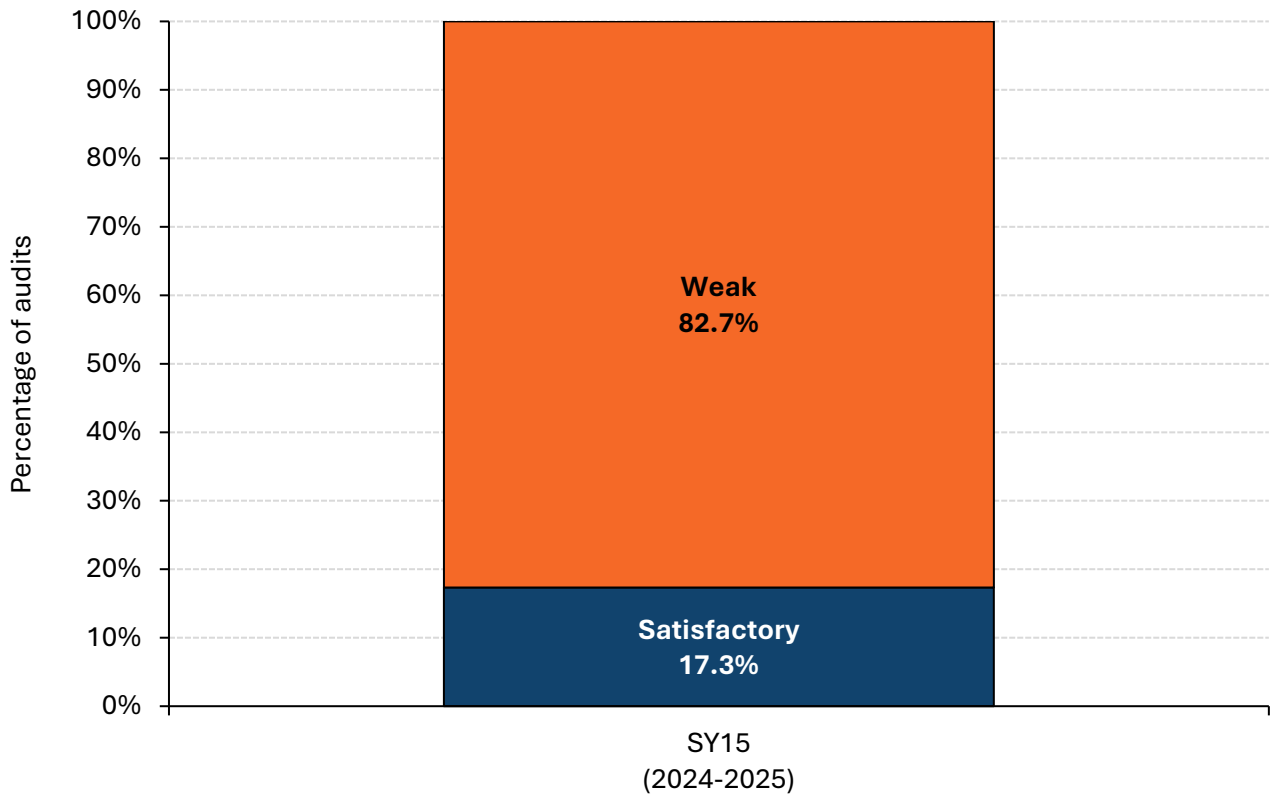
Statistical Generator Audits

5.12 In SY15, we continued to run the FIT statistical audit programme, which began in October 2023. Unlike our other audit programmes, which typically run over a 12-month period, the first iteration of the statistical audit programme is being conducted over 18 months. This extended timeframe allows us to spread audit volumes more evenly and

to develop and embed new processes associated with this approach. Please note that this report includes only the results of statistical audits completed during SY15.

5.13 There were 75 audits conducted through the statistical programme in SY15. **Figure 5.4** shows the percentage of statistical audits receiving each rating.

Figure 5.4: FIT Generator Statistical audit ratings, SY15



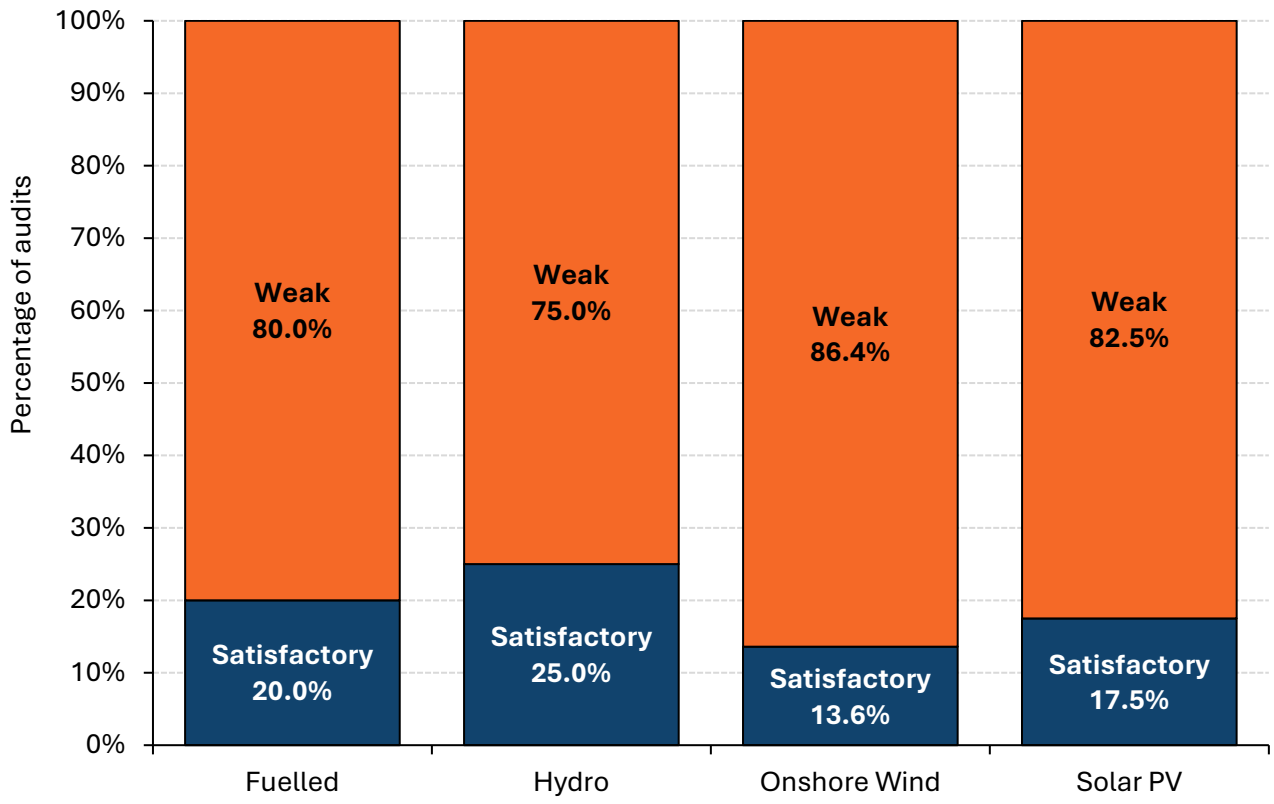
Stacked column chart showing FIT Generator statistical audit ratings in SY15. Similar to SY14, 'Weak' rated audits have formed the largest proportion of statistical audit ratings in SY15, with 82.7% of statistical audits rated 'Weak'. Additionally, SY15 saw 17.3% of FIT statistical audits rated 'Satisfactory', with none classified as 'Good' or 'Unsatisfactory'.

5.14 **Figure 5.5** shows the percentage of statistical audits receiving each rating for the different technology types in SY15. Of the 75 audits conducted, 40 of the installations were solar PV, of which 33 (82.5%) received 'Weak' ratings. In comparison, only 5 fuelled installations[51] and 8 hydro installations were audited. The remaining 22

[51] 'Fuelled' installations include Anaerobic digestion or Micro-Combined Heat and Power (CHP) technologies.

installations were onshore wind. All technology types received a proportion of more than 80% 'Weak' ratings and no 'Good' or 'Unsatisfactory' ratings.

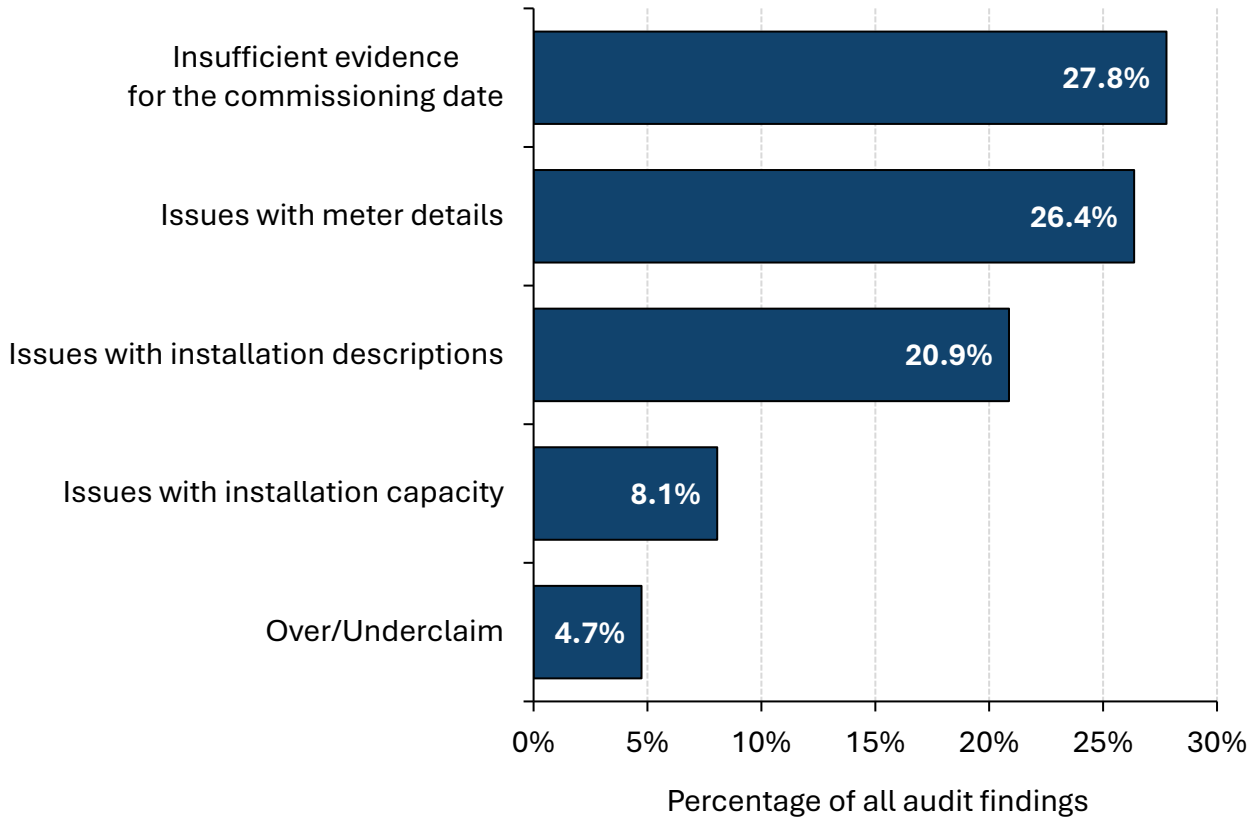
Figure 5.5 - FIT Generator statistical audit ratings by technology type, SY15



Stacked column chart showing FIT generator statistical audit ratings for each technology type in SY15. 'Weak' ratings have formed the largest proportion of audit ratings for each technology type, 80.0% for fuelled, 75.0% for hydro, 86.4% for onshore wind and 82.5% for solar PV. 'Satisfactory' ratings make up the remaining portion for each technology type: 20.0% of ratings for hydro, 25.0% for onshore wind and 13.6% for solar PV. In SY15, no installations across any technology type were classified as 'Good' or 'Unsatisfactory'.

5.15 **Figure 5.6** shows the top 5 audit findings identified at generator sites during the SY15 statistical audit programme. Collectively, these audit findings accounted for 87.81% of all issues identified during targeted audits.

Figure 5.6: Top 5 audit findings - statistical programme



Bar chart showing the top 5 findings (as a percentage of all findings) from the FIT statistical audit programme. 'Insufficient evidence for commissioning date' is the most common finding making up 27.8% of all findings. The remaining top four reasons are: 'Issues with meter details' (26.4%), 'Issues with installation descriptions' (20.9%), 'Issues with installation capacity' (7.2%), and 'Over/Underclaim (4.7%). Collectively these top 5 findings account for 87.8% of all findings.

5.16 The most frequent audit finding identified during statistical audits were:

- **Insufficient evidence for the commissioning date** - this includes outstanding evidence and documentation, gaps in generation and energy sales data and discrepancies such as conflicting dates in commissioning evidence, missing generation invoices, and the absence of half-hourly data.
- **Issues with meter details** – this includes discrepancies in data accuracy and evidence gaps, meter calibration, and discrepancies between accreditation applications and actual site configurations.

- **Issues with installation descriptions** - this includes discrepancies where the installation description in the application or single line diagram did not match the findings of the audit.
- **Issues with installation capacity** – this includes incorrect export capacity or missing capacity evidence.
- **Over/underclaim** – this includes evidence of either over or underclaims on either FIT payments or Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) claims.

Note that the above doesn't encompass all possible audit findings, these are merely examples of each.

Generator Compliance

5.17 We take compliance extremely seriously and investigate matters where potential concerns or risks are highlighted, particularly where there could be a financial impact. There are a range of outcomes from these investigations, such as recouping payments and withdrawal from the FIT scheme, and more serious consequences in cases of suspected fraud, including referral to law enforcement agencies.

5.18 When our audit programme rates an audit report as 'Weak or Unsatisfactory', the case is referred for further investigation. Often generators will be asked to provide additional evidence to resolve outstanding audit findings. Using all evidence provided by the generator and obtained at accreditation and audit, we assess the compliance of installations against the FIT legislation to determine if compliance action is required. These actions are outlined in articles 17 and 35 of the FIT Order 2012 (as amended)[52]. Where appropriate, to prevent payments being made incorrectly, we may decide to suspend FIT payments before a compliance decision has been finalised.

5.19 In SY15, 111 new cases were referred for further assessment to determine if a compliance investigation was required. 41 of these referrals were from the statistical audit programme; 32 were from targeted audits, and 1 case was referred from our counter fraud team.

[52] FIT Order 2012 (as amended): <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/2782/contents/made>

5.20 A total of 102 compliance investigations were closed in SY15 (77 targeted audits, 19 statistical, and 6 from other sources). Of those, 12 installations were deemed to have made financial gain through non-compliance with the FIT regulations, resulting in detected error of £43,057.04 and preventing the payment of £386,753.28 following closure of compliance investigations in SY15[53].

5.21 Seven installations were found to have commissioned after the date declared at accreditation. Four of these had their eligibility dates and subsequent tariffs amended, and overpayments were recovered by their FIT licensee and 3 had their accreditations revoked all together.

5.22 Two installations were found to have given incorrect information regarding their energy efficiency rating at the point of accreditation. This information was corrected and resulted in a change to their FIT tariff. Overpayments were then recovered by their licensee.

5.23 Three installations were found to have overclaimed FIT payments through the submission of inaccurate information to their licensee. Appropriate action was taken in these instances including notifying licensees to recover overpayments.

Process improvements

5.24 We continue to improve our audit rating and referral process. This has resulted in audit ratings being more representative of the compliance issues identified and improved our ability to target and prioritise financial non-compliance at the point of referral.

5.25 As part of our investigative work, we issue requests for information to generators to ensure we have all the relevant information to make the most informed decision possible. Therefore, resolving investigations and closing audits can be hampered by non-responsiveness. To address this, we have clearly communicated our stricter approach to non-responsiveness and set firm deadlines for information requests. Failure to comply with deadlines or otherwise cooperate will result in compliance action, including, but not limited to, suspension of FIT payments.

[53] See 'Safeguarding public funds' section below for more detail (paragraph 5.30 onwards)

Counter Fraud

5.26 The purpose of our Counter Fraud work is to detect, prevent and deter fraud, and take firm action where there is evidence of fraud. To detect fraud, we proactively monitor risks and investigate information received through referrals. We then determine if a fraud investigation is required. During the investigation we establish if the allegation of fraud is supported by the evidence, on the balance of probabilities, and based on the result, we either close the case without action or take enforcement action. We may also refer the case to law enforcement agencies[54].

5.27 During SY15, we received 15 referrals for suspected fraud on the FIT scheme. An increase on the 8 referrals received in SY14. Of these, we determined that further investigation was required in 3 cases and fraud investigations were opened as a result of these referrals. All 3 investigations were closed in SY15, along with 2 other cases opened in previous reporting year.

5.28 In total 5 suspected fraud investigations were closed in SY15. There was insufficient evidence to support the allegation of suspected fraud in these cases. Three investigations did find evidence of non-compliance and are covered under section 5.20.

5.29 We take fraud very seriously. Where there is evidence of wrongdoing, Ofgem reports the matter to Action Fraud and other law enforcement agencies.

Safeguarding Public Funds

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

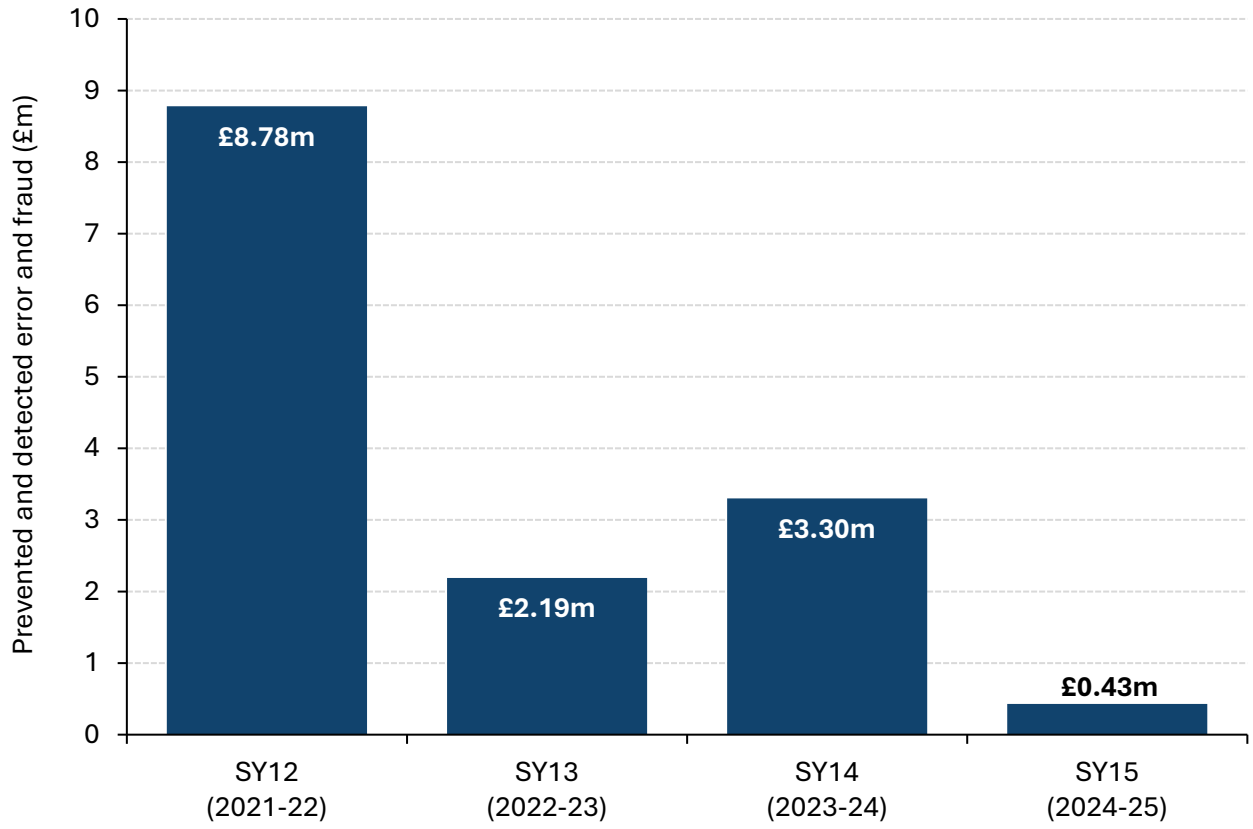
5.31 In the context of this report, 'error' is defined as the difference between what an installation could or has received in incentive payments, and what they are eligible to receive.

[54] Counter fraud for environmental and social programmes: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/counter-fraud-environmental-and-social-programmes>

5.32 We classify error and suspected fraud as either prevented or detected. A prevented error is any payment we stop before it is made incorrectly. A detected error is a payment already made to a generator who was not eligible. In SY15, we prevented £386,753 in incorrect payments and detected a further £43,057 that had been wrongly paid. **Figure 5.7** shows the £0.43 million identified during SY15 which is significantly lower than the £3.3 million detected or prevented in SY14 and is in fact the lowest on record.

5.33 In previous years, error volumes were largely driven by high-risk decisions around commissioning fraud and tariff banding mistakes, which peaked during periods of tariff change and at scheme closure, as generators sought to maximise returns. As we move further from these high-risk periods, there is a natural reduction in such issues not addressed by our audit programmes. Subsequently, there is a reduction in total error identified. As we focus on ongoing compliance, we are committed to ensuring non-compliance in periodic claims and reporting are met with a firm stance to uphold scheme integrity. We remain dedicated to protecting public funds and will escalate our response where necessary.

Figure 5.7: Prevented/detected error and suspected fraud, SY12-15



Column chart showing prevented and detected error for SY12 to SY15. In SY12, the value of prevented and detected error was £8.78 million. This value fell by almost 75% in SY13 to £2.19 million. This value increased slightly in SY14 to £3.30 million before falling again to the schemes lowest error of £0.43 million in SY15.

6. Our Administration

This chapter provides detail on our administration activity during Scheme Year 15 (SY15) that is not covered elsewhere in the report. As the scheme administrator, we carry out a range of functions, including processing application amendments, maintaining the Central FIT Register (CFR), managing the levelisation process, and engaging with scheme stakeholders.

6.1 As administrators of the FIT scheme, Ofgem performs a number of functions including:

- Publishing and updating our guidance for generators and licensees.
- Maintaining the CFR, the database of all accredited FIT installations.
- Processing amendments to existing accreditations and processing applications to join the scheme.
- Managing the levelisation process, so the costs of the scheme are shared fairly among suppliers.
- Ensuring that the scheme has controls in place to detect and prevent fraud and error.
- Conducting annual audit and compliance programmes to ensure that suppliers and generators comply with the FIT scheme requirements, helping to ensure the fair and effective use of public funds.
- Reporting annually on the amount of electricity generated under the scheme, associated payments made and characteristics of accredited installations.

6.2 For transparency we publish some performance measurements on our website[55] and below we give more detailed information elaborating on some of our work administering the scheme during SY15.

[55] Scheme performance indicators: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes>

Application Processing (ROO-FIT[56])

6.3 Assessing the eligibility of scheme participants was one of our key administrative functions. Through this process, we ensured that the installations supported by the scheme were compliant with the eligibility criteria. In doing so, we upheld the scheme's objectives by only paying for eligible generation and export. This assures that public funds are being used fairly and effectively, and that we are maximising value for money.

6.4 Processing applications for accreditation on the scheme was a responsibility split between Ofgem and licensees, depending on the size and technology type of the installation seeking accreditation[57]. All accreditation pathways for new applications are now closed.

6.5 **Figure 6.1** shows the outcomes of our ROO-FIT application processing in SY15.

Figure 6.1: Summary of ROO-FIT application processing, SY15

CTF applications received	Applications approved	Applications refused	Value of refused applications
0	3	3	£162,069

6.6 A total of 3 applications worth £162,069 were refused during SY15, in comparison to 4 refused in SY14. In each case the applications were refused as they did not meet the requirements of the scheme.

6.7 We received 303 amendments in SY15. The volume of amendments received increased by 180.56% in comparison to SY14 (108). This increase was driven by meter replacements. Amendments can vary from simple meter replacements to substantial changes, including replacement of equipment.

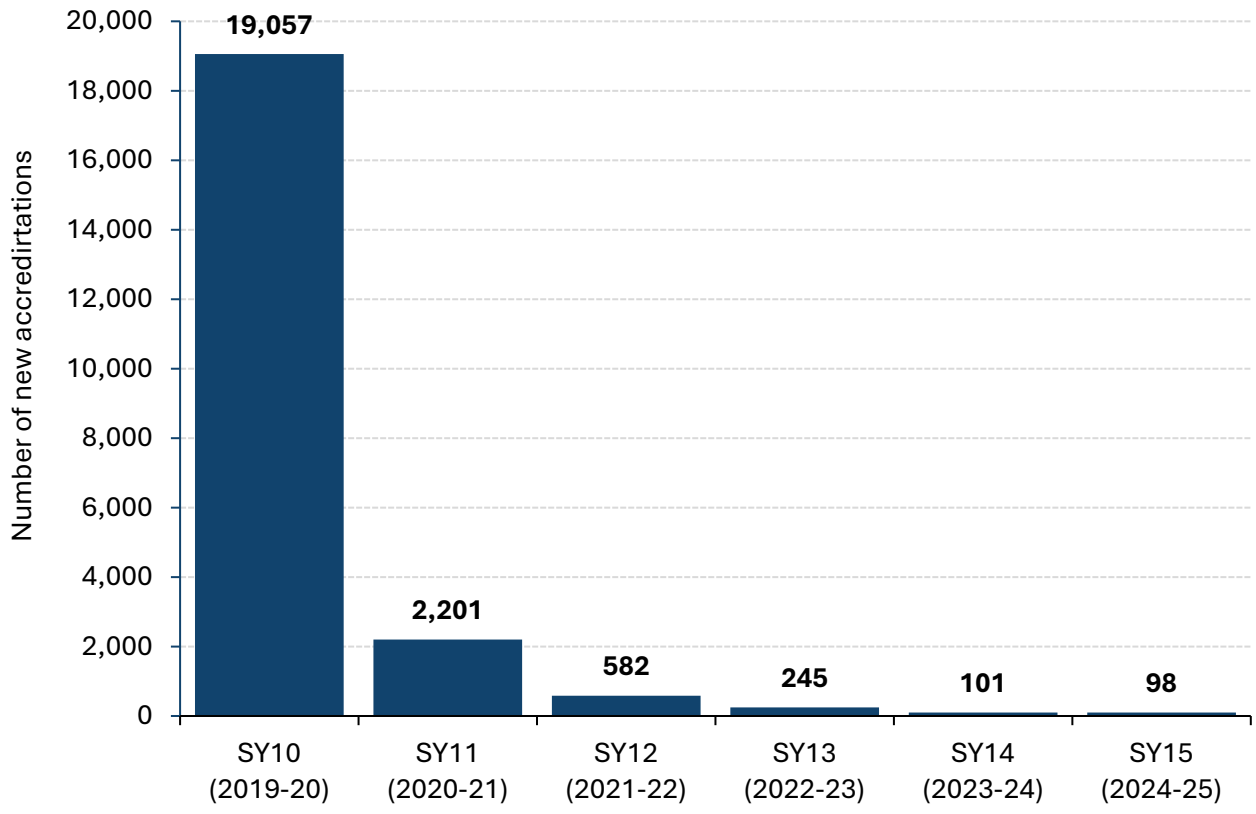
[56] ROO-FIT is the accreditation pathway used on the FIT scheme for solar PV and wind installations with a capacity greater than 50kW, and for all hydro and anaerobic digestion installations.
[57] Ofgem processed applications and granted accreditations for wind and solar PV installations with a declared net capacity (DNC) over 50kW, all anaerobic digestion and hydro installations, and community and school applicants. FIT licensees managed applications for solar PV and wind installations with a DNC of 50kW or less, and micro-CHP installations with a capacity of 2 kW or less.

Central FIT Register (CFR)

6.8 We are responsible for maintaining the CFR, a register of all accredited FIT installations. The accuracy of this register is important for the robust operation of the scheme as it contains details about installations that are vital for informing generators about changes and carrying out compliance work. It is the responsibility of FIT licensees to ensure the information on the CFR is accurate and complete.

6.9 **Figure 6.2** shows the number of new accreditations added to the CFR between SY10 and SY15. This includes ROO-FIT accreditations processed by us and microgeneration installations accredited by FIT licensees.

Figure 6.2: New installations accredited, SY10-15



Column chart showing the annual new installations accredited from S10 to SY15. Following the closure of the scheme to new entrants, the number of new installations accredited fell sharply from 19,057 in SY10 to 2,201 in SY11, followed by a gradual decline, reaching 98 in SY15.

6.10 From time to time, it is necessary for FIT licensees to make changes to the installations already registered on the CFR. For example, this could be to update the details for an installation after a change of ownership, or to correct details that have been incorrectly recorded.

6.11 Licensees make changes to installations on the database themselves via the CFR taskbar. Most of these changes do not require approval but where a change may impact eligibility or tariff rates, we review the request before making a decision on whether it can be approved.

6.12 In some cases, where we find that a supplier has failed to fulfil their obligations under the scheme, an incident is added to the Supplier Performance Report (SPR)[58]. The reasons change requests may be added to the SPR are outlined below:

- **Approvals** - A request to correct an earlier error made by a licensee is approved by Ofgem.
- **Rejections** - An amendment or new entry on the CFR is rejected due to incorrect information on the request or the correct submission process was not followed.

6.13 **Figure 6.3** shows that throughout SY15, we processed a total of 2,379 change requests on the CFR, of which 1,775 (74.6%) were approved. Of the approved requests, 18.6% were needed to correct data that had been incorrectly entered into the CFR by suppliers. These incidents were subsequently added to the SPR. The remaining 81.4% of approvals were required due to routine changes to the installation details and as such were not included in the SPR. During this period, we rejected 604 of the change requests which were submitted, 222 (36.9%) of these rejected requests were added to the SPR due to incorrect information being submitted by the FIT licensee or due to failure to provide information required to progress the requests.

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

Figure 6.3: Taskbar approvals and rejections, SY13-15

	SY13	SY14	SY15
SPR approvals	221	226	308
Non-SPR approvals	955	1,123	1,467
Approved total	**1,176**	**1,349**	**1,775**
SPR rejections	186	179	222
Non-SPR rejections	243	204	382
Rejections total	**429**	**383**	**604**
Total processed	**1,605**	**1,732**	**2,379**

Enquiries

6.14 Ofgem receives many enquiries relating to the FIT scheme. These commonly relate to Subject Access Requests for existing installations, MCS guidance and licensee issues. We also receive enquiries related to ongoing generator compliance and general queries regarding the scheme itself. As seen in **Figure 6.4**, 1,997 telephone calls and 1,971 email enquiries were received in SY15. This is roughly in line with the number of FIT enquiries we received in SY14.

Figure 6.4: Number of FIT enquiries by type, SY15

	KPI	Received	Met KPI	Performance
Telephone enquiries	85% of calls answered/no more than 15% abandoned	1,997	1,965	98.4%
Email enquiries	80% of email enquiries responded to within 10 working days	1,971	1,874	95.1%

6.15 We exceeded our performance targets for enquiries in SY15 with 98.4% of telephone enquiries answered, and 95.1% of email enquiries receiving a response within 10 working days.

7. Looking Forward

This chapter provides a summary of any significant changes affecting the future of the FIT scheme.

Future of the FIT scheme

7.1 The FIT closed to new registrations as of 1 April 2019. However, work is still required to process a handful of outstanding applications submitted prior to scheme closure. The scheme provides generation and export payments over a 20-year period, and as such, we will keep servicing generators up until 31 March 2042. Over this period, we will carry on ensuring that the processes supporting the scheme remain effective and we will continue to publish this report annually.

7.2 Following on from the closure of the FIT, the Smart Export Guarantee (SEG)[59] launched on 1 January 2020. The SEG is a government-backed market initiative available to the same technology types and with the same maximum capacity as the FIT scheme, and ensures homes and businesses with small-scale electricity generation can receive payment for the surplus low-carbon electricity they export to the national grid.

Consultation on changes to annual FIT tariffs uplift

7.3 On 31 October 2025 the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) launched a consultation proposing changes to the way that FIT scheme costs are adjusted for inflation annually[60]. Currently generation and export tariffs are adjusted each year in line with the Retail Prices Index (RPI). The consultation proposal is to change the inflation indexation calculation from RPI to the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

7.4 Changes to inflation indexation would lower the annual subsidy uplifts for generators and reduce the cost of the scheme for consumers, as the costs of the scheme are

[59] Information on the SEG: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/smart-export-guarantee-seg>
[60] Feed-in Tariffs (FiT) scheme: indexation changes: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/feed-in-tariffs-fit-scheme-indexation-changes>

recovered through levies on electricity bills. This change is proposed to come into effect in April 2026. The consultation closes for responses on 12 December 2025.

Appendix 1: Mandatory and Voluntary Licensees

Figure A1.1: Mandatory FIT licensees and their associated electricity supply licences

Supplier group	Electricity supply licence
British Gas Trading Limited	British Gas Trading
E.ON Energy	E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd
E.ON Energy	E.ON Next Energy Limited
E.ON Energy	E.ON UK plc
EDF Energy Customers Limited	EDF Energy Customers Ltd
Edgware Energy Limited	Edgware Energy Limited
Electricity Plus Supply Limited	Electricity Plus Supply Ltd
Octopus Energy	Octopus Energy Limited
Octopus Energy	Octopus Energy Operations 2 Limited
Octopus Energy	Octopus Energy Operations Limited
Octopus Energy	Octopus Energy Trading Limited
OVO Energy	OVO (S) ELECTRICITY LIMITED
OVO Energy	Ovo Electricity Ltd
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd
So Energy Trading Limited	So Energy Trading Limited
Utilita Energy Limited	Utilita Energy Limited

Figure A1.2: Voluntary FIT licensees and their associated electricity supply licences

Supplier group	Electricity supply licence
Arto.Energy Limited	Arto.Energy Limited
Conrad Energy (Trading) Limited	Conrad Energy (Trading) Limited
Coulomb Energy Supply Limited	Coulomb Energy Supply Limited
Drax Energy Solutions Limited	Drax Energy Solutions Limited
Ecotricity Limited	ECOTRICITY LIMITED
ENGIE Power Limited	ENGIE Power Limited
F & S Energy Limited	F & S Energy Limited
Good Energy Limited	Good Energy Ltd
Green Energy (UK) Limited	Green Energy (UK) Limited
Opus Energy	Donnington Energy Limited
Opus Energy	Farmoor Energy Limited
Opus Energy	Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited
Opus Energy	Opus Energy Ltd
Opus Energy	Opus Energy Renewables Limited
Pozitive Energy Limited	Pozitive Energy Ltd
TotalEnergies Gas & Power	TotalEnergies Gas & Power
Valda Energy Limited	Valda Energy Limited

Appendix 2: Total Annual Generation and Export Payments

Figure A2.1: Total export and generation payments made by FIT licensees in SY15

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments
Arto.Energy Limited	£10,644,587.83	£1,836,613.67	£12,481,201.50
British Gas Trading	£164,389,567.05	£11,424,626.50	£175,814,193.55
Conrad Energy (Trading) Limited	£915,786.03	£0.00	£915,786.03
Coulomb Energy Supply Limited	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Donnington Energy Limited	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Drax Energy Solutions Limited	£409,101.96	£14,233.92	£423,335.88
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON Next Energy Limited	£438,609,290.12	£25,375,049.39	£463,984,339.51
E.ON UK plc	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
ECOTRICITY LIMITED	£85,730,573.22	£8,762,390.26	£94,492,963.48
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£193,942,424.92	£9,708,425.77	£203,650,850.69
Edgware Energy Limited	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£13,007,140.51	£1,149,004.44	£14,156,144.95

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments
ENGIE Power Limited	£36,171,197.47	£32,330.47	£36,203,527.94
F & S Energy Limited	£27,781,980.70	£100,699.79	£27,882,680.49
Farmoor Energy Limited	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Good Energy Ltd	£250,681,882.80	£14,765,323.68	£265,447,206.48
Green Energy (UK) Limited	£4,727,485.53	£80,975.90	£4,808,461.43
Octopus Energy Limited	£22,451,030.17	£2,374,266.38	£24,825,296.55
Octopus Energy Operations 2 Limited	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Octopus Energy Operations Limited	£1,045,739.14	£243,707.83	£1,289,446.97
Octopus Energy Trading Limited	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy Ltd	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy Renewables Limited	£170,907,349.45	£1,219,525.26	£172,126,874.71
OVO (S) ELECTRICITY LIMITED	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£176,167,269.90	£10,154,834.50	£186,322,104.40
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£72,702,563.36	£5,657,493.41	£78,360,056.77
So Energy Trading Limited	£20,485.99	£2,812.73	£23,298.72
TotalEnergies Gas & Power	£60,148,507.00	£1,170,581.00	£61,319,088.00
Utilita Energy Limited	£55,081.75	£15,342.12	£70,423.87
Valda Energy Limited	£1,573,106.58	£40.41	£1,573,146.99
Total	**£1,732,082,151.48**	**£94,088,277.43**	**£1,826,170,428.91**

Appendix 3: Non-Compliance by Suppliers

Figure A3.1: Late (quarterly/annual) levelisation data submissions per supplier

Licensee	Type	Period
DGP Energy Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Annual
OVO (S) ELECTRICITY LIMITED	Mandatory FIT licensee	Annual
Ruby Electricity Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q1
BGI Trading Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q2
Octopus Energy Operations 2 Limited	Mandatory FIT licensee	Q2
Octopus Energy Trading Limited	Mandatory FIT licensee	Q2
D-Energi Trading Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Q3
Farringdon Energy Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q3

Figure A3.2: Incorrect (quarterly/annual) levelisation data submissions per supplier

Licensee	Type	Period*
BGI Trading Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q2
British Gas Trading	Mandatory FIT licensee	Q3
British Gas Trading	Mandatory FIT licensee	Q4 (x2)
Bryt Energy Limited	Non-FIT licensees	Q4 (x2)
Conrad Energy (Trading) Limited	Voluntary FIT licensee	Q1 (x2)
Crown Gas and Power 2 Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q4
Crown Gas and Power 2 Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Annual (x2)
DGP Energy Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Q1 (x4)
DGP Energy Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Q2 (x3)
DGP Energy Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Q3 (x2)
Digital Power Energy Supply UK Limited (previously Energise Britain Gas and Power Limited)	Non-FIT licensee	Q3 (x2)
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	Mandatory FIT licensee	Q1
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	Mandatory FIT licensee	Q4 (x3)
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	Mandatory FIT licensee	Annual
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	Mandatory FIT licensee	Q1 (x3)
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	Mandatory FIT licensee	Q4
Eneco Energy Trade BV	Non-FIT licensee	Q1
Eneco Energy Trade BV	Non-FIT licensee	Q3 (x3)

Licensee	Type	Period*
ENGIE Power Limited	Voluntary FIT licensee	Q4 (x3)
EQUIN	Non-FIT licensee	Q2
Farringdon Energy Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Annual
Fuse Energy Supply Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q1 (x3)
Good Energy Ltd	Voluntary FIT licensee	Q3 (x3)
Good Energy Ltd	Voluntary FIT licensee	Q4 (x3)
Green Energy (UK) Limited	Voluntary FIT licensee	Q2
Hartree Partners Supply (UK) Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q1 (x2)
Hartree Partners Supply (UK) Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q2 (x2)
Home Energy Trading Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Q1 (x3)
Home Energy Trading Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Q2 (x3)
Home Energy Trading Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Q4 (x3)
Jellyfish Energy Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q1 (x3)
Jellyfish Energy Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q2 (x3)
Jellyfish Energy Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q3 (x3)
Jellyfish Energy Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q4 (x3)
Maxen Power Supply Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q2 (x2)
Npower Commercial Gas Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q3
Octopus Energy Limited	Mandatory FIT licensee	Q1
Octopus Energy Operations 2 Limited	Mandatory FIT licensee	Q1 (x2)

Licensee	Type	Period*
Octopus Energy Operations 2 Limited	Mandatory FIT licensee	Annual
P3P Energy Supply Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q4 (x4)
Pozitive Energy Ltd	Voluntary FIT licensee	Annual (x2)
PX Supply Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q2
Rebel Energy Supply Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q2 (x3)
Regent Power Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Q1 (x2)
Regent Power Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Q3 (x2)
Ruby Electricity Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q4 (x2)
SEFE Energy Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Q4 (x2)
Shell Energy UK	Non-FIT licensee	Q1
Smartest Energy	Non-FIT licensee	Q1 (x6)
Smartest Energy	Non-FIT licensee	Annual
SmartestEnergy Business Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q2
So Energy Trading Limited	Mandatory FIT licensee	Q2 (x2)
Square1 Energy Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q2 (x3)
SSE Energy Supply Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q4
Statkraft Markets GmbH	Non-FIT licensee	Q2 (x2)
Tomato Energy Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q2 (x2)
Tomato Energy Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q3 (x2)
TotalEnergies Gas & Power	Voluntary FIT licensee	Q1

Licensee	Type	Period*
TotalEnergies Gas & Power	Voluntary FIT licensee	Q2 (x2)
TotalEnergies Gas & Power	Voluntary FIT licensee	Q4
Tru Energy Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q2 (x2)
UC Energy Ltd (previously Vanquist Energy)	Non-FIT licensee	Q4 (x4)
Utilita Energy Limited	Mandatory FIT licensee	Q3 (x3)
Utilita Energy Limited	Mandatory FIT licensee	Annual (x7)
Valda Energy Limited	Voluntary FIT licensee	Q1 (x3)
Voltx Power Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Q2 (x3)
Voltx Power Ltd	Non-FIT licensee	Q3
Yu Energy Retail Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q4 (x2)

*Where a supplier has made more than one incorrect data submission in a period, the number is shown in brackets.

Figure A3.3: Late levelisation payments per supplier

Licensee	Type	Period
BGI Trading Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q1
Eneco Energy Trade BV	Non-FIT licensee	Q2
Fuse Energy Supply Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q3
Rebel Energy Supply Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q3
SmartestEnergy Business Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q3
Tomato Energy Limited	Non-FIT licensee	Q3

Appendix 4: Annual Determinations

DESNZ makes determinations every year so that we can administer the scheme[61]. The following determinations were made for SY15, covering 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

The percentage of electricity from each technology deemed to be exported

75% for hydro and 50% for all other technology types.

Figure A4.1: How licensees are compensated for their administrative costs (Qualifying Costs)

Type of licensee	Qualifying FITs costs per generator
Large FIT Licensee (New Generator)	£25
Large FIT Licensee (Ongoing Generator)	£15
Small FIT Licensee (New Generator)	£55
Small FIT Licensee (Ongoing Generator)	£30

The collar and cap range for mutualisation payments

For SY15, the mutualisation trigger range shall be a lower limit of £5,513,943 and a higher limit of £55,139,435.

[61] Feed in Tariffs (FITs) determinations <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/feed-in-tariffs-fits-determinations>

Appendix 5: Associated Documents

Standard Conditions 33 and 34 of the Electricity Supply Licences on the Ofgem website:

Standard Conditions 33 and 34 of the Electricity Supply Licences

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/docs/2020/07/electricity_supply_standard_license_conditions.pdf>

The Feed-in Tariffs Order (as amended) on the legislation.gov.uk website:

The Feed-Tariffs (FITs) Order

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/2782/contents>

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) (Coronavirus) Order 2020 on the legislation.gov.uk website:

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment (Coronavirus) Order 2020

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/375>

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) (Coronavirus) (No. 2) Order 2020 on the legislation.gov.uk website:

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) (Coronavirus) (No. 2) Order 2020

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/957>

The Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for licensed electricity suppliers (v17.1) on the Ofgem website:

The Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for licensed electricity suppliers

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/feed-tariffs-guidance-licensed-electricity-suppliers>

The Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for FIT Generators (v18) on the Ofgem website:

Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for renewable installations

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/feed-tariffs-guidance-renewable-installations>

Guidance for generators: Co-location of electricity storage and hydrogen production under the RO, FIT and SEG (v6.2)

Guidance for generators: Co-location of electricity storage facilities with renewable generation supported under the Renewables Obligation or Feed-in Tariff schemes

< https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/guidance-generators-co-location-electricity-storage-and-hydrogen-production-under-ro-fit-rego-and-seg-version-62>

Appendix 6: Glossary

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 FIT scheme in Great Britain (GB). The Authority's day-to-day functions are performed by Ofgem, the office of the Authority.

B

Biennial Meter Read Verification (BMV) – Inspection of an accredited FIT installation's meter readings to verify that the amount of electricity generated and exported is accurate, conducted every two years.

C

Central FIT Register (CFR) – A database of all accredited FIT installations managed by Ofgem.

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

Control for Low Carbon Levies – Replaces the Levy Control Framework (LCF) and monitors the costs of low carbon electricity schemes (including FIT), providing a forecast of total scheme costs. 'The Control' sets out there will be no new low carbon electricity levies until the burden of such costs on electricity bills is falling.

D

Deemed Export – The proportion of electricity considered to have been exported by installations without export metering. The proportion is set annually as a percentage of the electricity generated.

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.

DESNZ – Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) is responsible for FIT policy in Great Britain.

E

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

Eligibility Date – The eligibility date is the date from which FIT payments commence and the FIT generation tariff is assigned.

Eligibility Period – The maximum period during which a FIT Generator can receive FIT Payments for a particular Eligible Installation, as set out in the table at Annex 1 of Schedule A to Standard Condition 33 of the Electricity Supply Licence.

F

FIT Generator – Is the owner of an eligible FIT installation.

FIT Licensee – A licenced electricity supplier participating in the FIT scheme.

G

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

Guarantees of Origin (GoOs) – GoOs label electricity from renewable sources to provide information to electricity customers on the source of their energy. They are used by suppliers for Fuel Mix Disclosure compliance to show how much renewable electricity they have supplied in the previous year. GoOs are also used by suppliers to exempt themselves from some of their FIT costs via the FIT levelisation process. GoOs may be issued by any EU member state – the UK version of GoOs are called Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs).

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

Levelisation – The mechanism by which the total cost of the FIT scheme is shared across licensed electricity suppliers. The cost is allocated between suppliers in proportion to their share of the electricity supply market of Great Britain, whilst taking into account any FIT contribution they have already made.

Levelisation Fund – The total combined cost of the scheme to licensed electricity suppliers.

M

Mandatory Licensee – Licensed Electricity suppliers with 250,000 or more domestic customers that are obligated to register and make payments to eligible Generators under the FIT scheme.

MCS – The MCS (Microgeneration Certification Scheme) is a certification scheme for microgeneration installation companies, products and installations. It defines and maintains consistent standards, providing confidence to consumers who wish to invest in small-scale technologies that produce electricity and heat from renewable sources.

MCS-FIT – Refers to the accreditation pathway for solar photovoltaic (PV) and wind installations with a Declared Net Capacity (DNC) of 50kW or less, and micro-CHP installations.

Metered Export – The amount of renewable electricity exported from an eligible FIT installation, recorded by a meter capable of taking half-hourly measurements.

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/Micro Installation – The terms for installations, or energy generation from installations with a declared net capacity (DNC) of 50kW or less.

Mutualisation – A mechanism to prevent excessive shortfalls in the levelisation fund in the event of a supplier or suppliers being unable to make some or all of their levelisation payments. If triggered, suppliers who have made periodic levelisation payments are required to make additional payments. These are redistributed to suppliers in proportion to their share of the electricity supply market of Great Britain, whilst taking into account any FIT contribution they have already made.

MW – Megawatt, equal to one million watts.

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

P

Preliminary Accreditation – A mechanism for prospective FIT Generators, giving increased security with regard to tariff rates and eligibility prior to commissioning.

R

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

ROO-FIT – Refers to the accreditation pathway for a solar photovoltaic (PV) or wind installations with a Declared Net Capacity (DNC) above 50kW and all hydro and anaerobic digestion (AD) installations.

S

Supplier Performance Report (SPR) – A report documenting 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.

System Sell Price (SSP) – The price that parties receive to settle the difference between contracted generation or consumption and the amount that was actually generated or consumed.

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).

Total Scheme Cost – It is the total cost of the scheme calculated by adding Ofgem's administration costs to the value of the levelisation fund.

TW – Terawatt, equal to one trillion watts.

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

V

Value of the Scheme – The total value of the FIT scheme calculated by adding the value of all generation and export payments to FIT Licensees qualifying costs.

Voluntary FIT Licensee – A Licensee which is not a Mandatory FIT Licensee but volunteers to participate by registering and making payments to eligible Generators under the FIT scheme.