

Renewables Obligation Annual Report

Scheme Year 23 (1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025)

ofgem

Making a positive difference
for energy consumers



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Foreword

The Renewables Obligation (RO) remains one of the UK’s most significant mechanisms for supporting large-scale renewable electricity generation. Since its launch in April 2002, it has played a central role in delivering clean power and advancing the UK’s wider decarbonisation ambitions. As one of 12 schemes that Ofgem administers on behalf of government, the RO forms part of a wider portfolio designed to support low-carbon energy, accelerate decarbonisation and support vulnerable energy consumers, with the overall programme worth over £13 billion in the year 2024 to 2025.

In the 2024 to 2025 RO scheme year, 74.8 TWh of renewable electricity was generated by over 26,000 accredited stations. This is equivalent to around 30.2% of the electricity supplied to customers in the UK over the course of 2024 to 2025.¹ When combined with generation supported through the Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) and Contracts for Difference (CfD) schemes, renewable electricity accounted for 46.6% of the UK’s total electricity supply. This reflects the enduring strategic value of the RO in driving investment in renewable infrastructure, strengthening security of supply, and supporting the continued transition to a low-carbon energy system. I’m pleased to see the commitment of generators and suppliers reflected in the continued strength of the scheme’s performance this year.

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

Ofgem maintains its focus on governance, effective decision-making, and protection of public funds. As a result of erroneous claims arising from meter faults and other data submission errors, this year Ofgem prevented £1.95 million of ROCs being issued

¹ Total UK electricity supply calculated as 247,852,715 MWh, based on supplier reported supply volumes submitted to Ofgem for the period April 2024 to March 2025.

incorrectly and identified a further £3.27 million of ROCs that had been issued in error for recovery. Our audit programmes, along with compliance investigations, are central to ensuring that the RO operates with integrity and accuracy. I'm particularly proud that this work is safeguarding public funds and ensuring the scheme continues to operate with the integrity expected of it.

We remain focused on making it easier for participants to engage with the scheme. The Renewable Electricity Register (RER), launched in May 2025, represents a major modernisation of our digital services and provides an intuitive, user-centred platform for scheme participants. The RER's development and refinement this year reflects the hard work of teams across Ofgem, supported by user research and our ongoing focus on continuous improvement.

Although the scheme is closed to new entrants, the RO will remain in operation until 2037, with ongoing work required to administer it effectively and ensure it maintains high standards and continues to deliver value. Part of this involves preparing for important changes to the scheme's framework, including linking increases in the buy-out price to the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) from April 2026 and a potential move to a Fixed Price Certificate system, which the government plan to consult on later in the year. We continue to work closely with government as the policy landscape evolves

As always, we welcome feedback on this report and our administration of the scheme. If you have comments or suggestions, please contact us at:

SchemesReportingFeedback@ofgem.gov.uk

Neil Lawrence

Executive Director, Delivery & Schemes

26,644
Stations

At the end of Scheme Year 23 (SY23) (April 2024 to March 2025) a total of **26,644** stations were accredited on the RO scheme, with a combined installed capacity of **34.96 GW**.

74.8 TWh
Generation

In SY23, **74.8 TWh** of electricity was generated by the 26,644 stations on the RO scheme, down from 78.2 TWh in SY22. This was equivalent to about **30.2%** of the UK electricity supply market, rising to **46.6%** when combined with the Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) and Contracts for Difference (CfD) schemes.

101 million
ROCs issued

The electricity generated in SY23 resulted in **101.4 million** Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) being issued to renewable generating stations. This was a decrease of 5.6% on the 107.4 million ROCs issued in SY22.

£7.7 billion
Scheme value in SY23

In SY23, suppliers presented **105.9 million** ROCs towards the total UK obligation. This was equal to 88.6% of the total obligation of 119.53 million ROCs. Each ROC was notionally worth £72.77, giving a scheme value of approximately **£7.7 billion**.

£5.2 million
Public funds protected or identified for recovery

Through our compliance action taken following our audit and other administration activities, we protected **£1.95 million** of public funds and identified a further **£3.27 million** for recovery.

Executive summary

The Renewables Obligation (RO)²

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

The Renewables Obligation operates through the use of Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs), issued to accredited renewable generating stations for the eligible electricity they generate. Electricity suppliers are required to obtain and then present a specified number of ROCs to Ofgem for every megawatt hour (MWh) of electricity supplied during each obligation period (1 April to 31 March). The sale of ROCs to suppliers provides a source of long-term financial support for renewable electricity generators.³

This report covers scheme activity during the Scheme Year 23 (SY23), covering the obligation period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. An outline of the key points from the SY23 annual report are set out below.

Profile of RO generators (page 22)

At the end of SY23, a total of 26,644 stations were accredited on the RO with an installed capacity of 34.96 GW. Over 85% of these accredited stations are micro⁴ installations in Northern Ireland (micro-NIRO). Whilst these micro-NIRO installations account for the majority of accredited stations, they only account for 0.3% of installed

² Unless it is clear from the context, ‘RO’ refers to the 3 UK obligations – the RO England and Wales, the RO Scotland (ROS), and the RO Northern Ireland (NIRO) – collectively. Similarly, ‘ROC’ usually refers collectively to England and Wales ROCs (ROCs), Scottish ROCs (SROCs) and Northern Ireland ROCs (NIROCs).

³ Twenty years from the date of accreditation or until 31 March 2037, whichever is earlier - except for generators accredited before 26 June 2008 that are eligible to claim ROCs on generation that occurs until 31 March 2027.

⁴ Micro installations are those with a DNC of 50kW or less. The vast majority of micro-generators are located in NI and are referred to as micro-NIRO.

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

Onshore wind has the most installed capacity at 12,296 MW, and the largest number of stations at 1,409. Fuelled⁵ stations account for the second highest installed capacity of 8,472 MW from 666 stations. Other significant contributors to the total capacity installed under the RO are offshore wind (6,569 MW from 36 stations) and solar Photovoltaic (PV) (5,812 MW from 922 stations). Whilst the largest share of installed capacity in England belongs to fuelled (36.0%), the technologies of offshore wind (25.0%) and solar PV (23.3%) also contribute a significant share. Onshore wind accounts for the most deployed capacity in Scotland (84.0%), Northern Ireland (75.3%) and Wales (40.0%).

ROCs issued and renewable generation (page 27)

In SY23, we issued 101.4 million ROCs to renewable generating stations. These ROCs represent 74.8 TWh of renewable electricity generation, a decrease of 4.4% from the 78.2 TWh generated last year. Electricity generation under the RO stood at the equivalent of 30.2% of the UK's electricity supply in 2024 to 2025. This was a decrease of 1.3 percentage points compared to SY22.

Compared to SY22, all technology types saw a decrease in ROCs issued, except sewage gas, which increased by 0.6%, and tidal, which increased by 25.3%, although tidal started from a low level of ROC issuance last year. Offshore wind saw the largest decrease at 11.7%, while the smallest decrease was for fuelled stations at 0.3%.

Onshore wind contributed the largest share of renewable electricity generated overall with 25.9 TWh (34.7%) and was the biggest contributor in every country except England. Offshore wind generated the highest amount of renewable electricity in England and the second highest amount overall at 20.6 TWh (27.5%) of the total. The third biggest

⁵ References to “fuelled” generating stations relate to stations generating electricity from eligible biomass, bioliquids, biogas, energy crops or waste, but do not include landfill gas and sewage gas only stations.

contribution was from fuelled generating stations, generating 16.7 TWh (22.3%). The other technology types collectively accounted for 11.6 TWh (15.5%) of generation.

Biomass sustainability (page 40)

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

Depending on capacity and fuel type, certain fuelled generation stations are required to report against the land and greenhouse gas emissions criteria, collectively known as the sustainability criteria⁶. In SY23, 303 fuelled generating stations were required to do so. Compliance with the sustainability criteria is a requirement for ROC issue for all bioliquid stations, as well as all solid biomass or biogas stations with a 1 MW or more total installed capacity (TIC)⁷. This requirement applies to 100 stations. The remaining 203 stations are solid biomass or biogas stations with a TIC less than 1 MW and a declared net capacity (DNC)⁸ of more than 50kW. Such stations are required to report against the sustainability criteria, although receiving ROCs does not depend on meeting the criteria. Moreover, solid biomass or biogas stations with a DNC of less than or equal to 50kW are not required to report sustainability information.

In SY23, a total of 3,880 consignments of fuel were reported against the sustainability criteria. One anaerobic digestion (AD) and 4 bioliquid consignments did not meet the GHG criteria. This marks an increase compared to SY22, during which all consignments met the criteria. However, the level of unsustainable consignments in SY23 is similar to

⁶ [Information on the sustainability criteria](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/applicants/biomass-sustainability): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/applicants/biomass-sustainability>>

⁷ TIC means “the maximum capacity at which the station could be operated for a sustained period without causing damage to it (assuming the source of power used by it to generate electricity was available to it without interruption)”.

⁸ DNC means “the maximum capacity at which the station could be operated for a sustained period without causing damage to it (assuming the source of power used by it to generate electricity was available to it without interruption) less the amount of electricity that is consumed by the plant”.

SY21 when one solid biomass consignment and 3 AD consignments did not meet the GHG emissions criteria.

Investigation into Drax Power Limited

Following the conclusion of Ofgem's 2023 enforcement investigation into Drax Power Limited (“Drax”) (the UK’s largest biomass generator), additional measures have been taken, where Ofgem is an active observer, during Drax's completion of an independent, external audit of the profiling data from its international biomass supply chain from 2023 to 2024. The commissioning of this audit is part of the Alternative Action agreement resulting from our investigation, and its purpose is to provide Ofgem with confidence in the accuracy of Drax's future reporting.

Drax has appointed Forvis Mazars to conduct this independent audit. For further information, please visit our website⁹.

Compliance by licensed suppliers (page 52)

Licensed electricity suppliers must comply with their obligations by presenting ROCs (by 1 September) or by paying into the buy-out fund (by 31 August), or into the late payment fund¹⁰ (by 31 October), or by using a combination of the 3. In SY23, suppliers presented 105.9 million ROCs towards the total UK obligation of 119.5 million ROCs (equating to 90.71% of the obligation being met through presenting ROCs). Each ROC was notionally worth £72.77 to a supplier¹¹, giving a scheme value of approximately £7.7 billion. The payments collected resulted in £851.5 million being redistributed to eligible suppliers from the buy-out and late payment funds. This was a significant increase on the £617.3 million redistributed in SY22.

Tomato Energy did not present ROCs or make sufficient payments to fulfil their RO and ROS obligations by the late payment deadline of 31 October 2025. They made late

⁹ [Press release: Appointment of Independent Auditor to Drax](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/press-release/appointment-independent-auditor-drax): <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/press-release/appointment-independent-auditor-drax>

¹⁰ Payments made during the late payment window incurred interest equal to an APR of 10% (5% plus the bank of England base rate at the start of the late payment window). Any payments made during this window are applied first to any interest which is payable.

¹¹ The notational value of a ROC is calculated by adding the buy-out price of £64.73 for 2024 to 2025 to the ROC recycle value of £8.04. Please refer to paragraph 5.34 for more information.

payments totalling £2,135,235.24 (including £63,724.57 in interest) towards their RO Obligation leaving a combined shortfall (inc. interest) across the RO and ROS of £13,630,524.44 (£12,416,453.13 and £1,214,071.31 for the RO and ROS respectively). Tomato Energy ceased trading on 5 November 2025 and their licence to supply electricity was subsequently revoked.

Rebel Energy ceased to trade on 1 April 2025 and their licence to supply electricity was subsequently revoked. Consequently, they could not fulfil their RO and ROS obligations by making the requisite late payments by 31 October late payment deadline - the total shortfall was £9,926,961.35 across the RO and ROS (£9,475,643.25 and £451,318.10 respectively).

In SY23, all suppliers submitted their final supply data by the 1 July deadline; however, 2 suppliers missed the estimated supply data deadline of 1 June but did subsequently submit their data. These suppliers were:

- Square1 Energy Limited
- Hartree Partners Supply UK Limited

Fifteen suppliers failed to engage sufficiently with us on queries relating to their final supply volume submissions. Further details on these non-compliances are shown in chapter 5. For the efficient operation of the RO scheme, it is vital that suppliers provide accurate and timely data submissions. Engaging with suppliers that do not submit good quality data has been, and will continue to be, a priority for Ofgem on all low-carbon energy and social schemes.

To provide transparency and to hold suppliers to account for their performance, all instances of non-compliance will be added to our Supplier Performance Report¹² (SPR).

We take non-compliance with scheme obligations very seriously. As in previous years, we took a robust and proactive approach to compliance and enforcement on the RO

¹² The SPR documents incidents of supplier non-compliance across all the renewable energy, energy efficiency and social schemes we administer. [Supplier Performance Report webpage:](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr) <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr>>

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

As part of our duties as scheme administrator, we conduct audits of selected suppliers to ensure their internal processes are robust and to gain assurance on the accuracy of the electricity figures submitted to us. Of the 12 audits carried out in relation to SY23, 4 were rated 'Good' (33%), 5 were rated 'Satisfactory' (42%) and 3 were rated 'Weak' (25%). Where audit findings give cause for concern or identify areas for improvement, we engage with the relevant supplier(s) to develop an action plan.

Compliance of RO generators (page 82)

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

The SY23 generator audit programme consisted of 56 targeted and 204 statistical audits being conducted on stations in the UK. This was the fourth iteration of a statistical audit programme conducted on the RO.

Overall, 74% of targeted audits resulted in an initial 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory' audit rating. A high level of non-compliance is expected under our targeted audit programme, as audits are focused on known risk areas on the scheme. Additionally, 72% of the statistical audits were initially rated as either 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory'. It should be noted that stations receiving a 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory' rating are subject to further compliance investigation. Following this compliance investigation, the confirmed levels of non-compliance are expected to be lower.

The SY23 Northern Ireland micro-NIRO audits consisted of 10 targeted and 48 statistical audits. This was the third year in which statistical audits have been conducted under micro-NIRO. 30% of targeted audits and 29% of the statistical audits resulted in an initial ‘Weak’ audit rating. No audits were initially rated as ‘Unsatisfactory’.

In addition to the generator audits, we also conducted one agent audit and one ‘rent-a-roof’ company audit, both audits were rated ‘Satisfactory’.

During SY23, a total of 492 compliance investigations were closed. In most cases, satisfactory evidence was provided to address the concerns raised and the investigations were closed with no further compliance action. However, in 44 cases, installations were deemed to have made financial gain through non-compliance with the RO regulations. Details for these cases are summarised below:

- Eighteen of these were instructed to take appropriate action such as using approved meters and fixing meter faults, deducting ineligible loads, reporting excluded capacity, and fixing data submission errors. Overpaid ROCs were recovered as a result of these corrective actions.
- Three installations were found to have commissioned after the date declared at accreditation and overpayments caused by these incorrect commissioning dates were recouped. Following an audit and investigation, no further action was required in relation to one of these stations. However, Ofgem concluded that 2 of these sites had not commissioned in accordance with industry standards by the dates stated in their accreditations. This led to a change in ROC banding with an estimated financial impact of ~£4.5 million based on the revised accreditation dates. The generator operating both sites has challenged this decision by way of judicial review, which is currently before the Court.
- Although the remaining 23 stations were identified as non-compliant, compliance action was deemed unnecessary as the financial impact was too small to warrant further action or was limited by the RO legislation, which restricts Ofgem’s ability to recover overclaims that are more than 6 years old.

As a result of our work administering the RO, including our audit and compliance activity, we identified around £5.2m of error. We prevented ROCs worth around £1.9 million from being issued to generators not eligible to receive them. And around £3.3 million of ROCs were issued to generators we subsequently determined were not eligible to receive them (for which we take recovery action).

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

1. About the scheme

This chapter introduces the context and background to the Renewables Obligation (RO) scheme, including Ofgem’s administrative duties. This chapter also summarises changes to the scheme affecting and/or coming into force during Scheme Year 23 (SY23).

Introduction

- 1.1 The Renewables Obligation (RO) is a government scheme designed to support large-scale renewable electricity generation in Great Britain (GB), and both large-scale and smaller scale renewable electricity generation in Northern Ireland (NI). It provides long-term support for renewable electricity generators by placing an annual obligation on electricity suppliers to present Ofgem a specified number of Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) per megawatt hour (MWh) of electricity supplied to their customers during each obligation period (1 April to 31 March). ROCs are tradeable, can be sold between parties, and can be redeemed against any of the 3 separate obligations.
- 1.2 The RO was introduced in England, Wales, and Scotland in 2002 and in Northern Ireland in 2005. Except in some limited circumstances, the scheme closed to new entrants in March 2017 and closed to all new entrants in March 2019.¹³

¹³ [Information on the RO closure](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/about-ro/ro-closure): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/about-ro/ro-closure>>

- 1.3 The scheme is governed by 3 separate but similar pieces of legislation, one for each obligation. These are known as the RO Orders (the Orders). These are:
- The Renewables Obligation England and Wales¹⁴
 - The Renewables Obligation Scotland (ROS)¹⁵
 - The Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation (NIRO)¹⁶
- 1.4 Unless it is clear from the context, ‘RO’ refers to the 3 UK obligations – the RO England and Wales, the ROS, and the NIRO – collectively. Similarly, ‘ROC’ usually refers collectively to England and Wales ROCs (ROCs)¹⁷, Scottish ROCs (SROCs) and Northern Ireland ROCs (NIROCs).
- 1.5 Though there are 3 buy-out funds and 3 late-payment funds for the RO (one for each obligation), where we refer to the ‘buy-out fund’ or ‘late-payment fund’ without specifying the obligation, this refers to all 3 collectively.

The role of RO generators

- 1.6 Generators that met the eligibility criteria could be accredited on the RO scheme. To be eligible for support, generators had to declare the total installed capacity (TIC) and declared net capacity (DNC) of their generating station as part of their application. For most generating stations, ROCs could only be issued to each generating station for a period of 20 years and could not be issued beyond 31 March 2037.¹⁸ Accredited generators could also apply for additional capacity until the closure of the scheme to all new entrants in March 2019.

¹⁴ [The Renewables Obligation Order 2015](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/1947/contents): <<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/1947/contents>>

¹⁵ [The Renewables Obligation \(Scotland\) Order 2009](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2009/140/contents/made): <<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2009/140/contents/made>>

¹⁶ [The Renewables Obligation Order \(Northern Ireland\) 2009](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2009/154/contents/made): <<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2009/154/contents/made>>

¹⁷ ‘ROCs’ may sometimes also refer only to certificates issued in England and Wales, particularly in contexts where ‘ROCs’ are discussed alongside ‘SROCs’ and ‘NIROCs’.

¹⁸ Twenty years from the date of accreditation or until 31 March 2037, whichever is earlier - except for generators accredited before 26 June 2008 that are eligible to claim ROCs on generation that occurs until 31 March 2027.

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

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

1.8 Accredited generators (or their agents) are issued ROCs based on the net renewable electricity that they generate. The number of ROCs issued per MWh is determined by the technology or fuel used by the station, its size, its location, and when it was accredited on the RO. Suppliers meet their obligation under the scheme by purchasing ROCs, which they obtain from generators, as ROCs are tradeable and can be sold between parties.

1.9 Since the Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) scheme was introduced in 2010, most small-scale stations accredited on the RO transitioned to that scheme. Consequently, since 2010, in Great Britain the RO has primarily supported large-scale renewable electricity stations and those installations not eligible for support on the FIT scheme¹⁹. As the FIT scheme was not introduced in Northern Ireland, both large-scale and micro-generators are supported through the NIRO.

1.10 For more information on eligibility on the RO, please refer to our guidance for generators²⁰.

¹⁹ Further information on eligibility requirements for the FIT scheme can be found on our website: [Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for FIT Generators](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/feed-tariffs-guidance-fit-generators): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/feed-tariffs-guidance-fit-generators>>

²⁰ [Renewables Obligation Guidance for Generators](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/renewables-obligation-guidance-generators) <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/renewables-obligation-guidance-generators>>

The role of RO suppliers

- 1.11 The RO places an obligation on licensed electricity suppliers in the UK to provide a specified number of ROCs per MWh of electricity supplied. The obligation is set annually, and the obligation period runs from 1 April to 31 March each year.
- 1.12 After the end of an obligation period, we confirm each supplier's obligation based on the amount of electricity it has supplied to customers in the countries (England and Wales, Scotland and/or Northern Ireland) in which it holds licences.
- 1.13 Suppliers must meet their obligations by presenting ROCs to us, making a payment per ROC into a buy-out fund, or through a combination of these. We withdraw our scheme administration costs from money paid into the buy-out fund and redistribute the remaining buy-out payments, in addition to money paid into the late payment fund, to suppliers in proportion to the number of ROCs they presented.
- 1.14 For more information on suppliers' responsibilities, please refer to our guidance for suppliers²¹.

Ofgem's role

- 1.15 The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (the Authority) is the statutory body responsible for administering the RO and ROS in Great Britain. We also administer the NIRO on behalf of the Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation (NIAUR); however, NIAUR retains the statutory responsibility for administering the NIRO. The Authority's day-to-day functions are performed by Ofgem, the office of the Authority. We do this according to the RO, ROS and NIRO orders.
- 1.16 When referring to 'we' in the report this means 'Ofgem' or 'the Authority'.

²¹ [RO Guidance for Suppliers](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers) <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers>

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

- Issuing England & Wales Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs), Scottish Renewables Obligation Certificates (SROCs) and Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation Certificates (NIROCs)
- Establishing and maintaining a register of ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs
- Revoking ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs where necessary
- Monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Orders
- Calculating the buy-out price to reflect changes in the Retail Price Index (RPI) and receiving and re-distributing buy-out payments and late payments
- Calculating the mutualisation threshold to reflect changes in scheme value, adjusting the mutualisation ceilings and receiving and re-distributing mutualisation payments.

1.18 The obligation level for suppliers is set by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Scottish Ministers and the Department for the Economy (DfE) before the start of each obligation period and is set based on a forecast of RO generation plus a headroom of 10%. This is intended to ensure demand for ROCs outstrips supply, thereby ensuring the value of ROCs is maintained and scheme administration costs can be met from the buy-out fund.

1.19 Following the end of an obligation period and the conclusion of our compliance process, we produce an annual report by 1 April of the following year as required by The Orders. This report fulfils this duty covering SY23. The Orders²² state the minimum information the report must include:

²² Article 86(1)(f) of the RO Order 2015, Article 57(1)(f) of the ROS and Article 49(1)(e) of the NIRO list the requirements for the annual report.

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

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

Points to note

1.21 The data included in this report were extracted from the Renewable Electricity Register (RER) on 1 November 2025. This date allowed production of the report to commence once the late payment deadline of 31 October 2024 had passed and activities in relation to SY23 were predominantly complete. The data stored in the RER are live data and subject to change. For example, a station's accreditation details might be amended, or the number of ROCs issued/revoked might change. As such, data downloaded from the Register on a different date may vary from those used in this report.

Changes to the scheme

1.22 There were no changes introduced to the scheme during SY23.

2. Profile of RO generators

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

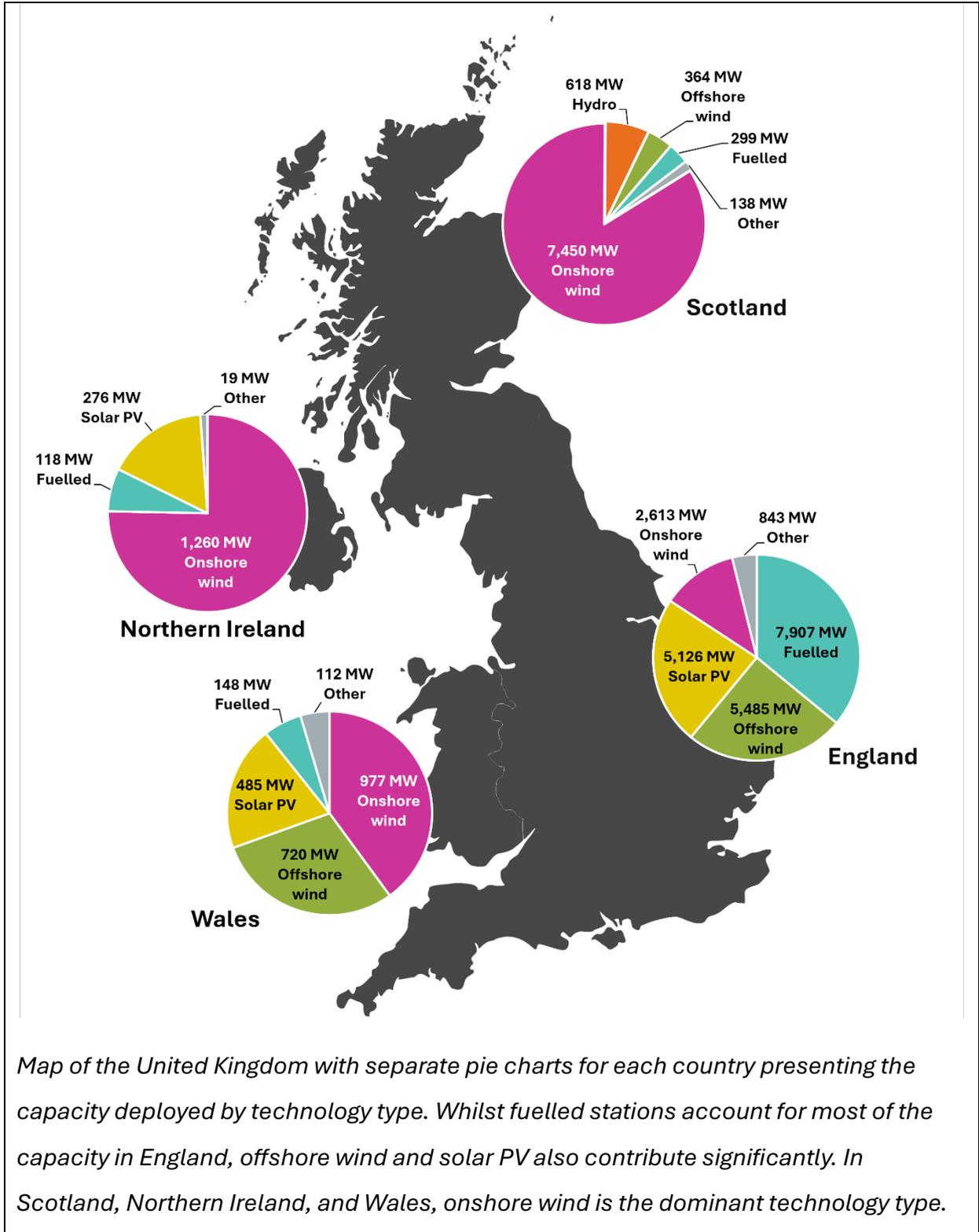
2.1 There were 26,644 stations with a combined capacity of 34.96 GW accredited under the RO as of 1 November 2025.²³ **Figure 2.1** provides a detailed breakdown of these stations by technology type and country. **Figure 2.2** gives a visual overview of the technology types with the most capacity installed in each country.

Figure 2.1: Accredited stations and capacity by country and technology

Generation Technology	England Stations	England Capacity (MW)	Scotland Stations	Scotland Capacity (MW)	Wales Stations	Wales Capacity (MW)	Northern Ireland Stations	Northern Ireland Capacity (MW)	Total Stations	Total Capacity (MW)
Onshore wind	239	2,613	251	7,450	58	977	1,304	1,260	1,852	12,299
Fuelled	393	7,907	85	299	52	148	140	118	670	8,472
Offshore wind	26	5,485	7	364	3	720	0	0	36	6,569
Solar PV	786	5,126	15	41	80	485	22,255	276	23,136	5,928
Landfill gas	385	647	42	74	20	20	8	11	455	752
Hydro	43	21	146	618	31	77	91	7	311	723
Sewage gas	148	175	6	7	16	15	0	0	170	197
Tidal stream	0	0	7	13	1	0.4	1	1	9	14
Wave Power	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	5	3
Total	2,020	21,975	564	8,869	261	2,442	23,799	1,673	26,644	34,959

²³ The assumptions upon which the data in this chapter are based can be found in Appendix 1.

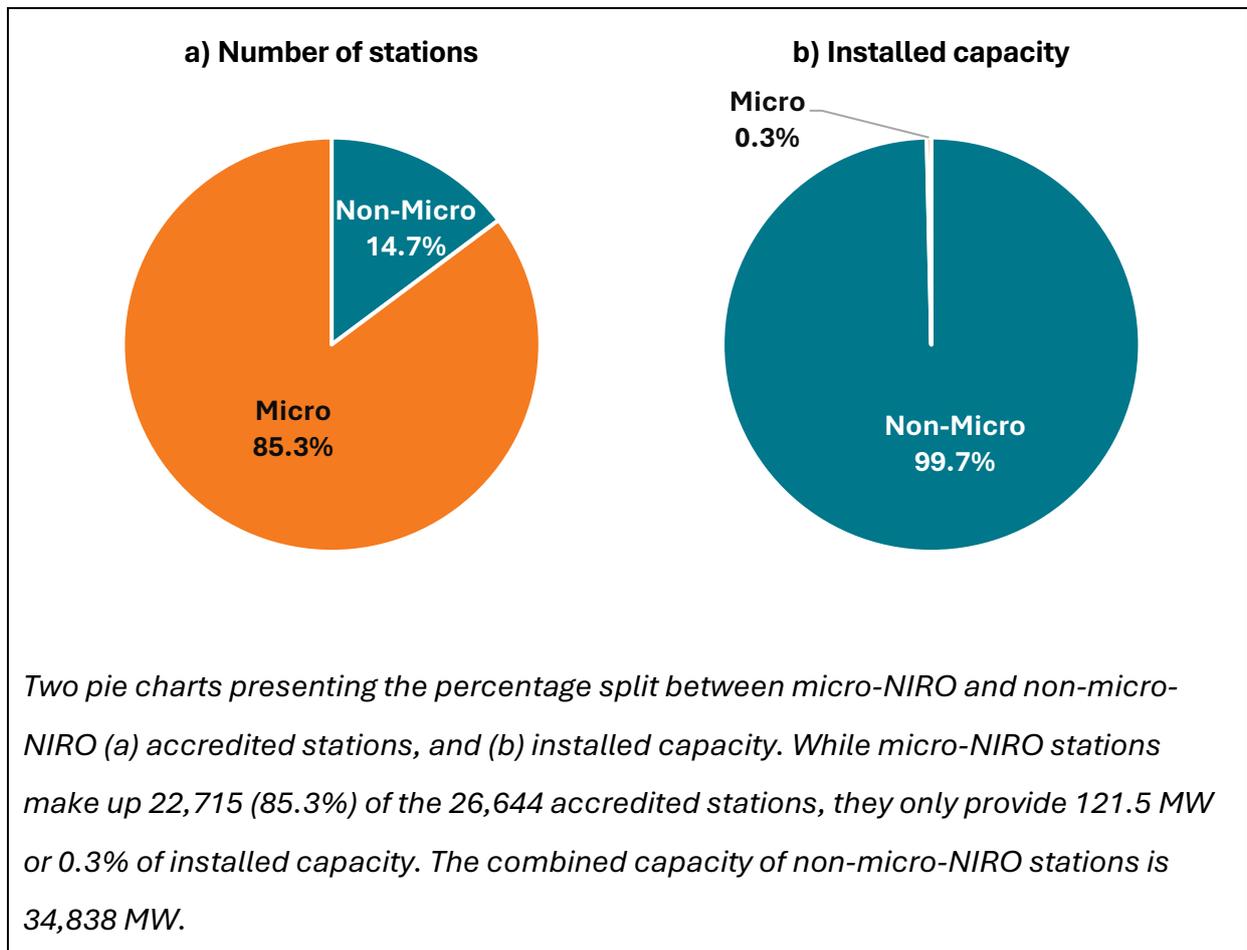
Figure 2.2: Capacity deployed by country and technology type



2.2 Since the introduction of the Feed in Tariffs (FIT) scheme in Great Britain in 2010, micro generators (with the exception of a small number of fuelled stations) have been supported through the FIT scheme rather than the RO. In contrast, no FIT scheme was introduced in Northern Ireland, meaning micro generators there continued to be eligible for support under the Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation (NIRO) and are referred to as micro-NIRO stations. This has led to a disproportionately high number of micro-NIRO stations on the RO, so we have separated them out from some of the analysis presented in this chapter.

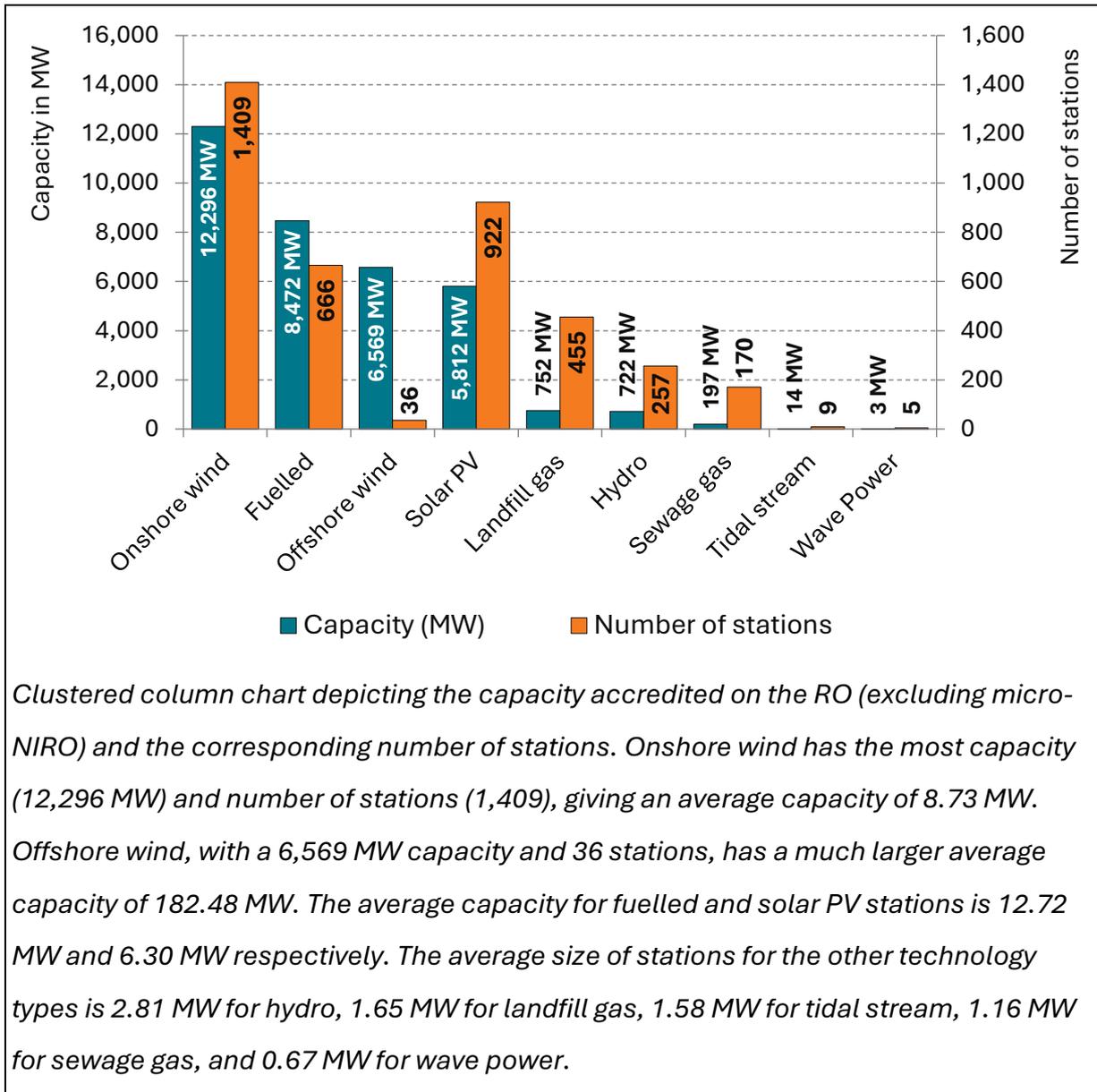
2.3 **Figure 2.3** below shows the split between micro-NIRO and non-micro-NIRO accredited stations.

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



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

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



2.5 As shown in **Figure 2.5**, solar PV makes up 97.8% of accreditations and 96.0% of installed capacity among micro-NIRO installations. Onshore wind accounts for the second highest proportion at 2.0% of stations and 3.1% of installed capacity.

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

	Solar PV	Onshore wind	Hydro	Fuelled
Sum of capacity (MW)	116.6	3.8	0.9	0.2
Number of stations	22,214	443	54	4

3. ROCs issued and renewable generation

This chapter provides information on Renewables Obligation Certificate (ROC) issue and the associated renewable generation in Scheme Year 23 (SY23) and since the start of the scheme.

ROCs issued and renewable generation in SY23²⁴

3.1 SY23 saw a reduction in the amount of renewable electricity generated under the RO. This resulted in a 5.6% decrease in the number of certificates issued compared to SY22. Renewable generation on the RO was equivalent to 30.2% of the electricity supplied in the UK, a reduction of 1.3 percentage points since SY22. When including generation from the Feed-in Tariff (FIT)²⁵ and Contracts for Difference (CfD)²⁶ schemes the figure is 46.6%, which is 2.8 percentage points higher than in SY22. The exact figures for SY23 and change from previous years are shown in **Figure 3.1**.

²⁴ The data for 2024 to 25 (SY23) used in this chapter was downloaded from the Renewable Electricity Register on 1 November 2025.

²⁵ [Information on the FIT scheme](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/fits/): <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/fits/>

²⁶ [Information on the CfD scheme](https://www.lowcarboncontracts.uk/our-schemes/contracts-for-difference/): <https://www.lowcarboncontracts.uk/our-schemes/contracts-for-difference/>

Figure 3.1: Comparison of ROCs issued from SY21 to SY23

	SY23 (2024 to 25)	Change from SY22 (2023 to 24)	Change from SY21 (2022 to 23)
Total number of ROCs issued	101,418,227	-5.6%	-6.4%
Associated renewable generation (MWh)	74,789,371	-4.4%	-6.88%
Total UK electricity supply (MWh)	247,852,715	-0.3%	-1.9%
RO renewable generation as a proportion of electricity supply*	30.2%	-1.3pp	-1.6pp
Renewable generation including FITs & CfD (MWh)	115,593,959	+6.2%	+6.8%
Renewable generation as a proportion of electricity supply*	46.6%	+2.8pp	+3.8pp

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

** pp – Percentage points.

3.2 **Figure 3.2** gives a detailed breakdown of ROC issue by technology and country for SY23. England registered the highest number of ROCs issued for offshore wind, fuelled, solar photovoltaic (PV), landfill gas and sewage gas technologies. In Scotland, ROC issue to onshore wind, tidal and hydro stations was higher than elsewhere in the UK. These figures also reflect the capacity of each technology installed in each country.

Figure 3.2: ROCs issued by technology and country in SY23

Technology	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Offshore wind	33,307,373	2,392,636	3,403,226	-	39,103,235
Onshore wind	5,123,825	15,594,158	1,881,746	3,346,283	25,946,012
Fuelled	17,305,685	2,425,757	671,381	1,632,819	22,035,642
Solar PV	7,850,365	54,436	701,284	472,090	9,078,175
Landfill gas	2,003,813	227,242	63,702	46,405	2,341,162
Hydro	51,602	2,060,096	132,403	36,875	2,280,976
Sewage gas	495,978	35,057	24,297	-	555,332
Tidal power	-	77,693	-	-	77,693
Total	66,138,641	22,867,075	6,878,039	5,534,472	101,418,227

3.3 **Figure 3.3** below gives a breakdown of the amount (MWh) of renewable electricity generated by each technology type in each country during SY23. Onshore wind generated 34.7% of the renewable electricity under the scheme, making it the largest contributor in total and in every country except England. Offshore wind generated the second highest amount of renewable electricity overall at 27.5%, and the highest amount in England. The third biggest contribution came from fuelled stations, which generated 22.3%. Collectively, all other technology types accounted for 15.5% of total generation.

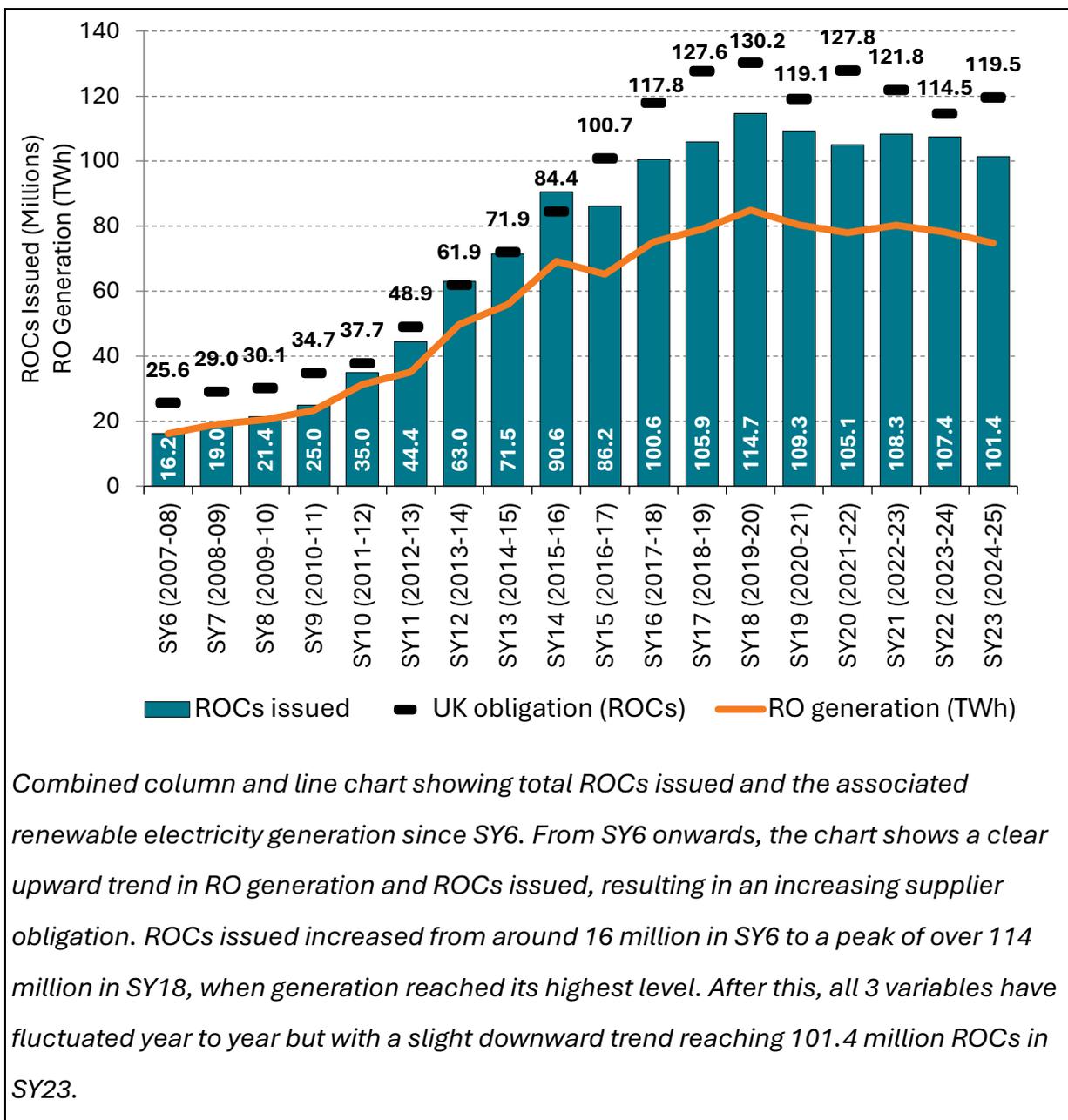
Figure 3.3: Renewable generation (MWh) by technology and country in SY23

Technology	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total (MWh)
Onshore wind	5,336,453	16,284,903	1,993,500	2,317,792	25,932,646
Offshore wind	17,738,239	1,011,941	1,841,805	-	20,591,984
Fuelled	14,368,857	1,270,612	490,512	527,009	16,656,990
Solar PV	5,489,365	43,110	514,050	204,166	6,250,691
Landfill gas	2,053,415	226,338	63,485	46,405	2,389,643
Hydro	51,780	2,060,096	132,451	14,627	2,258,954
Sewage gas	634,663	35,724	24,325	-	694,712
Tidal power	-	15,539	-	-	15,539
Total (MWh)	45,672,772	20,948,263	5,060,128	3,109,998	74,791,160

ROCs issued and renewable generation under the scheme

3.4 The UK obligation for SY23 was 119.5 million ROCs. As shown in **Figure 3.2** above and **Figure 3.4** below, 101.4 million ROCs were issued to renewable generating stations which was equivalent to 84.8% of the total obligation. This is the lowest proportion since SY20, when the number of ROCs issued constituted 82.2% of the obligation.

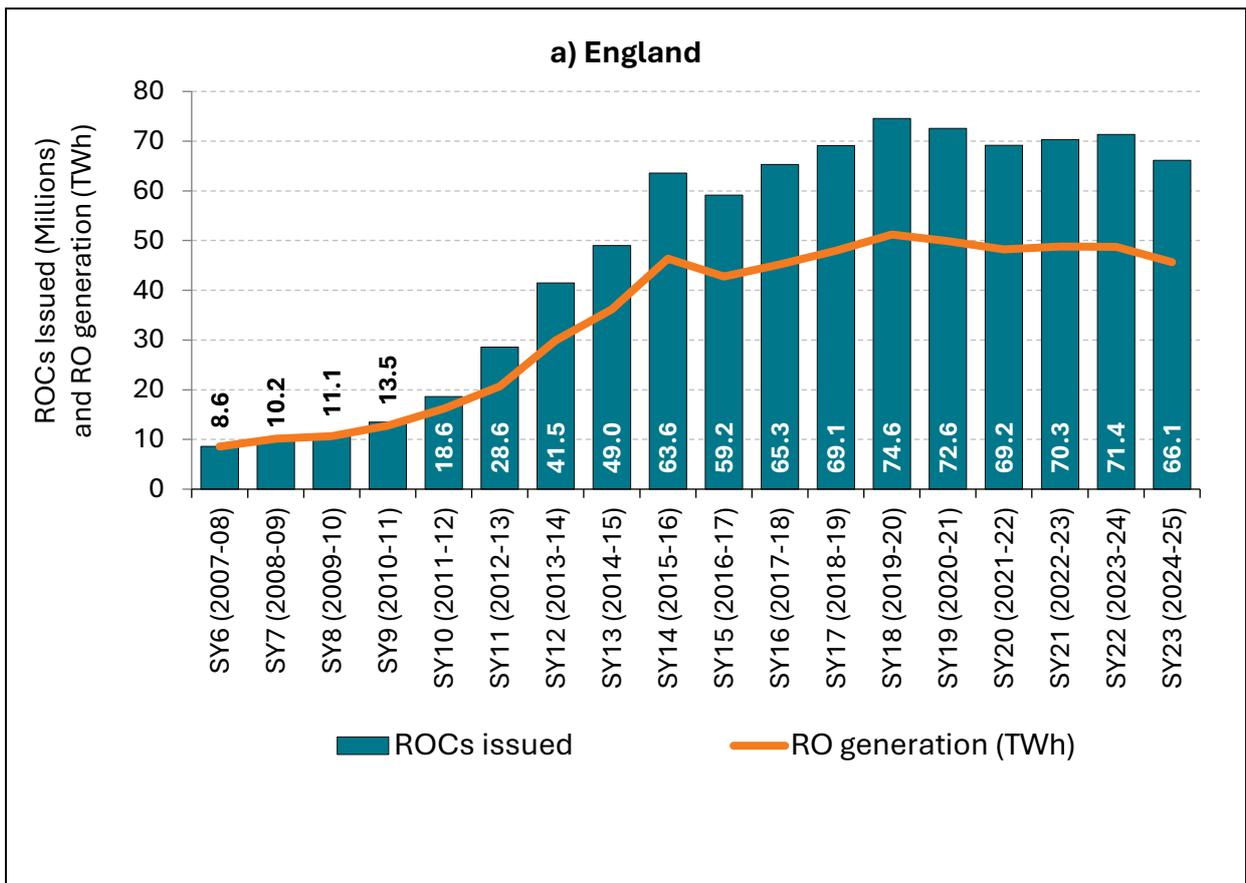
Figure 3.4: ROCs issued, UK obligation and RO generation since SY6 (2007 to 2008)



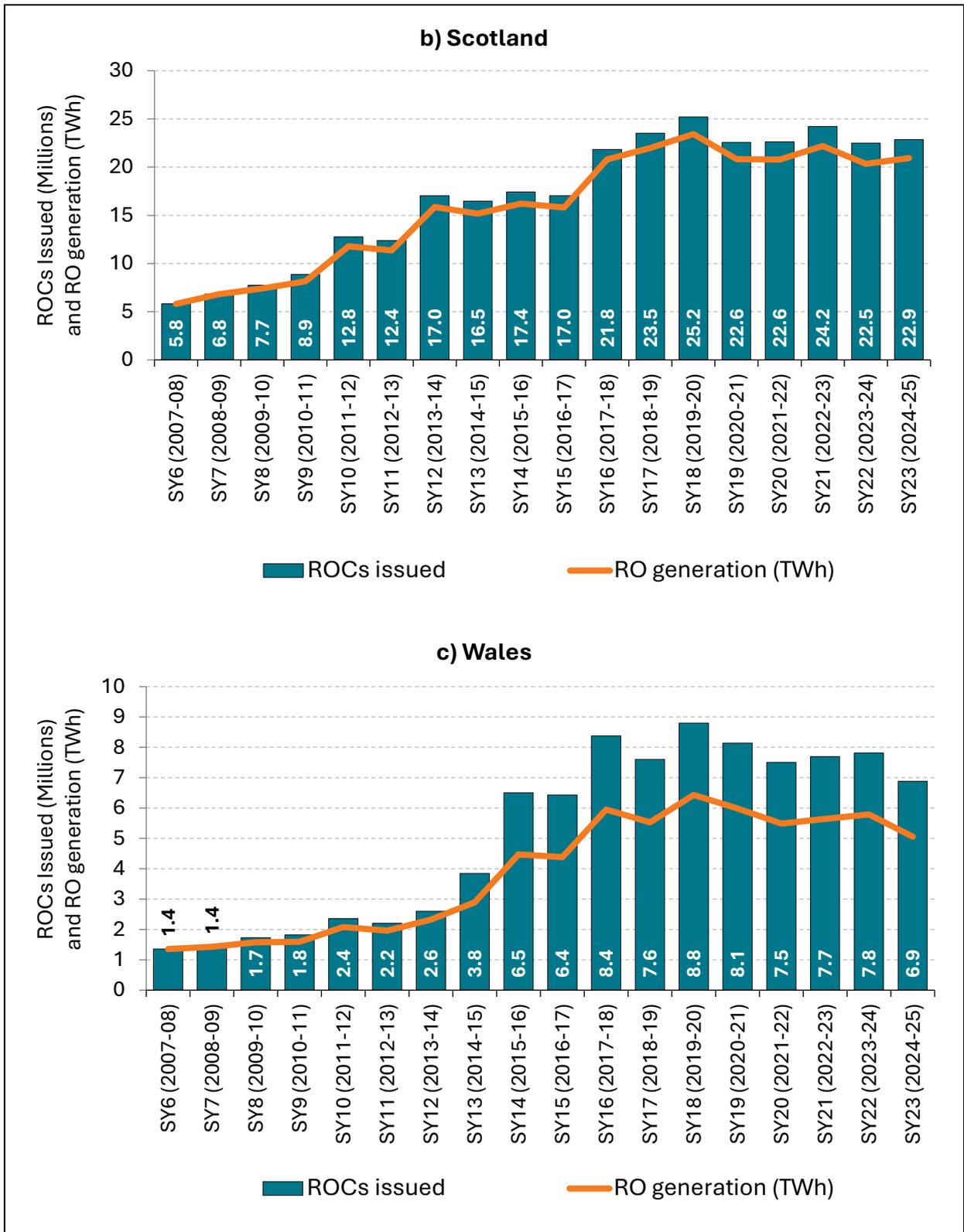
3.5 Since the introduction of banding in 2009, the ROC rates offered to stations per MWh of generation have differed based on technology type, and in some cases installed capacity. Lower capacity installations typically receive higher ROC rates, so most of the installations accredited at higher ROC rates are located in Northern Ireland. This is due to microgeneration which is not a significant factor elsewhere in the UK due to the presence of the FIT Scheme.²⁷ However, England also had ROCs issued per MWh above the UK average; in Scotland and Wales most capacity is associated with technologies that receive lower ROC rates.

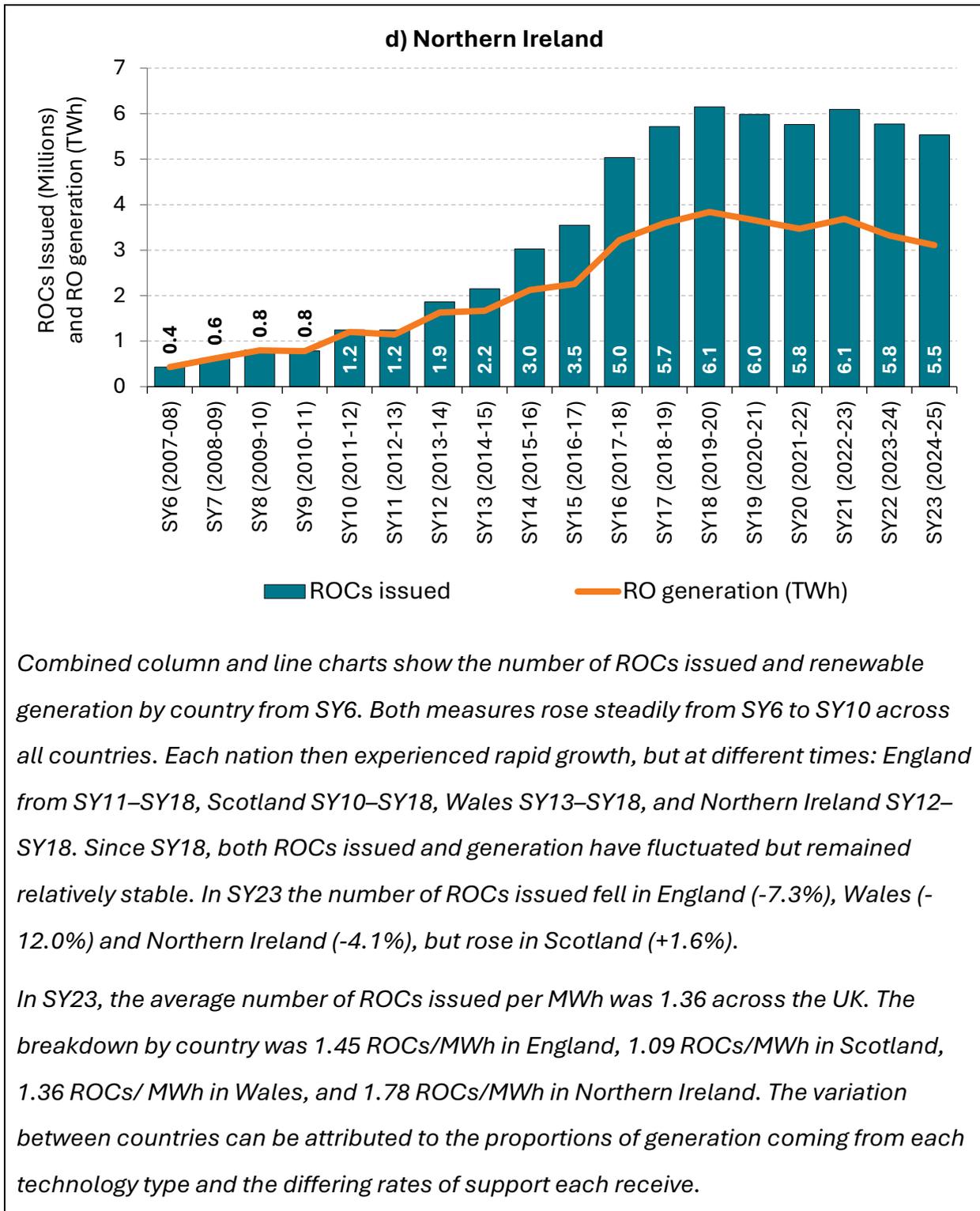
Figure 3.5 shows the volumes of generation and ROCs issued in each country, from SY6 to SY23.

Figure 3.5 (a-d): ROCs issued and renewable generation by country, SY6 to SY23



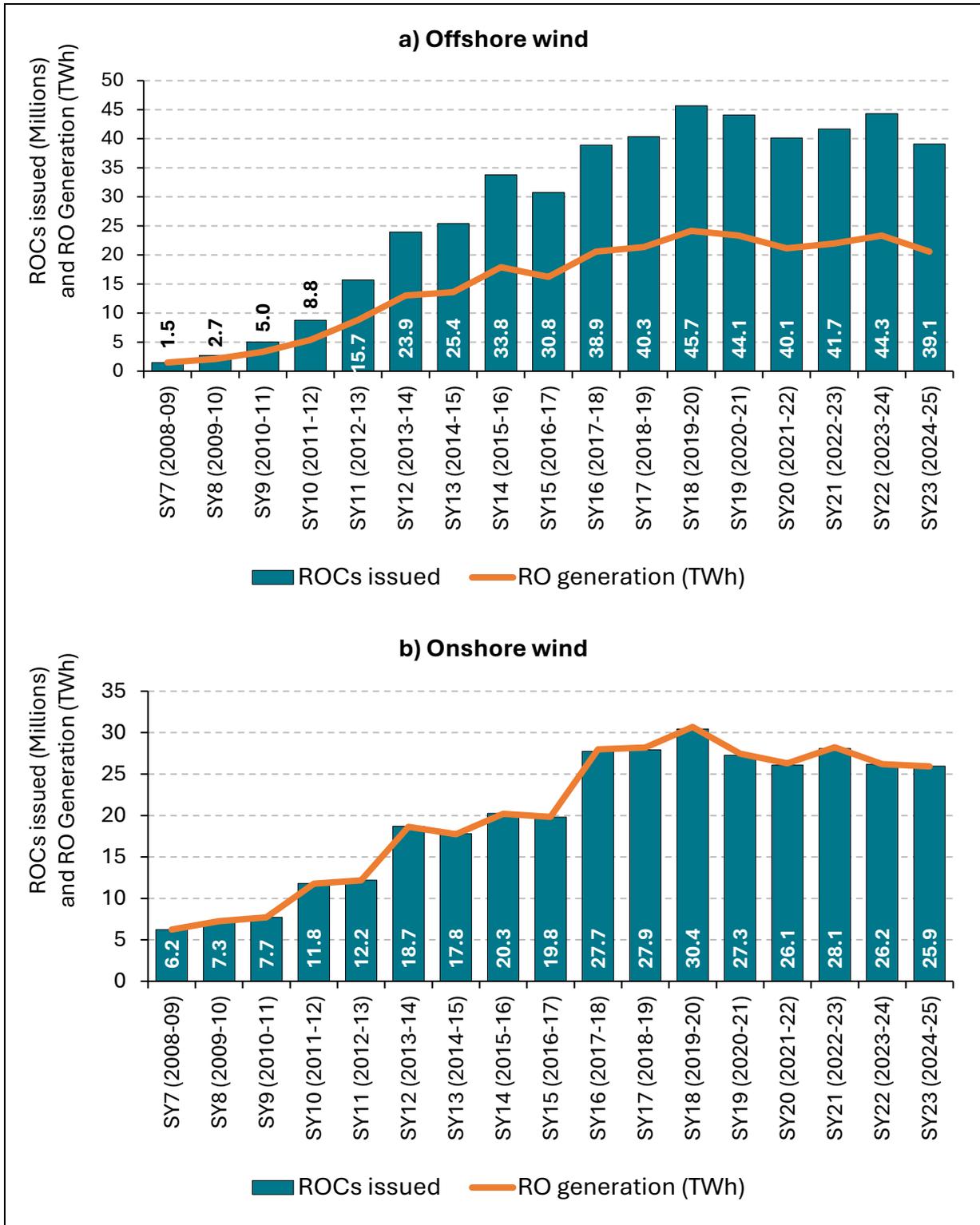
²⁷ In GB, wind, solar PV, hydro and anaerobic digestion (AD) stations with a DNC of 50kW or less (micro-generators) are ineligible under the RO and are supported through the FIT scheme. The FIT scheme does not exist in NI where these micro-generators are supported under the NIRO.

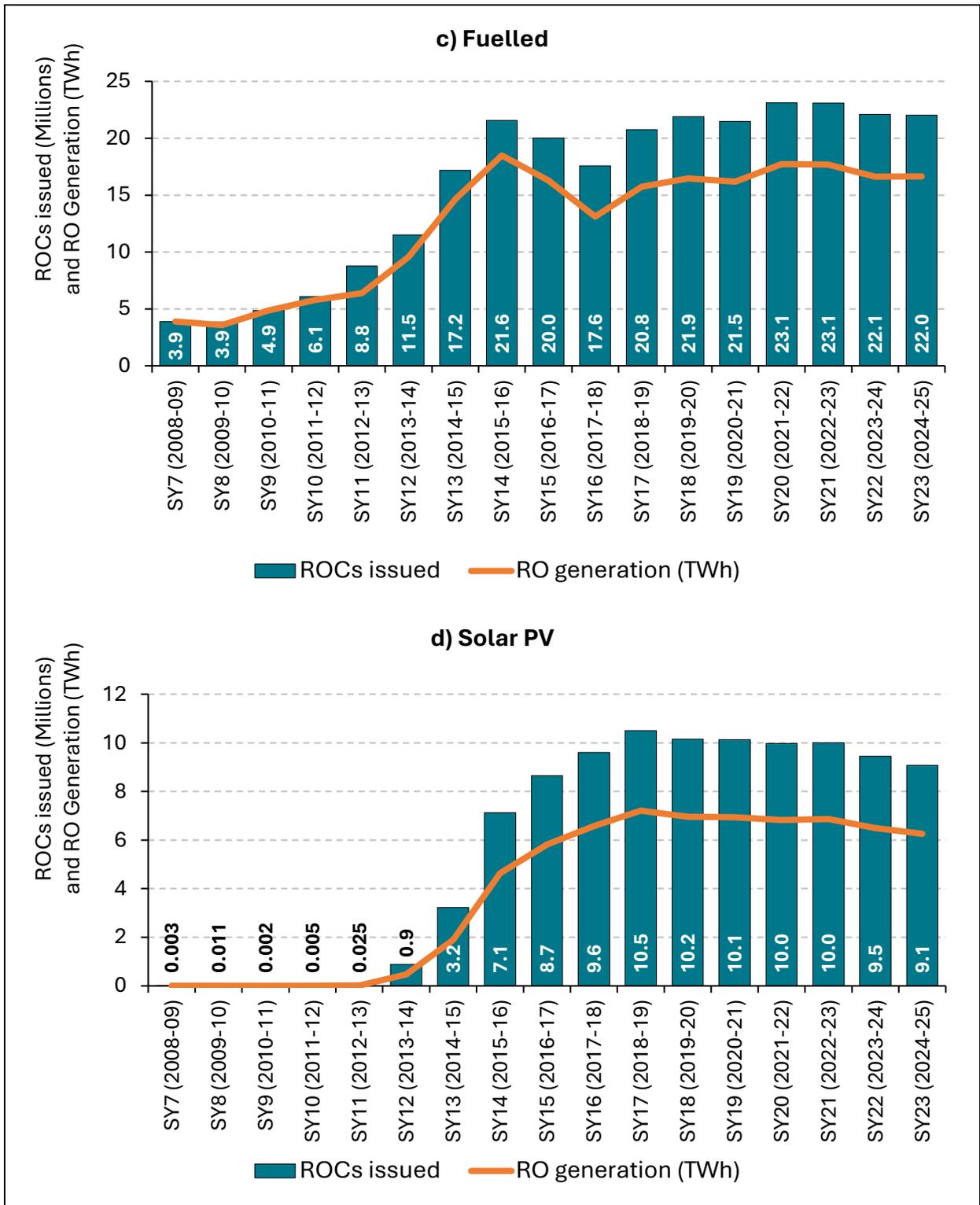


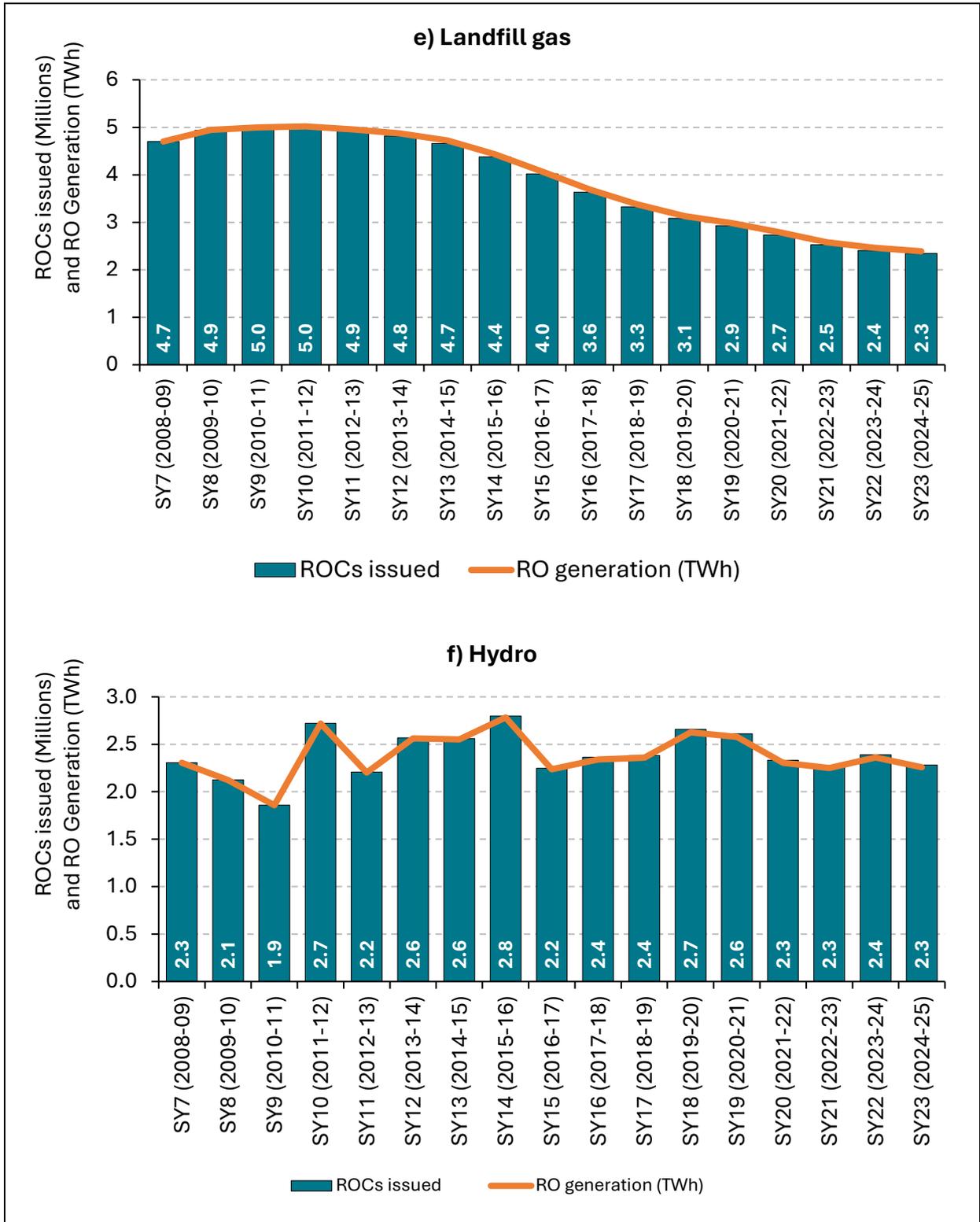


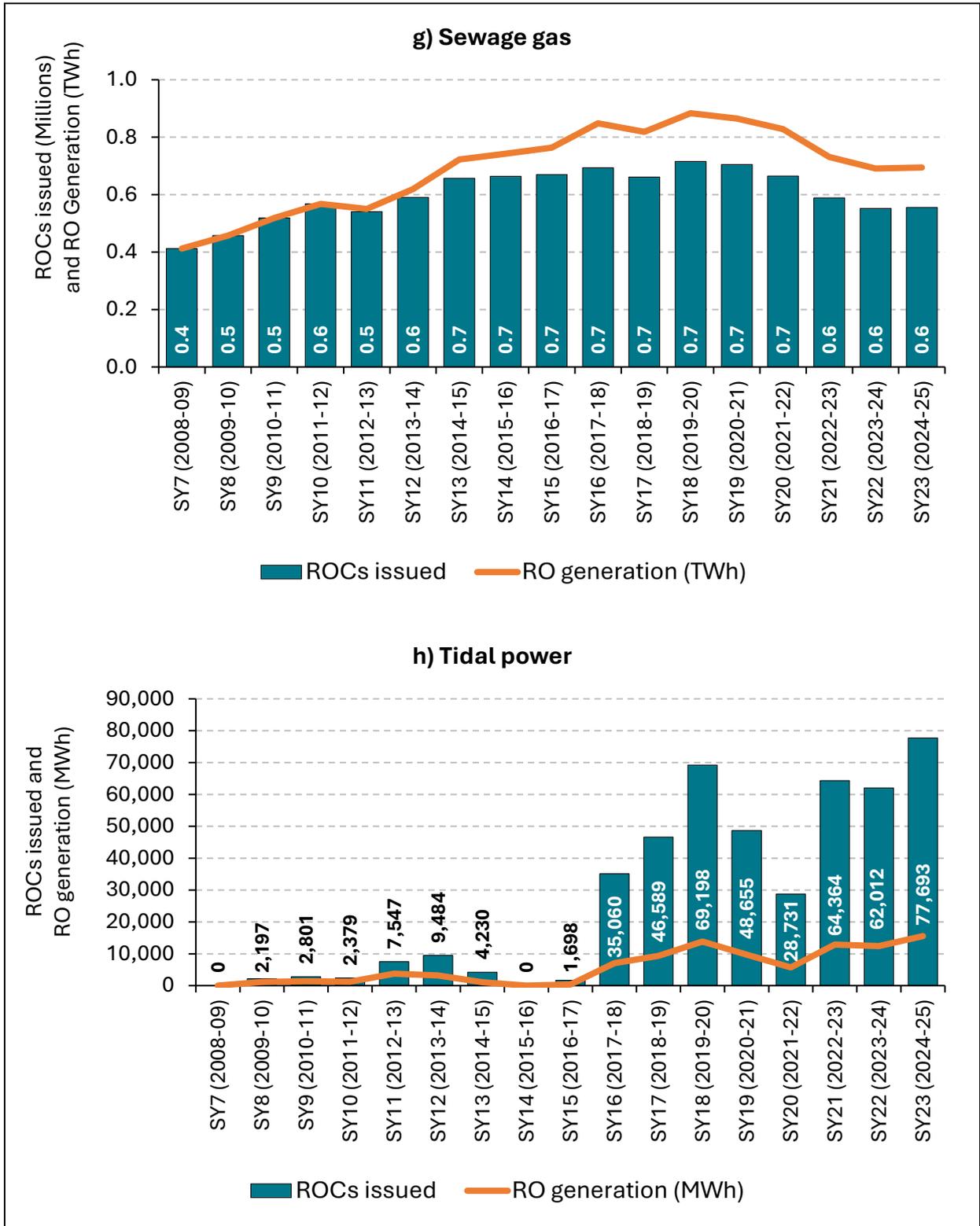
3.6 **Figure 3.6** shows the number of ROCs issued to different technologies and renewable generation each obligation period since April 2008 (SY7).

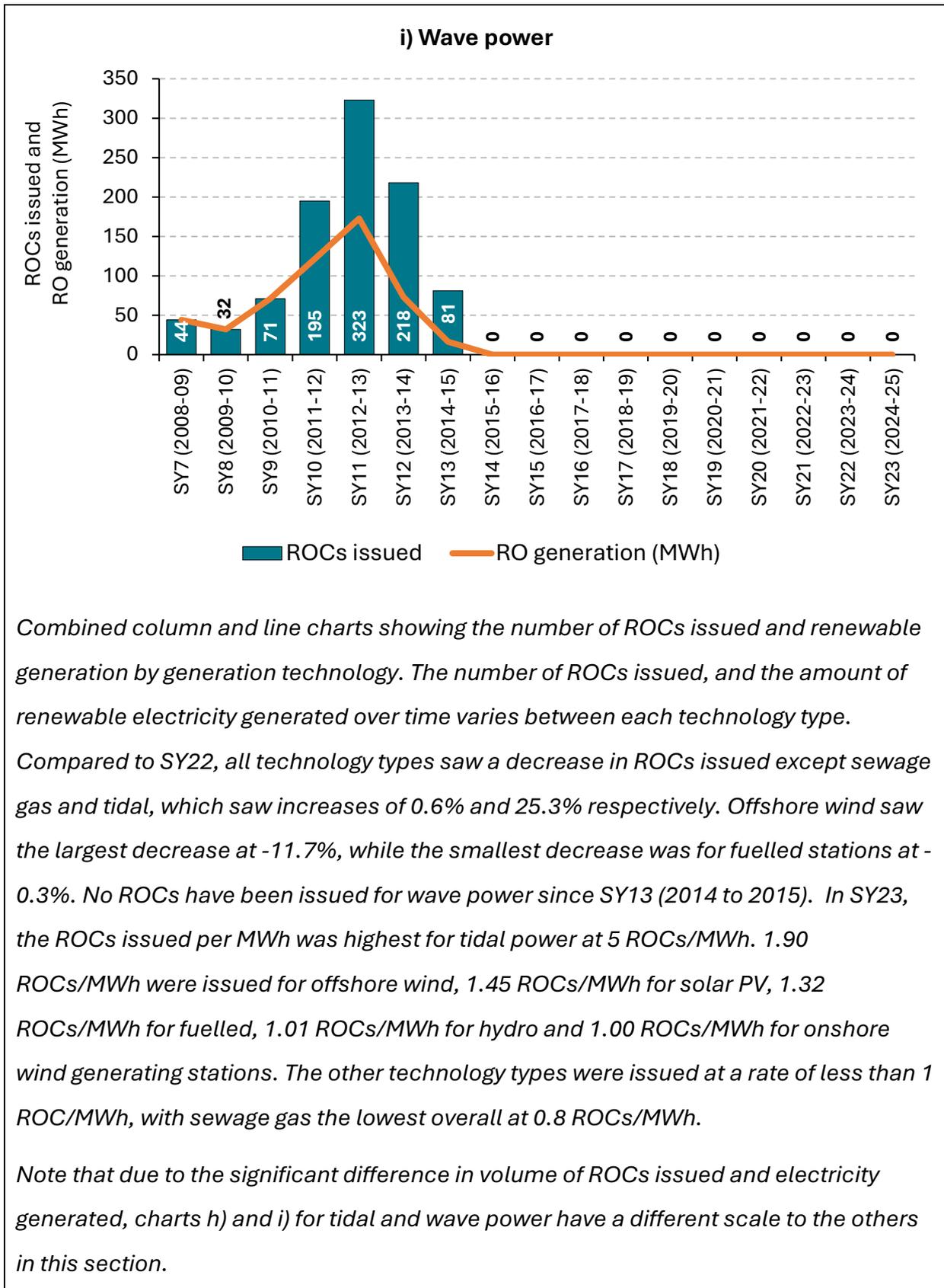
Figure 3.6 (a-i): Issue of ROCs and renewable generation by generation technology since SY7











Revoked and retired ROCs

- 3.7 ROCs can be revoked if, for example, we find that the number initially issued was incorrect. We may identify such errors through reviews of data submitted to us, audits of generating stations (see Chapter 6), or where the generator notifies us of an error. This year we revoked 683,691 ROCs from 52 stations, which were issued in respect of SY23. The station with the most ROCs revoked accounted for 63.3% of that total, and the top 5 accounted for 88.7% of all ROCs revoked. The total is significantly higher than the 205,231 ROCs revoked in SY22. The figure can vary considerably from year to year as it is largely dependent on submission errors made by generators.
- 3.8 We are unable to revoke ROCs if a supplier has already presented them to us for compliance with their obligation. In this situation, we must withhold an equivalent number of ROCs from being issued to the station in the future.²⁸ This scheme year, 275,534 ROCs were withheld from 23 generating stations, while last year 941,775 ROCs were withheld from 16 stations. In SY23, 28.8% of ROCs withheld came from one station and the top 5 stations accounted for 91.1% of all ROCs withheld.
- 3.9 The registered holder of a ROC may voluntarily retire it on the Renewable Electricity Register (RER) at any time. After retirement it can no longer be used for RO compliance. A registered holder may retire a ROC for several reasons, for example if they can no longer use it towards their obligation because it has already expired. No ROCs were retired during SY23.

²⁸ Article 25 of the RO Order 2015, 41A of the ROS and article 37A of the NIRO.

4. Biomass sustainability

This chapter provides an update on the performance of biomass fuelled stations against the sustainability criteria during Scheme Year 23 (SY23). It also updates on the feedstock types used in the different types of biomass generating stations and their country of origin.

Sustainability criteria

4.1 All bioliquid stations, and solid biomass and/or biogas (gasification or anaerobic digestion) stations with a total installed capacity (TIC)²⁹ greater than or equal to 1 MW must report against and meet sustainability criteria to be eligible for Renewables Obligation certificates (ROCs). Solid biomass and/or biogas stations with a TIC less than 1 MW and a declared net capacity (DNC)³⁰ of more than 50kW, are required to report against the sustainability criteria, but receiving ROCs does not depend on meeting the criteria. Solid biomass or biogas stations with a DNC of less than or equal to 50kW are not required to report sustainability information. The data we receive is largely determined by the RO Orders³¹.

4.2 There are 2 parts to the sustainability criteria:

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

²⁹ TIC means “the maximum capacity at which the station could be operated for a sustained period without causing damage to it (assuming the source of power used by it to generate electricity was available to it without interruption)”.

³⁰ DNC means “the maximum capacity at which the station could be operated for a sustained period without causing damage to it (assuming the source of power used by it to generate electricity was available to it without interruption) less the amount of electricity that is consumed by the plant”.

³¹ The RO Orders are defined in chapter 1 – paragraph 1.3.

4.3 To comply the following reporting requirements must be met:

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

4.4 Generators are required to report certain information to Ofgem, in line with specific legislative requirements. Some of this information is used to inform ROC issuance while other information is primarily used to provide transparency around the sustainability of the scheme. It is critical that this information is accurate and complete.

4.5 The information in this chapter is based on the data provided by the operators of fuelled stations as part of their monthly and annual reporting requirements.³²

³² Correct as of 27 January 2026.

It is important to note that this chapter only includes the information for stations that have been granted accreditation and where the sustainability information reported has been approved.

- 4.6 For comparisons to be made³³, the ‘Renewables Obligation: Annual Report SY21’³⁴, ‘Renewables Obligation: Annual Report SY22’³⁵ and associated Sustainability Datasets³⁶ were utilised. Additional information on the sustainability requirements can be found in the ‘Renewables Obligation: Sustainability Criteria Guidance’ and ‘Renewables Obligation: Sustainability Reporting Guidance’ available on our website.³⁷

Performance summary

- 4.7 Of the 100 stations required to submit an annual sustainability audit report, 96 were presented to us in SY23. Of the reports submitted, 88 were of an adequate standard. There were 8 reports that did not meet the required standard and a further 4 accredited RO stations that have not yet presented an audit report. We have suspended the ROCs issue to these 12 stations as a result.
- 4.8 The 203 stations not required to provide an annual sustainability report are still required to provide an annual profiling dataset. Of these, operators presented 194 profiling datasets to us in SY23. Of the datasets submitted, 170 were of an adequate standard and 24 have not met the required standard. The remaining 9 RO stations have not presented profiling data. We have suspended ROC issue

³³ The 2021 to 2022 and 2022 to 2023 Biomass Sustainability Datasets and Annual Reports have been utilised for comparison purposes only and will not contain information for stations that were granted accreditation after the reports were written.

³⁴ [Renewables Obligation \(RO\) Annual Report 2022 to 2023](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-ro-annual-report-2022-23-scheme-year-21):

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-ro-annual-report-2022-23-scheme-year-21>>

³⁵ [Renewables Obligation \(RO\) Annual Report 2023 to 2024](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-ro-annual-report-scheme-year-22-april-2023-march-2024): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-ro-annual-report-scheme-year-22-april-2023-march-2024>>

³⁶ [Biomass Sustainability Dataset 2022 to 2023](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/biomass-sustainability-dataset-2022-2023-scheme-year-21): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/biomass-sustainability-dataset-2022-2023-scheme-year-21>>, and [Biomass Sustainability Dataset 2023 to 2024](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/data/biomass-sustainability-dataset-2023-2024-scheme-year-22): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/data/biomass-sustainability-dataset-2023-2024-scheme-year-22>>

³⁷ [Sustainability Criteria Guidance](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-sustainability-criteria): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-sustainability-criteria>> and [Sustainability Reporting Guidance](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-sustainability-reporting): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-sustainability-reporting>>

to the 33 stations where the datasets have not met the required standard or have not been submitted.

- 4.9 In total, 258 stations reported to an adequate standard against the sustainability criteria. Information on the compliance of their fuel consignments against the GHG and land criteria can be seen in **Figure 4.1**. There is one generating station that used both solid biomass fuels and bioliquid fuels. The consignments used by this station appear in each relevant section.
- 4.10 Of the 3,880 consignments in SY23, one anaerobic digestion (AD) and 4 bioliquid consignments did not meet the GHG criteria. This marks an increase compared to SY22, during which all consignments met the criteria. However, the level of unsustainable consignments in SY23 is similar to SY21 when one solid biomass and 3 AD consignments did not meet the GHG criteria. The rise in bioliquid consignments not meeting the GHG criteria can be attributed to the lack of supply chain information to accurately report GHG emission savings.

Figure 4.1: Consignments³⁸ reported by stations against the sustainability criteria³⁹

Criteria met?	Gasification stations <1 MW	Gasification stations ≥1 MW	AD stations <1 MW	AD stations ≥1 MW	Solid biomass stations <1 MW	Solid biomass stations ≥1 MW	Bioliqid stations All
Land – Yes	34	0	154	216	9	1,285	22
Land – No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land – Exempt	0	34	239	1,111	11	596	144
Land – Unknown ⁴⁰	2	0	23	0	0	0	0
GHG – Yes	24	0	66	378	9	1,392	162
GHG – No	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
GHG – Exempt	0	34	220	948	10	489	0
GHG – Unknown ⁴⁹	12	0	130	0	1	0	0

N.B. The number of consignments reported varies between stations. Each consignment is assessed against the land use and GHG criteria.

- 4.11 The average life cycle GHG emissions for the biomass used are shown in **Figure 4.2**, split by technology type. For bioliquids, this is based on a percentage emission saving against the fossil fuel comparator.⁴¹
- 4.12 During SY23, the GHG emissions from gasification stations dropped by 27.15%. This reduction can likely be attributed to an increase in waste wood consignments being used and a greater proportion of <1MW installations reporting ‘unknown’ against the GHG criteria for consignments compared to SY22.

³⁸ The number of consignments reported varies between stations. Where we refer to a consignment in the context of stations greater than or equal to 1 MW, this refers to a single consignment submission for one month. For stations less than 1 MW, this is reported once per year.

³⁹ To differentiate between the different reporting requirements consignments are split by capacity as well as technology type.

⁴⁰ Solid biomass and biogas stations with a TIC less than 1 MW can report unknown as ROC issue is not linked to the sustainability criteria.

⁴¹ The fossil fuel comparator is specified in Paragraph 19, Annex V, Part C of the Renewable Electricity Directive as 91gCO₂e/MJ.

4.13 There was also a decrease in average GHG emissions from solid biomass consignments (0.36%) and from bioliquid stations (leading to a decrease in emissions savings of 2.02 percentage points). Meanwhile, AD stations had a decrease in their weighted average GHG emissions of 10.31%.

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

	Gasification stations (gGHG/MJ)	AD stations (gGHG/MJ)	Solid biomass stations (gGHG/MJ)	Bioliquid stations (% savings)
SY21	9.46	29.15	20.64	83.15%
SY22	9.17	26.97	19.49	86.15%
SY23	6.68	24.19	19.42	84.13%
Threshold target	55.6	55.6	55.6	50%/60% ⁴²
Threshold ceiling	75 ⁴³	75 ⁴³	75 ⁴³	50%/60% ⁴²

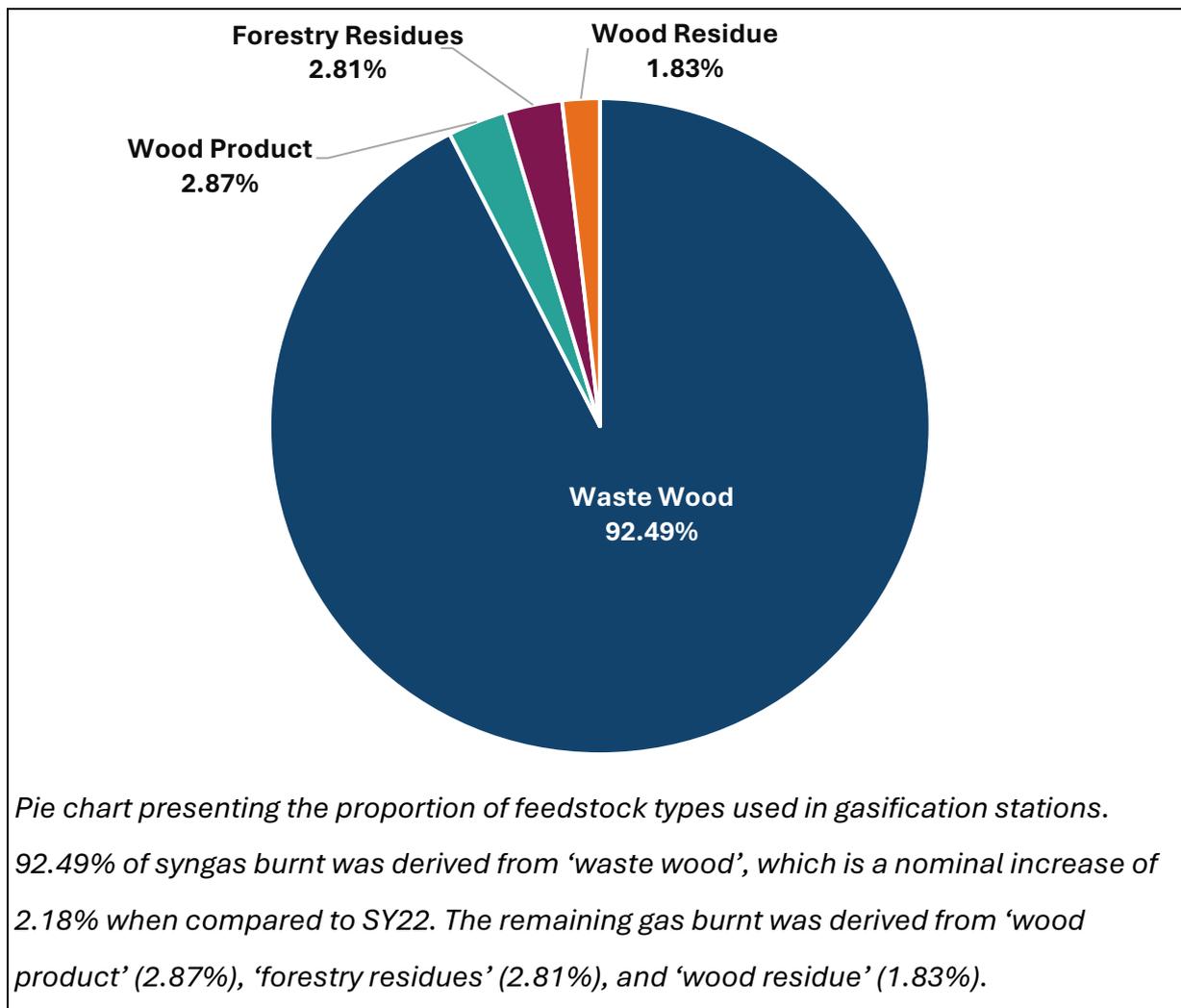
⁴² From 1 January 2018, any consignment of bioliquid produced by an installation that first started producing liquid fuel from biomaterial before 6 October 2015 is currently required to meet the GHG threshold of 50%. Any consignment of bioliquid produced by an installation that first started producing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

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

Feedstock/fuel types

4.14 **Gasification**⁴⁴ - The 39 stations that reported against the sustainability criteria burnt 1,185.50 million m³ of syngas⁴⁵ in SY23; a 176.77 million m³ decrease compared to SY22. As shown in **Figure 4.3** all gasification consignments were derived from woody biomass⁴⁶.

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



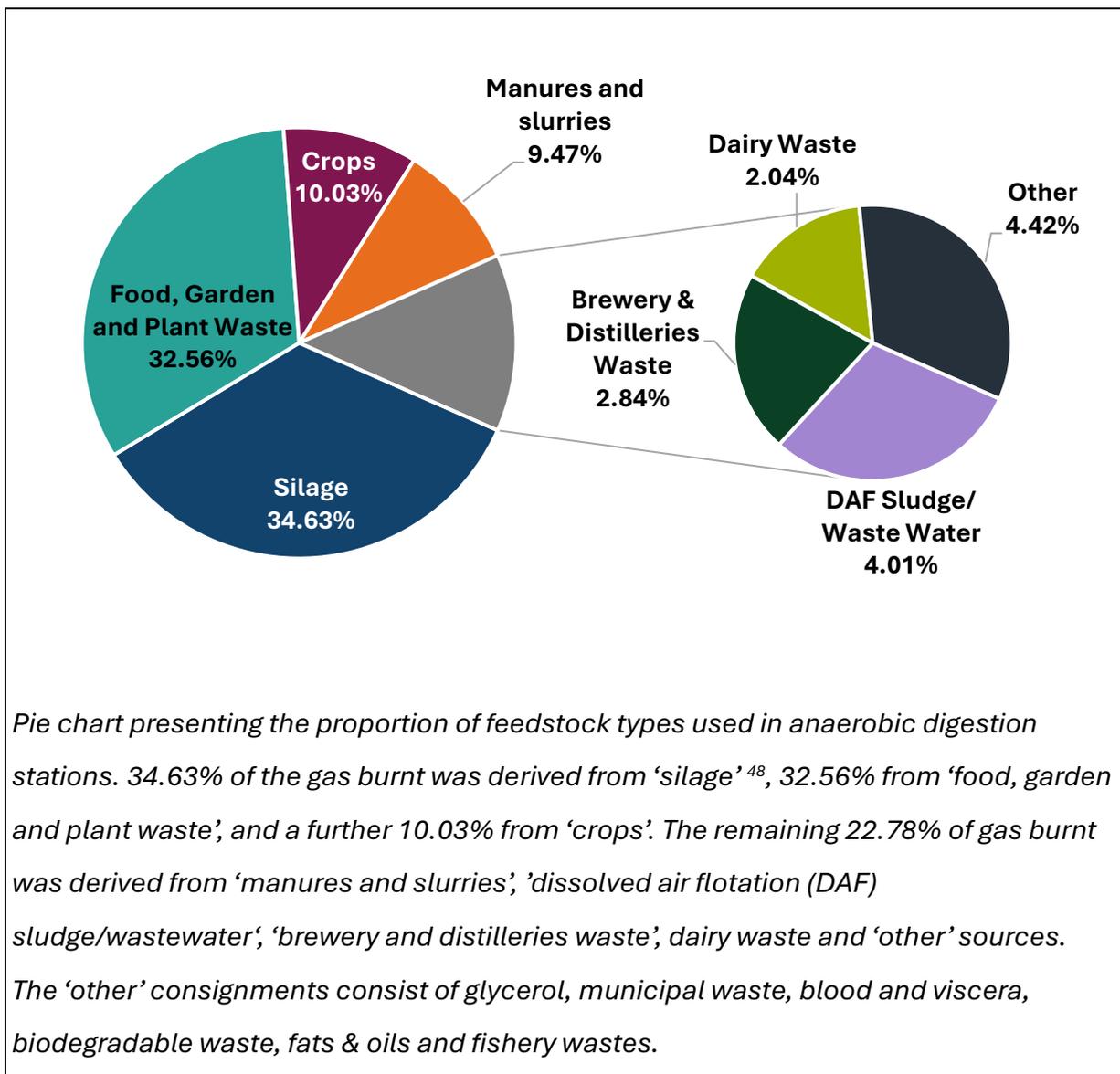
⁴⁴ Gasification converts fuel into a synthetic gas by partial combustion. This can then be used in a generating station. 'Gasification' is defined in Article 2 of the ROO (as amended), ROS 2009 (as amended) and NIRO 2009 (as amended).

⁴⁵ Syngas or synthetic gas is produced from gasification and is a form of biogas.

⁴⁶ For consignments derived from waste, operators of generating stations do not need to complete the woody biomass section of the profiling data.

4.15 **Anaerobic digestion** - The 151 stations that reported against the sustainability criteria burnt 587.51 million m³ of biogas in SY23⁴⁷; a 15.17 million m³ decrease compared to SY22. **Figure 4.4** provides an overview of the types of feedstocks used to produce biogas via AD.

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

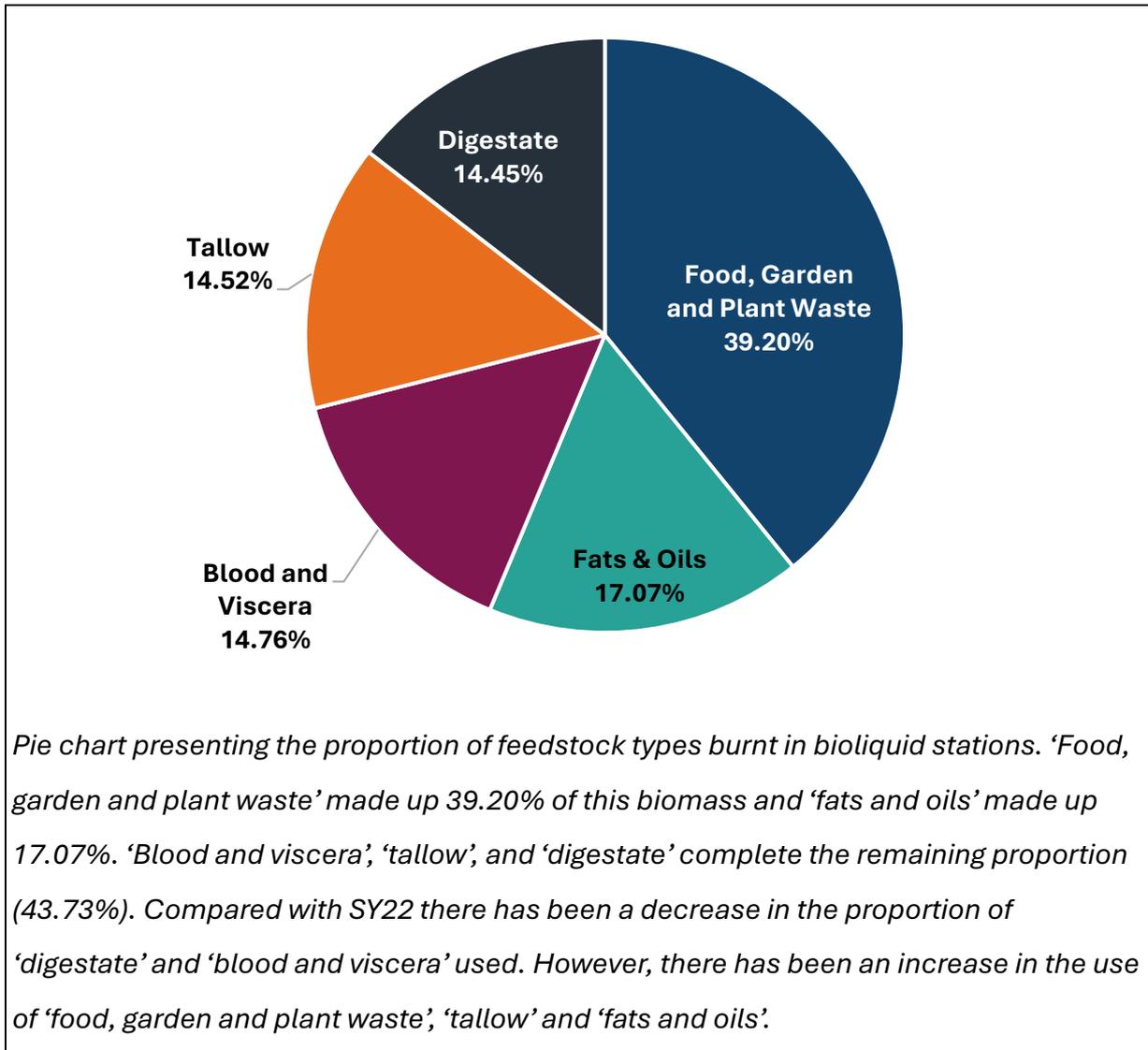


⁴⁷ There are a number of stations whose fuel measurement and sampling procedures do not require them to keep records of individual feedstocks and so report a mixture on their profiling data.

⁴⁸ Feedstock made from green foliage crops which have been preserved through a process of anaerobic fermentation.

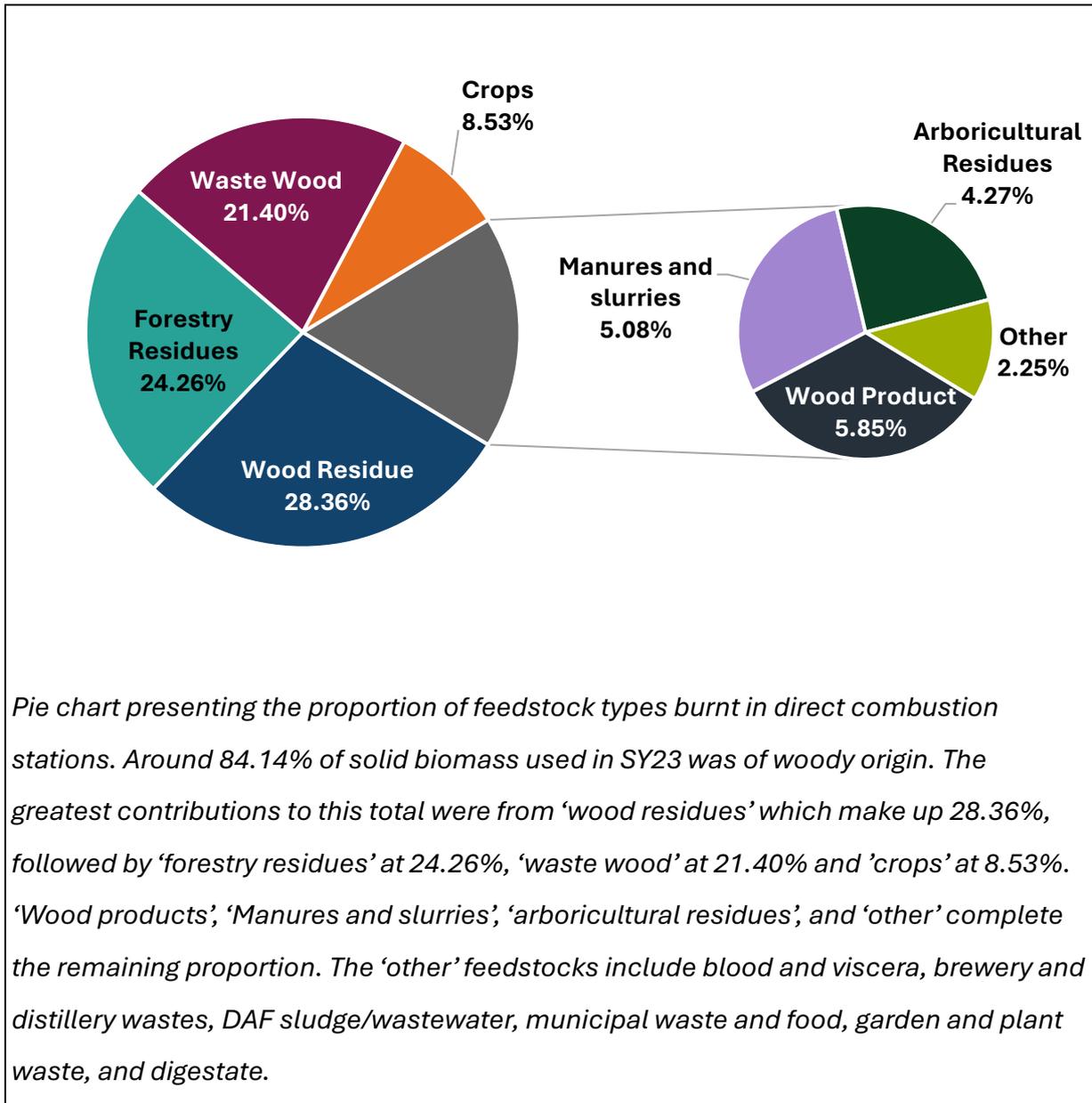
4.16 **Bioliqid** – The 10 bioliqid stations that reported against the sustainability criteria burnt 87.42 million litres of bioliqid consignments in SY23; a 5.76 million litre decrease compared to SY22. **Figure 4.5** provides an overview of the types of bioliqid consignments burnt.

Figure 4.5: Type of bioliqid used in bioliqid stations



4.17 **Solid biomass** – The 59 stations that reported solid biomass consignments burnt 11.77 million tonnes in SY23; a 0.37 million tonne decrease compared to SY22. **Figure 4.6** provides an overview of the types of solid biomass consignments burnt in direct combustion stations.

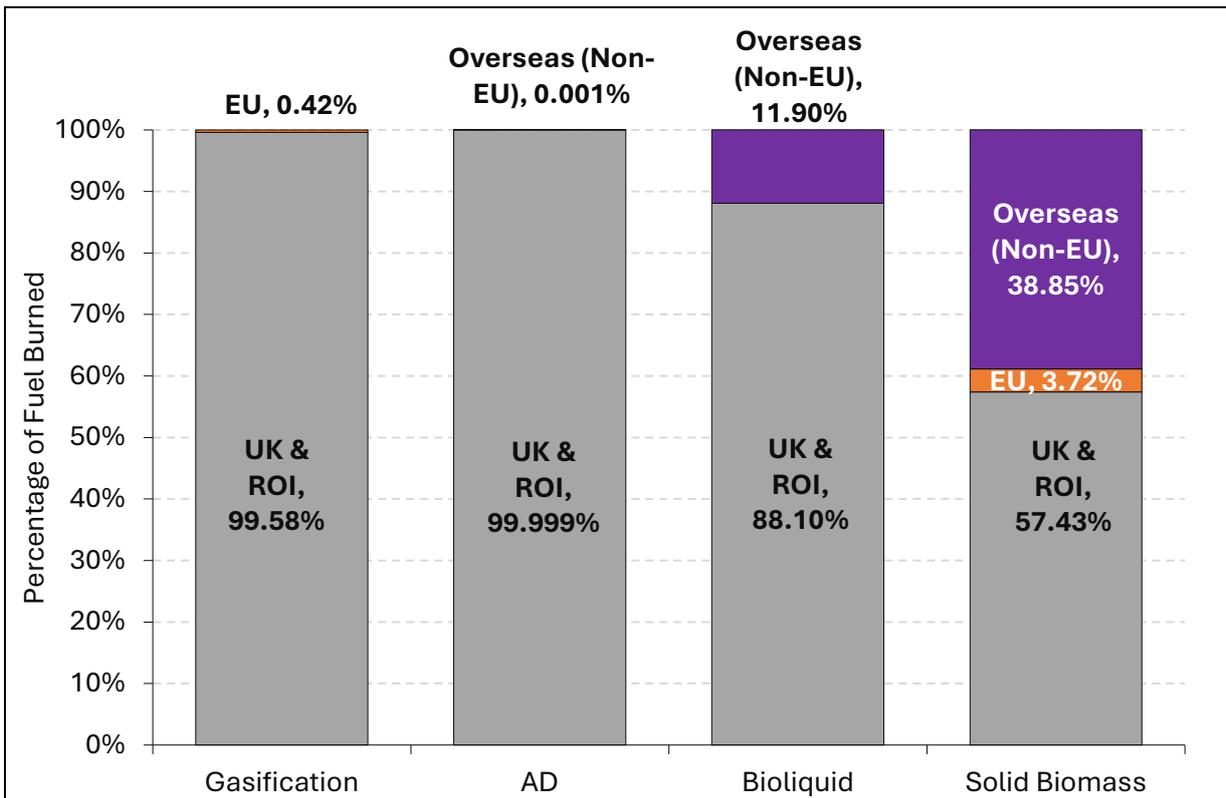
Figure 4.6: Type of solid biomass used in direct combustion stations



Country of origin

4.18 As shown in **Figure 4.7**, during SY23 anaerobic digestion consignments and gasification consignments were almost wholly sourced within the UK and the Republic of Ireland (ROI).⁴⁹ Solid biomass stations are the only type to have a significant proportion of consignments sourced from outside the UK and ROI.

Figure 4.7: The origin of fuels used for fuelled generating stations during SY23



Stacked column chart showing the origin of fuels used for fuelled generating stations.

The portion of bioliqum sourced from overseas (non-EU) increased from 7.63% in SY22, reaching 11.90%. In SY23, 38.85% of solid biomass burnt originated from overseas (non-EU) and 3.72% from the EU, making it the most diversely sourced fuel type.

N.B. values may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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

- 4.19 Gasification stations utilised 1,185.50 million m³ of syngas in SY23. The proportion of syngas derived from UK and ROI consignments has decreased to 99.58%. When compared to SY22, there has been no significant change in the proportion of consignments from the EU. However, no consignments have been sourced from non-EU countries for SY23. The 5 consignments of woody biomass (0.42%) were sourced from France, Latvia, Netherlands and Portugal. These are the only consignments to be sourced from outside the UK and ROI.
- 4.20 Anaerobic digestion stations used 587.51 million m³ of biogas in SY23. Of the 1,743 consignments that were used these were sourced from the UK and ROI except for 1 coming from overseas (non-EU), which was from Canada.
- 4.21 Bioliqid stations used 87.42 million litres of bioliqid in SY23, with 88.10% of the 166 consignments being sourced within the UK and ROI. Outside the UK and ROI, bioliqid was sourced from Brazil (11.87%) and China (0.03%). The proportion of bioliqid from overseas (non-EU) has increased since SY22 where it accounted for 7.63% of bioliquids used.
- 4.22 Solid biomass stations burnt (via direct combustion) 11.77 million tonnes of solid biomass, equating to 1901 consignments being reported for SY23. 57.43% of the biomass was grown or obtained within the UK and ROI. The quantity of biomass sourced from overseas (non-EU) countries (Brazil, Canada, Norway, and USA) decreased slightly (4.575 million tonnes) and the proportion increased slightly to 38.85%. When looking at solid biomass sourced from within the EU (Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, and Sweden) both the quantity (438,000 tonnes) and proportion (3.72%) have decreased since SY22.

5. Compliance by licensed suppliers

This chapter covers supplier compliance and enforcement activity in respect of the RO scheme during Scheme Year 23 (SY23). It provides an overview of the supplier obligation calculation and the compliance timeline. It also includes detailed information on the Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) presented towards each UK obligation, the value of the scheme and the value of support per MWh for each technology type.

Supplier obligation

5.1 The obligation level is calculated and published by the relevant authorities 6 months before each obligation period begins.⁵⁰ Due to an impending legislative change increasing the level of EII Exemption from 85% to 100%, government published the RO Obligation level of 0.487 ROCs per MWh in GB but gave an indicative level of 0.491 ROCs per MWh if the 100% exemption for EIIs came into force by 1 April 2024. On 27 September 2023, as the legislation was amended prior to 1 April 2024, the SY23 (2024 to 2025) obligation level applicable for suppliers was announced as shown in **Figure 5.1** below on 26 March 2024.⁵¹

Figure 5.1: Obligation levels SY23

	England & Wales (RO)	Scotland (ROS)	Northern Ireland (NIRO)
Obligation level (ROCs to present per MWh supplied to customers)	0.491	0.491	0.192

⁵⁰ Articles 12 of the NIRO and ROS 2009 Orders and article 13 of the RO 2015 Order define the calculations used to set the obligation.

⁵¹ The figures shown take account of the exemption for Energy Intensive Industries in Great Britain. [RO obligation level calculation for 2024 to 2025 RO Year:](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewables-obligation-level-calculations-2024-to-2025/calculating-the-level-of-the-renewables-obligation-for-2024-to-2025) <<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewables-obligation-level-calculations-2024-to-2025/calculating-the-level-of-the-renewables-obligation-for-2024-to-2025>>

5.2 The obligation level by RO jurisdiction⁵² (expressed as the number of ROCs to be presented for each MWh of electricity supplied) is used by Ofgem to calculate the total UK supplier obligation:

$$\text{Obligation level by RO jurisdiction} \times \text{Electricity supplied per jurisdiction}^{53}$$

5.3 In SY23, the total relevant supply was calculated as 240.60 TWh to customers in GB and 7.26 TWh to those in Northern Ireland (NI). Using the SY23 obligation levels and the SY23 electricity supplied figures, this gave a total UK supplier obligation of 119.5 million ROCs. This is an increase of 5.0 million ROCs (4.4%) from the total UK supplier obligation of 114.5 million ROCs in SY22.

5.4 We set the buy-out price before each obligation period by taking the buy-out price from the previous obligation period and adjusting it in line with the average percentage change in the Retail Price Index (RPI) over 12 months during the previous calendar year. For example, the calculation applied for setting the buy-out price of £

5.5 64.73 applicable for SY23 is presented below:

$$\text{Buy-out price} = \text{Buy-out price for previous Scheme Year} \times [1 + \text{average RPI change over previous calendar year}]$$

For Scheme Year 23 this was:

$$£59.01 \times [1 + 0.097] = £64.73$$

5.6 The obligation for the 87 suppliers that supplied electricity during the obligation period was calculated based on their overall supply volumes by RO jurisdiction. Licensed suppliers that did not supply electricity in SY23 had no RO obligation and were therefore excluded from these calculations.⁵⁴

⁵² Breakdown of RO jurisdiction is as follows: RO (England & Wales), ROS (Scotland), and NIRO (Northern Ireland)

⁵³ Excluding 9.72 TWh of electricity supplied to EIs in GB, which is exempted from the RO. See paragraph 5.19 for further information.

⁵⁴ A full list of all electricity supply licences in GB is available from the Electronic Public Register on our Licensing website. [List of GB supply licences](https://epr.ofgem.gov.uk/): <https://epr.ofgem.gov.uk/>. An equivalent list for NI is on the NIAUR website. [List of NI supply licences](https://www.uregni.gov.uk/electricity-licences): <https://www.uregni.gov.uk/electricity-licences>

SY23 compliance summary

5.7 Suppliers had to meet 156 obligations in total across the 3 Orders: 77 on the RO, 69 on the ROS and 9 on the NIRO. As outlined in **Figure 5.2** below, in SY23 152 of these obligations were met.

Figure 5.2: Suppliers and obligations

RO Jurisdiction	Total number of obligations	Obligations met - ROCs alone	Obligations met – buy-out and/or late payments alone	Obligations met - Combination of ROCs and payments	Total number of obligations met
RO	77	27	25	23	75
ROS	69	35	27	5	67
NIRO	10	7	2	1	10
Total	156	69	54	29	152

Non-compliance

5.8 Tomato Energy did not present ROCs or make sufficient payments to fulfil their RO and ROS obligations by the late payment deadline of 31 October 2025. They made late payments totalling £2,135,235.24 (including £63,724.57 in interest) towards their RO Obligation leaving a combined shortfall (inc. interest) across the RO and ROS of £13,630,524.44 (£12,416,453.13 and £1,214,071.31 for the RO and ROS respectively). Tomato Energy ceased trading on 5 November 2025 and their licence to supply electricity was subsequently revoked.

5.9 Rebel Energy ceased to trade on 1 April 2025 and their licence to supply electricity was subsequently revoked. Consequently, they could not fulfil their RO and ROS obligations by making the requisite late payments by 31 October late payment deadline - the total shortfall was £9,926,961.35 across the RO and ROS (£9,475,643.25 and £451,318.10 respectively).

5.10 All suppliers submitted their final supply data by the 1 July deadline; however, 2 suppliers missed the estimated supply data deadline of 1 June but did subsequently submit their data. These suppliers were:

- Square1 Energy Limited
- Hartree Partners Supply UK Limited

5.11 Twenty-seven suppliers were added to the SPR during the RO year. The reasons are shown in **Figure 5.3** below. For the RO scheme to run efficiently, it is vital that suppliers provide accurate and timely data submissions. Late or incorrect data can require significant additional engagement and resources to resolve, and if errors go undetected, this can result in suppliers' RO obligations being set incorrectly. Ensuring good quality data is therefore a key focus for Ofgem, and engaging with suppliers who do not meet these standards will remain a priority across all our low carbon energy and social schemes.

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

Supplier	Reason for SPR Entry
DIGITAL POWER ENERGY SUPPLY UK LIMITED	Error in final data submission and error when making buyout payment
Jellyfish Energy	Error in final data submission and error when making buyout payment
Valda Energy Limited	Issue with EII data submission
Wilton Energy Limited	Issue with EII data submission
Bryt Energy Limited	Issue with EII data submission
SmartestEnergy Ltd	Issue with EII data submission
PX Supply Limited	Issue with EII data submission
Pozitive Energy	Issue with EII data submission
ENGIE Power Limited	Issue with EII data submission
AXPOUK Limited	Issue with EII data submission
P3P Energy Supply Limited	Issue with EII data submission
Brook Green Trading Limited	Issue with EII data submission
DGP Energy Ltd	Error in final data submission
Octopus Energy Operations Limited	Error in final data submission
Octopus Energy Operations 2 Limited	Error in final data submission
ALABAMA ENERGY	Error in final data submission
Conrad Energy (Trading) Limited	Error in final data submission
Eneco Energy Trade BV	Error in final data submission
Farringdon Energy Limited	Error in final data submission
Flogas Enterprise Solutions Limited	Error in final data submission

Supplier	Reason for SPR Entry
Hartree Partners Supply UK Limited	Error in final data submission
Kensington Power Limited	Error in final data submission
Statkraft Markets GmbH	Error in final data submission
BGI Trading Limited	Error in final data submission
F & S Energy Limited	Error in final data submission
UK Power Reserve Ltd	Error in final data submission
VoltX Power Ltd	Failed to discharge obligation in full by end of late payment window

5.12 All instances of non-compliance are added to the Supplier Performance Report (SPR).⁵⁵

⁵⁵ [Supplier Performance Report webpage](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr>>

Enforcement

- 5.13 We take non-compliance with scheme obligations very seriously. As in previous years, we took a robust and proactive approach to compliance and enforcement on the RO scheme. We maintained a high level of engagement with obligated suppliers to ensure deadlines and amounts due were clear, and to set out possible consequences of non-compliance to them, such as the making of Enforcement Orders and the issuing of financial penalties, as set out in our Enforcement Guidelines⁵⁶.
- 5.14 This included early engagement with suppliers to seek assurances that they would be able to discharge their obligations under the RO this compliance round. This was supplemented by requests in early September 2025 to suppliers who failed to discharge their obligations by the 1 September 2025 deadline for assurances and evidence of their ability to meet their obligation in full by the 31 October 2025 late payment deadline.
- 5.15 Although Rebel Energy and Tomato Energy failed to meet their renewables obligation, as they ceased trading no enforcement action was required in SY23. However, Ofgem will be seeking to recover the missed late payments defaulted by both suppliers by making a claim to their respective Administrator for the outstanding balance.

SY23 compliance timeline**Calculating the obligation****Actions required by suppliers**

- 5.16 After an obligation period (1 April to 31 March) each licensed supplier must provide us with an estimate of the electricity supplied to their customers (by 1 June) and final figures of electricity supply (by 1 July). Licensed electricity suppliers must comply with their obligations by presenting ROCs (by 1 September) or by paying into the buy-out fund (by 31 August), or into the late

⁵⁶ [The Enforcement Guidelines](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/enforcement-guidelines): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/enforcement-guidelines>>

payment fund (by 31 October), or by using a combination of the three.⁵⁷

Payments into the late payment fund attract a daily interest charge, which applies from and is payable from 1 September.

Validation & submission of supply volumes

- 5.17 The ‘Renewables Obligation: Guidance for suppliers’ recommends a methodology for suppliers to follow when they report their supply volumes for an obligation period.⁵⁸ This states that they should use settlement reports from Elexon⁵⁹ for supply in GB, and from Northern Ireland Electricity Networks (NIE)⁶⁰ for supply in NI. Since 2015, we have obtained settlement reports from Elexon and NIE to validate submissions from suppliers and to mitigate the risk of inaccurate supply volume submissions.
- 5.18 There were 2 suppliers that submitted their estimated figures after the 1 June estimated data deadline, and there were none that failed to provide data. For the 1 July final supply data deadline, all suppliers submitted figures by 1 July deadline.

Share of obligation by suppliers

- 5.19 Using the supply volumes provided by suppliers we calculated the share of the obligation for each supplier. Below, **Figure 5.4** shows how the total UK supplier obligation was split between suppliers. Suppliers with a 3% or more share of the obligation accounted for 79.83% of the total obligation: the top 3 suppliers were EDF Energy Customers Limited (18.44%), British Gas Trading Limited (12.06%) and Octopus Energy Limited (8.83%). Suppliers with a share below 3% are grouped together under ‘Other’. Full details of suppliers’ obligations are included in **Appendix 2**.

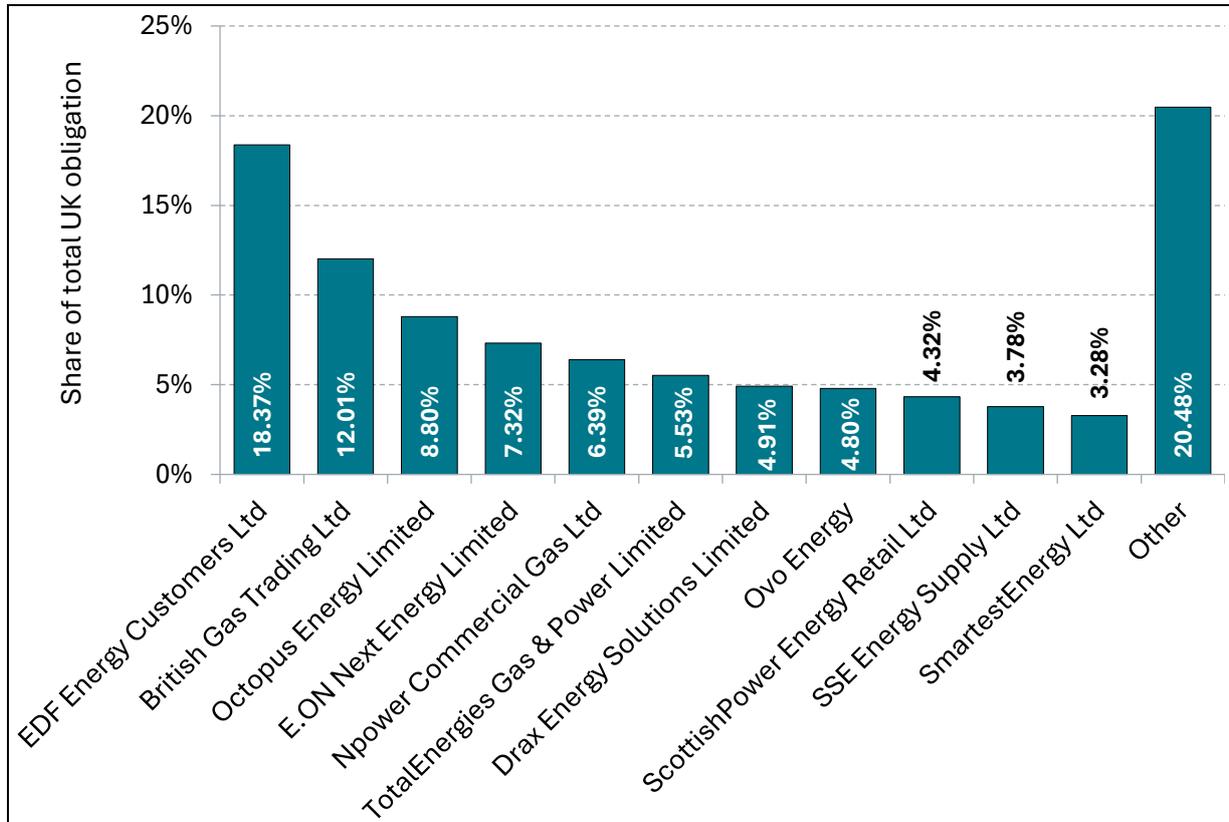
⁵⁷ For more information see chapter 3 of the RO Guidance for Suppliers, [RO guidance for suppliers](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers>>

⁵⁸ Appendix 5 RO Guidance for Suppliers.

⁵⁹ [Elexon website](https://www.elexon.co.uk/): <<https://www.elexon.co.uk/>>

⁶⁰ [NIE website](https://www.nienetworks.co.uk/home): <<https://www.nienetworks.co.uk/home>>

Figure 5.4: Share of UK obligation SY23



Column chart showing the share of the UK obligation between suppliers with a share greater than 3%. EDF Energy Customers Ltd holds the largest individual share at 18.37%, making it the most significant contributor among named suppliers. British Gas Trading Ltd follows with 12.01%, while Octopus Energy Ltd ranks third with 8.80%. E.ON Next Energy Ltd and Npower Commercial Gas Ltd also feature prominently, with shares of 7.32% and 6.39% respectively. Beyond these, the shares gradually decline: TotalEnergies Gas & Power Ltd accounts for 5.53%, Drax Energy Solutions Ltd for 4.91%, OVO Energy for 4.80%, ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd for 4.32%, SSE Energy Supply Ltd at 3.78% and SmartestEnergy Ltd at 3.28%.

Notably “Other” suppliers represent 20.48% of the total obligation, meaning their combined contribution surpasses that of any single company.

Exemption for Energy Intensive Industries

- 5.20 An exemption for eligible Energy Intensive Industries (EIs) from a proportion of the indirect costs of the RO has been in place on the scheme since SY17.
- 5.21 Eligible EIs in GB could claim exemption from their energy supplier for up to 100% of the indirect costs of the RO in SY23. We use the suppliers' reduced supply volumes to calculate their obligations. Further information about eligible EI excluded electricity can be found in our guidance for suppliers⁶¹.
- 5.22 Twenty-six suppliers supplied 12.33 TWh of EI electricity to their customers in GB, 11.98 TWh of which was excluded from their total supply volumes for the purpose of determining their obligations. A summary of such electricity supplied in GB is given in **Figure 5.5**.

Figure 5.5: Summary of EIs supplied in Great Britain

	England & Wales	Scotland	GB Total
Total EIs supply (MWh)	11,133,088	1,195,589	12,328,678
Total excluded EI electricity (MWh)	10,799,017	1,184,113	11,983,131
Percentage of excluded EI Electricity from obligation	97.00%	99.04%	97.20%
Total Electricity Supply (inc. EI supply) (MWh)	229,960,951	22,619,705	252,580,657
Percentage of excluded EI from Total Electricity supply	4.70%	5.23%	4.74%

ROCs presented

- 5.23 **Figure 5.6** summarises the obligation and ROCs presented by suppliers across the Orders. This shows that suppliers presented 105.9 million ROCs to us in SY23. This is an increase of 2.0 million ROCs, or 1.9%, on the 103.9 million presented in SY22.
- 5.24 Suppliers met 88.56% of the total obligation (119.5 million ROCs) by presenting ROCs to us. The remaining proportion of the obligation (13.7 million ROCs) was

⁶¹ Please see Sections 2.3 to 2.6 of the RO Guidance for Suppliers.

entirely met by suppliers making a buy-out payment and/or late payment, for a total of £862.3 million (including interest associated with the late payments).

This is up on the £627.8 million paid in SY22 by around £234.5 million.

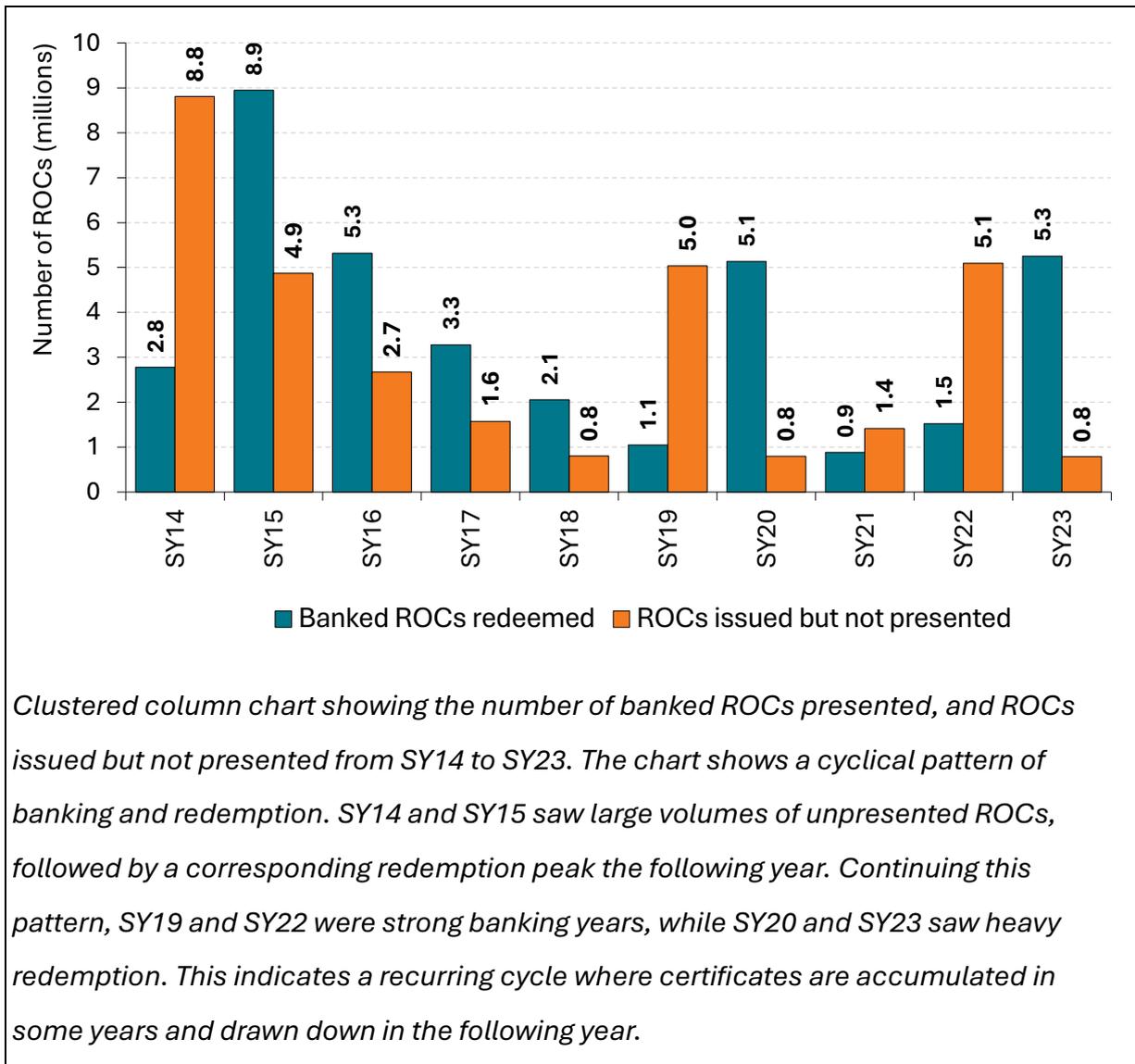
Figure 5.6: Summary of ROCs presented towards each UK obligation in SY23

	RO	ROS	NIRO	UK Total
Electricity supplied (MWh)	219,161,934	21,435,592	7,255,187	247,852,713
Obligation (ROCs)	107,608,506	10,524,875	1,392,998	119,526,379
ROCs presented	95,427,606	9,045,156	1,379,477	105,852,239
Total number of obligations	75	67	10	152
% of obligation met with ROCs	88.68%	85.94%	99.03%	88.56%

5.25 Suppliers can meet up to 25% of an obligation by presenting unused ROCs from the previous obligation period (banked ROCs).⁶² **Figure 5.7** shows the trends in ROCs issued but not presented and banked ROCs redeemed each scheme year, starting from SY14.

⁶² Defined in article 14(2) of the RO Order 2015 and articles 13(2) of the 2009 ROS and NIRO Orders.

Figure 5.7: Banked ROCs redeemed and ROCs issued but not presented each obligation period since SY14



5.26 At the time of writing, of the 101.4 million ROCs issued that are based on generation between April 2024 and March 2025, 0.8 million ROCs were not presented by suppliers. These will be available as banked ROCs for the 2025 to 2026 compliance period (SY24).

5.27 There is a cap on the number of ROCs from electricity generated from bioliquids that suppliers can present towards their obligations. This limits suppliers to

meeting 4% of an obligation using bioliquid ROCs. Some bioliquid ROCs are exempt from the cap.⁶³

5.28 In SY23 suppliers presented 269,662 bioliquid ROCs to use across the obligations, which qualified under the cap. This is 0.23% of the total obligation, well below the 4% cap. Suppliers also presented 3.3 million bioliquid ROCs towards their SY23 obligation that were exempt from the cap. This represents a 20.4% increase on exempt Bioliquid ROCs presented by suppliers in SY22.

Figure A2.5 in Appendix 2 summarises all bioliquid ROCs presented by suppliers towards their obligations by RO year. This is effective from SY12, when the cap on the number of bioliquid ROCs a supplier can present towards its obligation was first introduced.

Payments made

5.29 The 53 suppliers who chose to make buy-out payments paid a total of £854.6 million into the buy-out fund by the legislative deadline of 31 August 2025.

5.30 Across the schemes, 4 suppliers covering 7 obligations did not meet the deadline for either making buy-out payments (in full), presenting ROCs or the combination of both, and therefore were required to utilise the late payment window to discharge their obligation.

5.31 At the final late payment deadline of 31 October 2025, 3 suppliers failed to comply as they hadn't made the requisite late payment in full. VoltX Power Limited, did subsequently settle its remaining balance shortly after this deadline and made a payment of £25,000 into the Voluntary Redress Fund⁶⁴ to address this non-compliance. Rebel Energy ceased trading in April 2025 and made no payment towards their obligation, while Tomato Energy made a partial late payment but ceased trading in November 2025. A total of £7.4 million was made in late payments by these suppliers.

⁶³ Details of the exemptions are in section 4.5 of our Guidance for Suppliers.

⁶⁴ [Voluntary Redress Fund](https://energyredress.org.uk/): < https://energyredress.org.uk/>

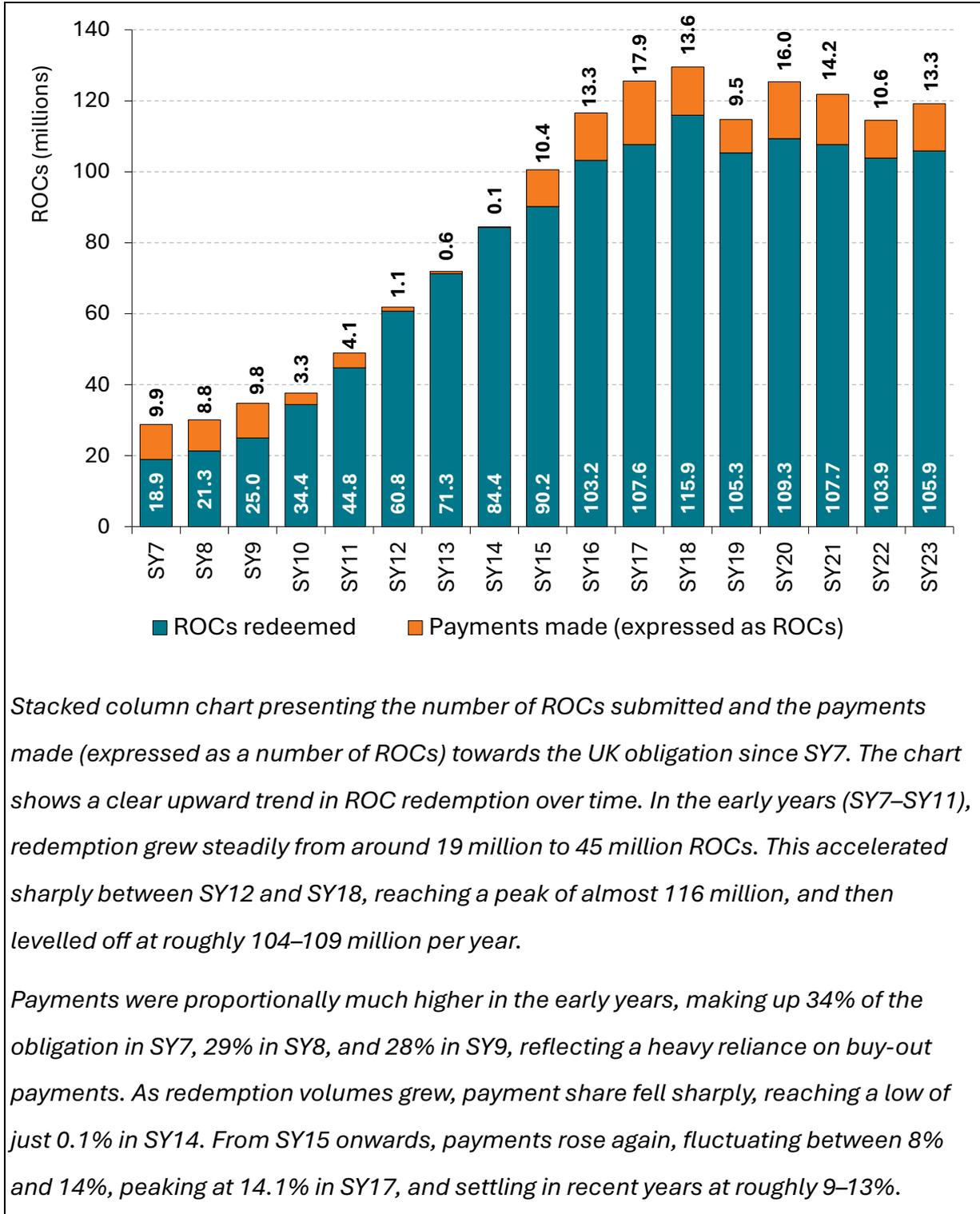
5.32 **Figure 5.8** summarises the payments suppliers made towards each UK obligation in SY23. Full details of how all suppliers met their obligations are in **Appendix 2**.

Figure 5.8: Payments made by suppliers towards each UK obligation for SY23

	RO	ROS	NIRO	UK Total
Buy-out payments	£759,898,766.69	£93,815,519.27	£875,214.33	£854,589,500.29
Late payments	£7,083,627.32	£330,642.24	£0.00	£7,414,269.56
Total	£766,982,394.01	£94,146,161.51	£875,214.33	£862,003,769.85

5.33 **Figure 5.9** shows the trend in ROCs submitted and payments made (expressed as a number of ROCs) towards the UK obligation since SY7 (2008 to 2009).

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



5.34 The decrease in the proportion of the UK obligation met through ROCs occurred alongside an expected and corresponding increase in the proportion met through payments into the buyout fund (up from 9.08% in SY22 to 11.05% in SY23). The proportion met through contributions to the late payment fund decreased (down from 0.21% in SY22 to 0.10% in SY23). However, it should be noted that the proportion met through the late payment fund would have significantly increased if it factored-in missing payments (around £23.7m excluding interest) from the now defunct suppliers, Rebel Energy and Tomato Energy.

Value of the scheme

5.35 Suppliers who presented ROCs towards their SY23 obligation received a share of the buy-out and late payment funds. The total amount redistributed (as covered in paragraph 5.38) is divided by the 105.9 million ROCs redeemed to give the amount suppliers receive back for each ROC they presented. This is the ROC recycle value, which for SY23 was £8.04. When added to the ROC buy-out price of £64.73, the total notional worth of a ROC for this obligation period was £72.77. This represents a notable increase from the previous scheme year's notional value of £64.96. This increase is due to the annual adjustment in line with the Retail Price Index (RPI): the RPI rate used for calculating the SY23 buy-out price was 9.70%, whereas the RPI rate for calculating the SY22 buy-out price was 11.6%. For context, the RPI changes from previous scheme years are shown in **Figure 5.10** below.

Figure 5.10: Annual RPI change since SY18

Calendar year	RPI change	Scheme year applicable	Buy-out price
2023	9.7%	SY23 (2024 to 2025)	£64.73
2022	11.6%	SY22 (2023 to 2024)	£59.01
2021	4.1%	SY21 (2022 to 2023)	£52.88
2020	1.5%	SY20 (2021 to 2022)	£50.80
2019	2.6%	SY19 (2020 to 2021)	£50.05
2018	3.3%	SY18 (2019 to 2020)	£48.78

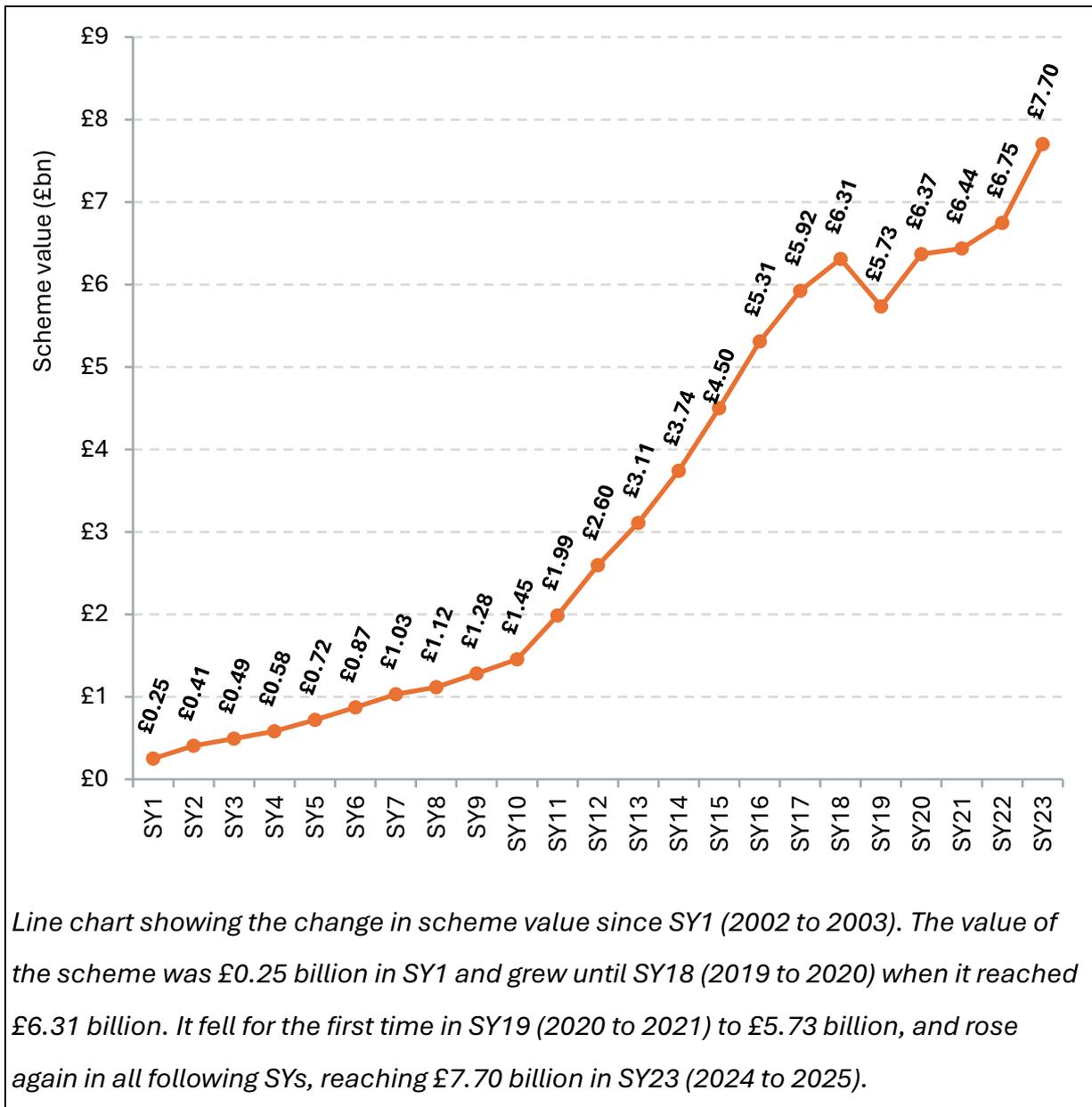
5.36 **Figure 5.11** below shows that the total value of the scheme in an obligation period is the worth of a ROC multiplied by the number of ROCs presented for compliance by suppliers. In SY23 suppliers presented 105.9 million ROCs each worth £72.77 giving a scheme value of £7.70 billion. The change in scheme value over time can be seen in **Figure 5.12**.

Figure 5.11: Determination of ROC recycle value for SY23⁶⁵

Total buy-out and late payments redistributed	Total ROCs presented (million)	Recycle value per ROC presented	Worth of a ROC to a supplier	Average ROCs issued/ MWh	Support cost per MWh supplied	Scheme value
£851.5 m	105.9 m	£8.04	£72.77	1.30	£94.37	£7.70 bn

⁶⁵ For the determination of ROC recycle value since SY9 (2010 to 2011) please see Appendix 4.

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



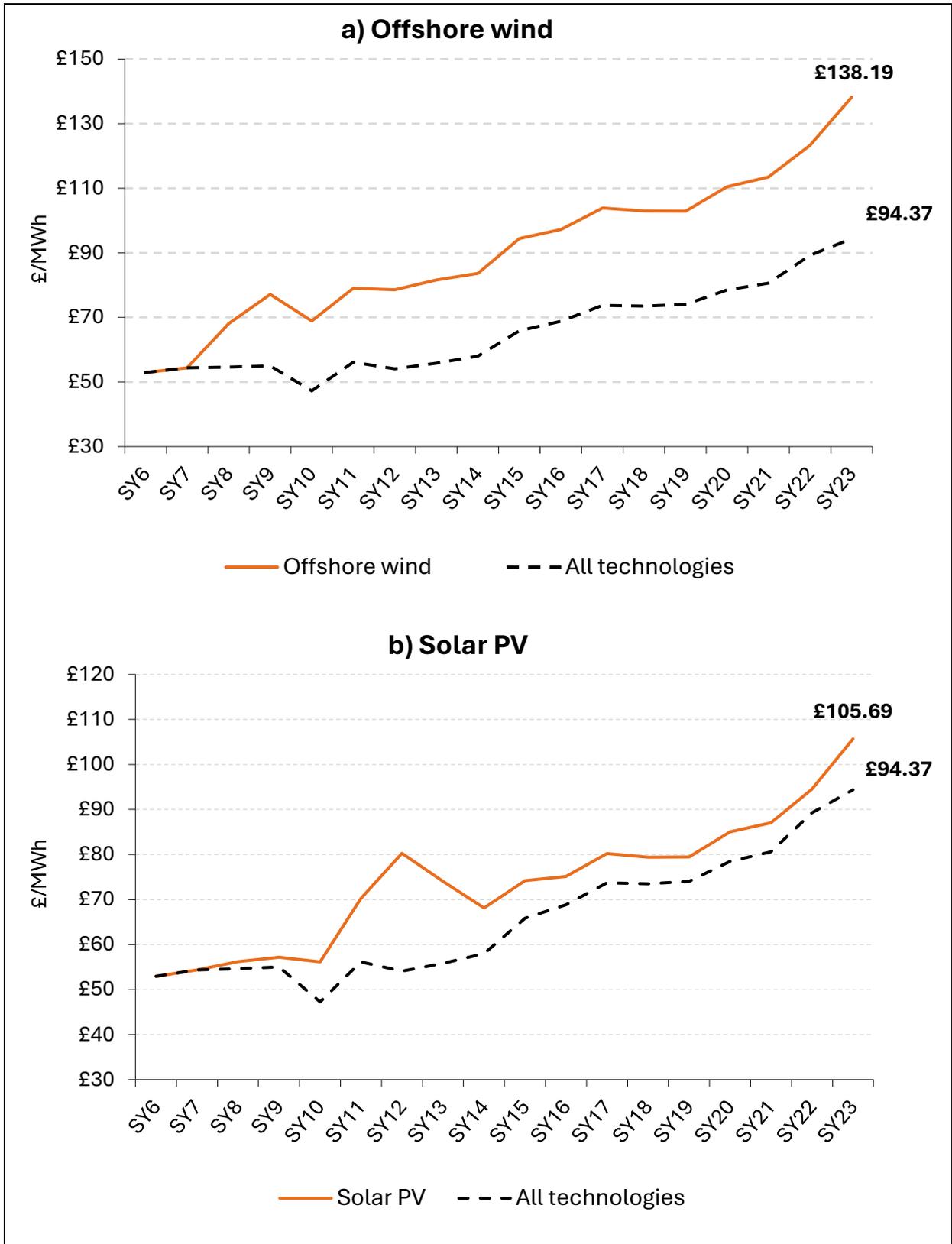
5.37 The average number of ROCs issued per MWh (from **Figure 5.11**) multiplied by the worth of a ROC gives the support provided (in £ per MWh) for an obligation period. As shown in the table this was £94.37 during SY23, up from £89.25 in SY22. This increase is wholly attributed to the increase in the ‘Worth of a ROC’ value to suppliers for SY23, which has risen in recent scheme years, from £59.76 in SY21 to £64.96 in SY22, and up a further 12% in SY23 to £72.77.

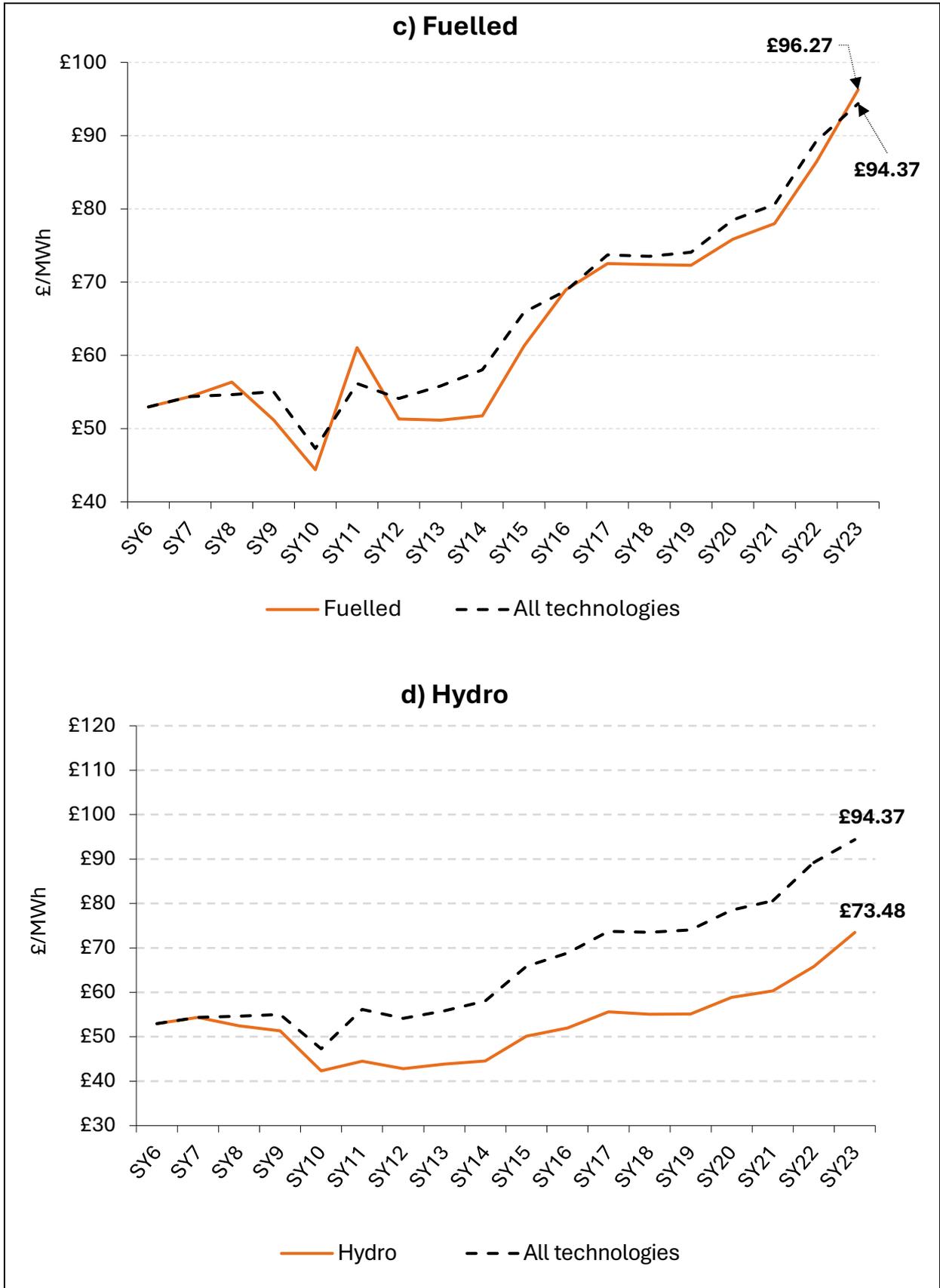
5.38 **Figure 5.13** shows the cost of supporting generation through the RO scheme (in £ per MWh) by technology type. Due to banding, RO installations are eligible for support at differing rates (ROCs per MWh generated) depending on the characteristics of the generation station. The charts begin in SY6, before banding was introduced⁶⁶ when all technologies received one ROC per MWh generated. Further information on banding can be found in our guidance for generators⁶⁷.

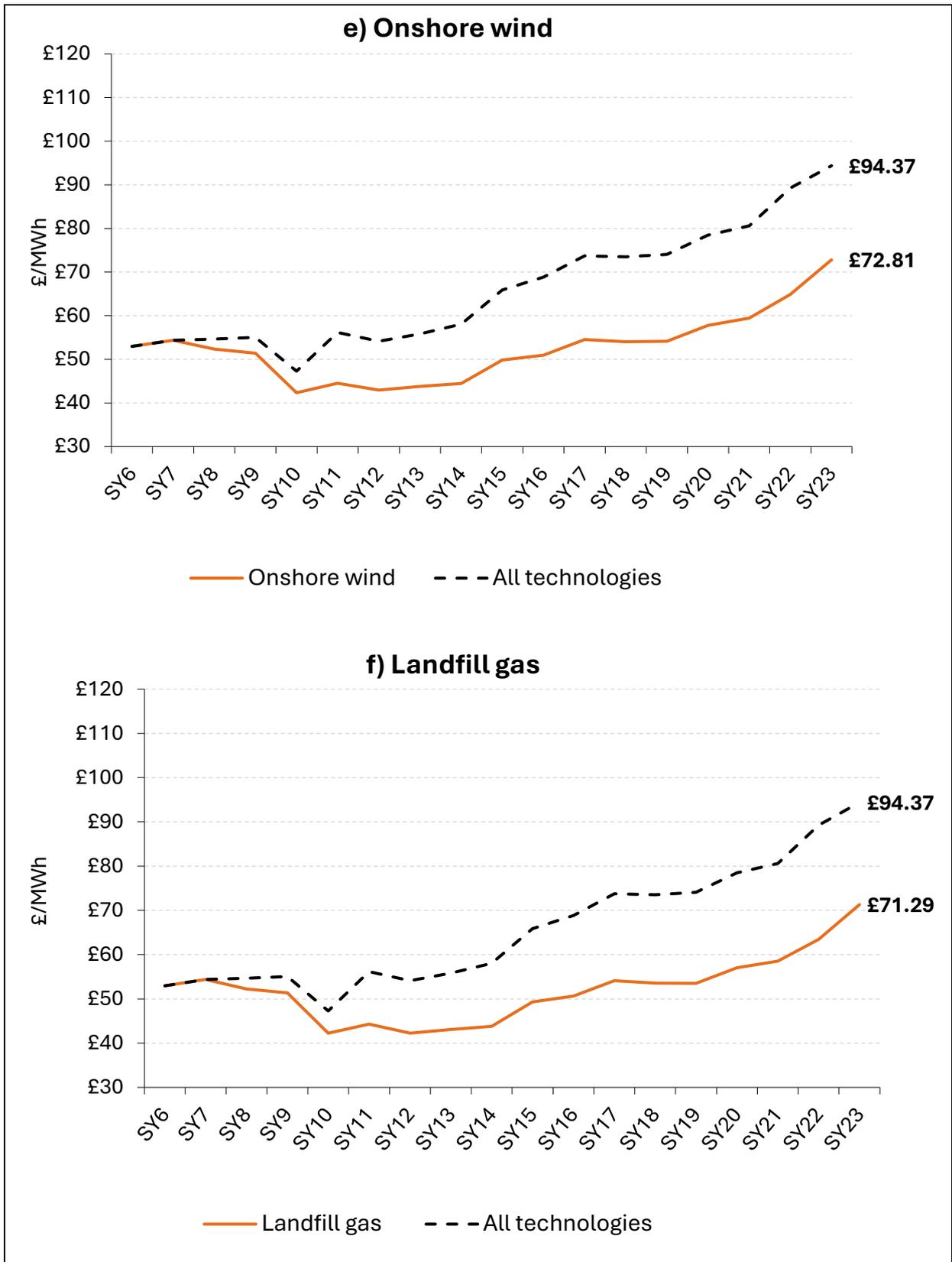
⁶⁶ Banding came into force on 1 April 2009.

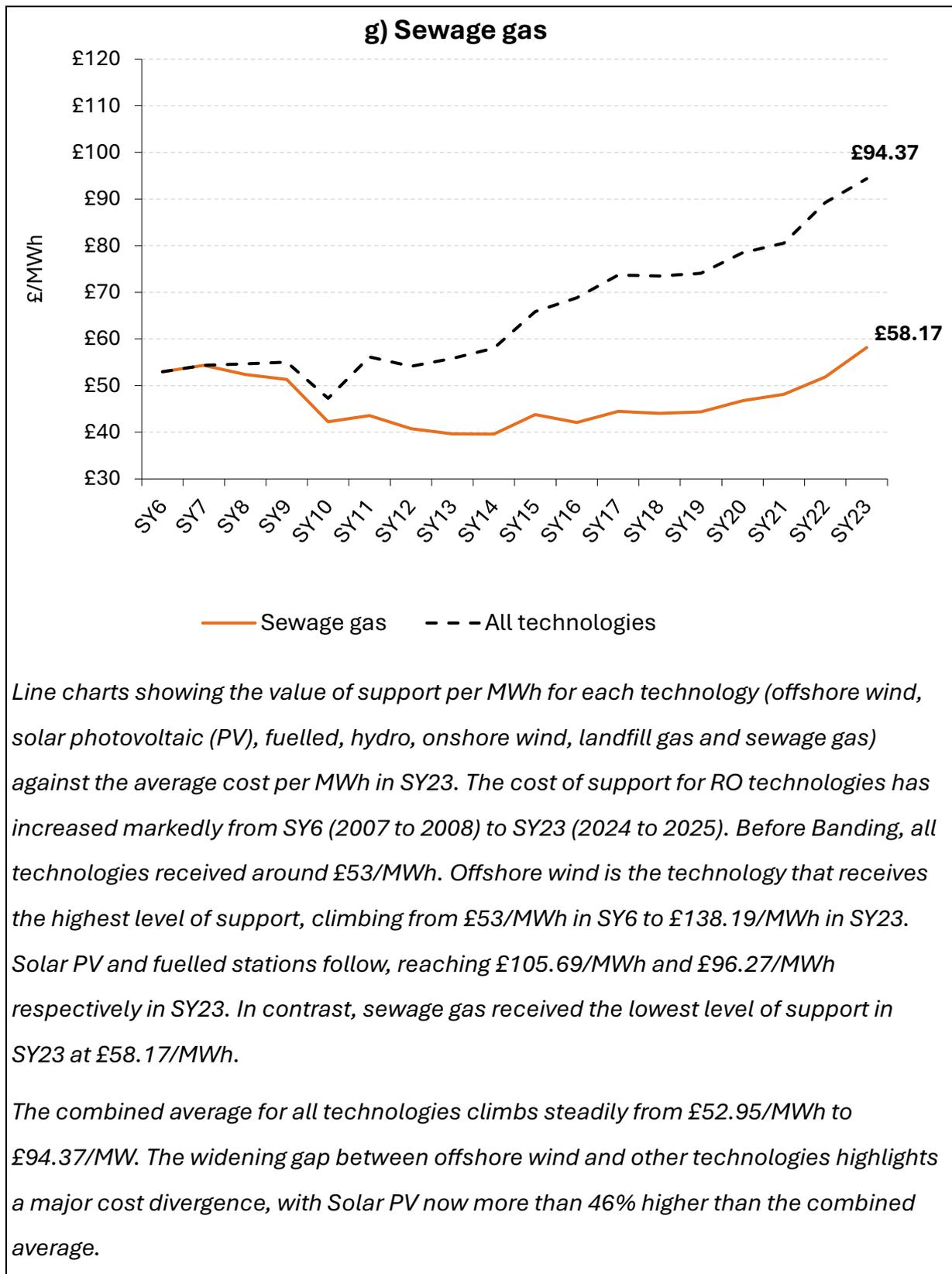
⁶⁷ [RO Guidance for Generators](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-generators): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-generators>>

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









Redistribution

- 5.39 We redistribute the buy-out and late payment funds to suppliers using the single recycling mechanism. This means that we pay out the aggregate of the funds across the 3 obligations to suppliers in proportion to the number of ROCs each supplier presented across the 3 Orders.⁶⁸
- 5.40 **Figure 5.14** shows the combined sum redistributed to suppliers from the buy-out and late payment funds was approximately £851.5 million. Information on payments made to individual supply licences is in **Appendix 2**. Before making redistribution payments we withdrew £10.51 million for our and Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation’s (NIAUR) scheme administration costs⁶⁹ from the buy-out fund and rounded the redistribution amounts down to the nearest whole pound. We made the buy-out fund redistribution payments on 28 October 2025 before the legislative deadline of 1 November 2025.⁷⁰
- 5.41 We redistributed £7.41 million in late payments, on the same basis as the buy-out funds (though without the withdrawal of administration costs) on 9 December 2025. This was before the legislative deadline of 1 January 2026.

Figure 5.14: Summary of redistribution payments

	RO	ROS	NIRO	UK Total
Buy-out	£750,559,867	£92,661,987	£864,458	£844,086,312
Late payments	£7,083,623	£330,646	£0	£7,414,269
Total	£757,643,490	£92,992,633	£864,458	£851,500,581

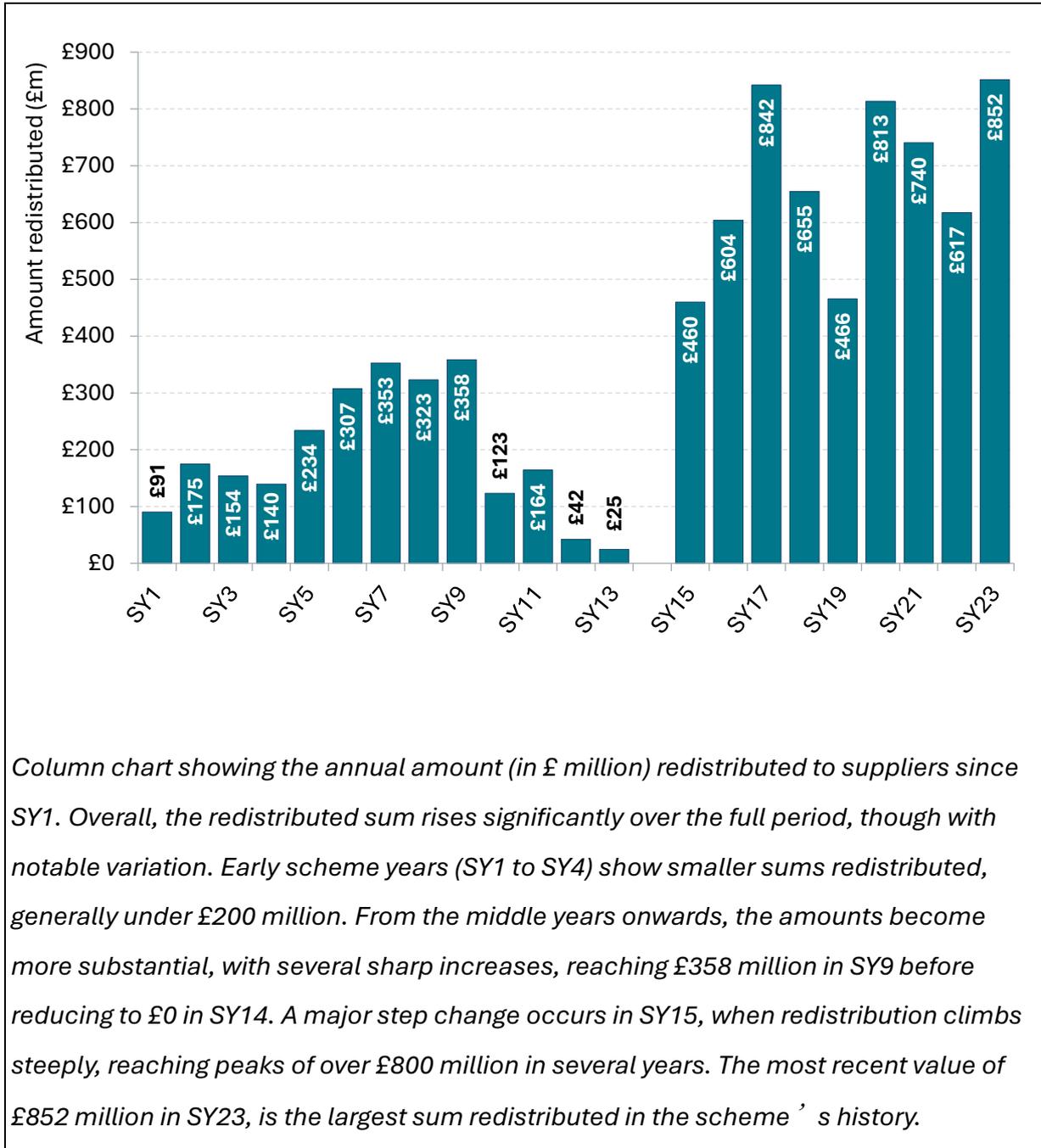
⁶⁸ A supplier who presents 3% of the total ROCs across the 3 obligations will get back 3% of the amount we redistribute from the buy-out and late payment funds. This is the case regardless of the Order under which a supplier had its obligations. So, for example, a supplier who only has an obligation in England and Wales will still receive part of the Scotland and Northern Ireland payment funds.

⁶⁹ We withdraw our forecasted admin costs for SY24 (2025 to 2026) from the SY23 buy-out fund. Ofgem’s costs (leaving NIAUR’s aside) were 8% higher than those forecasted for 2024 to 2025 (SY23), however this cost remains at around 0.12% of the estimated scheme value. The overall administration cost of £10.51m includes GB costs of £7,982,035 and NIRO costs of £2,525,890. [Further information on Ofgem’s RO costs:](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2025-10/Final_25-26_Ofgem_costs_for_administering_the_Renewables_Obligation_RO.pdf) <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2025-10/Final_25-26_Ofgem_costs_for_administering_the_Renewables_Obligation_RO.pdf>

⁷⁰ Please see the Ofgem website for further details. [Renewables Obligation Certificates presented and Redistribution of Buy-Out Fund 2024 to 2025:](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-certificates-presented-and-redistribution-buy-out-fund-2024-2025) <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-certificates-presented-and-redistribution-buy-out-fund-2024-2025>>

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

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



5.43 Ofgem has occasionally received late payments from defaulting suppliers after the Late Payment deadline of 31 October has passed. Following an open consultation⁷¹ with suppliers and interested stakeholders, it was decided that when recycling these payments to eligible suppliers in years when mutualisation is triggered, it shall be in proportion to the total mutualisation payments each supplier is responsible for making.⁷² However, this was not necessary in SY23. Although Tomato Energy Ltd and Rebel Energy Ltd missed the 31 October 2025 late payment deadline, the resulting shortfalls (approximately £21.6m in the RO fund and £1.6m in the ROS fund) were well below the mutualisation thresholds of £79.0m (RO) and £7.9m (ROS).

Mutualisation

- 5.44 If a supplier or suppliers are unable to meet their obligations under the RO or ROS, there may be a shortfall in the buy-out and late payment funds. The mutualisation provisions in RO and ROS legislation⁷³ are designed to account for this. Mutualisation is triggered when a shortfall in the buy-out and late payment funds is above a certain threshold, known as relevant shortfall⁷⁴, the amount of which for SY23 is equal to or more than £79.0 million for the RO and £7.9 million for ROS. Mutualisation does not apply in Northern Ireland.
- 5.45 If mutualisation is triggered, suppliers that discharged their obligations in full or in part under the RO and ROS must make additional payments to make up the shortfall. These payments are capped at the mutualisation ceiling; we publish the amount every year before the start of the obligation period. We adjust this in the same way as the buy-out price, in line with the change in RPI from the

⁷¹ [Open Letter - Payments received after Renewables Obligation \(RO\) late payment deadline:](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/open-letter-payments-received-after-renewables-obligation-ro-late-payment-deadline)
<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/open-letter-payments-received-after-renewables-obligation-ro-late-payment-deadline>>

⁷² Meaning, if supplier A is due to make 2% of the total years' worth of mutualisation payments, they will receive 2% of the payments received after the late payment deadline.

⁷³ Mutualisation is described in articles 72 – 77 of the RO Order 2015 and articles 48 – 52 of the 2009 ROS Order.

⁷⁴ Article 72 in the RO Order 2015 and Schedule 3 in the 2009 ROS Order define the amount of relevant shortfall.

previous calendar year. The mutualisation ceilings for SY23 were £389.97 million in England and Wales and £39.00 million in Scotland⁷⁵.

- 5.46 Mutualisation payments are redistributed to suppliers on the same basis as the buy-out and late payment funds, using the single recycling mechanism to compliant UK suppliers. These are suppliers who have presented ROCs within the relevant compliance period and have discharged their obligation in full by the late payment deadline of 31 October. Although mutualisation does not apply in NI, NI suppliers will receive a share of any mutualisation funds from the RO and ROS.
- 5.47 In SY23 all but 2 suppliers met their obligations in full. This resulted in a shortfall of approximately £23.3 million (ex. Interest) across the RO and ROS funds.
- 5.48 Although there was a shortfall in SY23, it was well below the mutualisation threshold. For SY22, there was no shortfall whereas for SY21 - similarly to SY23 - the shortfall incurred was below the mutualisation threshold to trigger mutualisation. The latest updates on all mutualisation activity are published on our 'RO Publication and updates' webpage⁷⁶. Further information on mutualisation can be found within chapter 6 of our Renewables Obligation: Guidance for Suppliers.⁷⁷

⁷⁵ [Renewables Obligation \(RO\) Buy-out Price, Mutualisation Threshold and Mutualisation Ceilings for 2024 to 2025](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-ro-buy-out-price-mutualisation-threshold-and-mutualisation-ceilings-2024-2025): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-ro-buy-out-price-mutualisation-threshold-and-mutualisation-ceilings-2024-2025>>

⁷⁶ [RO mutualisation publications](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/search?keyword=renewables%20obligation%20mutualisation): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/search?keyword=renewables%20obligation%20mutualisation>>

⁷⁷ [RO guidance for suppliers](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers>>

Mutualisation payments and redistributions for previous compliance periods

- 5.49 During SY23, relevant suppliers were required to make quarterly mutualisation payments for previous compliance years, and we had an obligation to redistribute mutualisation payments received from suppliers. This process is set out in the RO Supplier Guidance⁷⁸.
- 5.50 The quarterly mutualisation payments required from suppliers during SY23 were for the fourth quarter of SY20. The mutualisation payments we redistributed during this period were for the third and fourth quarters of SY20.
- 5.51 To provide a clear picture of activity in this area, we have included a summary in **Appendix 3** of mutualisation payments received and redistributed over the whole of SY20. Summaries of the payments received and redistributed are also published on our website.⁷⁹
- 5.52 In SY23 a number of suppliers failed to pay the mutualisation sums due as they had ceased trading in earlier scheme years. In these circumstances we seek to make a claim with the relevant administrators for the outstanding balances. Where there is a shortfall, all suppliers entitled to receive a payment receive a reduced sum. If further sums are received from an administrator, they are redistributed to eligible suppliers as a standalone payment.

⁷⁸ Page 33 of RO guidance for suppliers (paragraph 6.8 and Table 6.3).

⁷⁹ [2021 to 2022 Q1 mutualisation payments redistribution](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-quarter-1-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2021-22): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-quarter-1-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2021-22>>
[2021 to 2022 Q2 mutualisation payments redistribution](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-quarter-2-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2021-22): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-quarter-2-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2021-22>>
[2021 to 2022 Q3 mutualisation payments redistribution](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-quarter-3-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2021-22): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-quarter-3-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2021-22>>
[2021 to 2022 Q4 mutualisation payments redistribution](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-quarter-4-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2021-22): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-quarter-4-mutualisation-payment-distribution-2021-22>>

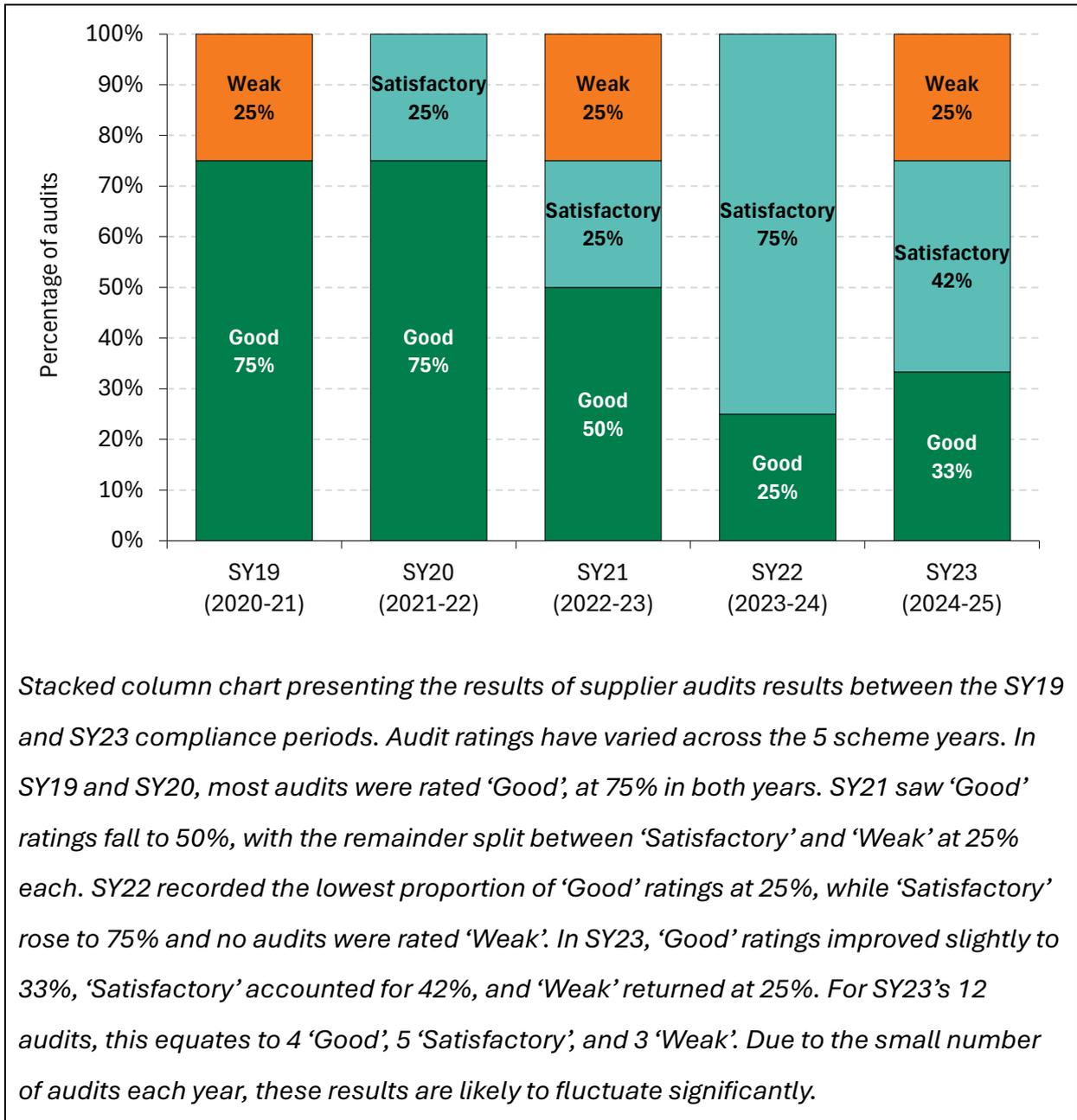
SY23 supplier audits

- 5.53 Supplier audits are conducted each year to gain assurance on the accuracy of the electricity figures submitted to us by suppliers (in this case covering SY23) and to ensure suppliers' internal processes are robust. The audits also aim to reduce or prevent the number of submissions with errors.
- 5.54 The audits were targeted to include those suppliers where we have concerns over internal processes and those where we have concerns over the accuracy of supply volumes being reported.
- 5.55 Each audit is given a rating⁸⁰ depending on the outcome of the audit based upon a risk assessment carried out by the auditor. For example:
- **'Good'** audits either have no exceptions, or if there are any, they are minor shortcomings in operating procedures or meeting best practice. Any shortcomings are reported to the supplier to address.
 - **'Satisfactory'** audits identify a small number of exceptions, of which none are graded as 'major'. These are reported to the supplier to make improvements to their operating procedures.
 - **'Weak'** audits identify several exceptions which individually or collectively may impact negatively on the overall level of compliance. In such instances, suppliers are required to provide evidence that improvements are implemented in areas identified as requiring significant intervention.
 - **'Unsatisfactory'** audits identify numerous exceptions, including those graded as 'medium' or 'major', which individually or collectively may impact negatively on the overall level of compliance. In such instances, suppliers are required to provide evidence that improvements are implemented in areas identified as requiring significant intervention.

⁸⁰ The assurance ratings for the supplier audits vary slightly from the generator audits. Our generator audits look specifically for potential financial non-compliances and the assurance rating reflects this. The supplier audits look for "exceptions" which are graded, and this is the basis for the ratings.

5.56 In SY23, we audited 12 suppliers, a significant increase from the 4 audited in SY22. This rise reflects our decision to increase the number of audits to better reflect the significant value of the RO scheme. A summary of supplier audit results from SY19 to SY23⁸¹ is shown in **Figure 5.16**

Figure 5.16: Supplier audit results SY19 to SY23



⁸¹ The information provided is for audits taking place in 2024 to 2025 (SY23 audit programme) but looking at supplier activity in relation to 2023 to 2024 (SY22 compliance period). The scheme years shown reflect the compliance period.

5.57 All audits from SY23 are now closed and any associated non-compliances have been addressed. Where process failings were identified, we are satisfied with the actions taken by suppliers. However, we will continue to monitor these suppliers closely during the next RO compliance period to ensure the improvements are embedded and effective.

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

5.58 Where audit findings give cause for concern or identify areas for improvement, Ofgem engages with the relevant suppliers to develop an action plan. All instances of non-compliance will be added to the SPR⁸².

⁸² [Information on the SPR](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/supplier-performance-report-spr>>

6. Compliance of RO generators

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

Audit programme

- 6.1 We audit accredited generating stations to ensure they remain compliant with scheme eligibility requirements. Audits also provide assurance that the correct number of Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) have been issued and that the information we hold is current. Furthermore, audits help detect and prevent errors, and potentially fraudulent activity. We open a compliance investigation when we suspect that a scheme participant is non-compliant after the completion of an audit.
- 6.2 Each audit receives an assurance rating which is dependent on the findings. The ratings are as follows:
- **Good** - no issues identified at audit.
 - **Satisfactory** - only minor issues identified or instances where best practice is not followed.
 - **Weak** - the audit identified moderate issues of non-compliance, with potential financial non-compliance(s) reported.
 - **Unsatisfactory** - major instances of non-compliance or suspected fraud identified, with a significant or major number of potential financial non-compliances reported.
- 6.3 Following an audit, the findings are issued to the generator. If the audit is rated as 'Good' or 'Satisfactory' the audit will be closed at this point. However, the generator is expected to make any amendments to their accreditation

application or data submissions as detailed in the report. For ‘Weak’ & ‘Unsatisfactory’ audits, as potential financial non-compliance(s) have been reported, we open a compliance investigation. During this process the generator can provide further information or evidence to resolve the findings. Therefore, it’s likely that once the compliance investigation has concluded, the level of non-compliance is lower than the initial audit rating suggests. Timely engagement with our audit and compliance processes is essential to resolving audit findings.

6.4 In the event of potential non-compliance, error or fraud being identified, we investigate thoroughly and, where appropriate, can withdraw accreditation, change a station’s ROC banding, and/or make amendments to ROC issue. If all outstanding financial non-compliances have been resolved, the compliance investigation will be closed. Ofgem can temporarily suspend the issue of ROCs whilst awaiting further evidence or corrective actions to be taken. If fraudulent activity is suspected, we can refer cases to Report Fraud⁸³ and law enforcement agencies.

6.5 The SY23 generator audit programme consisted of 2 types of audit:

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

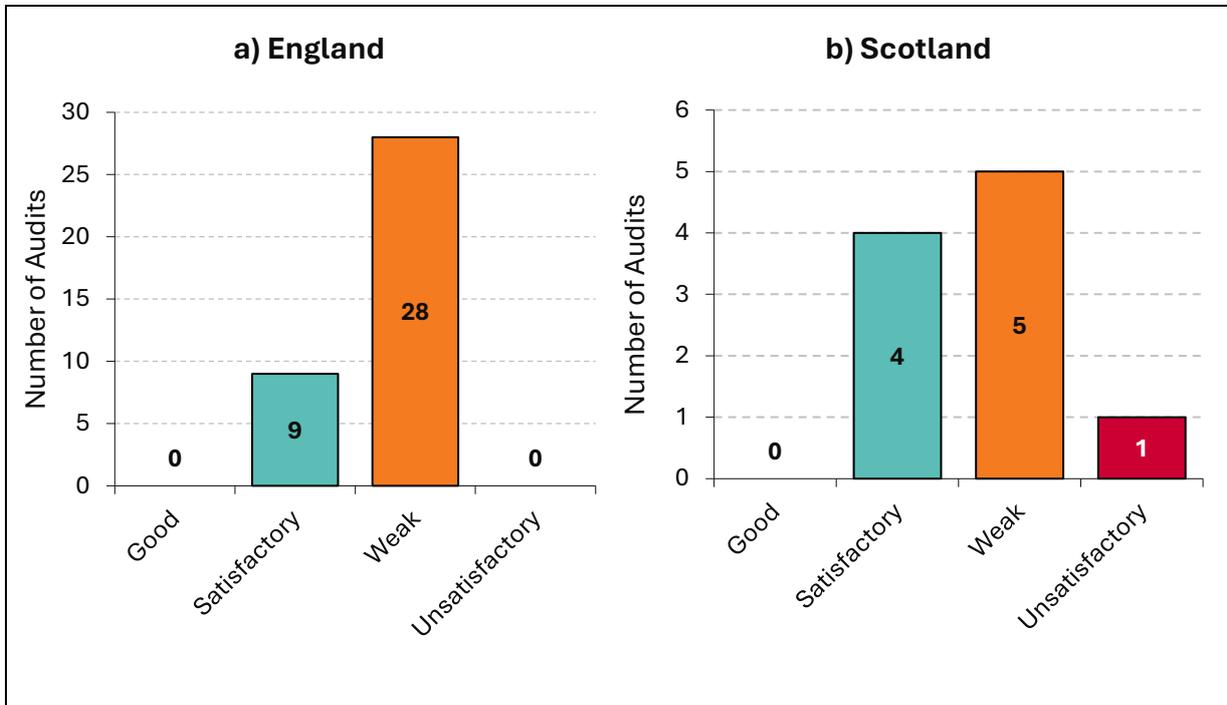
⁸³ [Report Fraud](https://www.reportfraud.police.uk/): <https://www.reportfraud.police.uk/>

Targeted generator audits

6.6 In SY23, our external auditor carried out targeted audits on 56 generating stations (>50 kW DNC). Of the audited generating stations, 37 were based in England, 10 in Scotland, 4 in Wales and 5 in Northern Ireland.

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

Figure 6.1 (a-e): Targeted audit ratings by country in SY23



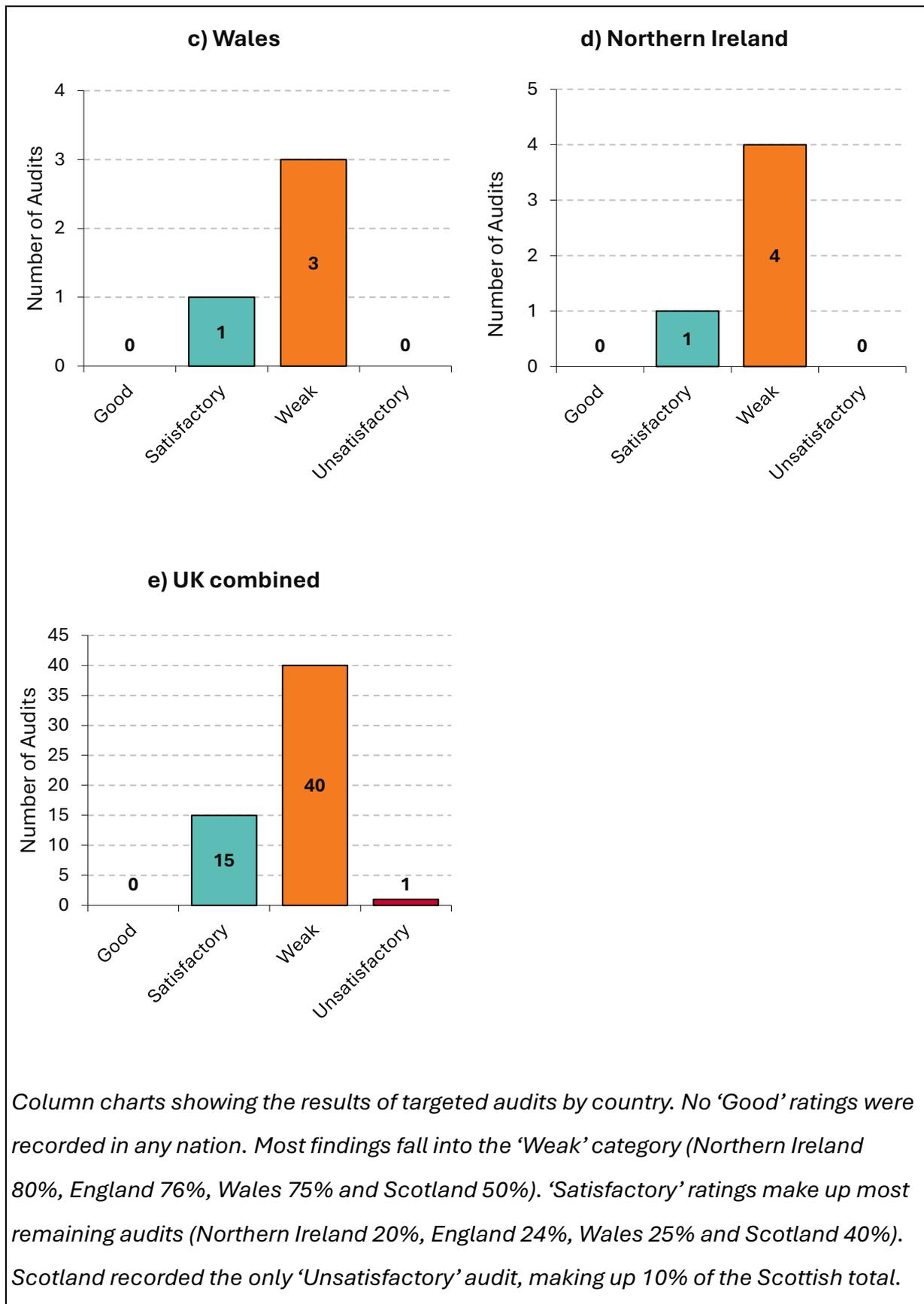
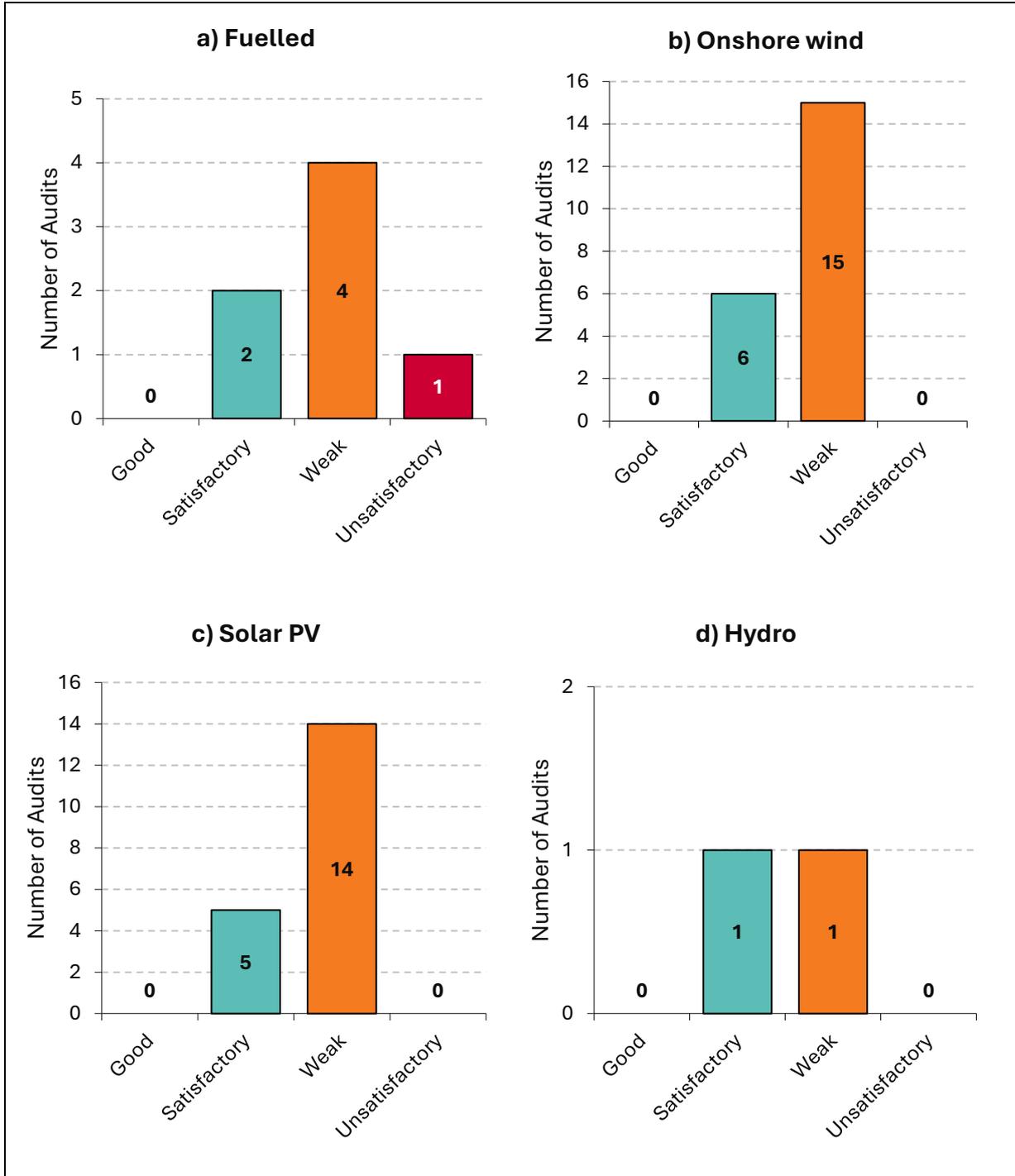
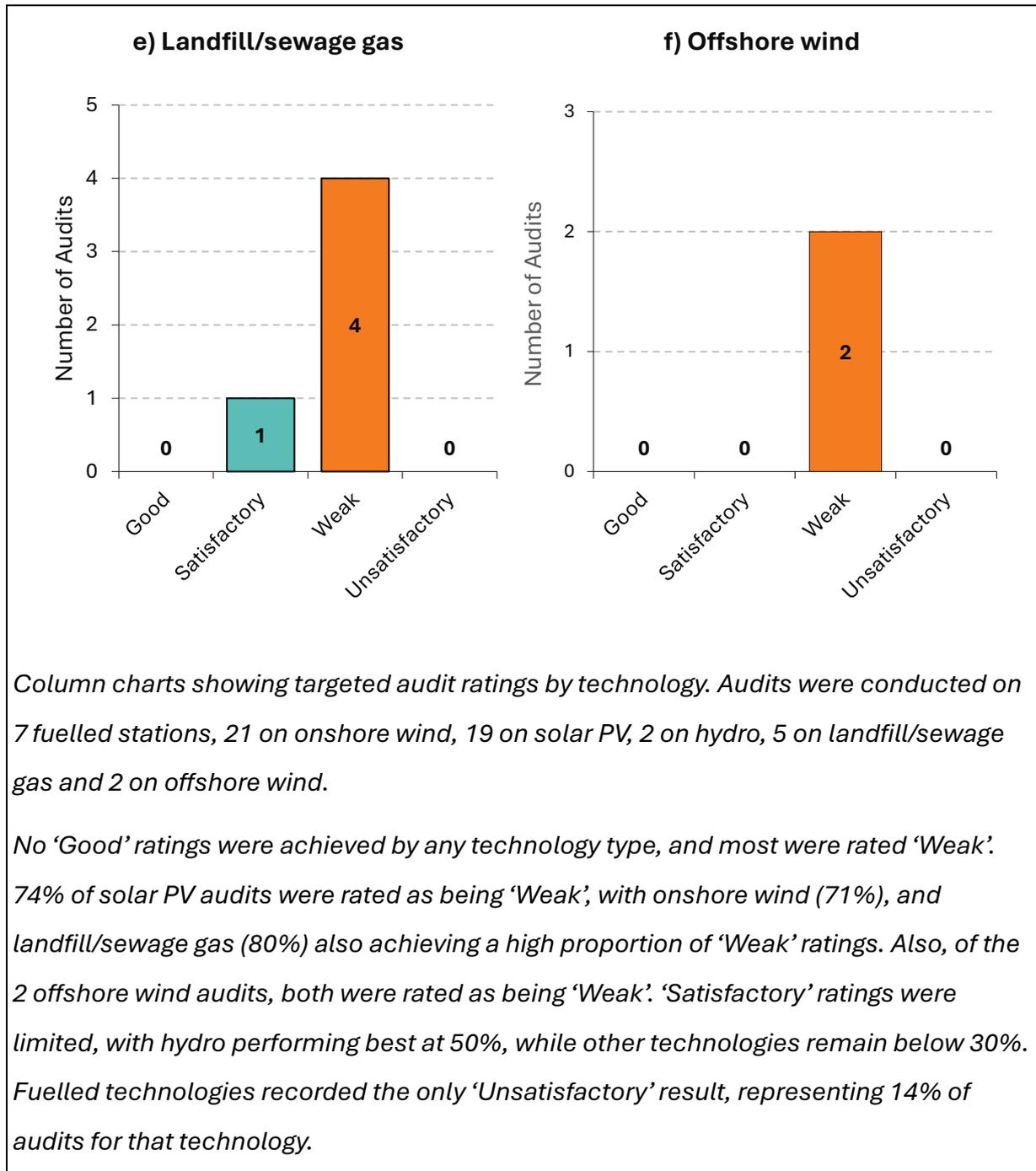


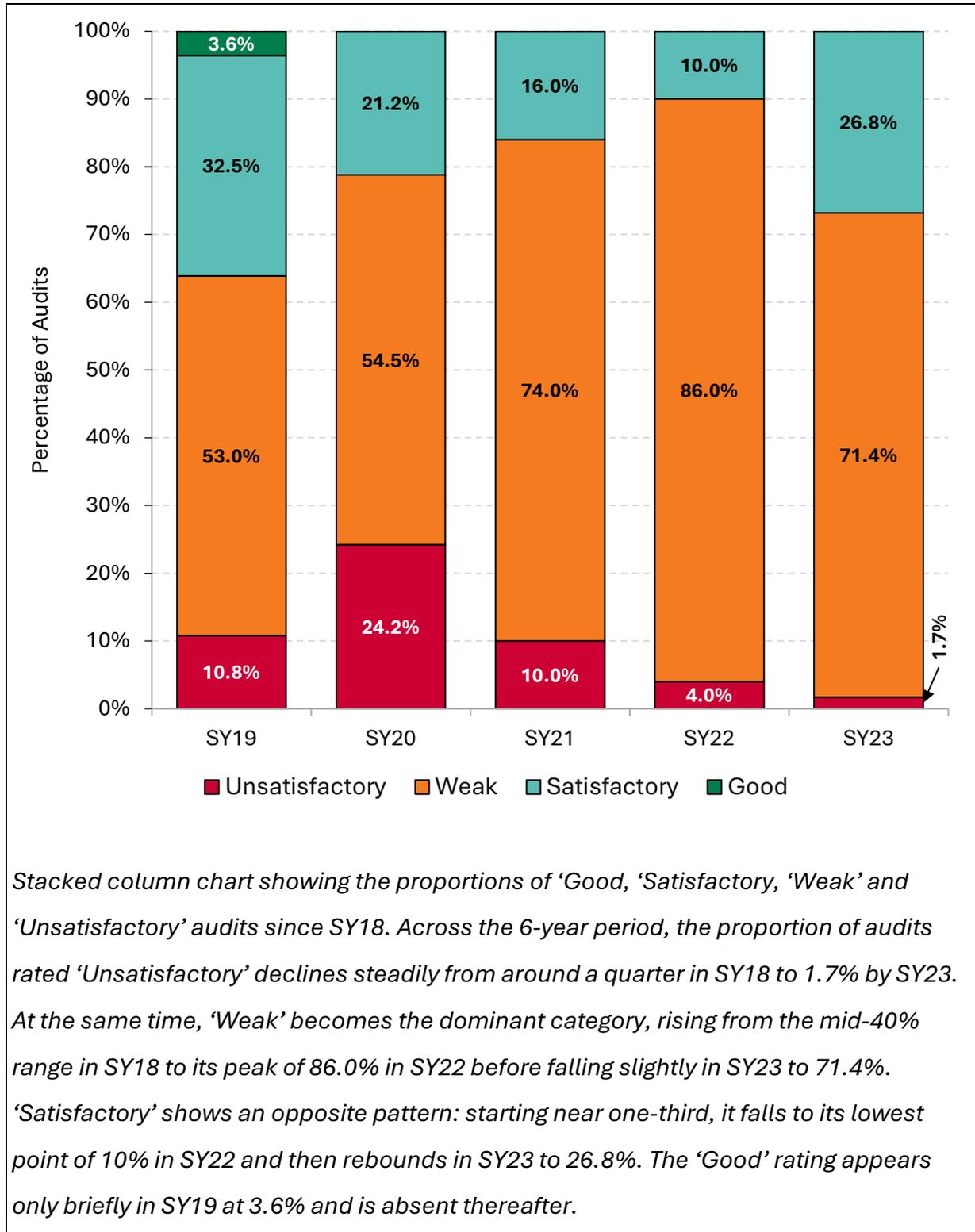
Figure 6.2 (a-f): Targeted audit ratings by technology in SY23





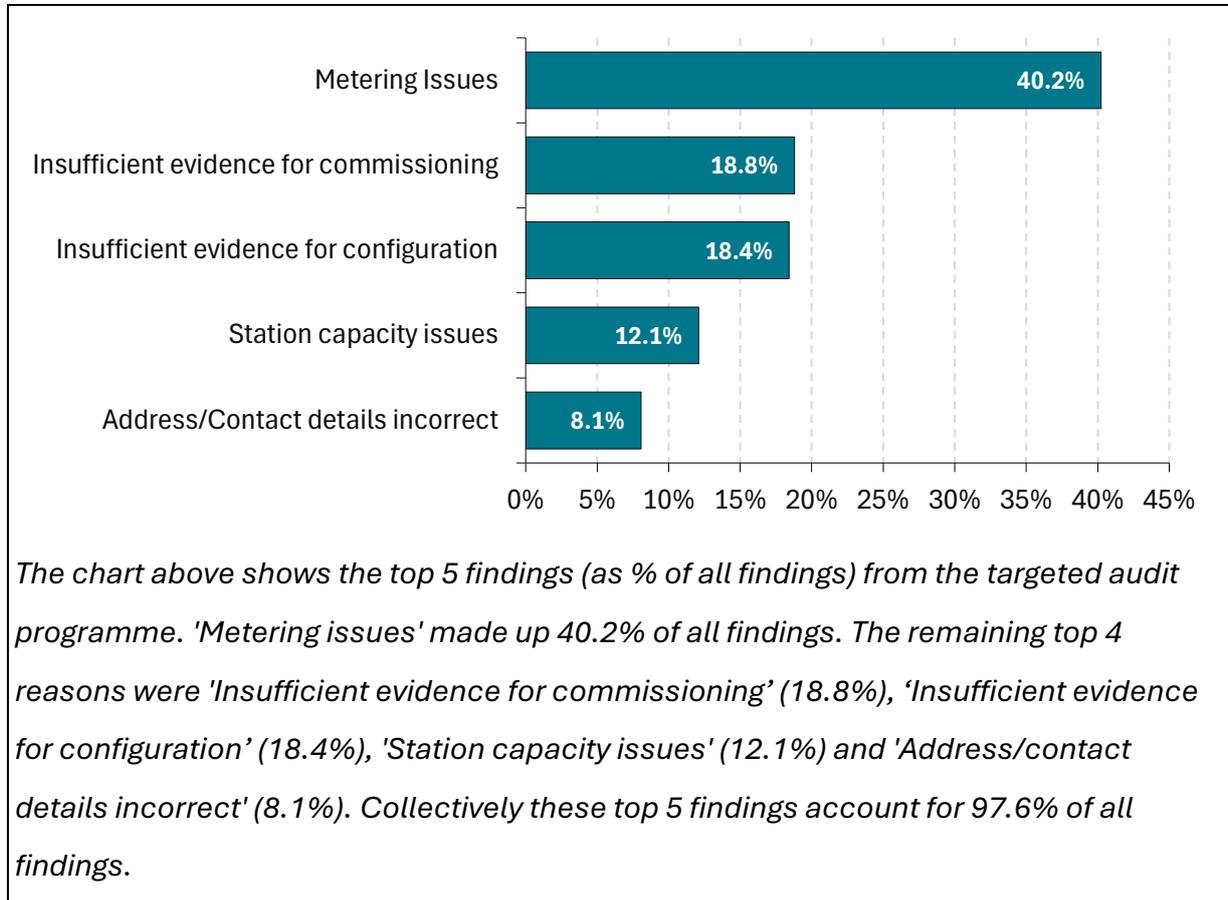
6.8 **Figure 6.3** provides an overview of targeted audit results from SY19 to SY23.

Figure 6.3: Targeted audit results SY19 to SY23



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

Figure 6.4: Top 5 findings from the targeted audit programme SY23



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

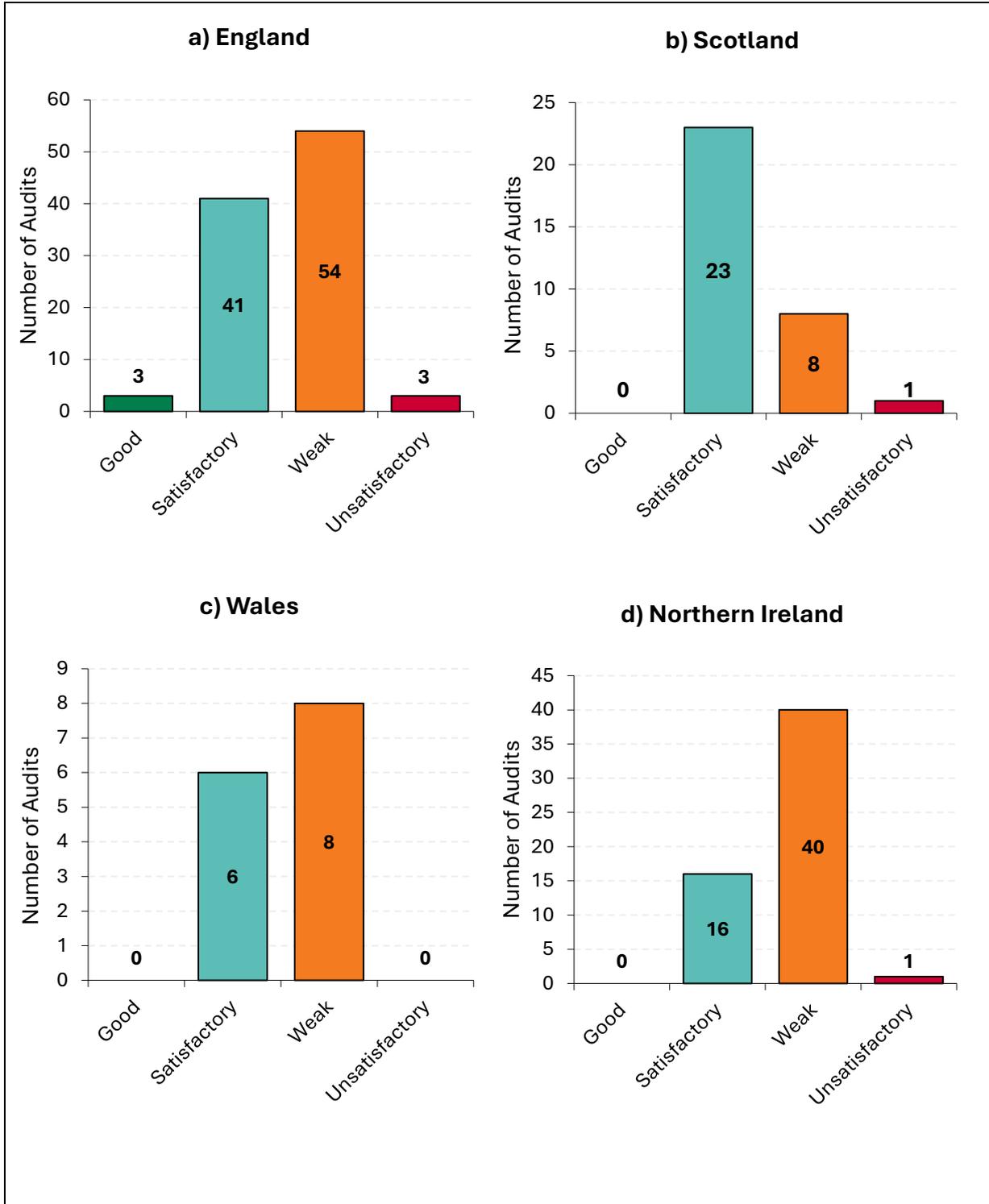
- **Metering issues** - this encompasses missing or incorrect metering information and meters being outside the calibration period.
- **Insufficient evidence for the commissioning date** - these included discrepancies such as conflicting dates in commissioning evidence, missing generation invoices, and the absence of half-hourly data.
- **Insufficient evidence for configuration** – This includes discrepancies between make/model/capacity of equipment on site and equipment listed on RER, incorrect serial numbers on RER and discrepancies in the stations Single Line Diagram.

- **Station capacity issues** - including incorrect export capacity or missing capacity evidence
- **Incorrect address or contact details** - which may require updating

Statistical generator audits

- 6.11 In SY23, our external auditor carried out 204 statistical audits of generating stations (>50 kW DNC). Of the audited generating stations, 101 were based in England, 32 in Scotland, 14 in Wales and 57 in Northern Ireland. Statistical audits were selected by taking a random sample of accredited stations from the scheme population. The proportion of stations audited in each country roughly corresponds to the distribution of stations between these regions.
- 6.12 **Figure 6.5** shows the breakdown of the statistical audits by country and the rating given by the auditor. **Figure 6.6** shows the same information but broken down by technology type.

Figure 6.5 (a-e): Statistical audit ratings by country in SY23



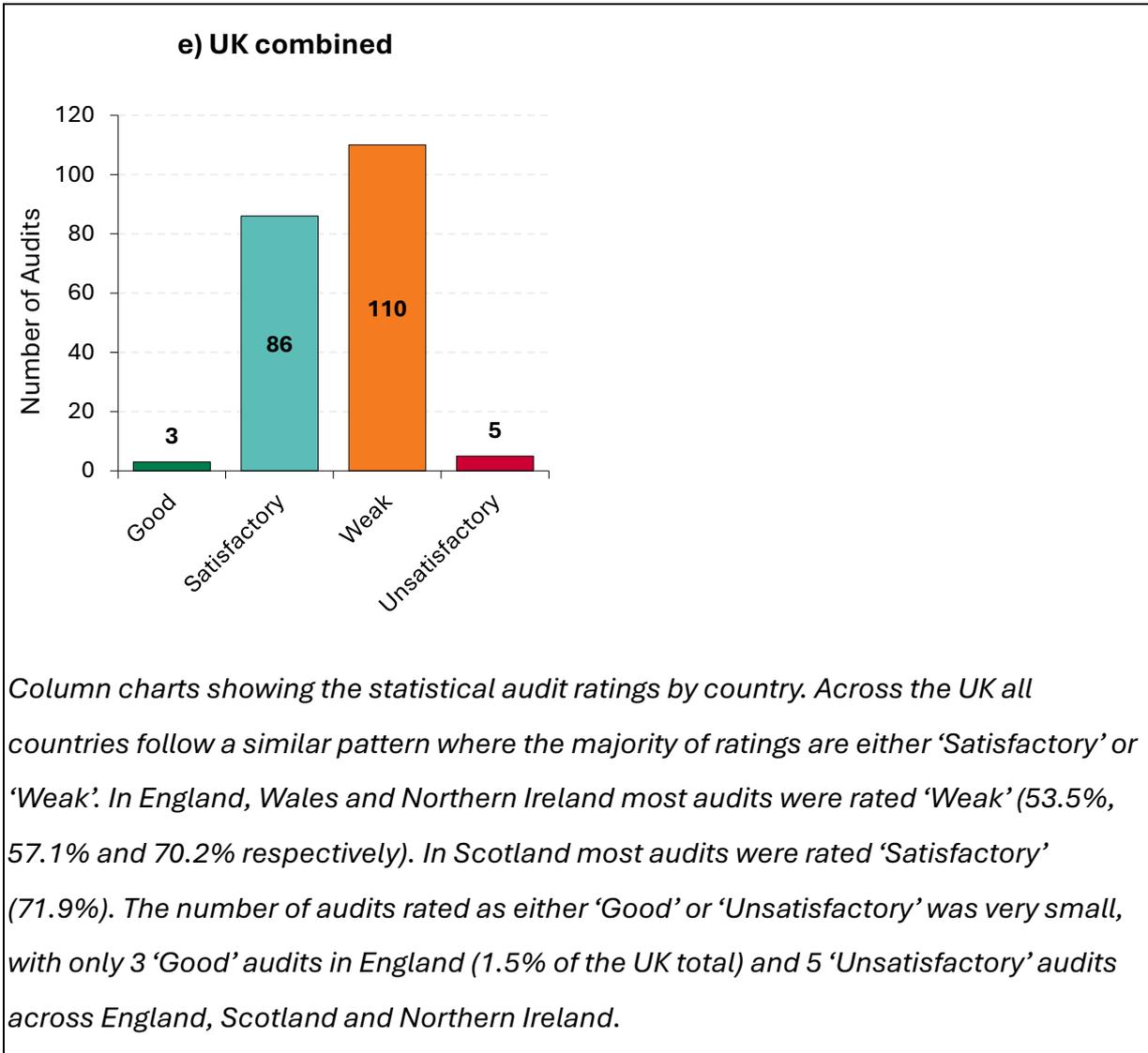
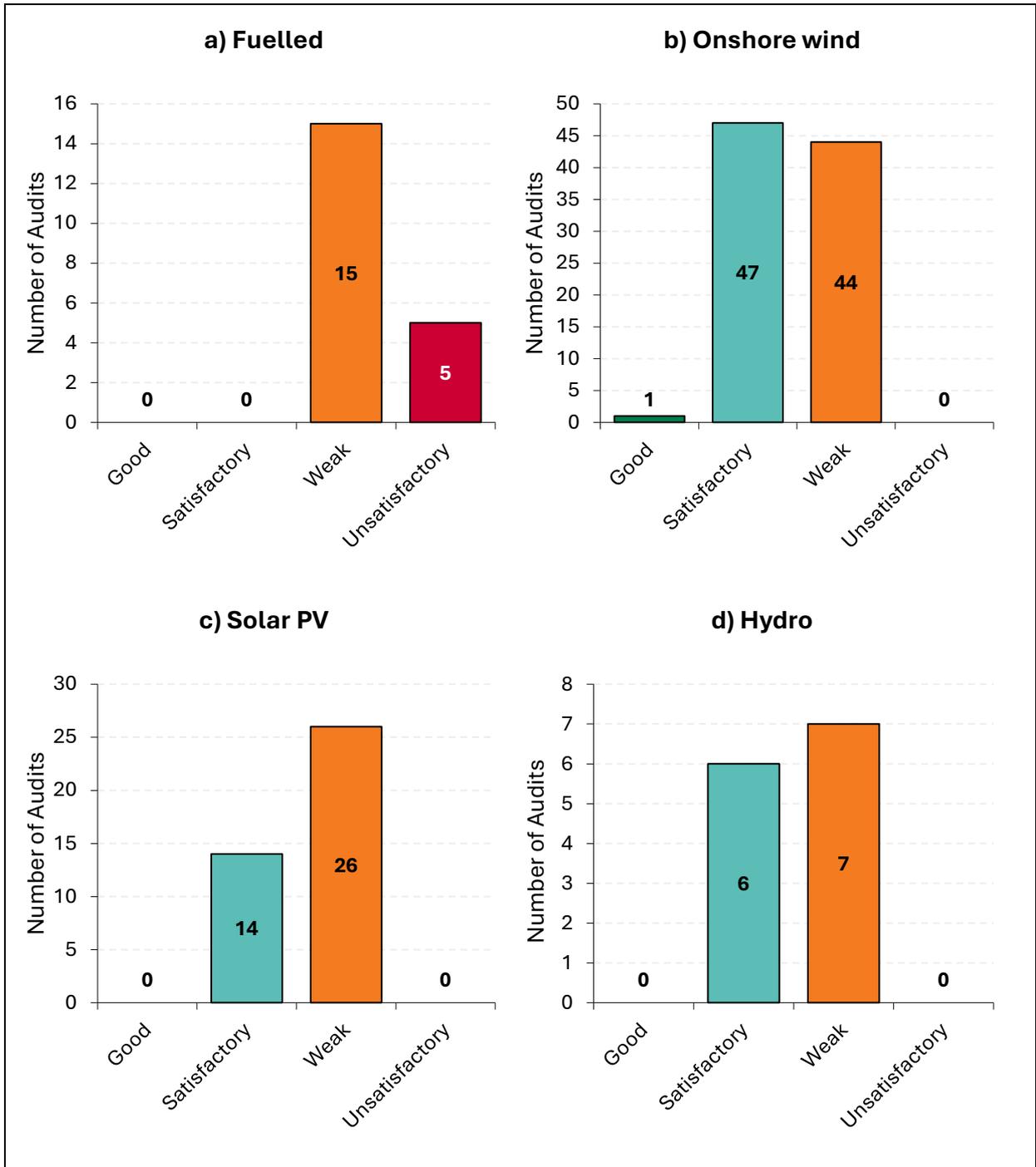
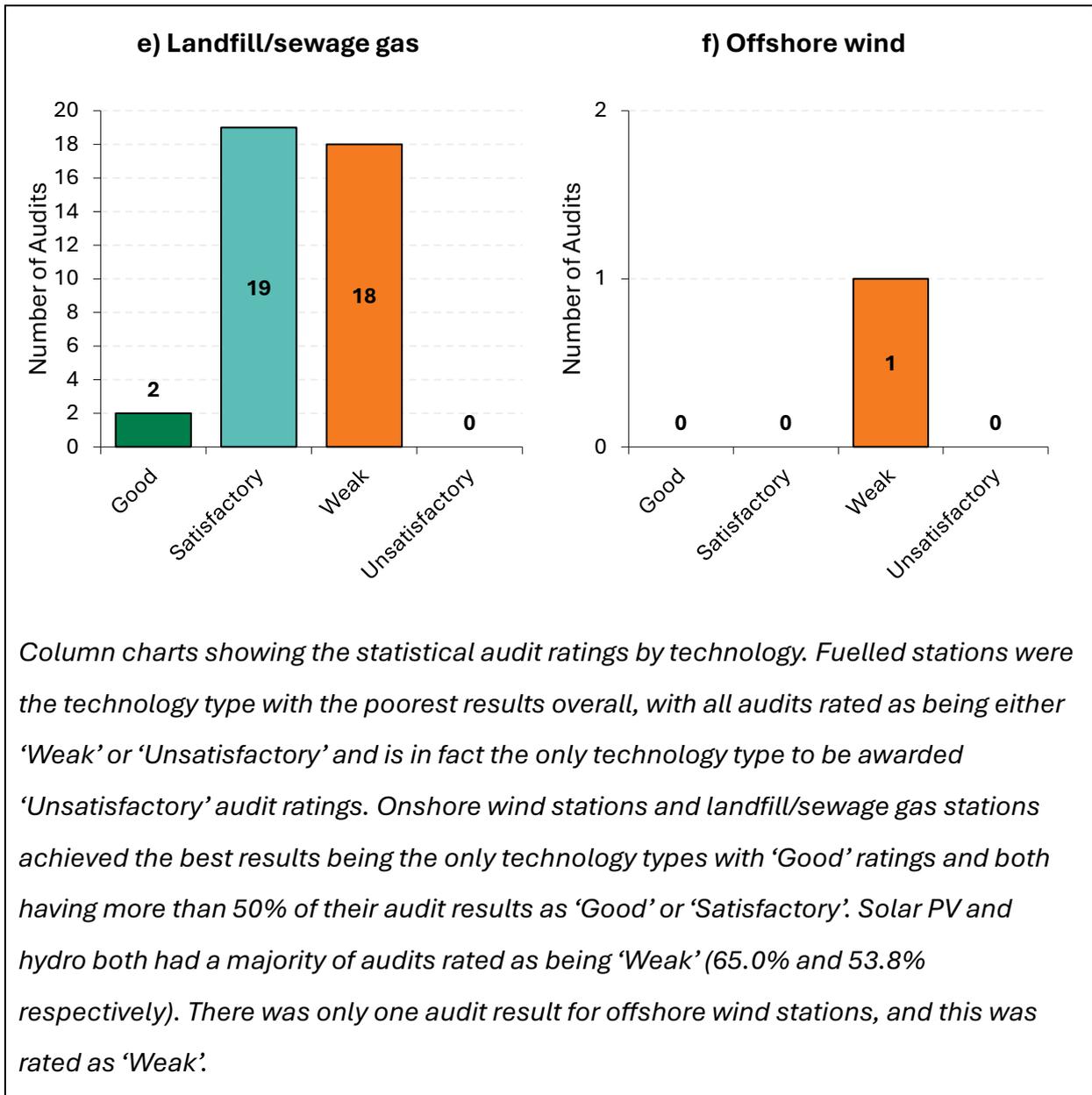
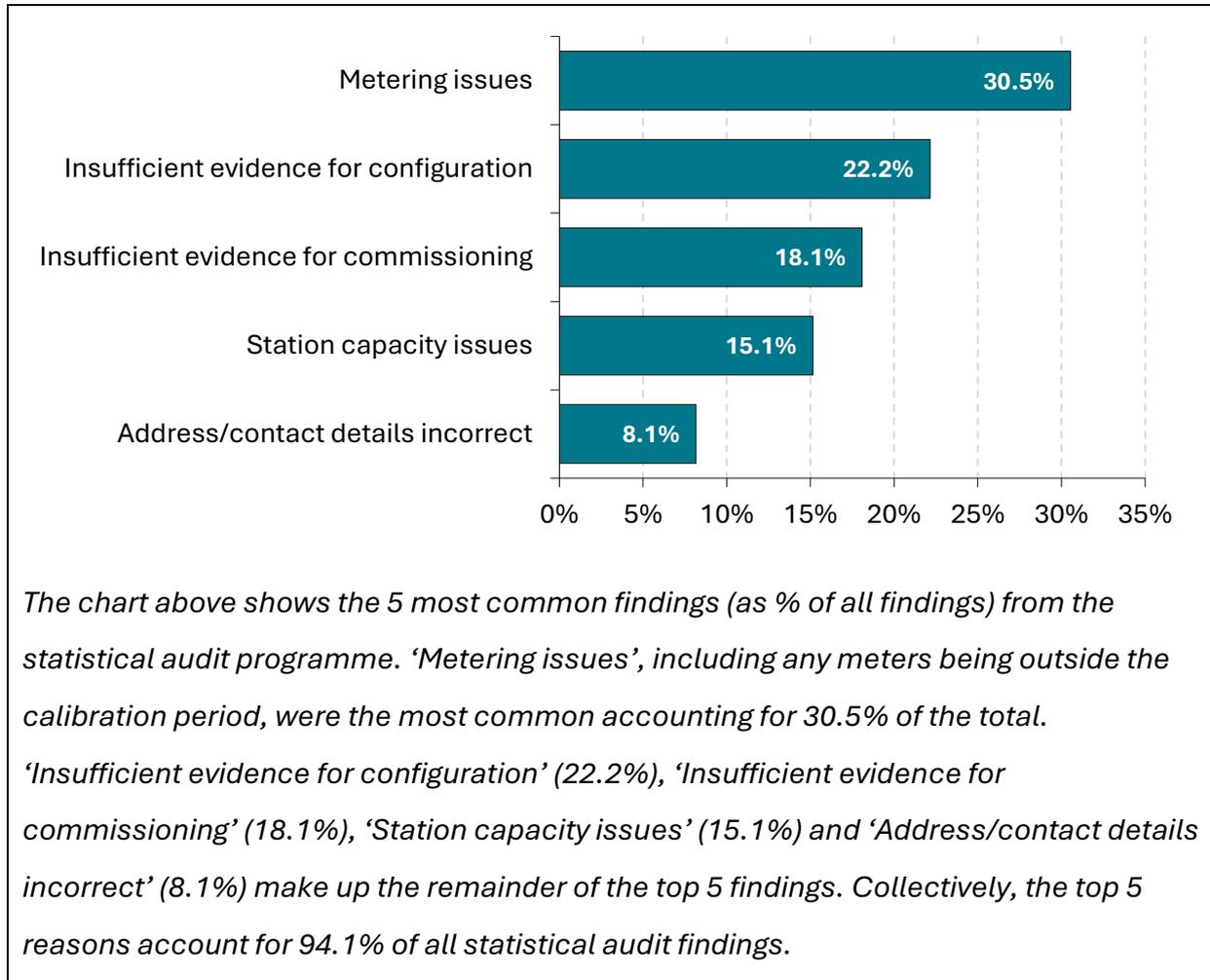


Figure 6.6 (a-f): Statistical audit ratings by technology in SY23





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

Figure 6.7: Top 5 findings from the statistical audit programme in SY23

6.14 Descriptions for the most common statistical audit findings are provided below:

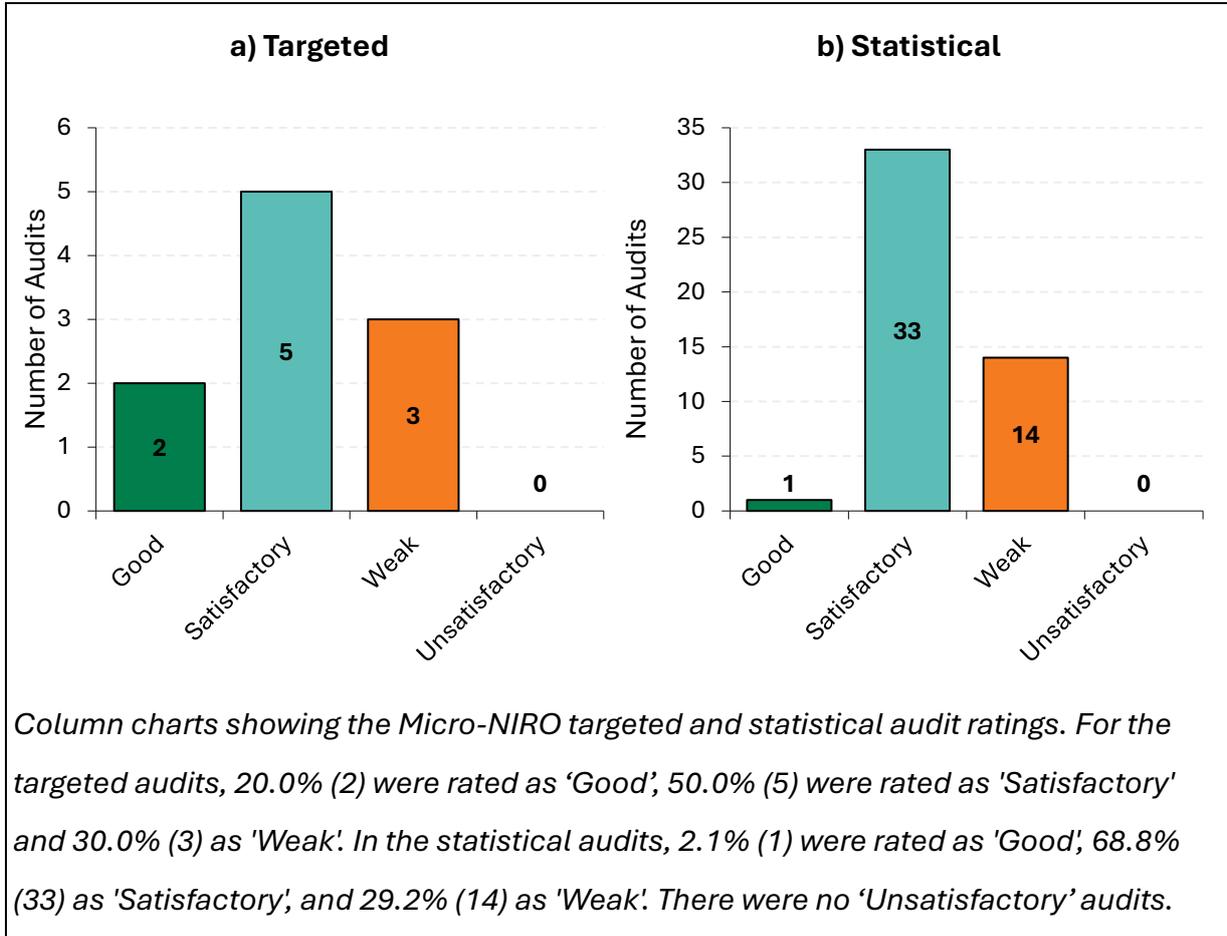
- **Metering issues** - this encompasses discrepancies such as the make and model of meters recorded in the audit not matching those listed in the application, missing metering information and meters being outside the calibration period.
- **Insufficient evidence for configuration** - this can include issues with evidence in relation to the station description, station capacity, planning permission or the Single Line Diagram (SLD).

- **Insufficient evidence for commissioning** - these included discrepancies such as conflicting dates in commissioning evidence, missing generation invoices, and the absence of half-hourly data.
- **Station capacity issues**, including incorrect export capacity or missing capacity evidence.
- **Incorrect address or contact details**, which may require updating.

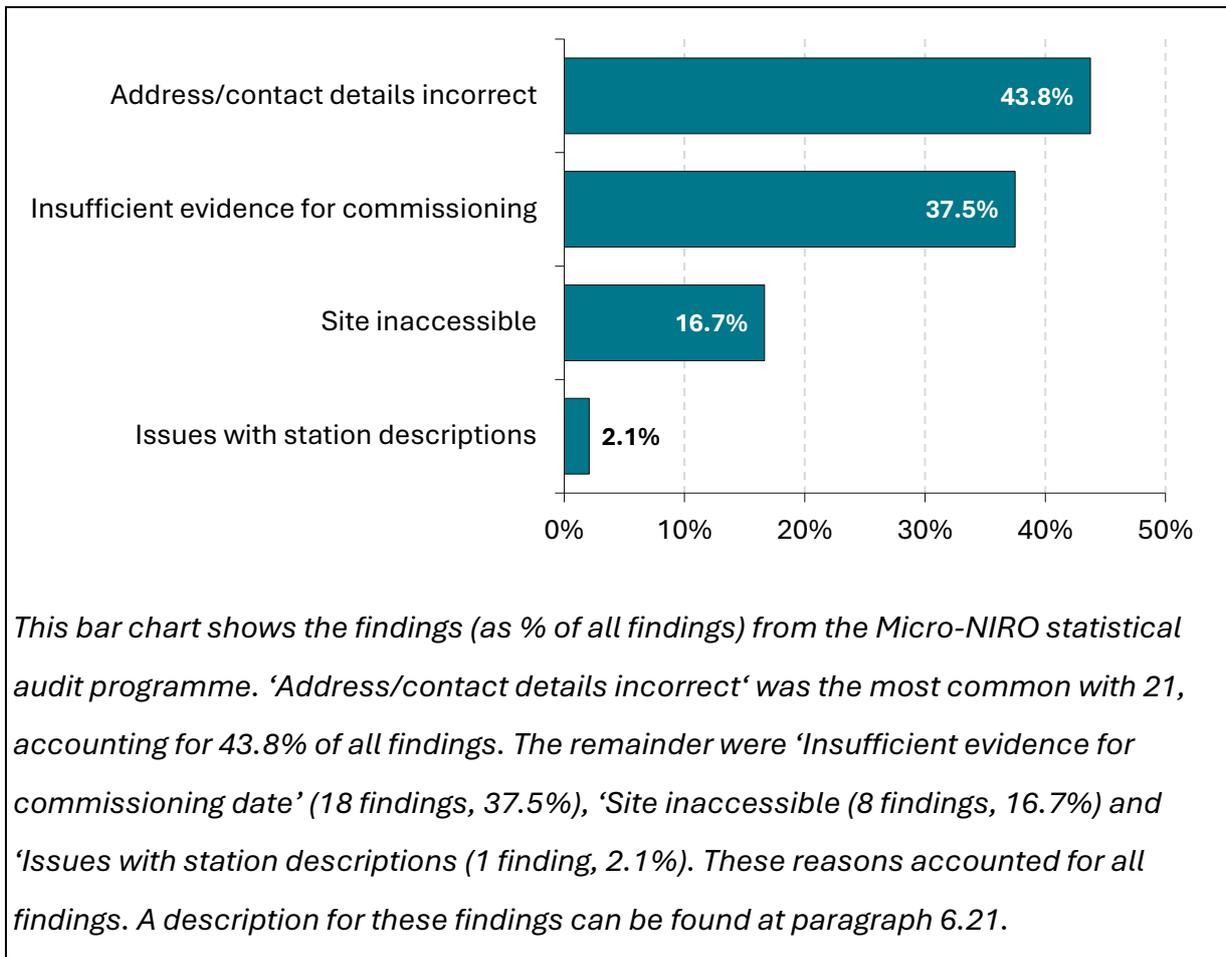
SY23 Northern Ireland micro-generator (Micro-NIRO) audits

- 6.15 Micro-generators are audited to verify information and documents provided in relation to configuration, commissioning, capacity and metering.
- 6.16 In SY23, a total of 58 micro-generators were audited. Ten of these were targeted audits, and the remaining 48 were randomly selected statistical audits.
- 6.17 **Figure 6.8** shows the breakdown of the targeted and statistical audit ratings given by the auditor.

Figure 6.8 (a-b): Micro-NIRO targeted and statistical audit ratings in SY23

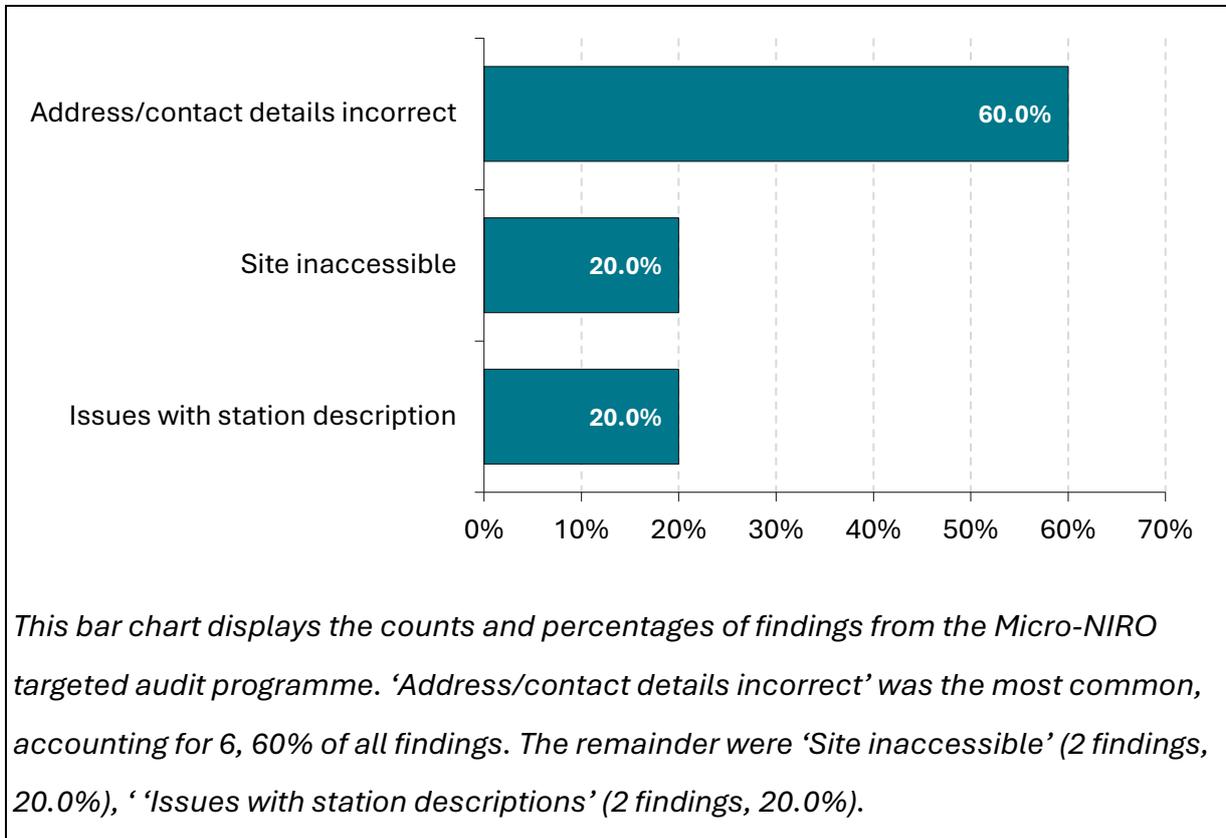


6.18 A breakdown of the findings from the Micro-NIRO Statistical audit programme is presented in **Figure 6.9** below.

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

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

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



6.20 The audit findings identified during Micro-NIRO audits are described below:

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

SY23 Northern Ireland agent and ‘Rent-a-Roof’ audits

6.21 Agent⁸⁴ and rent-a-roof company⁸⁵ audits are conducted to ensure that:

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

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

6.23 In SY23, in addition to the generator audits, we also conducted one agent audit and one ‘rent-a-roof’ company audit. Both audits were rated ‘Satisfactory’. Once the reports were issued, we worked with the agent and rent-a-roof company to address the findings. The audit reports also make recommendations for best practice, which companies are encouraged to implement.

6.24 The main findings related to:

- A lack of documented procedures in place to support the process of recording/checking applications and submitting reports to Ofgem
- Renewables and CHP Register account updates to be made⁸⁶

⁸⁴ Agents represent multiple generators, and act on their behalf to submit data and receive ROCs.

⁸⁵ Rent-a-roof companies offered solar PV panels to homeowners in exchange for the income generated as a result of participation in the NIRO scheme.

⁸⁶ Although relevant at the time the SY23 audits were conducted, the Renewables and CHP Register has now been replaced by the Renewable Electricity Register (RER) which launched in May 2025. Further information in paragraph 7.8.

- Discrepancies regarding, or lack of, metering evidence from generating stations
- No evidence of contract termination procedures being established which are in line with Ofgem's Guidance.

6.25 All audits undertaken across the audit programmes in SY23 are now closed.

Generator compliance

6.26 We take compliance extremely seriously and we 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 withholding and/or revoking ROCs, withdrawal of accreditation from the RO scheme, and more serious consequences in cases of suspected fraud, including referral to law enforcement agencies.

6.27 When issues are detected through our operational processes, counter fraud work or our audit programmes that may affect a station's RO accreditation or ROC issuance, the case is referred for 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 generating stations against the RO legislation to determine if compliance action is required. These actions are outlined in article 24 of the Renewables Obligation Order 2015⁸⁷. Where appropriate, to prevent ROCs being issued incorrectly, we may decide to suspend ROC issuance before a compliance decision has been finalised.

6.28 In SY23, 111 RO audits conducted in various scheme years were referred for compliance assessment to determine if further compliance investigation (typically involving a request for more information) and subsequent action was

⁸⁷ [Renewables Obligation Order 2015:](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2015/9780111138359/contents)
<<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2015/9780111138359/contents>>

required. Of those referred, 74 were from statistical audits and 37 were from targeted audits.

- 6.29 A total of 492 compliance investigations (opened in various scheme years) were closed during SY23 (81 from targeted audits, 310 from statistical audits, and 101 from other sources). Closures have risen significantly compared with previous years, driven by a shift in compliance strategy and risk appetite that prioritises the most impactful areas of non-compliance.
- 6.30 Of those, 44 installations were deemed to have made financial gain through non-compliance with the RO regulations.
- 6.31 Eighteen installations were instructed to take appropriate action such as using approved meters and fixing meter faults, deducting ineligible loads, reporting excluded capacity, and fixing data submission errors. Overissued ROCs were recovered as a result of these corrective actions.
- 6.32 Three installations were found to have commissioned after the date declared at accreditation and ineligible ROC claims caused by these incorrect commissioning dates were recovered or withheld. Following an audit and investigation, Ofgem concluded that 2 of these sites had not commissioned in accordance with industry standards by the dates stated in their accreditations. This led to a change in banding from 1.6 to 1.4 ROCs per MW, with an estimated financial impact of ~£4.5 million based on the revised accreditation dates. The generator operating both sites has challenged this decision by way of judicial review, which is currently before the Court. Ofgem will continue to apply its established audit and compliance procedures to ensure scheme rules are followed and public funds are protected.
- 6.33 The total value of the financial sanctions in relation to the decisions noted in paragraphs 6.31 and 6.32 was £5,211,744.
- 6.34 Although the remaining 23 stations were identified as non-compliant, compliance action was deemed unnecessary. This was because the financial

impact was too small to justify further action, or because recovery was limited by RO legislation, which restricts Ofgem’s ability to recover overclaims that are more than 6 years old. The total value in relation to these cases was £33,404.

- 6.35 We continue to strengthen and refine the audit rating and referral process. This has resulted in assurance ratings more representative of the compliance issues identified and improved our ability to target and prioritise financial non-compliance at the point of referral.
- 6.36 As part of our investigative work, we request information from generators to ensure we have all the relevant details for making the most informed decisions. Therefore, resolving investigations and closing audits can be hampered by non-responsiveness. Consequently, we have communicated our lowered tolerance for non-responsiveness to generators and now set strict deadlines for information request responses. Failure to comply with deadlines or cooperate otherwise will result in compliance action, including but not limited to suspension of ROC issuance.

Biomass sustainability

- 6.37 Following the conclusion of Ofgem's 2023 enforcement investigation into Drax Power Limited (“Drax”) (the UK’s largest biomass generator)⁸⁸, additional measures have been taken to oversee Drax's completion of an independent, external audit of the profiling data from its international biomass supply chain from 2023 to 2024. The commissioning of this audit is part of the Alternative Action agreement resulting from our investigation, and its purpose is to provide Ofgem with confidence in the accuracy of Drax's future reporting.
- 6.38 Through an open, fair and transparent procurement process, where Ofgem was an active observer throughout, Drax appointed Forvis Mazars to conduct this

⁸⁸ [Information on Ofgem’s investigation into Drax Power Ltd:](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/ofgem-investigating-drax-power-limiteds-compliance-reporting-requirements-relating-renewables-obligation)
<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/ofgem-investigating-drax-power-limiteds-compliance-reporting-requirements-relating-renewables-obligation>>

independent audit where audit activity commenced in September 2025. For further information on this, please visit our website⁸⁹.

6.39 In light of the National Audit Office (NAO) review into biomass⁹⁰, we have completed a thorough review of our biomass assurance regime where we are currently evaluating the most effective ways to implement the relevant findings identified by this review. Additionally, we are aligning our efforts with government policy to ensure that current and future biomass legislation is adequately supported.

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

Safeguarding public funds

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

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

6.43 We classify error as either being prevented or detected. Prevented error refers to any certificates which we have prevented from being issued because of our work. Detected error relates to any certificates which have been issued to a participant for which they were not eligible.

6.44 Ensuring the integrity of the RO scheme is upheld, the deterrence of both non-compliance and fraud is of key importance to Ofgem. In light of this, we strive to

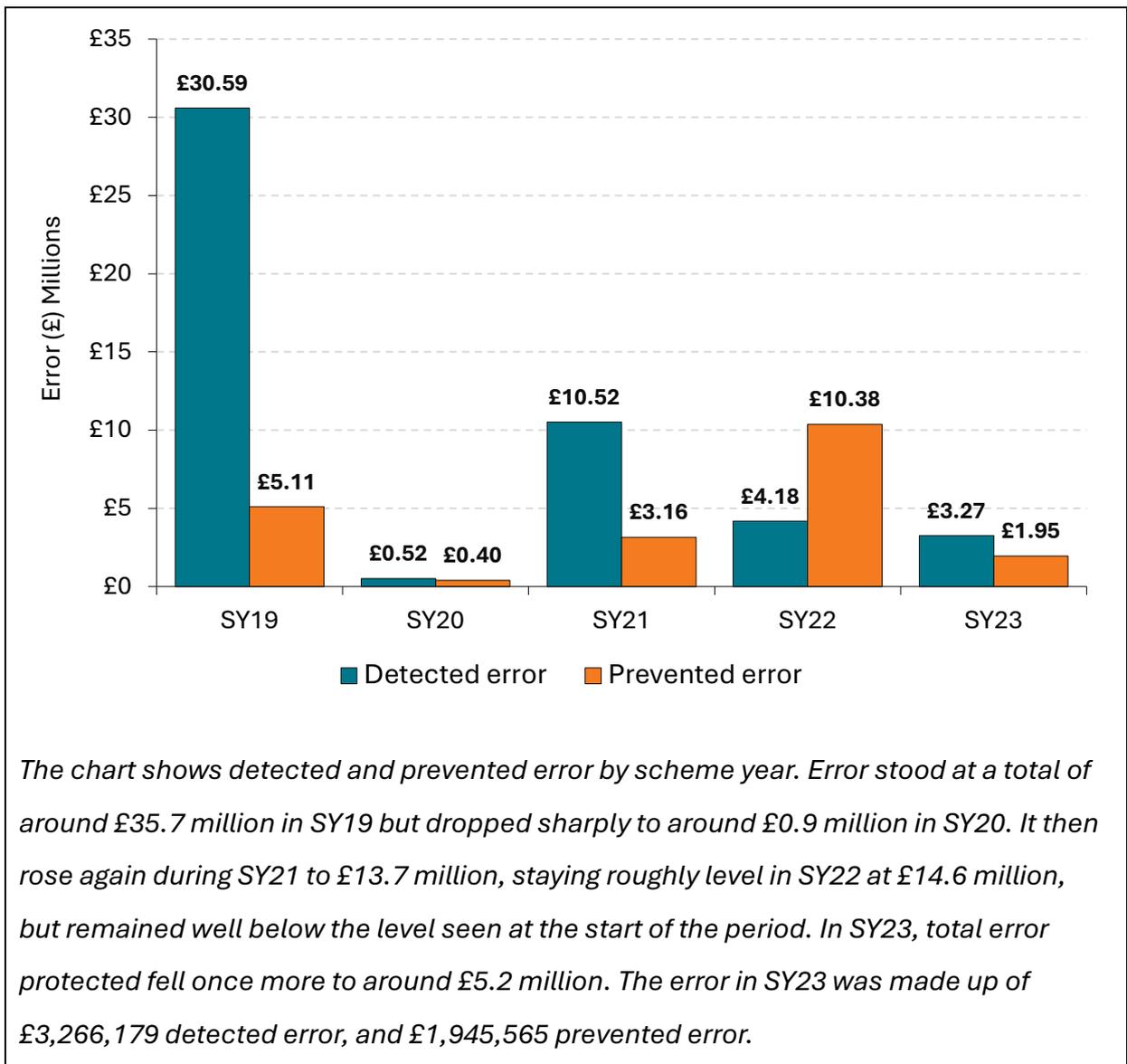
⁸⁹ [Press release: Appointment of Independent Auditor to Drax](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/press-release/appointment-independent-auditor-drax): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/press-release/appointment-independent-auditor-drax>>

⁹⁰ The government's support for biomass - NAO report: <https://www.nao.org.uk/reports/the-governments-support-for-biomass/>

ensure our audit programmes and compliance investigations are effective in not only detecting non-compliance and fraud but also deterring it.

6.45 **Figure 6.11** shows the value of certificates protected in SY23 through our audit and compliance work. We identified around £5.21 million in detected and prevented error during the scheme year.

Figure 6.11: Error protected SY19 to SY23⁹¹



⁹¹ As accreditations activity has largely stopped, the data now focuses solely on audit and compliance to allow a fair comparison across scheme years. Figures reported for previous scheme years in this report therefore differ from those previously reported.

7. Our administration

This chapter provides detail on our administration activity during Scheme Year 23 (SY23) not covered elsewhere in the report. We perform several functions as administrator of the scheme, including assessing amendments to generating stations, issuing certificates, and ensuring the compliance of generators and electricity suppliers. Additionally, this chapter includes information on our performance responding to enquiries and issuing ROCs, information on the launch of the Renewable Electricity Register (RER) and summarises updates to scheme guidance.

Applications and accreditations

- 7.1 Following the closure of the final grace period⁹² for applications on 31 March 2019, no new applications to the RO scheme can be made.
- 7.2 Following the RO's closure to new applicants one of our key duties as administrator is to assess amendments to approved applications against scheme rules.
- 7.3 During an application assessment, if it is demonstrated that the applicant does not meet the eligibility criteria then we will refuse the application. No applications were refused in SY23.

Application amendments

- 7.4 Amendments can vary from simple meter replacements to substantial changes, including replacement of generating equipment. We anticipate this area of work will continue to increase in coming years.
- 7.5 We processed 437 amendments during SY23. Of these amendments, 69% were for installations above 50kW capacity.

⁹² [Information on grace periods](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/renewables-obligation-ro/ro-closure): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/renewables-obligation-ro/ro-closure>>

ROC issue

7.6 As shown in **Figure 7.1** below, we issued 97.2% ROCs in SY23 on time, compared to 97.0% in SY22. Our issuance of ROCs within the target is largely dependent on timely data submissions from generators.

Figure 7.1: ROCs issued on time in SY23

Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	ROCs issued within KPI
Issue ROCs within 17 working days (Apr-Jun)* and 12 working days (Jul-Mar).	97.2%

*During the first 3 months of the scheme year an extra 5 days is allocated for ROC issue. This is due to increased workload including GB/NI Fuel Mix Disclosure⁹³.

Enquiries

7.7 We receive enquiries related to ongoing generator compliance, the processing of applications and amendments, and more general queries regarding the scheme. Details in relation to SY23 can be seen in **Figure 7.2**.

Figure 7.2: RO scheme enquiry performance in SY23

Enquiry type	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Received	Responses sent	Met KPI	Performance against KPI
Telephone	85% calls answered/no more than 15% abandoned**	292	N/A	288	98.6%
Email	80% of email enquiries responded to within 10 working days	402	362	358	98.9%

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

⁹³ [Fuel Mix Disclosure \(FMD\)](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/renewables-energy-guarantees-origin-rego/energy-suppliers/fuel-mix-disclosure-fmd): <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/renewables-energy-guarantees-origin-rego/energy-suppliers/fuel-mix-disclosure-fmd>

Register updates and process improvements

- 7.8 The Renewable Electricity Register (RER) was launched in May 2025 to replace the Renewables and CHP Register. It is used to support the Renewables Obligation (RO), Feed-in Tariffs (ROO-FIT), and Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) Schemes. It is expected that the RER will now be in operation for the remainder of the RO Scheme.
- 7.9 Since launch, the main focus of updates has been on defect remediation and improvements to the system. In addition to this, we are currently undertaking preliminary work on providing further system enhancements whilst continuing to ensure we meet our legislative duties.

Guidance updates

- 7.10 Between April 2024 and November 2025, we published the following documents:

- [‘Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation \(NIRO\) Guidance: Microgenerators’](#)

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/northern-ireland-renewables-obligation-niro-guidance-microgenerators>>

(Published May 2025)

This document was updated to reflect the changes brought about owing to the introduction of the Renewable Electricity Register (RER).

- [‘Renewables Obligation: Sustainability Criteria’](#)

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/renewables-obligation-sustainability-criteria>>

(Published May 2025)

The document was updated to include outcomes of 2023 benchmarking exercise and take into account changes to international standards.

- [‘Guidance for generators: Co-location of electricity storage and hydrogen production under the RO, FIT, REGO and SEG \(Version 6.2\)’](#)

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

(Published May 2025)

This document was updated to include an appendix on hydrogen storage co-location and hydrogen production, and how it interacts with the RO and FIT schemes.

- [‘Renewables Obligation: template methodology for measuring fossil derived contamination within waste wood’](#)

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/renewables-obligation-template-methodology-measuring-fossil-derived-contamination-within-waste-wood>>

(Published May 2025)

Outline of a template methodology to demonstrate how the fossil derived energy content of a representative waste wood sample can be calculated. Useful to generators utilising this fuel source who wish to claim Renewables Obligation Certificates.

- [‘Renewables Obligation: Sustainability Reporting Guidance’](#)

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/renewables-obligation-sustainability-reporting-guidance>>

(Published May 2025)

The document was updated to include outcomes of 2023 benchmarking exercise and take into account changes to international standards.

- [‘Renewables Obligation: Guidance for Agents’](#)

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/renewables-obligation-guidance-agents-may-2013>>

(Published May 2025)

This document was updated to include major changes and updates across several chapters to provide further clarity on agents’ responsibilities. The document was also updated due to the implementation of the Renewable Electricity Register.

- [‘The UK Biomass and Bioliqid Carbon Calculator’](#)

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/uk-biomass-and-bioliquid-carbon-calculator>>

(Published May 2025)

The tool is designed to help generators under the RO scheme, and participants of the NDRHI scheme, calculate their final GHG emission savings, so that they can be reported to Ofgem.

- [‘Renewables Obligation: Guidance for Generators’](#)

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/renewables-obligation-guidance-generators>>

(Published May 2025)

This document was updated with major changes, including material updates to Chapter 2 and the addition of a new chapter on the audit programme, alongside minor changes owing to the implementation of the Renewable Electricity Register (RER).

- [‘Audits of Renewable Electricity Schemes Generating Stations 2025/26’](#)

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/audits-renewable-electricity-schemes-generating-stations-202526>>

(Published July 2025)

The purpose of this audit was to assess generators’ compliance with scheme rules and to ensure ROC claims were accurate.

- [‘Ofgem costs for administering the Renewables Obligation \(RO\) 2025 to 26’](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/ofgem-costs-administering-renewables-obligation-ro-2025-26)

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/transparency-document/ofgem-costs-administering-renewables-obligation-ro-2025-26>>

(Published October 2025)

This letter sets out our proposed administration costs for the Renewables Obligation for 2025 to 2026.

- [‘Renewables Obligation: guidance for suppliers’](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers)

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/guidance/renewables-obligation-guidance-suppliers>>

(Published September 2025)

This document was updated to include guidance suppliers will need following their migration to the Market-Wide Half-Hourly Settlement Process

7.11 To provide transparency and to ensure that we are providing a good service we track our performance, and in addition to the information published here we publish performance metrics on our website each month.⁹⁴

⁹⁴ [Webpage on scheme performance indicators](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes>>

8. Looking forward

This chapter introduces the changes to the scheme that are on the horizon, including context from the broader policy landscape. It provides a summary of the significant changes which will or may be introduced to the scheme in Scheme Year 24 (SY24) and beyond.

Inflation indexation

8.1 In October 2025 the UK Government, Scottish Government and Northern Ireland Executive jointly issued a consultation on proposed changes to the inflation index used to calculate the Renewables Obligation (RO) buy-out price.⁹⁵ This proposed a change to the index from the Retail Prices Index (RPI) to the Consumer Prices Index (CPI), which historically has not reflected the same higher rates of interest as RPI. The government published its response in January 2026, confirming a change to CPI indexation that will come into effect in April 2026.⁹⁶

British industrial competitiveness scheme

8.2 Government consulted in November 2025⁹⁷ on the proposed approach to the new British Industrial Competitiveness Scheme (BICS) and how eligible businesses should be selected. Under the scheme, eligible businesses will be exempt from paying the indirect costs of the RO scheme as well as the Feed-in Tariffs and the Capacity Market. The proposed scheme is due to commence in April 2027.

⁹⁵ [RO scheme: indexation changes](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/renewables-obligation-ro-scheme-indexation-changes): <<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/renewables-obligation-ro-scheme-indexation-changes>>

⁹⁶ [RO scheme: indexation changes – government response](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/697a75103c71d838df6bd42a/renewables-obligations-changes-indexation-government-response.pdf): <<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/697a75103c71d838df6bd42a/renewables-obligations-changes-indexation-government-response.pdf>>

⁹⁷ [British Industrial Competitiveness Scheme: consultation on scheme eligibility and approach](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/british-industrial-competitiveness-scheme-consultation-on-scheme-eligibility-and-approach): <<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/british-industrial-competitiveness-scheme-consultation-on-scheme-eligibility-and-approach>>

November 2025 UK budget

8.3 In the November 2025 UK Budget, the government announced significant changes to the RO scheme.⁹⁸ From April 2026, 75% of the domestic RO costs will be funded through general taxation instead of being added to consumer electricity bills. This is intended to apply for three years (2026–2029).

Fixed price certificates

8.4 The government intends to consult on a move to a fixed price certificate system later in 2026, to consider how to ensure the RO scheme continues to deliver value for money and supports UK investor confidence.

⁹⁸ [Budget 2025 in full](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/budget-2025): <<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/budget-2025>>

Appendix 1 – data assumptions

We make several general assumptions on the accreditations and capacity data used within Chapter 2 of the report. These assumptions, which are the same assumptions applied since the 2014 to 2015 (SY13) RO Annual Report, are as follows:

- We only include data on generating stations that have received full accreditation. We have not included any information on stations that have had their accreditation withdrawn so the data are subject to change year on year.
- References to “fuelled” generating stations relate to stations generating electricity from eligible biomass, bioliquids, biogas, energy crops or waste, but do not include landfill gas and sewage gas only stations.
- The capacities we quote are declared net capacity (DNC),⁹⁹ rather than total installed capacity (TIC),¹⁰⁰ values unless specified otherwise. The main exception to this is fuelled generating stations that burn renewable fuel alongside fossil fuel (we term these co-firing stations).
- To determine the capacity of a fuelled station we estimate the renewable proportion of the electricity generated, based on an average calculated from historical data.

⁹⁹ DNC means “the maximum capacity at which the station could be operated for a sustained period without causing damage to it (assuming the source of power used by it to generate electricity was available to it without interruption) less the amount of electricity that is consumed by the plant”.

¹⁰⁰ TIC means “the maximum capacity at which the station could be operated for a sustained period without causing damage to it (assuming the source of power used by it to generate electricity was available to it without interruption)”.

Appendix 2 – Compliance by licensed suppliers

Figure A2.1: Summary of compliance by supplier group in SY23 (2024 to 2025)
(all jurisdictions)

Supplier Group	Total Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Total Payments	Total Redistributions
3T Power Limited	8,921	7,096	£118,132.25	£57,079
AXPO UK Limited – Supplier	258,639	138,377	£7,784,559.26	£1,113,136
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	132,890	0	£8,663,479.67	£0
BGI Trading Limited	7,963	7,963	£0.00	£64,053
British Gas Trading Ltd	14,355,755	14,355,349	£26,280.38	£115,477,858
Brook Green Trading Limited	1,684,090	1,680,305	£245,003.05	£13,516,773
Bryt Energy Limited	1,394,647	385,000	£65,354,450.31	£3,097,030
BUDGET ENERGY LTD	65,896	65,896	£0.00	£530,080
Click Energy Ltd	51,220	51,220	£0.00	£412,024
Conrad Energy (Trading) Limited	46,542	46,542	£0.00	£374,393
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	559,620	525,000	£2,240,952.60	£4,223,223
Coulomb Energy Supply Limited	31,650	0	£2,048,704.50	£0
Crown Gas and Power 2 Limited	127,124	125,000	£137,486.51	£1,005,527
D-Energi Trading Ltd	20,416	0	£1,321,527.68	£0
Digital Power Energy Supply UK Limited	19,267	0	£1,247,152.91	£0
Drax Energy Solutions Limited	5,868,696	5,868,696	£0.00	£47,209,193
Dyce Energy Limited	30	0	£1,941.90	£0
E (Gas and Electricity) Limited	239,836	239,836	£0.00	£1,929,296
E E Solutions Limited	92,992	0	£6,019,372.16	£0
E.ON Energy Solutions Limited	15	15	£0.00	£120
E.ON Next Energy Limited	8,753,911	8,753,911	£0.00	£70,418,551
E.ON UK Plc	13,334	13,334	£0.00	£107,259
Ecotricity Limited	797,683	276,772	£33,718,569.03	£2,226,418
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	21,960,880	21,637,332	£20,943,262.04	£174,055,871
Edgware Energy Limited	2,463	0	£159,429.99	£0
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	1,557,288	1,557,288	£0.00	£12,527,195
Eneco Energy Trade	355,139	355,139	£0.00	£2,856,821
ENGIE POWER LIMITED	3,669,244	3,342,158	£21,172,276.78	£26,885,116
EPG Energy Limited	43,682	0	£2,827,535.86	£0
ESB Independent Energy (NI) Ltd	316,047	316,047	£0.00	£2,542,355
Evolve Energy Supply Limited	458,651	4,551	£29,393,893.00	£36,607
F & S Energy Ltd	56,250	711	£3,595,039.47	£5,717
Farringdon Energy Limited	7,469	0	£483,468.37	£0
Flexitricity Limited	8,083	0	£523,212.59	£0
Flogas Enterprise Solutions Limited	9,837	0	£636,749.01	£0

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Supplier Group	Total Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Total Payments	Total Redistributions
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	233,937	76,704	£10,177,692.09	£617,023
Fuse Energy Supply Limited	49,658	1,329	£3,128,336.17	£10,688
Good Energy Ltd	199,013	199,013	£0.00	£1,600,906
Green Energy (UK) Limited	53,428	53,428	£0.00	£429,785
Hartree Partners Supply UK Ltd	15,276	0	£988,815.48	£0
Home Energy Trading Limited	10,576	0	£684,584.48	£0
Jellyfish Energy Limited	10,165	33	£655,844.36	£263
LCC Power	138,131	138,131	£0.00	£1,111,156
Lily Energy Supply Ltd	10,896	0	£705,298.08	£0
Limejump Energy Limited	13	0	£841.49	£0
Marble Power Limited	253,983	0	£16,440,319.59	£0
Maxen Power Supply Limited	53,579	0	£3,468,168.67	£0
MVV Environment Services Ltd	4,460	7	£288,242.68	£55
Npower Commercial Gas Ltd	7,636,340	7,636,340	£0.00	£61,428,543
Octopus Energy Limited	10,519,130	6,637,027	£251,288,527.19	£53,389,831
Octopus Energy Operations 2 Limited	200	200	£0.00	£1,607
Octopus Energy Operations Limited	2,591,856	2,591,856	£0.00	£20,849,507
Opus Energy Ltd	451,391	451,391	£0.00	£3,631,092
Ovo Energy	5,738,480	4,371,133	£88,508,371.31	£35,162,438
P3P Energy Supply Limited	32,875	12,593	£1,312,853.86	£101,298
Power NI Energy Ltd	441,182	441,182	£0.00	£3,548,971
Pozitive Energy Ltd	1,006,740	1,006,740	£0.00	£8,098,454
PX Supply Limited	1,912	0	£123,763.76	£0
Rebel Energy Limited	151,087	0	£0.00	£0
Regent Power	249	0	£16,117.77	£0
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	5,169,136	5,169,136	£0.00	£41,581,763
SEFE Energy Ltd	546,933	546,933	£0.00	£4,399,656
Share Energy Trading Ltd	1,859	0	£120,333.07	£0
SHELL ENERGY UK LIMITED	1,516,172	30	£98,139,871.66	£240
SINQ POWER LIMITED	65,469	0	£4,237,808.37	£0
SMARTESTENERGY BUSINESS LIMITED	580,654	580,593	£3,948.53	£4,670,426
SmartestEnergy Ltd	3,921,127	3,921,127	£0.00	£31,542,481
So Energy Trading Limited	553,081	5,700	£35,431,972.13	£45,849
Square1 Energy Limited	4,774	4,774	£0.00	£38,400
Squeaky Clean Energy Limited	170,146	0	£11,013,550.58	£0
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply (NI) Limited	232,759	232,759	£0.00	£1,872,366
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	4,523,804	4,523,804	£0.00	£36,390,558
Statkraft Markets GmbH – Supplier	9,640	0	£623,997.20	£0
Tomato Energy Limited	240,287	0	£2,135,235.24	£0
TotalEnergies Gas & Power Limited	6,604,939	6,487,075	£7,629,336.72	£52,183,581

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Supplier Group	Total Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Total Payments	Total Redistributions
TRU ENERGY LTD	38,615	33,300	£344,039.95	£267,871
UC Energy Ltd	8,595	8,595	£0.00	£69,138
UK Power Reserve Limited	1,447	1,447	£0.00	£11,637
Unify Energy Limited	47,862	0	£3,098,107.26	£0
United Gas & Power Ltd	186,436	0	£12,068,002.28	£0
Utilita Electricity Limited	1,201,691	0	£77,785,458.43	£0
Valda Energy Limited	190,891	128,237	£4,055,593.42	£1,031,567
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	137	137	£0.00	£1,100
Viridian Energy Supply Ltd	127,146	127,146	£0.00	£1,022,791
VoltX Power Ltd	21,728	54	£1,416,539.50	£432
Wilton Energy Limited	6,044	6,044	£0.00	£48,616
YÜ ENERGY RETAIL LIMITED	974,280	704,703	£17,449,719.21	£5,668,797
TOTALS	119,526,379	105,852,239	£862,003,769.85	£851,500,581

Figure A2.2: Compliance by licensee¹⁰¹ with an obligation in England & Wales

Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliqid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
AXPOUK Limited	256,923	136,661	0	29,092	£7,784,559.26	£0.00
BGI Trading Limited	609	609	0	150	£0.00	£0.00
British Gas Trading Ltd	13,160,928	13,160,522	205,110	222,221	£26,280.38	£0.00
Brook Green Trading Limited	1,594,145	1,590,360	0	26,813	£245,003.05	£0.00
Bryt Energy Limited	1,324,857	315,210	0	307,553	£65,354,450.31	£0.00
Conrad Energy (Trading) Limited	45,678	45,678	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited	522,163	487,543	0	0	£2,240,952.60	£0.00
Coulomb Energy Supply Limited	31,650	0	0	0	£2,048,704.50	£0.00
CROWN GAS AND POWER 2 LIMITED	122,790	122,790	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
D-ENERGi Trading	18,017	0	0	0	£1,166,240.41	£0.00
DGP Energy Ltd	9,847	0	0	0	£637,396.31	£0.00
DIGITAL POWER ENERGY SUPPLY UK LIMITED	17,811	0	0	0	£1,152,906.03	£0.00
Drax Energy Solutions Limited	5,509,662	5,509,662	0	1,833	£0.00	£0.00
Dyce Energy Limited	30	0	0	0	£1,941.90	£0.00
E (Gas and Electricity) Limited	212,220	212,220	1,149	50,308	£0.00	£0.00
E E Solutions Limited	85,382	0	0	0	£5,526,776.86	£0.00
E.ON Energy Solutions Limited	15	15	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON Next Energy Limited	8,351,246	8,351,246	0	251,543	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON UK plc	7,563	7,563	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Ecotricity Limited	755,035	234,124	0	0	£33,718,569.03	£0.00
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	19,640,228	19,316,680	1,189	457,669	£20,943,262.04	£0.00
Edgware Energy Limited	826	0	0	0	£53,466.98	£0.00
Electricity Plus Supply Limited	1,448,461	1,448,461	0	325,083	£0.00	£0.00
Eneco Energy Trade BV	345,307	345,307	0	968	£0.00	£0.00
ENGIE Power Limited	3,453,800	3,126,714	0	60,703	£21,172,276.78	£0.00
EPG Energy Ltd	37,147	0	0	0	£2,404,525.30	£0.00
Evolve Energy Supply Limited	429,665	2,783	0	0	£27,632,071.86	£0.00
F & S Energy Limited	54,510	711	0	2	£3,482,409.27	£0.00
Farringdon Energy Limited	6,700	0	0	0	£433,691.00	£0.00
Flexitricity Limited	6,467	0	0	0	£418,608.91	£0.00
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	216,538	76,704	0	31,704	£9,051,454.82	£0.00
Fuse Energy Supply Limited	45,191	0	0	0	£2,925,213.43	£0.00
Good Energy Ltd	190,576	190,576	0	44,514	£0.00	£0.00
Green Energy (UK) Ltd	51,373	51,373	0	12,810	£0.00	£0.00

¹⁰¹ The name of each Licensee in Figures A2.2 to A2.4 refers to a Licence group that is owned by its parent company (Supplier Group). For a complete list of supplier groups and their licences, please contact: REcompliance@ofgem.gov.uk

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Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliqid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
Hartree Partners Supply UK Limited	15,276	0	0	0	£988,815.48	£0.00
Home Energy Trading Limited	10,063	0	0	0	£651,377.99	£0.00
Jellyfish Energy	8,490	33	0	33	£547,421.61	£0.00
Limejump Energy Limited	13	0	0	0	£841.49	£0.00
Marble Power Limited	218,949	0	0	0	£14,172,568.77	£0.00
Maxen Power Supply Limited	48,437	0	0	0	£3,135,327.01	£0.00
MISSISSIPPI ENERGY	21,424	54	0	15	£480,322.08	£916,539.50
MVV Environment Services Limited	3,936	7	0	7	£254,324.17	£0.00
Npower Commercial Gas Ltd – GB	6,901,487	6,901,487	6,509	621,346	£0.00	£0.00
Octopus Energy Limited	9,816,794	5,934,691	0	5,638	£251,288,527.19	£0.00
OCTOPUS ENERGY OPERATIONS 2 LIMITED	167	167	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
OCTOPUS ENERGY OPERATIONS LIMITED	2,300,391	2,300,391	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited	108,578	108,578	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy Ltd	309,854	309,854	0	3,507	£0.00	£0.00
Ovo Electricity Ltd	4,883,567	4,339,862	0	485,500	£35,194,024.65	£0.00
P3P Energy Supply Limited	32,243	12,593	0	0	£1,271,944.50	£0.00
Pozitive Energy Ltd	950,754	950,754	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
px Supply Limited	1,912	0	0	0	£123,763.76	£0.00
Rebel Energy Limited	144,218	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Regent Power Limited	249	0	0	0	£16,117.77	£0.00
Ruby Electricity Ltd	122,818	0	0	0	£3,975,004.57	£4,031,852.58
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	4,156,928	4,156,928	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
SEFE Energy Ltd	464,033	464,033	642	90,769	£0.00	£0.00
Shell Energy UK Limited	1,356,882	30	0	30	£87,829,029.96	£0.00
Sinq Power Limited	40,178	0	0	0	£2,600,721.94	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Business Limited	538,630	538,569	0	93,037	£3,948.53	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Ltd	3,699,302	3,699,302	14,059	551,731	£0.00	£0.00
So Energy Trading Limited	506,260	5,700	0	0	£32,401,248.80	£0.00
SQUARE1 ENERGY LIMITED	4,546	4,546	0	420	£0.00	£0.00
Squeaky Clean Energy Limited	161,537	0	0	0	£10,456,290.01	£0.00
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	3,994,930	3,994,930	0	868,044	£0.00	£0.00
Statkraft Markets GmbH	7,500	0	0	0	£485,475.00	£0.00
Tomato Energy Limited	221,809	0	0	0	£0.00	£2,135,235.24
TotalEnergies Gas and Power Limited	6,163,156	6,163,156	0	95,219	£0.00	£0.00
Tru Energy Limited	38,372	33,300	0	0	£328,310.56	£0.00
UC Energy Ltd	8,104	8,104	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
UK Power Reserve Limited	1,447	1,447	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Unify Energy Supply Limited	46,853	0	0	0	£3,032,794.69	£0.00

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Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliq ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
United Gas & Power Trading Ltd	174,624	0	0	0	£11,303,411.52	£0.00
Utilita Energy Limited	1,072,626	0	0	0	£69,431,080.98	£0.00
Valda Energy Limited	178,805	116,151	0	1,074	£4,055,593.42	£0.00
Wilton Energy Limited	6,044	6,044	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
YÜ ENERGY RETAIL LIMITED	912,960	643,383	0	145,554	£17,449,719.21	£0.00
TOTALS	107,608,506	95,427,606	228,658	4,784,890	£759,898,766.69	£7,083,627.32

Figure A2.3: Compliance by licensee¹⁰² with an obligation in Scotland

Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliqid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
AXPOUK Limited	1,716	1,716	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
BGI Trading Limited	7,354	7,354	0	492	£0.00	£0.00
British Gas Trading Ltd	1,194,827	1,194,827	41,004	24,703	£0.00	£0.00
Brook Green Trading Limited	89,945	89,945	0	8,516	£0.00	£0.00
Bryt Energy Limited	69,790	69,790	0	17,447	£0.00	£0.00
Conrad Energy (Trading) Limited	864	864	0	66	£0.00	£0.00
Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited	37,457	37,457	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
CROWN GAS AND POWER 2 LIMITED	4,334	2,210	0	0	£137,486.51	£0.00
D-ENERGi Trading	2,399	0	0	0	£155,287.27	£0.00
DGP Energy Ltd	1,049	0	0	0	£67,901.77	£0.00
DIGITAL POWER ENERGY SUPPLY UK LIMITED	1,456	0	0	0	£94,246.88	£0.00
Drax Energy Solutions Limited	359,034	359,034	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E (Gas and Electricity) Limited	27,616	27,616	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E E Solutions Limited	7,610	0	0	0	£492,595.30	£0.00
E.ON Next Energy Limited	402,665	402,665	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
E.ON UK plc	5,771	5,771	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Ecotricity Limited	42,648	42,648	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	2,320,652	2,320,652	0	97,114	£0.00	£0.00
Edgware Energy Limited	1,637	0	0	0	£105,963.01	£0.00
Electricity Plus Supply Limited	108,827	108,827	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Eneco Energy Trade BV	9,832	9,832	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
ENGIE Power Limited	215,444	215,444	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
EPG Energy Ltd	6,535	0	0	0	£423,010.56	£0.00
Evolve Energy Supply Limited	28,986	1,768	0	0	£1,761,821.14	£0.00
F & S Energy Limited	1,740	0	0	0	£112,630.20	£0.00
Farrington Energy Limited	769	0	0	0	£49,777.37	£0.00
Flexitricity Limited	1,616	0	0	0	£104,603.68	£0.00
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	17,399	0	0	0	£1,126,237.27	£0.00

¹⁰² The name of each Licensee in Figures A2.2 to A2.4 refers to a Licence group that is owned by its parent company (Supplier Group). For a complete list of supplier groups and their licences, please contact: REcompliance@ofgem.gov.uk

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Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliqid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
Fuse Energy Supply Limited	4,467	1,329	0	0	£203,122.74	£0.00
Good Energy Ltd	8,437	8,437	0	650	£0.00	£0.00
Green Energy (UK) Ltd	2,055	2,055	0	513	£0.00	£0.00
Home Energy Trading Limited	513	0	0	0	£33,206.49	£0.00
Jellyfish Energy	1,675	0	0	0	£108,422.75	£0.00
Marble Power Limited	35,034	0	0	0	£2,267,750.82	£0.00
Maxen Power Supply Limited	5,142	0	0	0	£332,841.66	£0.00
MISSISSIPPI ENERGY	304	0	0	0	£19,677.92	£0.00
MVV Environment Services Limited	524	0	0	0	£33,918.51	£0.00
Npower Commercial Gas Ltd – GB	734,853	734,853	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Octopus Energy Limited	702,336	702,336	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
OCTOPUS ENERGY OPERATIONS 2 LIMITED	33	33	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
OCTOPUS ENERGY OPERATIONS LIMITED	291,465	291,465	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited	8,963	8,963	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy Ltd	23,996	23,996	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Ovo Electricity Ltd	854,913	31,271	0	31,271	£53,314,346.66	£0.00
P3P Energy Supply Limited	632	0	0	0	£40,909.36	£0.00
Pozitive Energy Ltd	55,986	55,986	0	1	£0.00	£0.00
Rebel Energy Limited	6,869	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Ruby Electricity Ltd	10,072	0	0	0	£325,980.28	£330,642.24
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	1,012,208	1,012,208	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
SEFE Energy Ltd	82,900	82,900	0	20,594	£0.00	£0.00
Shell Energy UK Limited	159,290	0	0	0	£10,310,841.70	£0.00
Sinq Power Limited	25,291	0	0	0	£1,637,086.43	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Business Limited	42,024	42,024	0	10,506	£0.00	£0.00
SmartestEnergy Ltd	221,825	221,825	0	38,910	£0.00	£0.00
So Energy Trading Limited	46,821	0	0	0	£3,030,723.33	£0.00
SQUARE1 ENERGY LIMITED	228	228	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Squeaky Clean Energy Limited	8,609	0	0	0	£557,260.57	£0.00
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	528,874	528,874	0	132,151	£0.00	£0.00
Statkraft Markets GmbH	2,140	0	0	0	£138,522.20	£0.00
Tomato Energy Limited	18,478	0	0	0	£0.00	£0.00

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Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliqid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
TotalEnergies Gas and Power Limited	441,783	323,919	0	1,859	£7,629,336.72	£0.00
Tru Energy Limited	243	0	0	0	£15,729.39	£0.00
UC Energy Ltd	491	491	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Unify Energy Supply Limited	1,009	0	0	0	£65,312.57	£0.00
United Gas & Power Trading Ltd	11,812	0	0	0	£764,590.76	£0.00
Utilita Energy Limited	129,065	0	0	0	£8,354,377.45	£0.00
Valda Energy Limited	12,086	12,086	0	2,971	£0.00	£0.00
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	137	137	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
YÜ ENERGY RETAIL LIMITED	61,320	61,320	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
Totals	10,524,875	9,045,156	41,004	387,764	£93,815,519.27	£330,642.24

Figure A2.4: Compliance by licensee¹⁰³ with the RO (Northern Ireland)

Licensee	RO Obligation (ROCs)	Total ROCs presented	Bioliqid ROCs presented	Banked ROCs presented	Buy-out Payment Made by Licensee	Late Payment Made by Licensee
3T Power Limited	8,921	7,096	0	0	£118,132.25	£0.00
Airtricity Energy Supply (NI) Ltd	232,759	232,759	0	0	£0.00	£0.00
BUDGET ENERGY LTD	65,896	65,896	0	8,389	£0.00	£0.00
Electric Ireland (ESBIE NI Ltd)	316,047	316,047	0	9,409	£0.00	£0.00
Flogas Enterprise Solutions Limited	9,837	0	0	0	£636,749.01	£0.00
LCC Power Limited	138,131	138,131	0	34,531	£0.00	£0.00
Power NI Energy Ltd	441,182	441,182	0	16,320	£0.00	£0.00
Project Plug Ltd T/A Click Energy	51,220	51,220	0	741	£0.00	£0.00
Share Energy Trading Ltd	1,859	0	0	0	£120,333.07	£0.00
Viridian Energy Supply Ltd	127,146	127,146	0	9,836	£0.00	£0.00
Totals	1,392,998	1,379,477	0	79,226	£875,214.33	£0.00

¹⁰³ The name of each Licensee in Figures A2.2 to A2.4 refers to a Licence group that is owned by its parent company (Supplier Group). For a complete list of supplier groups and their licences, please contact: REcompliance@ofgem.gov.uk

Figure A2.5: Summary of qualifying and non-qualifying bioliquid ROCs presented by suppliers towards their obligations since SY12

Scheme Year (SY)	No. of Bioliquid ROCs submitted by suppliers which are exempt from the 4% cap	No. of Bioliquid ROCs submitted by suppliers which are included in the 4% cap	Total qualifying and non-qualifying Bioliquid ROCs presented
SY12	851,836	143,498	995,334
SY13	874,999	29,301	904,300
SY14	1,352,131	58,973	1,411,104
SY15	1,707,067	87,290	1,794,357
SY16	2,180,927	181,429	2,362,356
SY17	2,659,159	254,106	2,913,265
SY18	2,718,830	235,812	2,954,642
SY19	2,853,221	256,848	3,110,069
SY20	3,011,031	262,290	3,273,321
SY21	2,857,898	245,095	3,102,993
SY22	2,724,367	247,779	2,972,146
SY23	3,280,146	269,662	3,530,183

Figure A2.6: Suppliers with an obligation who did not meet the 1 June 2025 deadline to submit estimated supply volumes

Supplier Group
Square1 Energy Limited
Hartree Partners Supply UK Limited

Note: all suppliers met the 1 July deadline for submitting their final data.

Appendix 3 – Mutualisation payments

Figure A3.1: RO mutualisation payments received¹⁰⁴ SY20 (2021 to 2022)

Licensee	Amount due	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
Affect Energy Ltd	£14.88	£3.72	£11.16	£0.00	£0.00	£14.88
AXPO UK Ltd	£317,743.56	£79,435.89	£79,435.89	£79,435.89	£79,435.89	£317,743.56
BES Commercial Electricity Ltd	£174,003.24	£43,500.81	£43,500.81	£43,500.81	£43,500.81	£174,003.24
BGI trading Ltd	£105.20	£26.30	£26.30	£26.30	£26.30	£105.20
British Gas Trading Ltd	£13,567,878.32	£3,391,969.58	£3,391,969.58	£3,391,969.58	£3,391,969.58	£13,567,878.32
Brook Green Trading Ltd	£573,288.96	£143,322.24	£143,322.24	£143,322.20	£143,322.28	£573,288.96
Bryt Energy Ltd	£1,101,088.72	£275,272.18	£275,272.18	£275,272.18	£275,272.18	£1,101,088.72
Business Power and Gas Ltd	£266,522.92	£66,630.73	£66,630.73	£66,630.73	£66,630.73	£266,522.92
Cilleni Energy Supply Limited	£291.80	£291.80	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£291.80
Conrad Energy (Trading) Ltd	£11,775.48	£11,775.48	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£11,775.48
Corona Energy Retail 4 Ltd	£264,400.08	£66,100.02	£66,100.02	£66,100.02	£66,100.02	£264,400.08
Coulomb Energy Supply Ltd	£39,253.60	£9,813.40	£9,813.40	£9,813.40	£9,813.40	£39,253.60
Delta Gas and Power Ltd	£10,370.16	£2,592.54	£7,777.62	£0.00	£0.00	£10,370.16
D-energi Trading Ltd	£2,773.92	£693.48	£693.48	£693.48	£693.48	£2,773.92
Dodo (Mississippi Energy formerly)	£7.92	£7.92	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£7.92

¹⁰⁴ Payments made by suppliers. Where a supplier's licence has been revoked with payments due, we will seek to make a claim with the relevant administrators for the outstanding balances. Any suppliers which are active and fail to pay by the relevant deadline are referred to our Enforcement team for consideration. Any suppliers that have overpaid are refunded.

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Licensee	Amount due	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
Drax Energy Solutions Ltd	£5,383,421.16	£1,345,855.29	£1,345,855.29	£1,345,855.29	£1,345,855.29	£5,383,421.16
Dyce Energy Limited	£17.88	£17.88	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£17.88
E (Gas and Electricity) Ltd	£228,053.36	£57,013.34	£57,013.34	£57,013.34	£57,013.34	£228,053.36
E.ON Energy Ltd	£3,692,596.52	£923,149.13	£923,149.13	£923,149.13	£923,149.13	£3,692,596.52
E.ON Next Supply Ltd	£6,169,911.40	£1,542,477.85	£1,542,477.85	£1,542,477.85	£1,542,477.85	£6,169,911.40
E.ON UK Plc	£3,737,281.84	£934,320.46	£934,320.46	£934,320.46	£934,320.46	£3,737,281.84
Ecotricity	£586,710.92	£146,677.73	£146,677.73	£146,677.73	£146,677.73	£586,710.92
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£18,904,728.52	£4,726,182.13	£4,726,182.13	£4,726,182.13	£4,726,182.13	£18,904,728.52
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£1,020,982.68	£1,020,982.68	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,020,982.68
Eneco Energy Trade BV	£237,367.56	£59,341.89	£59,341.89	£59,341.89	£59,341.89	£237,367.56
ENGIE Power Ltd	£2,948,618.12	£737,154.53	£737,154.53	£737,154.53	£737,154.53	£2,948,618.12
EPG Energy Ltd	£18,208.60	£4,552.15	£4,552.15	£4,552.15	£4,552.15	£18,208.60
Equinicity Limited	£9.92	£9.92	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£9.92
ESB Energy Ltd	£120,801.68	£120,801.68	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£120,801.68
F & S Energy Ltd	£49,890.72	£49,890.72	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£49,890.72
Farringdon Energy Ltd	£2,034.52	£508.63	£508.63	£508.63	£508.63	£2,034.52
Flexitricity Ltd	£5,147.88	£1,286.97	£1,286.97	£1,286.97	£1,286.97	£5,147.88
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	£224,757.44	£56,189.36	£56,189.36	£56,189.36	£56,189.36	£224,757.44
Good Energy Ltd	£315,108.60	£78,777.15	£78,777.15	£78,777.15	£78,777.15	£315,108.60
Green Energy (UK) plc	£50,426.68	£50,426.68	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£50,426.68
HARTREE PARTNERS SUPPLY (UK) Ltd	£7,589.32	£1,897.33	£1,897.33	£1,897.33	£1,897.33	£7,589.32
Home Energy Trading Ltd	£11.92	£11.92	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£11.92

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Licensee	Amount due	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
Limejump Energy Ltd	£2,362.04	£2,362.04	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2,362.04
Marble Power Ltd	£136,946.96	£34,236.74	£34,236.74	£68,473.48	£0.00	£136,946.96
Maxen Power supply Ltd	£25,088.28	£25,088.28	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£25,088.28
MVV Environment Services Limited	£5,944.80	£1,486.20	£1,486.20	£1,486.20	£1,486.20	£5,944.80
NPower Commercial Gas Limited	£8,889,541.24	£2,222,385.31	£2,222,385.31	£2,222,385.31	£2,222,385.31	£8,889,541.24
Npower Northen Supply Ltd	£19,198.04	£4,799.51	£4,799.51	£4,799.51	£4,799.51	£19,198.04
Npower Yorkshire Supply Limited	£2,817.60	£704.40	£704.40	£704.40	£704.40	£2,817.60
Octopus Energy Ltd	£5,039,156.20	£1,259,789.05	£1,259,789.05	£1,259,789.05	£1,259,789.05	£5,039,156.20
Octopus Energy Operations Limited	£2,896,149.96	£724,037.49	£724,037.49	£724,037.49	£724,037.49	£2,896,149.96
Opus Energy (Corporate) ltd	£553,599.64	£138,399.91	£138,399.91	£138,399.91	£138,399.91	£553,599.64
Opus Energy Ltd	£784,078.56	£196,019.64	£196,019.64	£196,019.64	£196,019.64	£784,078.56
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£580,768.12	£145,192.03	£145,192.03	£145,192.03	£145,192.03	£580,768.12
OVO Energy	£5,673,926.80	£1,418,481.70	£1,418,481.70	£1,418,481.70	£1,418,481.70	£5,673,926.80
P3P ENERGY SUPPLY Ltd	£5,021.84	£1,255.46	£1,255.46	£1,255.46	£1,255.46	£5,021.84
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£742,403.36	£185,600.84	£185,600.84	£185,600.84	£185,600.84	£742,403.36
PX Supply Limited	£18,636.32	£4,659.08	£4,659.08	£4,659.08	£4,659.08	£18,636.32
REGENT POWER Ltd	£19.84	£4.96	£4.96	£4.96	£4.96	£19.84
RWE	£31,169.04	£7,792.26	£7,792.26	£7,792.26	£7,792.26	£31,169.04
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£7,143,731.60	£1,785,932.90	£1,785,932.90	£1,785,932.90	£1,785,932.90	£7,143,731.60
SEFE Energy Limited	£228,922.76	£57,230.69	£57,230.69	£57,230.69	£57,230.69	£228,922.76

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Licensee	Amount due	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£1,919,162.84	£479,790.71	£479,790.71	£479,790.71	£479,790.71	£1,919,162.84
Shell Energy UK	£543,734.64	£135,933.66	£135,933.66	£135,933.66	£135,933.66	£543,734.64
Shell Energy UK Limited	£19,772.68	£4,943.17	£4,943.17	£4,943.17	£4,943.17	£19,772.68
Sinq Power Ltd	£76,778.36	£19,194.59	£19,194.59	£19,194.59	£19,194.59	£76,778.36
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	£236,647.04	£59,161.76	£59,161.76	£59,161.76	£59,161.76	£236,647.04
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£2,647,873.32	£661,968.33	£661,968.33	£661,968.33	£661,968.33	£2,647,873.32
SO Energy Trading Ltd	£468,236.56	£117,059.14	£117,059.14	£117,059.14	£117,059.14	£468,236.56
Square1 Energy	£489.28	£489.28	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£489.28
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£127,751.84	£31,937.96	£31,937.96	£31,937.96	£31,937.96	£127,751.84
SSE PLC	£5,263,728.04	£1,315,932.01	£1,315,932.01	£1,315,932.01	£1,315,932.01	£5,263,728.04
Statkraft Markets GmbH	£2,986.28	£2,986.28	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2,986.28
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	£1,336.84	£334.21	£334.21	£334.21	£334.21	£1,336.84
Tomato Energy Limited	£6,737.80	£1,684.45	£1,684.45	£1,684.45	£1,684.45	£6,737.80
TotalEnergies Gas and Power Limited	£5,902,911.08	£1,475,727.77	£1,475,727.77	£1,475,727.77	£1,475,727.77	£5,902,911.08
Toucan Energy Ltd	£1,482.72	£1,482.72	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,482.72
Tradelink Solutions LTD	£293.76	£73.44	£73.44	£73.44	£73.44	£293.76
Tru Energy Ltd	£18,009.08	£4,502.27	£4,502.27	£4,502.27	£4,502.27	£18,009.08
UK Power Reserve Ltd	£2,109.96	£2,109.96	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2,109.96
Unify Energy Ltd	£43,739.48	£10,934.87	£10,934.87	£10,934.87	£10,934.87	£43,739.48
United Gas & Power Ltd	£109,565.12	£27,391.28	£27,391.28	£27,391.28	£27,391.28	£109,565.12
Utilita Energy Ltd	£1,195,266.80	£298,816.70	£298,816.70	£298,816.70	£298,816.70	£1,195,266.80

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Licensee	Amount due	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
Valda Energy Ltd	£24,824.28	£6,206.07	£6,206.07	£6,206.07	£6,206.07	£24,824.28
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£1,142.32	£1,142.32	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,142.32
Wilton Energy Ltd	£7,667.72	£7,667.72	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£7,667.72
Yorkshire Gas & Power	£52,287.52	£13,071.88	£13,071.88	£13,071.88	£13,071.88	£52,287.52
Yu Energy trading as Kensington Power Ltd	£302,757.48	£75,689.37	£75,689.37	£75,689.37	£75,689.37	£302,757.48
Total	£111,789,971.84	£28,920,651.92	£27,628,299.16	£27,654,747.08	£27,586,273.68	£111,789,971.84

Figure A3.2 ROS mutualisation payments received¹⁰⁵ SY20 (2021 to 2022)

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

¹⁰⁵ Where a supplier's licence has been revoked with payments due, we will seek to make a claim with the relevant administrators for the outstanding balances. Any suppliers which are active and fail to pay by the relevant deadline are referred to our Enforcement team for consideration. Any suppliers that have overpaid are refunded.

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Licensee	Amount due	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
ESB Energy Ltd	£5,660.64	£5,660.64	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£5,660.64
F & S Energy Ltd	£1,834.00	£1,834.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,834.00
Farringdon Energy Ltd	£142.52	£35.63	£35.63	£35.63	£35.63	£142.52
Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd	£14,158.56	£3,539.64	£3,539.64	£3,539.64	£3,539.64	£14,158.56
Good Energy Ltd	£10,263.48	£2,565.87	£2,565.87	£2,565.87	£2,565.87	£10,263.48
Green Energy (UK) plc	£1,376.40	£1,376.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,376.40
Limejump Energy Ltd	£889.40	£889.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£889.40
Marble Power Ltd	£12,664.80	£3,166.20	£3,166.20	£6,332.40	£0.00	£12,664.80
Maxen Power supply Ltd	£1,750.16	£1,750.16	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,750.16
MVV Environment Services Limited	£527.48	£131.87	£131.87	£131.87	£131.87	£527.48
NPower Commercial Gas Limited	£582,047.76	£145,511.95	£145,511.95	£145,511.95	£145,511.95	£582,047.80
Npower Northen Supply Ltd	£964.16	£241.04	£241.04	£241.04	£241.04	£964.16
Octopus Energy Ltd	£254,128.44	£63,532.11	£63,532.11	£63,532.11	£63,532.11	£254,128.44
Octopus Energy Operations Limited	£254,039.00	£63,509.75	£63,509.75	£63,509.75	£63,509.75	£254,039.00
Opus Energy (Corporate) ltd	£40,865.28	£10,216.32	£10,216.32	£10,216.32	£10,216.32	£40,865.28
Opus Energy Ltd	£43,631.32	£10,907.83	£10,907.83	£10,907.83	£10,907.83	£43,631.32
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£91,452.60	£22,863.15	£22,863.15	£22,863.15	£22,863.15	£91,452.60
OVO Energy	£720,602.72	£180,150.68	£180,150.68	£180,150.68	£180,150.68	£720,602.72
Pozitive Energy Ltd	£19,226.04	£4,806.51	£4,806.51	£4,806.51	£4,806.51	£19,226.04
RWE	£975.36	£243.84	£243.84	£243.84	£243.84	£975.36
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£1,070,674.12	£267,668.53	£267,668.53	£267,668.53	£267,668.53	£1,070,674.12
SEFE Energy Limited	£9,001.68	£2,250.42	£2,250.42	£2,250.42	£2,250.42	£9,001.68
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£86,499.72	£21,624.93	£21,624.93	£21,624.93	£21,624.93	£86,499.72
Shell Energy UK	£70,747.48	£17,686.87	£17,686.87	£17,686.87	£17,686.87	£70,747.48
Shell Energy UK Limited	£7,492.56	£1,873.14	£1,873.14	£1,873.14	£1,873.14	£7,492.56

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Licensee	Amount due	2021 to 2022 Q1 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q2 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q3 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Q4 Payment received	2021 to 2022 Total received
Sinq Power Ltd	£30,704.52	£7,676.13	£7,676.13	£7,676.13	£7,676.13	£30,704.52
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	£16,507.52	£4,126.88	£4,126.88	£4,126.88	£4,126.88	£16,507.52
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£117,972.08	£29,493.02	£29,493.02	£29,493.02	£29,493.02	£117,972.08
SO Energy Trading Ltd	£38,207.56	£9,551.89	£9,551.89	£9,551.89	£9,551.89	£38,207.56
Square1 Energy	£2.80	£2.80	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£2.80
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£10,361.28	£2,590.32	£2,590.32	£2,590.32	£2,590.32	£10,361.28
SSE PLC	£550,309.24	£137,577.31	£137,577.31	£137,577.31	£137,577.31	£550,309.24
Statkraft Markets GmbH	£631.60	£631.60	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£631.60
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	£83.84	£20.96	£20.96	£20.96	£20.96	£83.84
Tomato Energy Limited	£447.84	£111.96	£111.96	£111.96	£111.96	£447.84
Total Gas and Power Limited	£302,634.40	£75,658.60	£75,658.60	£75,658.60	£75,658.60	£302,634.40
Tru Energy Ltd	£32.12	£8.03	£8.03	£8.03	£8.03	£32.12
Unify Energy Ltd	£737.08	£737.08	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£737.08
United Gas & Power Ltd	£5,501.32	£1,375.33	£1,375.33	£1,375.33	£1,375.33	£5,501.32
Utilita Energy Ltd	£97,139.76	£24,284.94	£24,284.94	£24,284.94	£24,284.94	£97,139.76
Valda Energy Ltd	£1,578.28	£394.57	£394.57	£394.57	£394.57	£1,578.28
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£58.68	£58.68	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£58.68
Yorkshire Gas & Power	£3,178.24	£794.56	£794.56	£794.56	£794.56	£3,178.24
Yu Energy trading as Kensington Power Ltd	£13,517.88	£3,379.47	£3,379.47	£3,379.47	£3,379.47	£13,517.88
Totals	£7,878,317.80	£2,008,594.13	£1,956,574.57	£1,959,740.77	£1,953,408.28	£7,878,317.75

Figure A3.3 RO mutualisation payment redistribution SY20 (2021 to 2022)

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

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Licensee	2021 to 2022 Q1 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q2 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q3 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q4 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Total Redistributed
ENGIE Power Ltd	£850,293	£812,295	£813,073	£811,060	£3,286,721
ESB Energy Ltd	£6,349	£6,065	£6,071	£6,056	£24,541
F & S Energy Ltd	£281	£268	£268	£268	£1,085
SEFE Energy Limited	£64,435	£61,555	£61,614	£61,462	£249,066
Go Power (LCC Power Limited)	£31,179	£29,786	£29,814	£29,740	£120,519
Good Energy Ltd	£76,207	£72,802	£72,871	£72,691	£294,571
Green Energy (UK) plc	£13,964	£13,340	£13,352	£13,319	£53,975
HARTREE PARTNERS SUPPLY (UK) Ltd	£1,010	£965	£966	£964	£3,905
Limejump Energy Ltd	£966	£923	£924	£921	£3,734
NPower Commercial Gas Limited	£2,500,743	£2,388,989	£2,391,276	£2,385,355	£9,666,363
Octopus Energy Ltd	£376,059	£359,254	£359,598	£358,708	£1,453,619
Opus Energy (Corporate) ltd	£163,054	£155,767	£155,916	£155,530	£630,267
Opus Energy Ltd	£225,543	£215,464	£215,670	£215,136	£871,813
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£189,453	£180,986	£181,160	£180,711	£732,310
OVO Energy	£1,169,071	£1,116,827	£1,117,896	£1,115,129	£4,518,923
Power NI (NIE Energy LTD)	£120,297	£114,921	£115,032	£114,747	£464,997
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£2,309,828	£2,206,606	£2,208,718	£2,203,250	£8,928,402
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£455,508	£435,153	£435,569	£434,491	£1,760,721
Shell Energy UK	£171,740	£164,065	£164,222	£163,815	£663,842
Sinq Power Ltd	£28,573	£27,296	£27,323	£27,255	£110,447
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	£69,336	£66,238	£66,301	£66,137	£268,012
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£750,548	£717,007	£717,693	£715,917	£2,901,165

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Licensee	2021 to 2022 Q1 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q2 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q3 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q4 Redistributions	2021 to 2022 Total Redistributed
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£37,979	£36,282	£36,317	£36,227	£146,805
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Limited	£71,529	£68,332	£68,398	£68,228	£276,487
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£1,611,603	£1,539,584	£1,541,057	£1,537,242	£6,229,486
TotalEnergies Gas and Power Limited	£1,684,979	£1,609,680	£1,611,221	£1,607,231	£6,513,111
Tradelink Solutions LTD	£78	£74	£74	£74	£300
UK Power Reserve Ltd	£562	£537	£537	£536	£2,172
Utilita Energy Ltd	£250,283	£239,099	£239,327	£238,735	£967,444
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£326	£312	£312	£311	£1,261
Wilton Energy Ltd	£2,044	£1,952	£1,954	£1,949	£7,899
Yorkshire Gas & Power	£15,084	£14,410	£14,424	£14,388	£58,306
Totals	£28,920,719	£27,628,300	£27,654,744	£27,586,276	£111,790,039

Figure A3.4 ROS mutualisation payment redistribution SY20 (2021 to 2022)

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

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Licensee	2021 to 2022 Q1 redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q2 redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q3 redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q4 redistributions	2021 to 2022 total redistributed
SEFE Energy Limited	£4,475	£4,359	£4,366	£4,352	£17,552
Go Power (LCC Power Limited)	£2,165	£2,109	£2,112	£2,106	£8,492
Good Energy Ltd	£5,292	£5,155	£5,164	£5,147	£20,758
Green Energy (UK) plc	£969	£944	£946	£943	£3,802
HARTREE PARTNERS SUPPLY (UK) Ltd	£70	£68	£68	£68	£274
Limejump Energy Ltd	£67	£65	£65	£65	£262
NPower Commercial Gas Limited	£173,688	£169,185	£169,458	£168,911	£681,242
Octopus Energy Ltd	£26,119	£25,441	£25,483	£25,400	£102,443
Opus Energy (Corporate) Ltd	£11,324	£11,031	£11,049	£11,013	£44,417
Opus Energy Ltd	£15,665	£15,258	£15,283	£15,234	£61,440
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	£13,158	£12,817	£12,837	£12,796	£51,608
OVO Energy	£81,197	£79,092	£79,220	£78,964	£318,473
Power NI (NIE Energy LTD)	£8,355	£8,138	£8,151	£8,125	£32,769
Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd	£160,428	£156,268	£156,521	£156,015	£629,232
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£31,637	£30,816	£30,866	£30,767	£124,086
Shell Energy UK	£11,928	£11,618	£11,637	£11,600	£46,783
Sinq Power Ltd	£1,984	£1,933	£1,936	£1,930	£7,783
SmartestEnergy Business Ltd	£4,815	£4,690	£4,698	£4,683	£18,886
SmartestEnergy Ltd	£52,129	£50,777	£50,859	£50,695	£204,460
Squeaky Clean Energy Ltd	£2,637	£2,569	£2,573	£2,565	£10,344
SSE Airtricity Energy Supply Limited	£4,968	£4,839	£4,847	£4,831	£19,485
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£111,933	£109,031	£109,207	£108,854	£439,025
TotalEnergies Gas and Power Limited	£117,029	£113,995	£114,179	£113,810	£459,013
Tradelink Solutions LTD	£5	£5	£5	£5	£20

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Licensee	2021 to 2022 Q1 redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q2 redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q3 redistributions	2021 to 2022 Q4 redistributions	2021 to 2022 total redistributed
UK Power Reserve Ltd	£39	£38	£38	£37	£152
Utilita Energy Ltd	£17,383	£16,932	£16,960	£16,905	£68,180
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	£22	£22	£22	£22	£88
Wilton Energy Ltd	£141	£138	£138	£138	£555
Yorkshire Gas & Power	£1,047	£1,020	£1,022	£1,018	£4,107
Totals	£2,008,654	£1,956,576	£1,959,742	£1,953,411	£7,878,383

Appendix 4 – ROC recycle value

Figure A4.1 - Determination of ROC recycle value since SY9

Scheme year	Total of buy-out and late payments redistributed	Total ROCs presented (m)	Recycle value per ROC presented	Assumed value of a ROC to a supplier	Average ROCs issued/MWh	Support per MWh supplied
SY9 (2010-11)	£358m	25.0m	£14.35	£51.34	1.07	£54.93
SY10 (2011-12)	£123m	34.4m	£3.58	£42.27	1.12	£47.34
SY11 (2012-13)	£164m	44.8m	£3.67	£44.38	1.27	£56.36
SY12 (2013-14)	£42m	60.8m	£0.70	£42.72	1.27	£54.25
SY13 (2014-15)	£25m	71.3m	£0.35	£43.65	1.28	£55.87
SY14 (2015-16)	£0m	84.4m	£0	£44.33	1.31	£58.07
SY15 (2016-17)	£460m	90.2m	£5.10	£49.87	1.32	£65.83
SY16 (2017-18)	£604m	103.2m	£5.85	£51.43	1.34	£68.92
SY17 (2018-19)	£842m	107.6m	£7.82	£55.04	1.34	£73.75
SY18 (2019-20)	£655m	115.9m	£5.65	£54.43	1.35	£73.48
SY19 (2020-21)	£466m	105.3m	£4.42	£54.47	1.36	£74.03
SY20 (2021-22)	£813m	109.3m	£7.44	£58.24	1.35	£78.48
SY21 (2022-23)	£740m	107.7m	£6.88	£59.76	1.35	£80.58
SY22 (2023-24)	£617m	103.9m	£5.95	£64.96	1.37	£89.25
SY23 (2024-25)	£852m	105.9m	£8.04	£72.77	1.30	£94.37

Appendix 5 – Associated documents

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

[Ofgem RO publications library:](#)

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

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

[Ofgem RO public reports and data webpage:](#)

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

Data reports are available to download from the Renewable Electricity Register:

[Renewable Electricity Register:](#)

<<https://rer.ofgem.gov.uk/Reports/Dashboard>>

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

[Information for agents:](#)

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

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

[Information for generators:](#)

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

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

[Information for suppliers:](#)

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

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

[RO section of the legislation.gov.uk website:](#)

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

Appendix 6 – Glossary of terms

A

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

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

B

Banked ROCs – Banked ROCs are ROCs issued against electricity generation in the previous compliance period that were not presented to fulfil a supplier obligation within that period. These banked ROCs remain eligible for use towards supplier obligations in the following period, although their use is capped at 25% of a supplier's total obligation..

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

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

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

C

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

Contracts for Difference (CfD) – The CfD scheme is the government’s main mechanism for supporting new renewable electricity generation. CfDs incentivise investment in renewable energy by providing developers of projects with high upfront costs and long lifetimes with direct protection from volatile wholesale prices, and they protect consumers from paying increased support costs when electricity prices are high.

D

Digestate – Material remaining after the anaerobic digestion process.

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

DfE – Department for the Economy (Northern Ireland).

E

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

F

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

G

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

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

GHG - Greenhouse Gas.

GW – Gigawatt, equal to one billion watts.

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

K

kW – Kilowatt, equal to one thousand watts.

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

L

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

M

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

MW – Megawatt, equal to one million watts.

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

N

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

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

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

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

P

Photovoltaic (Solar PV) – Solar electricity panels.

R

Renewable Electricity Register (RER) - An IT platform used to administer the Renewables Obligation, Feed-in Tariffs (ROO-FIT), and Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin schemes. It is used to issue and track certificates for renewable electricity generation, process applications/amendments and access scheme data reports.

Renewables and CHP Register (R&CHP Register) – The Renewables & CHP Register has been replaced with the Renewable Electricity Register. It was a web-based system used to manage several schemes that we administer on behalf of government, including the RO.

Renewables Obligation (RO) – One of the main support mechanisms for large-scale renewable electricity projects in Great Britain and large-scale as well as smaller scale renewable electricity projects in Northern Ireland. Where the term is used in this report, unless clear from the context, it refers to the England & Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland schemes collectively.

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

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

S

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

Scottish Renewables Obligation Certificates (SROCs) – SROCs are certificates issued to operators of accredited renewable generating stations in Scotland for the eligible renewable electricity they generate. One of 3 types of certificates which collectively make up all ROCs issued under the RO scheme.

T

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

TW – Terawatt, equal to one trillion watts.

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