



Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (DRHI) Annual Report

Scheme Year 12 (1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026)

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Foreword

Introduced in 2014 as the first scheme of its kind¹, the Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (DRHI) has played a key role in supporting the transition to low-carbon heating in homes across Great Britain. Through support for air source heat pumps, ground source heat pumps, biomass boilers and solar thermal systems, the scheme has helped households reduce their reliance on fossil fuels while contributing to the UK's wider net zero ambitions. While applications closed in 2022, the scheme continues to support existing participants, with payments set to run until the final installations reach the end of their 7-year support period in March 2029.

The DRHI is one of 13 low-carbon energy and social schemes administered by Ofgem on behalf of government. The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) retains overall policy responsibility, while Ofgem is responsible for the scheme's delivery. For DRHI, this means supporting participant enquiries, making payments for eligible heat generation, assessing changes to accredited installations and carrying out proportionate, evidence-based monitoring to support compliance and protect public funds.

Through Ofgem's PACT principles (Predictable, Agile, Collaborative and Technology-enabled), we are continuing to strengthen how we administer the scheme in its final phase. This means providing clear expectations for participants, using data and insight to target resources where they have the greatest impact, engaging constructively with participants and stakeholders, and making effective use of technology to strengthen oversight and support effective scheme delivery.

Our approach combines transparency, proactive engagement and evidence-based decision making. We seek to identify issues early, support participants in meeting their obligations and take proportionate action where requirements are not met. This helps

¹ [World-first Renewable Heat Incentive proves renewable heating is a genuine choice for home owners](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/world-first-renewable-heat-incentive-proves-renewable-heating-is-a-genuine-choice-for-home-owners): <<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/world-first-renewable-heat-incentive-proves-renewable-heating-is-a-genuine-choice-for-home-owners>>

ensure the scheme continues to operate effectively while maintaining confidence that public funds are being used appropriately.

Since its introduction, the scheme has supported over 117,000 installations of low-carbon heating systems, including heat pumps and biomass boilers, across Great Britain. Over 2025 to 2026, we made payments of almost £93.8 million to participants on heat generation of 623 GWh.

As expected for a scheme that is now closed to new applications, an increasing number of participants are reaching the end of their support period. Over 66,000 installations are no longer receiving payments, and annual payments and heat generation have declined compared to last year by 12% and 18% respectively. This reflects a smaller active scheme population, while recognising that installations which are no longer receiving payments continue to deliver lasting benefits to households.

As the scheme moves through its final phase, our focus is on ensuring a smooth and effective transition as increasing numbers of participants reach the end of their support period. We will continue to provide clear guidance and support, maintain efficient scheme administration and ensure public funds are managed responsibly. By maintaining strong operational oversight and working closely with scheme participants and stakeholders, we aim to ensure the scheme continues to deliver value through to its conclusion.

I would like to thank all those who continue to support and participate in the scheme, from installers and industry partners to the households who have adopted low-carbon heating. Your ongoing engagement has helped establish low-carbon heat as a credible and effective option for many homes across Great Britain, leaving a lasting legacy for the UK's low-carbon transition.

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

Neil Lawrence

Executive Director, Delivery & Schemes

117,203
Accreditations

The DRHI scheme has supported the installation of 117,203 low-carbon heating systems throughout its lifetime. As of 31 March 2026, 66,876 of these participants have reached the end of their 7-year support period.

10.7 TWh
Heat generation

The scheme has subsidised 10.7 TWh of estimated heat generation in domestic properties since 2014. This is enough to heat over 900,000 typical UK homes for a year.

£1.26 billion
Lifetime support

Almost £93.8 million was paid out in the past year of the scheme. This brings the total amount of support paid to almost £1.26 billion since the scheme began in 2014.

59,143
Fossil fuel boilers replaced

A total of 59,143 boilers using fossil fuels have been replaced by lower carbon alternatives under the scheme, helping to reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions.

£594,323
Public funds protected or identified for recovery

Our robust monitoring and compliance activities prevented £503,765 of public funds from being paid out incorrectly in Scheme Year 12. A further £90,558 has been identified for recovery through our debt recovery process.

Executive Summary

Ofgem administers a range of environmental and social schemes on behalf of government and for the devolved administrations. Together, these are currently worth around £13 billion each year. Our schemes fall into 3 main categories: renewable electricity schemes, low-carbon heat schemes, and energy efficiency and social schemes.

According to the most recent government data, heating our homes accounts for around 14.6% of the UK's total greenhouse gas emissions². To reduce carbon emissions, UK homes need to switch to lower carbon heating systems. The Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (DRHI) has played an important role in supporting the transition to lower-carbon heating across Great Britain. Under the DRHI scheme, households in England, Scotland and Wales who meet the eligibility criteria and have installed air source heat pumps, ground source heat pumps, biomass boilers or solar thermal heating systems, were able to apply to receive quarterly payments over 7 years for the estimated low-carbon heat their systems were expected to produce.

Introduced in 2014, the scheme has supported more than 117,000 renewable heating installations and played an important role in advancing the UK's decarbonisation ambitions. While the scheme closed to new applicants in March 2022, support payments for eligible participants will continue until 2029.

Ofgem administers the scheme on behalf of the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). Our role includes supporting participants, processing applications and amendments, delivering payments, and undertaking monitoring, compliance and counter fraud activities to help ensure public funds are used appropriately. Our approach to administering the Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (DRHI) is guided by Ofgem's PACT principles: Predictable, Agile, Collaborative and Technology-enabled. We want participants to understand what is expected of them and what they can expect from us. We support this through clear guidance, transparent reporting and consistent

² [UK territorial greenhouse gas emissions statistics](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-territorial-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics): <<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-territorial-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics>>

administration. We continue to adapt our approach in response to emerging risks, lessons learned and stakeholder feedback. Collaboration with participants, industry stakeholders and DESNZ remains important to effective scheme delivery. We also use data and risk-based approaches to target assurance activity where it will have the greatest impact and help protect public funds.

This report provides an overview of activity across the DRHI during Scheme Year 12, covering the period from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026. It sets out how the scheme has performed, the assurance work carried out to safeguard public funds, and how we have supported participants while maintaining confidence in the scheme's delivery.

Profile of DRHI installations (page 14)

As of 31 March 2026, the scheme had supported 117,203³ low-carbon heating installations. Air source heat pumps are the most common technology on the scheme, accounting for around two-thirds of installations. Most installations are located in England, although Scotland has the highest uptake relative to the number of households. Registered Social Landlords, who play a key role in deploying installations in the social housing sector, account for just over one fifth of all accreditations.

One of the scheme's key objectives is to replace higher-carbon heating systems with lower-carbon alternatives. More than half of installations replaced an existing boiler, and 96% of these replaced fossil fuel boilers, fuelled by oil, gas, coal or LPG. Around one in 5 installations were first heating systems installed in eligible new-build properties.⁴

³ This figure represents all eligible installations that have received support over the lifetime of the scheme. This includes installations that had their accreditation revoked for not completing their annual declarations, and installations where ownership has transferred but either the new owner has not applied to take over the accreditation or their application is pending approval. DESNZ does not include any revoked cases in their figures. Ofgem also dates Transfer of Ownership (ToO) applications based on an installation's initial accreditation date, whereas DESNZ assigns installations where ownership has changed with an updated accreditation date following a successful ToO application. For these reasons, yearly and total figures may differ from those provided by DESNZ and those previously reported by Ofgem.

⁴ More information on eligible newly built properties can be found on our website: [Key terms explained for the Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/domestic-renewable-heat-incentive-domestic-rhi/contacts-guidance-and-resources/key-terms-explained-domestic-renewable-heat-incentive): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/domestic-renewable-heat-incentive-domestic-rhi/contacts-guidance-and-resources/key-terms-explained-domestic-renewable-heat-incentive>>

The scheme closed to new applicants in March 2022, and there have been no new accreditations since Scheme Year 9. As of 31 March 2026, applications that received accreditation during the first 5 years of the scheme have reached the end of their 7-year support period. As such, 66,876 installations have now exited the scheme and stopped receiving DRHI support payments. This leaves 50,327 installations still active on the scheme.

Payments and Heat Generation (page 27)

In Scheme Year 12, payments made to participants totalled almost £93.8 million, taking payments since the start of the scheme to almost £1.26 billion. Payments were made against low-carbon heat generation of 10,745 GWh. The figure below presents a breakdown of payments and heat generation by technology type for Scheme Year 12 and over the scheme's lifetime.

Payments and heat generation by technology type, SY12* and since the start of the scheme

Technology	SY12 Heat generation (GWh)	SY12 Payments	Scheme Lifetime Heat generation (GWh)	Scheme Lifetime Payments
Air source heat pump	490	£63,434,432	5,319	£505,706,479
Ground source heat pump	107	£27,845,786	1,799	£370,438,310
Biomass boiler	25	£2,041,715	3,522	£360,914,612
Solar thermal	2	£460,015	105	£20,236,952
Total	623	£93,781,947	10,745	£1,257,296,353

*SY = Scheme Year

As a growing number of DRHI applications reach the end of their support period, the heat output on the scheme is falling. All technologies have now passed their peak heat output on the DRHI scheme with biomass reaching its peak in SY6, solar thermal in SY7, GSHPs in SY8 and ASHPs in SY9. Although no longer receiving support under the

scheme, those previously supported will continue to benefit from the low-carbon heat their installations produce.

Monitoring Compliance (page 33)

Protecting public funds and ensuring scheme payments are made correctly remains a key part of Ofgem's role as scheme administrator. Through a combination of monitoring, audit and compliance activities, we help ensure payments are made only where scheme requirements are met so that public money is used appropriately.

Our approach combines clear expectations for participants with proportionate, evidence-based assurance. We continually review our audit strategy to reflect emerging risks, changes in scheme delivery and lessons learned, helping us target our efforts where they can have the greatest impact and improve how the scheme is administered.

We use a mix of statistical and targeted audits to provide assurance over payments made under the scheme. Statistical audits help us understand compliance across the wider scheme population, while targeted audits focus on areas where data, intelligence or identified risks suggest additional scrutiny may be required. Together, these activities help strengthen oversight, improve participant understanding and support the effective delivery of the scheme.

Data and analytics play an increasingly important role in our assurance work. By using insight to identify higher-risk cases and target interventions, we can focus resources more effectively while maintaining a proportionate approach. During Scheme Year 12, we also trialled remote video audits as part of our ongoing efforts to explore innovative and efficient approaches to assurance.

Alongside identifying and resolving non-compliance, we focus on understanding why issues occur and using those insights to improve guidance, processes and communications. This preventative approach helps reduce future risks, improve participant understanding and support better outcomes across the scheme.

In Scheme Year 12, we completed 819 audits comprising 200 desk audits and 619 site audits. These audits provided additional assurance over almost £93.8 million of scheme payments and helped protect almost £600,000 of public funds by preventing incorrect payments or identifying payments for recovery.

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

Contacts

For more information about the DRHI scheme, [visit the Ofgem website](#)⁵.

If you cannot find the information you need on our website, our customer service team will be happy to help on **0300 003 0744** or email domesticrhi@ofgem.gov.uk.

Press enquiries

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

⁵ [Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive \(Domestic RHI\)](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/domestic-renewable-heat-incentive-domestic-rhi): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/domestic-renewable-heat-incentive-domestic-rhi>>

1. About the Scheme

This chapter introduces the context and background to the Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (DRHI) scheme, including Ofgem’s administrative duties.

- 1.1 The Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive was introduced in England, Scotland and Wales in April 2014 by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)⁶. It is a financial incentive designed to encourage the uptake of lower carbon heating systems in domestic properties. The scheme aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions in Great Britain and to help towards meeting the UK’s decarbonisation targets. The DRHI closed to new applications on 31 March 2022.
- 1.2 The scheme is set out in legislation under The Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2014 (‘the Regulations’)⁷ and subsequent amendments.
- 1.3 Participants must either own or occupy the property or be a private or social landlord and own the heating system. Newly built properties are not normally eligible unless they meet certain requirements⁸.
- 1.4 There are 4 eligible technologies each with different eligibility requirements:
 - air source heat pumps (ASHP)
 - ground source heat pumps (GSHP)
 - biomass boilers
 - solar thermal panels.

⁶ From February 2023 the new Department for Energy Security and Net-Zero (DESNZ) are responsible for RHI policy in GB. This responsibility was previously held by BEIS (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy) until 2023 and DECC (Department of Energy & Climate Change) until 2016.

⁷ [The Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2014](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2014/9780111111192/contents): <<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2014/9780111111192/contents>>

⁸ More information on eligible newly built properties can be found on our website: [Key terms explained for the Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/domestic-renewable-heat-incentive-domestic-rhi/contacts-guidance-and-resources/key-terms-explained-domestic-renewable-heat-incentive): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/domestic-renewable-heat-incentive-domestic-rhi/contacts-guidance-and-resources/key-terms-explained-domestic-renewable-heat-incentive>>

- 1.5 Participants that are accredited to the scheme and meet their ongoing obligations will receive quarterly payments until their 7-year accreditation period ends.
- 1.6 The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (the Authority) is the statutory body responsible for administering the DRHI scheme in Great Britain. The Authority's functions are performed by Ofgem, the office of the Authority. As administrator, Ofgem performs a number of functions, including:
- publishing guidance
 - review of amendments to accredited installations
 - working to ensure that accredited scheme participants continue to meet their ongoing obligations
 - calculating and making payments to accredited participants, and
 - preventing, deterring and investigating any potential fraud or error
- 1.7 We work closely with the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), to ensure the scheme is being delivered effectively and in accordance with the policy, and to implement any changes made to the legislation.
- 1.8 The Regulations require us to publish an annual report on the scheme by 31 July following the end of each scheme year. Each scheme year covers the period 1 April to 31 March with this report covering 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, also referred to as Scheme Year 12 (SY12).
- 1.9 The Regulations set out what should be included in this annual report. However, we also include additional information that we believe is of interest to stakeholders and the wider public. We will continue to produce and publish annual reports until all accredited installations have reached the end of their support period. This is projected to be Scheme Year 15 (2028 to 2029).

2. Profile of DRHI Installations

This chapter provides a profile of accreditations under the Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (DRHI) scheme. It includes detailed information on accredited installation types including a breakdown by technology and country, heating system and fuel types replaced, and Registered Social Landlord accreditations. Additionally, this chapter provides information on Assignment of Rights applications, the Metering and Monitoring Service Package and accreditations reaching the end of support.

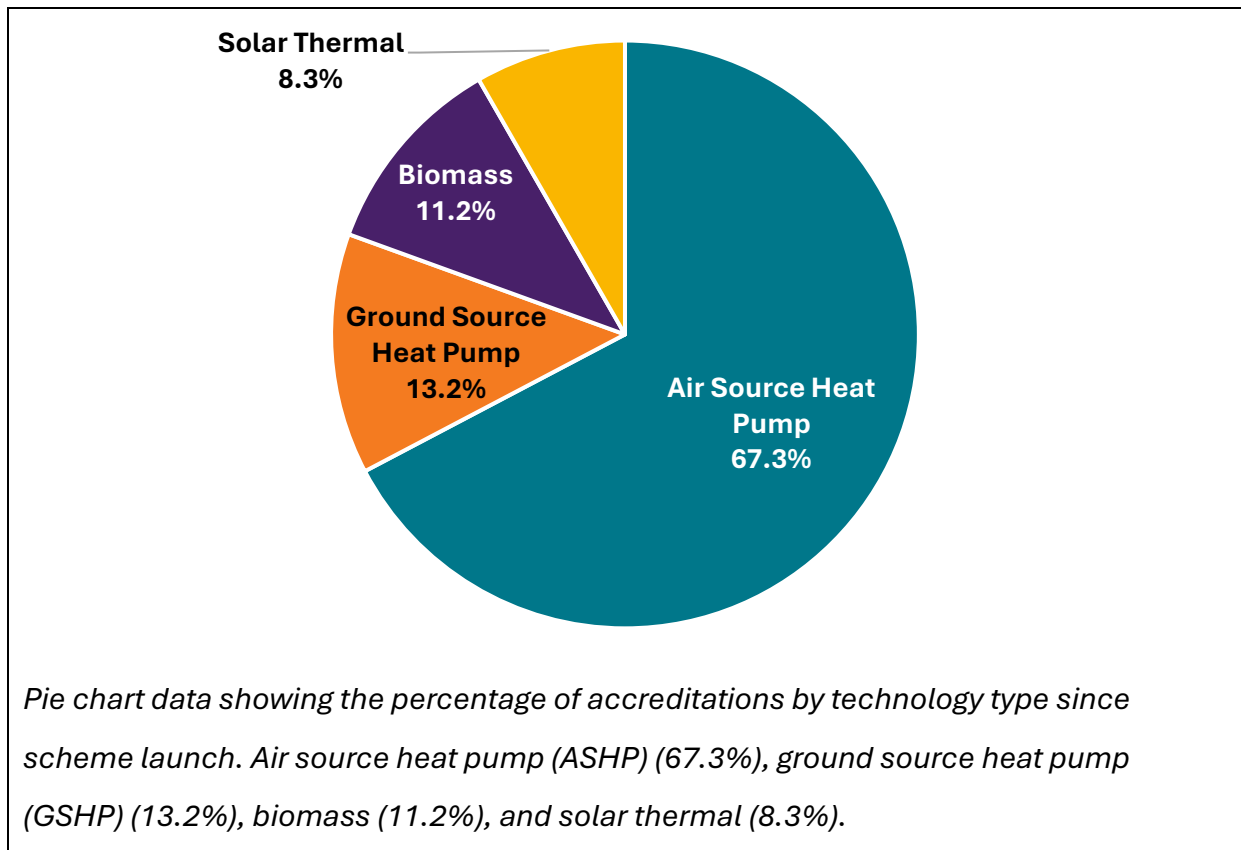
- 2.1 The DRHI scheme closed to new applications on 31 March 2022. As of 31 March 2026, the number of accreditations from Scheme Year 1 to Scheme Year 12 totalled 117,203.⁹ 66,876 of these accreditations have now reached the end of their support period on the scheme.
- 2.2 Of the 117,203 accreditations, 61,786 installations replaced existing boilers. Significantly, 59,143 (95.7%) of the replaced boilers used fossil fuels such as oil, gas, coal and liquified petroleum gas (LPG).

⁹ This figure represents all eligible installations that have received support over the lifetime of the scheme. This includes installations that had their accreditation revoked for not completing their annual declarations, and installations where ownership has transferred but either the new owner has not applied to take over the accreditation or their application is pending approval. DESNZ does not include any revoked cases in their figures. Ofgem also dates Transfer of Ownership (ToO) applications based on an installation's initial accreditation date, whereas DESNZ assigns installations where ownership has changed with an updated accreditation date following a successful ToO application. For these reasons, yearly and total figures may differ from those provided by DESNZ and those previously reported by Ofgem.

Technology

2.3 A percentage breakdown of DRHI accreditations by technology type since scheme launch can be seen in **Figure 2.1**.

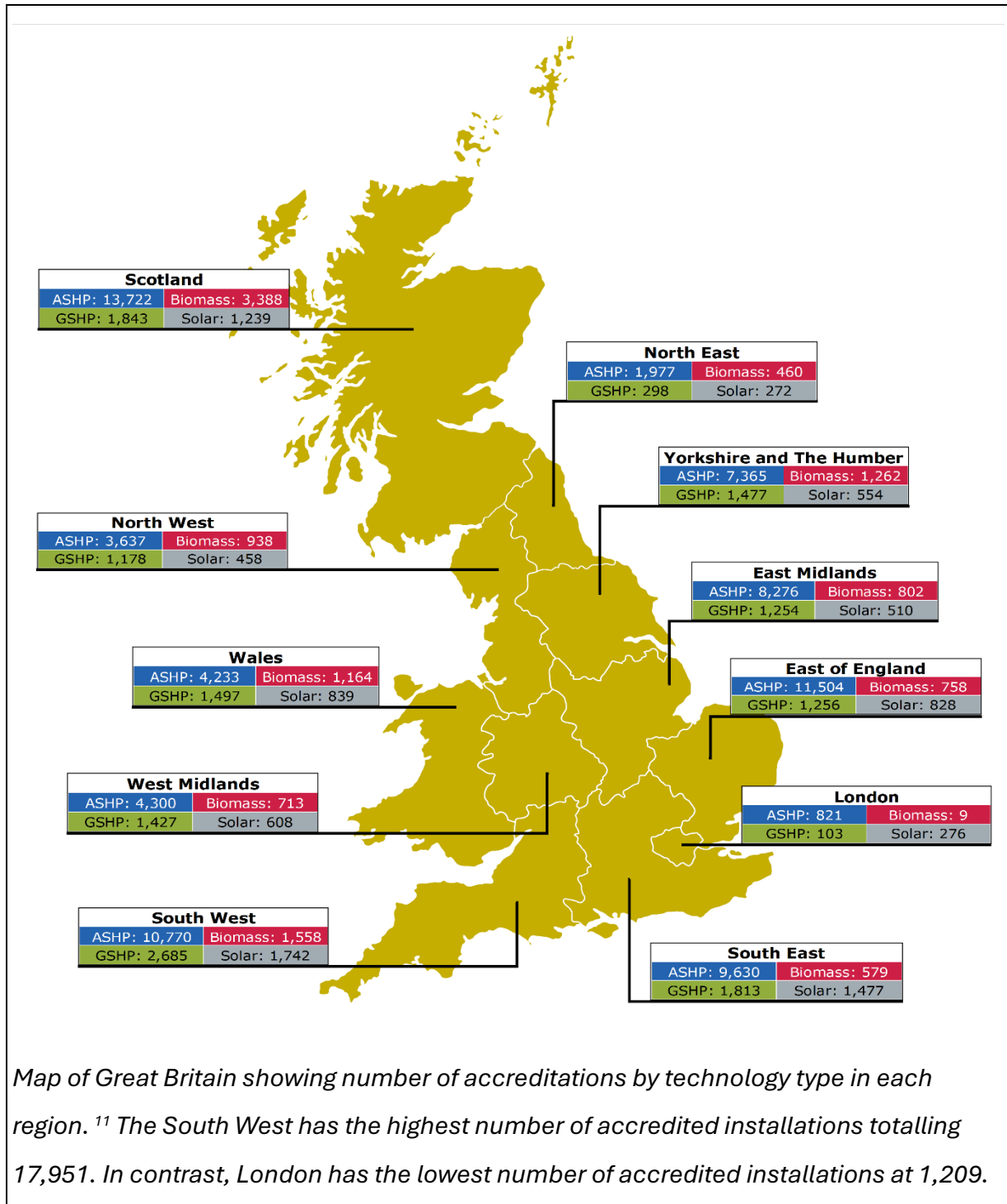
Figure 2.1: Accreditations by technology type since scheme launch



Geographical Distribution

2.4 **Figure 2.2** shows the geographical distribution of accreditations by technology type since scheme launch. 75.0% of installations are in England, 18.1% are in Scotland and 6.9% are in Wales. The proportion of households benefiting from the scheme is highest in Scotland (0.8%), followed by Wales (0.6%) and England (0.4%).¹⁰

¹⁰ Household data taken from the Office for National Statistics: [Households by household size, regions of England and Great Britain constituent countries](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/families/datasets/householdsbyhouseholdsizeregionsofenglandandgbconstituentcountries):
<<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/families/datasets/householdsbyhouseholdsizeregionsofenglandandgbconstituentcountries>>

Figure 2.2: Geographic distribution of accreditations since scheme launch

¹¹ We have combined the Scottish regions on this map to create consistency with the way we report regional information across the schemes we administer. A breakdown of regional information for Scotland is provided in Figure 2.3.

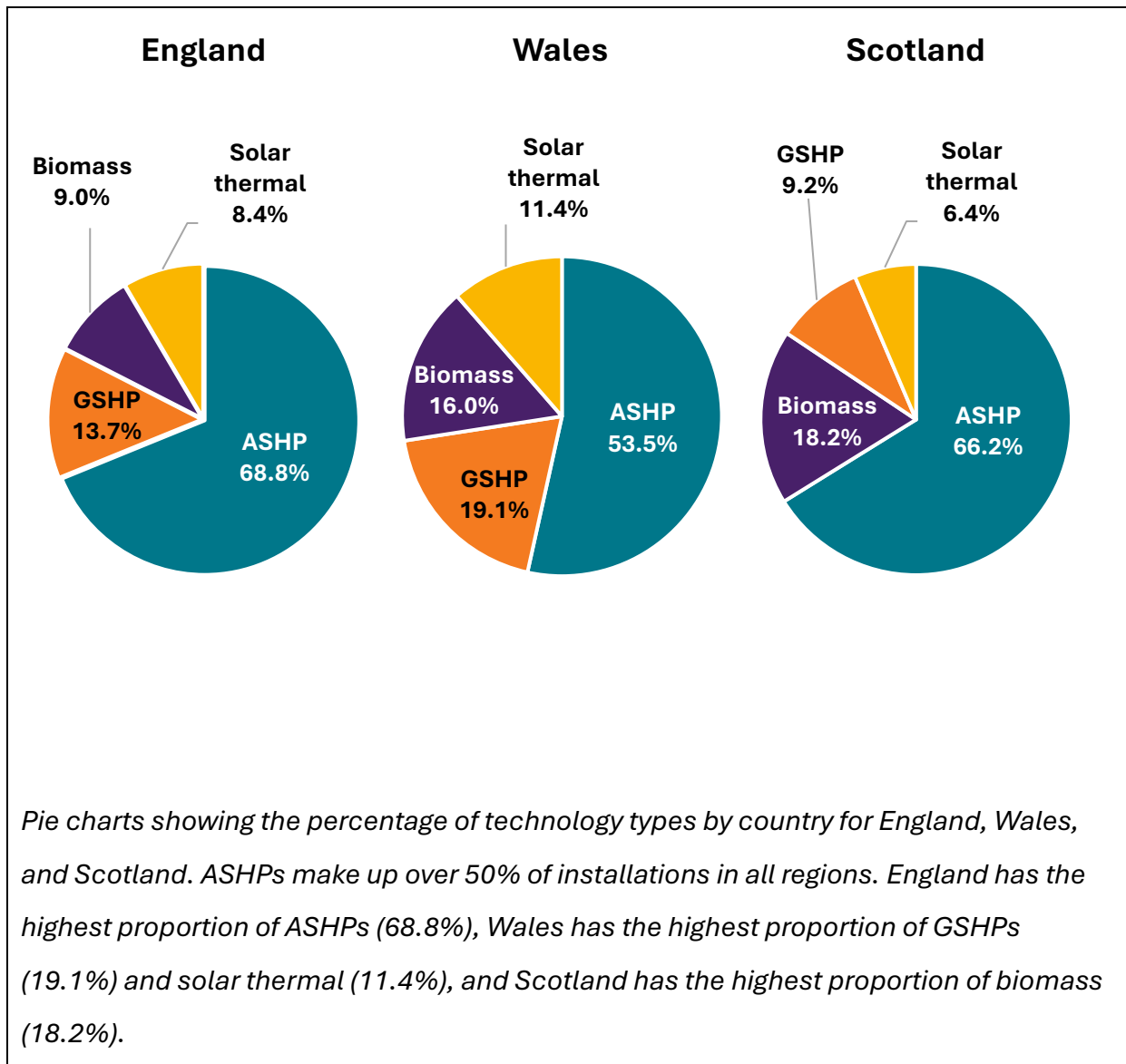
2.5 **Figure 2.3** shows the breakdown of accredited installations by region and technology type since scheme launch, with Scotland divided into regions.

Figure 2.3: Total accreditations by region and technology type

Location	ASHP	Biomass	GSHP	Solar thermal	Grand Total
South West	11,356	1,793	2,826	1,976	17,951
East of England	11,982	877	1,344	916	15,119
South East	10,101	666	1,919	1,668	14,354
East Midlands	8,557	951	1,326	566	11,400
Yorkshire and The Humber	7,365	1,262	1,477	554	10,658
Highlands and Islands	5,943	1,364	579	569	8,455
Wales	4,334	1,299	1,547	926	8,106
West Midlands	4,479	797	1,501	667	7,444
North West	3,827	1,070	1,226	512	6,635
Southern Scotland	4,442	1,095	410	175	6,122
East Scotland	2,139	906	572	404	4,021
North East	2,047	516	308	294	3,165
North East Scotland	883	348	311	179	1,721
London	821	9	103	276	1,209
West Central Scotland	595	141	73	34	843
Grand Total	78,871	13,094	15,522	9,716	117,203

2.6 **Figure 2.4** shows the national differences in accreditations by technology type since scheme launch. This highlights some marked regional differences. In particular, the lower proportion of ASHPs but higher levels of GSHP and solar thermal deployed in Wales, as well as the higher proportion of biomass but lower levels of GSHP and solar thermal deployed in Scotland.

Figure 2.4: Accreditations by country and technology type since scheme launch



Replaced Technology

2.7 As one of the scheme’s primary aims is to replace domestic heating systems with lower carbon alternatives, when applicants apply for the DRHI they are required to provide details of the heating system being replaced. **Figure 2.5** shows that boilers account for just over half of total accreditations at 61,786 or 52.7% of the total. ‘First heating system’ indicates accreditations for eligible new-builds¹² for which no heating system was being replaced.

Figure 2.5: Heating technology replaced since scheme launch

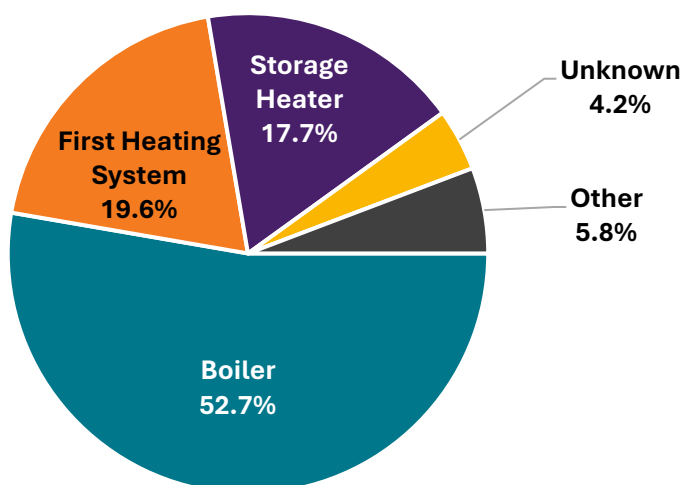


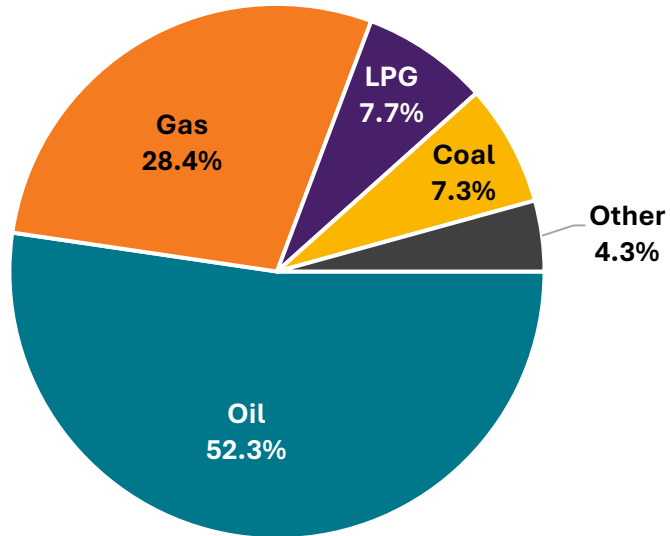
Chart showing a breakdown of heating technologies replaced under the scheme. The most common technologies replaced were boilers (52.7%) and storage heaters (17.7%). First heating systems, where no heating technology was being replaced, accounted for 19.6% and other heating system technologies made up 5.8% of the total. Other technologies are made up of room heaters (2.8%), heat pumps (2.2%), warm air (0.4%), electric ceiling heating (0.2%) and community (shared heating) (0.1%). The remaining 0.4% consists of installations where the replaced technology was stated as unknown.

¹² Eligible new-builds’ are explained in the Key Terms on our website:

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/domestic-renewable-heat-incentive-domestic-rhi/contacts-guidance-and-resources/key-terms-explained-domestic-renewable-heat-incentive>>

2.8 Information on the fuels being used in the 61,786 replaced boilers can be found in **Figure 2.6**. 95.7% (59,143) of these boilers used fossil fuels such as oil, gas, coal and liquified petroleum gas (LPG).

Figure 2.6: Replaced boiler fuel types

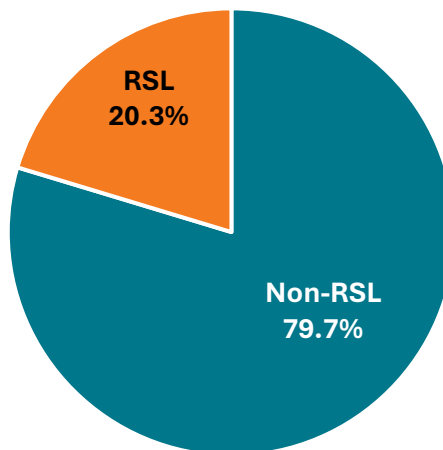


Pie chart showing the boiler fuel types replaced under the scheme. Fossil fuels including oil (52.3%), gas (28.4%), LPG (7.7%) and coal (7.3%) constitute the clear majority of replaced boiler fuel types. The remainder consists of electricity (3.0%), biomass (1.0%), and boilers for which the previous fuel type was unknown (0.3%).

Registered Social Landlords (RSLs)

- 2.9 With a large number of properties under their management, Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) were identified as an important delivery route for the DRHI, supporting the large-scale deployment of renewable heating across their portfolios. Their participation also offered the potential to help tenants reduce energy bills, particularly for those off the gas grid. In total, they account for 20.3% (23,758) of all scheme accreditations.
- 2.10 **Figure 2.7** shows the total number of accreditations since scheme launch, split into those from RSLs and other applicant types.

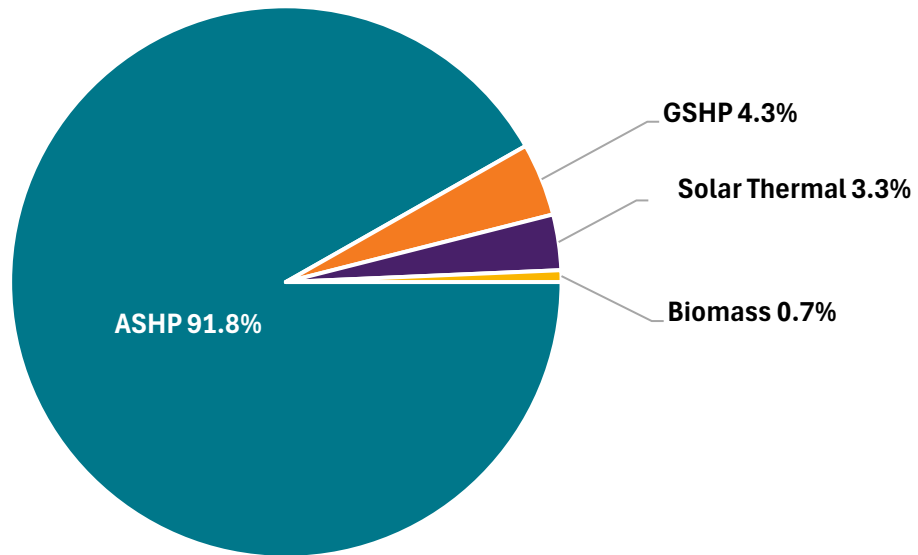
Figure 2.7: RSL and non-RSL accreditations since scheme launch



Pie chart showing RSL and non-RSL accreditations since scheme launch. Overall, RSL accreditations make up 20.3% (23,758) of scheme accreditations, while non-RSL accreditations account for 79.7% (93,445) of total accreditations.

2.11 **Figure 2.8** shows the proportions of different technology types installed into RSL properties.

Figure 2.8: RSL accreditations by technology type since scheme launch



Pie chart showing RSL accreditations by technology type. ASHPs comfortably account for the majority of RSL accreditations at 91.8%, followed by GSHP (4.3%), solar thermal (3.3%), and biomass (0.7%).

Assignment of Rights (AoR)

- 2.12 The Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS)¹³ introduced the concept of Assignment of Rights (AoR) following amendments to the scheme on 27 June 2018, during Scheme Year 5. This allowed applicants to install low-carbon heating with financial support from a nominated registered investor. Subsequent DRHI payments are redirected to the investor as a form of repayment whilst the applicant benefits from the low-carbon heating system. Nominated registered investors can finance the purchase, installation, and maintenance of accredited renewable heating systems for applicants, and in return be assigned DRHI payments.
- 2.13 To receive funding from investors, applicants to the DRHI scheme must choose to assign their DRHI payments to a nominated registered investor during the application process. As of 31 March 2022, the scheme closed to new applications, including AoR applications. Until 30 June 2028, it is still possible for investors to apply to take over existing AoR contracts with participants where the current investors wish to exit their agreements.
- 2.14 Investors must register with Ofgem. Before registering, an investor must be a member of the Renewable Energy Consumer Code (RECC)¹⁴ or the Home Insulation and Energy Systems Quality Assured Contractors Scheme (HIES)¹⁵. Both are Chartered Trading Standards Institutes (CTSI)¹⁶ approved consumer protection codes for AoR.
- 2.15 As of 31 March 2026, there are 1,320 installations accredited under AoR and there are 19 active investors. Ofgem has made a total of £6,196,096.20 in

¹³ From February 2023 the new Department for Energy Security and Net-Zero (DESNZ) are responsible for RHI policy in GB. This responsibility was previously held by BEIS (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy) until 2023 and DECC (Department of Energy & Climate Change) until 2016.

¹⁴ [The Renewable Energy Consumer Code \(RECC\)](https://www.recc.org.uk/): <https://www.recc.org.uk/>

¹⁵ [The Home Insulation and Energy Systems Quality Assured Contractors Scheme \(HIES\)](https://www.hiesscheme.org.uk/): <https://www.hiesscheme.org.uk/>

¹⁶ [Chartered Trading Standards Institute](https://www.tradingstandards.uk/): <https://www.tradingstandards.uk/>

financial support payments to active AoR investors on the DRHI scheme between 27 June 2018, when AoR came into effect, and 31 March 2026.

Metering and Monitoring Service Package (MMSP)

- 2.16 A Metering and Monitoring Service Package (MMSP) allows participants to check how their heating systems are performing, and the data collected may be used by DESNZ to inform future research and policy development. Participants who successfully register an MMSP receive quarterly MMSP support payments for its installation. As of March 2026, a total of 3,322¹⁷ MMSP accreditations had been registered.
- 2.17 Since scheme closure on 31 March 2022, no applications for new MMSPs can be made. However, where ownership of a DRHI installation with MMSP changes, the new owner must reapply for MMSP accreditation. During Scheme Year 12, Ofgem approved 3 MMSP applications following a Transfer of Ownership.

Applications reaching end of support

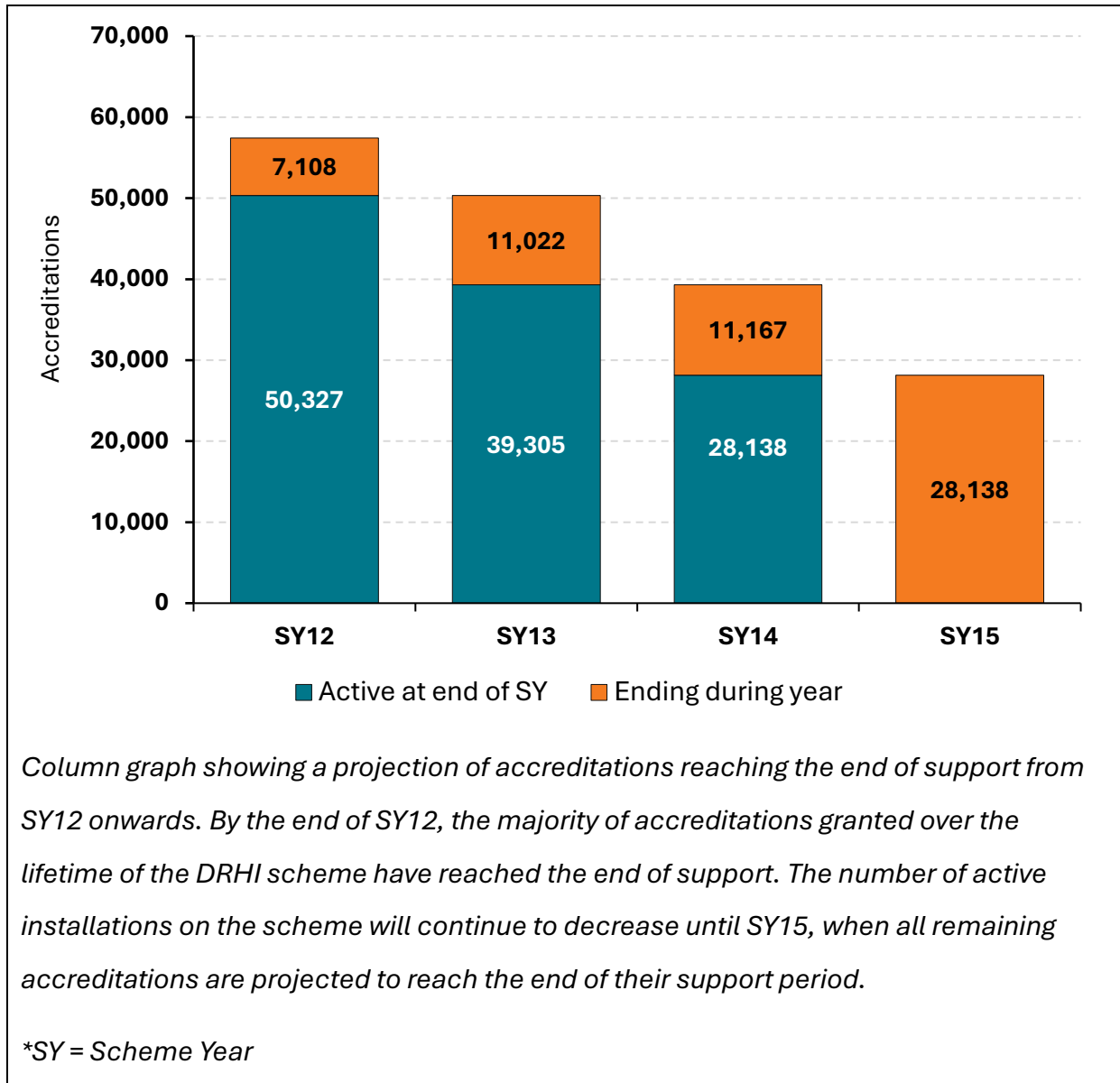
- 2.18 As of 31 March 2026, applications that received accreditation during the first 5 years of the scheme have reached the end of their 7-year support period. This means that 66,876 applications exited the scheme and stopped receiving DRHI support payments by the end of SY12.
- 2.19 As the scheme is closed to new applicants the number of installations receiving payments and the annual sum of payments made will continue to fall until all installations have reached the end of their 7-year support period.
- 2.20 It should be noted that in some cases (for example where ownership of an application has been transferred) payments may be paused until the changes to the application have been approved. Once any changes have been approved and payments are resumed, any payments previously on hold will be paid in a lump

¹⁷ The annual figure reported for MMSP packages may be lower than previous years due to cancelled accreditations in cases where the participant has sold their property.

sum to the participant. As such, any payment holds will not impact the end date of the accreditation.

2.21 A projection of accreditations reaching the end of support from SY12 onwards is shown in **Figure 2.9**.

Figure 2.9: Projected accreditations reaching the end of support from SY12*



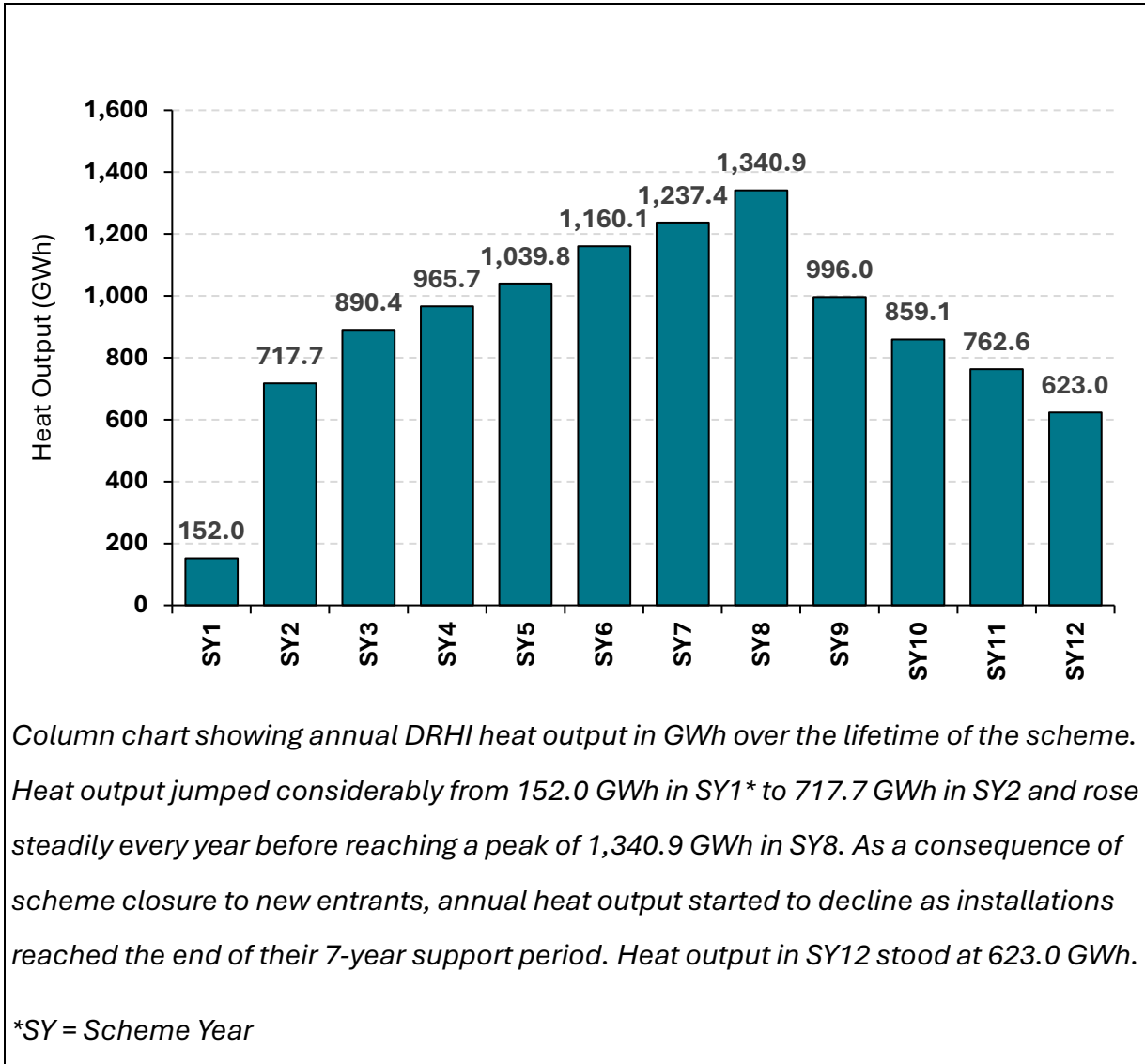
3. Payments & Heat Generation

This chapter gives an update on the heat generation and payments made under the Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (DRHI) scheme in Scheme Year 12. It also shows the historical trends in heat generation by technology type and associated payments.

- 3.1 DRHI payments are made quarterly for 7 years. Payments for most installations are based on the annual heat demand of the property, which is taken from a property's Energy Performance Certificate (EPC). The only exceptions to this are for solar thermal, where payments are based on the estimated annual heat generation taken from the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) certificate, and for those installations required to be metered for payment. Payments are only made to accredited installations that continue to meet scheme rules.¹⁸
- 3.2 Tariff rates vary depending on technology type and when an application was received. Once an accreditation has been granted the tariff rate is secured and will change each year in line with inflation¹⁹ but will never decrease.
- 3.3 Since scheme launch installations accredited on the DRHI scheme have generated over 10,744.7 GWh of low-carbon heat. An annual breakdown of heat output over the lifetime of the scheme is shown in **Figure 3.1** below.

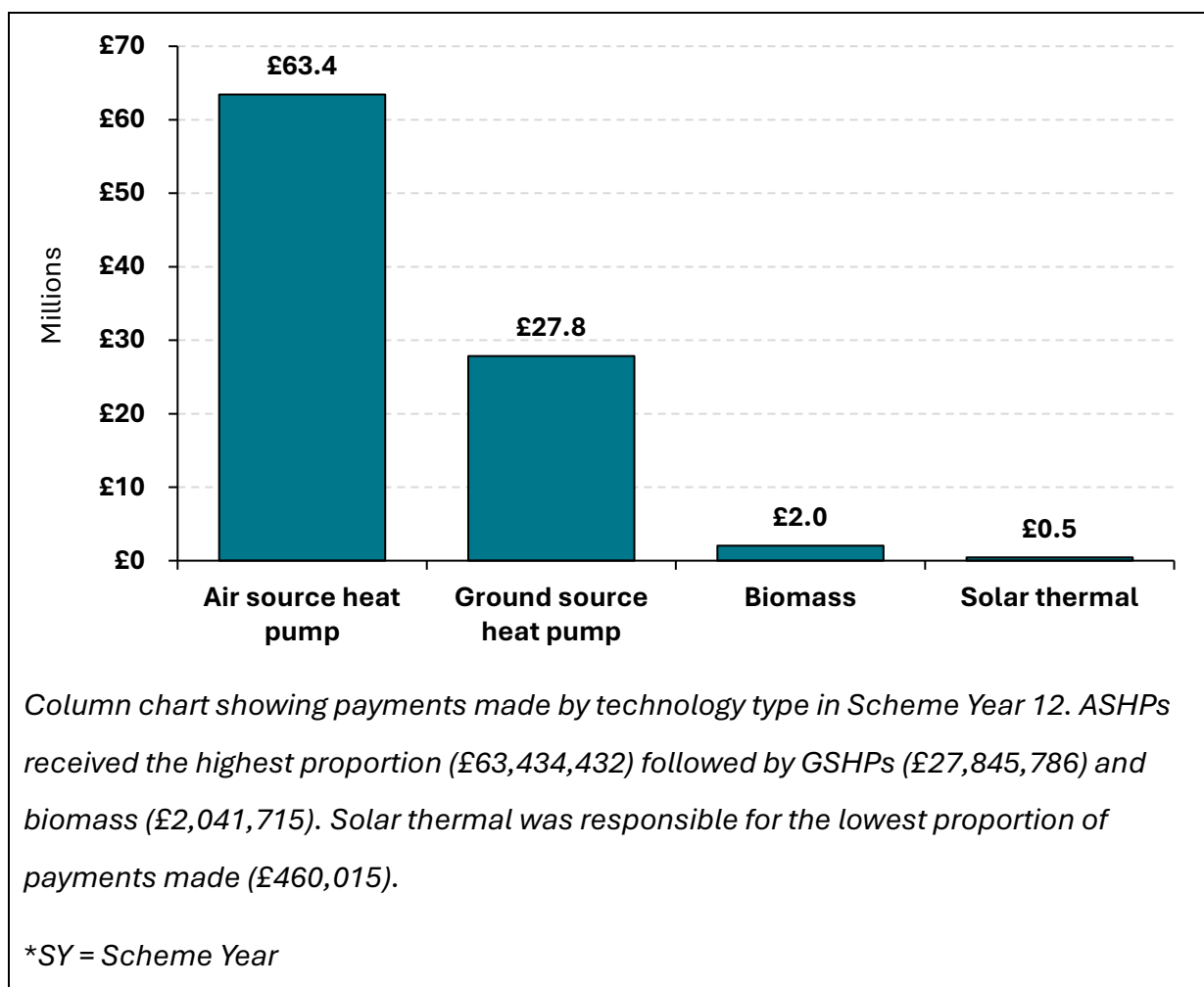
¹⁸ [Information on DRHI payments and tariffs](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/domestic-rhi/contacts-guidance-and-resources/tariffs-and-payments-domestic-rhi): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/domestic-rhi/contacts-guidance-and-resources/tariffs-and-payments-domestic-rhi>>

¹⁹ Applications accredited up to 31 March 2016 are adjusted annually by the Retail Prices Index (RPI), applications accredited after this date are adjusted by the Consumer Prices Index (CPI).

Figure 3.1: Annual heat output (GWh) over scheme lifetime

3.4 In Scheme Year 12 we made payments of almost £93.8 million²⁰ to eligible participants. As expected, following scheme closure to new entrants, this marks a decrease from the £106 million in payments we made in Scheme Year 11. **Figure 3.2** shows that air source heat pumps (ASHP) account for the largest proportion of payments in Scheme Year 12, followed by ground source heat pumps (GSHP) and biomass.

²⁰ Figures are based on the total amount paid out to accredited installations based on their estimated heat generation, except in cases where an MMSP has been installed. Payments can be delayed in some circumstances such as a being under audit and thus may not be included in the overall figure until this has been resolved.

Figure 3.2: DRHI payments made in SY12*

3.5 Overall, total payments across the scheme's lifetime stand at almost £1.26 billion. **Figure 3.3** shows that biomass installations accounted for 28.7% of payments made and 32.8% of estimated heat output²¹. This is despite accounting for only 11.2% of accreditations. By contrast, ASHPs account for 40.2% of payments made and 49.5% of estimated heat output, whilst forming 67.3% of all accreditations.

²¹ Estimated heat output is equivalent to the heat demand used to calculate payments. For most installations this is the heat demand taken from the EPC certificate. In the case of solar thermal, it is taken from the MCS certificate or for those installations metered for payment, from the meter readings provided to us.

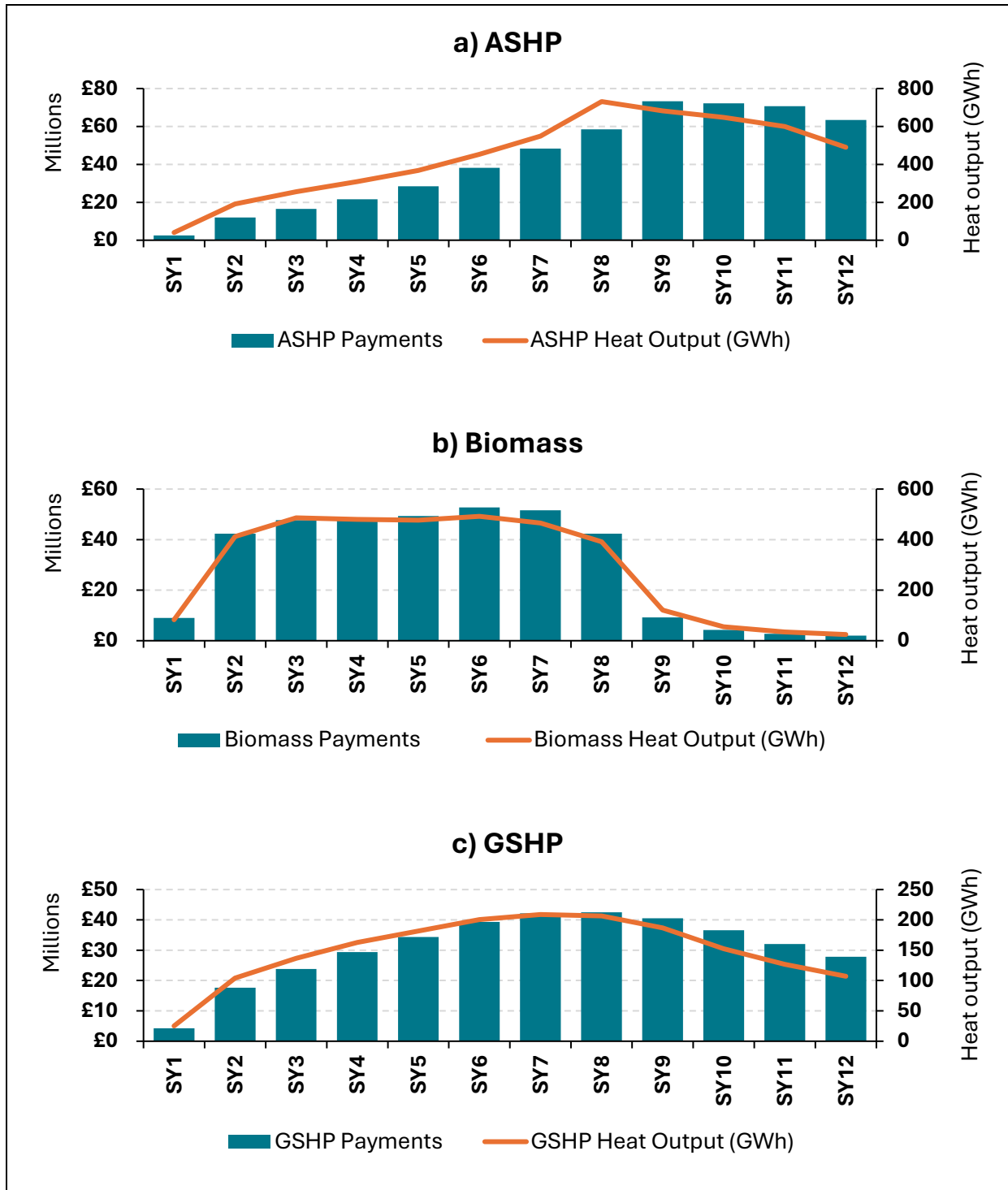
Figure 3.3: Lifetime DRHI payments made and heat output

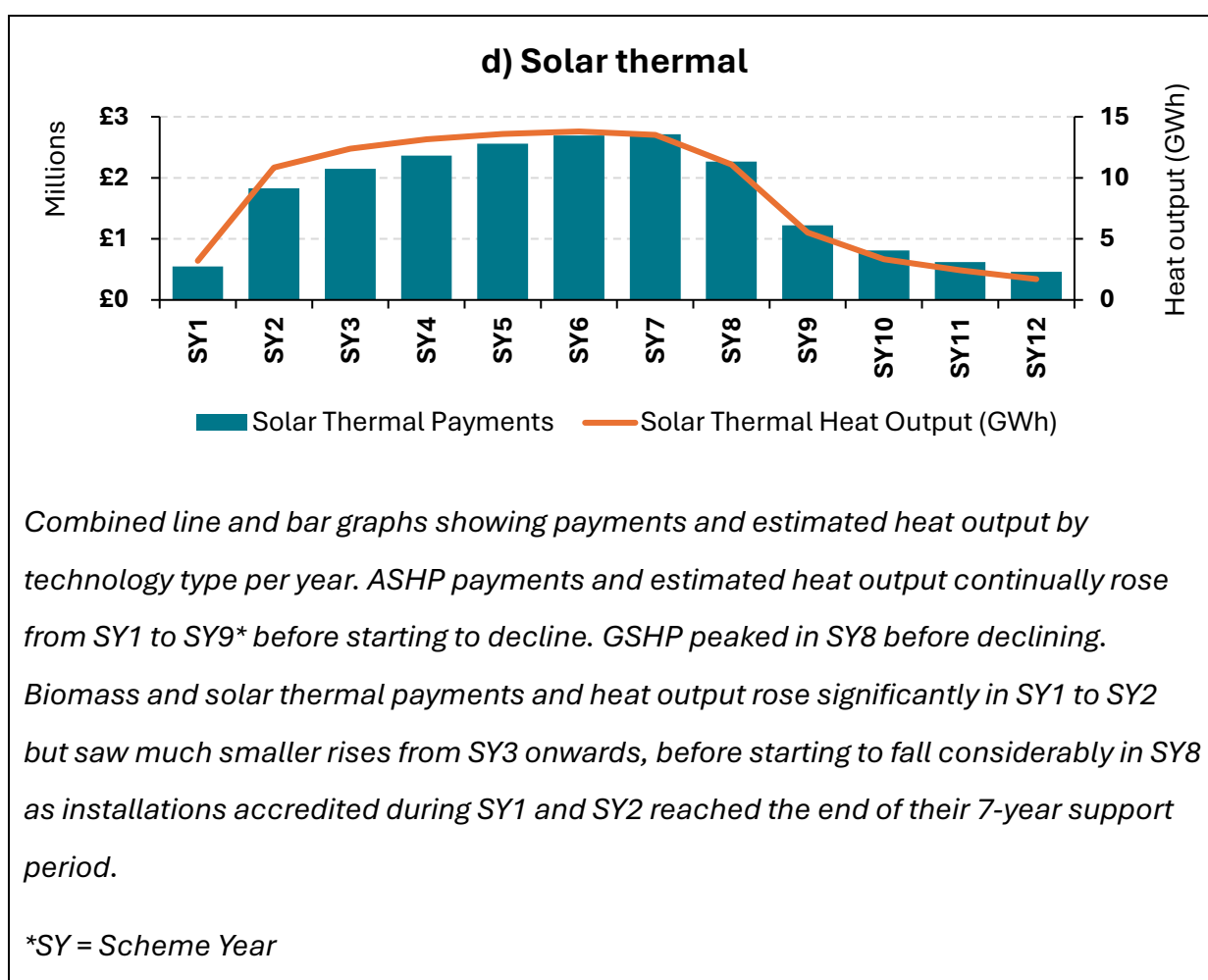
Technology type	Total payments to date (£)	Payments percentage (%)	Estimated heat output (GWh)	Estimated heat output percentage (%)
ASHP	£505,706,479	40.2%	5,319	49.5%
Biomass	£360,914,612	28.7%	3,522	32.8%
GSHP	£370,438,310	29.5%	1,799	16.7%
Solar thermal	£20,236,952	1.6%	105	1.0%
Total	£1,257,296,353	100%	10,745	100%

3.6 The high proportion of biomass payments and heat demand despite lower accreditation numbers is likely due to biomass installations tending to heat larger properties with higher heat demands. This was particularly true in the early years of the scheme before heat demand limits were introduced in 2017.

3.7 Also shown in **Figure 3.3**, the estimated amount of heat on which the almost £1.26 billion in payments have been made stands at approximately 10,745 GWh.

3.8 An annual breakdown of payments and estimated heat output by technology type can be seen in **Figure 3.4** below.

Figure 3.4 (a-d): Annual payments and heat output (GWh) by technology type



3.9 Compared to Scheme Year 11, ASHP payments saw a 10.3% (£7,303,554) decrease during Scheme Year 12. GSHP payments fell by 13.2% (£4,226,567), biomass 26.1% (£720,999) and solar thermal by 25.9% (£160,738). The more significant falls in biomass and solar thermal payments are due to the large number of installations of these types that joined in the early years of the scheme that have now exited. Large numbers of ASHP and GSHP installations have also now exited the scheme, but these have been offset by those that were being newly accredited.

3.10 The next 3 years will see a gradual decline in payments being made, as the remaining active accreditations come to the end of their support period under the scheme.

4. Monitoring Compliance

This chapter covers our activity to monitor compliance on the Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (DRHI) scheme during Scheme Year 12. It provides a summary of the aims and objectives of our audit programme, as well as an overview of the results of targeted and statistical audits, compliance investigations, and the public funds protected.

Aims & Objectives

- 4.1 Protecting public funds and maintaining confidence in the scheme are central to Ofgem's role as administrator. Our audit programme helps ensure payments are made only where scheme requirements are met, provides assurance over scheme compliance and supports the effective use of public money.
- 4.2 Our audit strategy is informed by National Audit Office (NAO) good practice and is reviewed annually to reflect emerging risks, changes in scheme delivery and trends identified through compliance activity. This helps ensure our assurance activities remain proportionate, risk-based and focused on the areas where they can have the greatest impact.
- 4.3 Beyond identifying non-compliance, we use audit findings to better understand why issues occur and where improvements can be made. By analysing the root causes of the most common issues and implementing changes to guidance, processes and communications, we aim to reduce future risks and support higher levels of compliance across the scheme.

- 4.4 We undertake both statistical and targeted audits:

Statistical audits are randomly selected to provide a representative view of the scheme population at a 95% confidence level. This provides us with assurance that the results of audits will reflect the level and types of non-compliance within the population. Statistical audits are conducted via a site audit by an approved external audit provider.

4.5 **Targeted audits** are identified via internal and external referrals, and data analytics, which we use to identify applications that have an increased risk of non-compliance. These audits may take the form of either a desk-based review or an on-site inspection. In Scheme Year 12, we trialled targeted remote video audits conducted by our external audit provider. The successful trial demonstrated the potential for technology-enabled assurance to provide an effective alternative in appropriate circumstances and will inform the future development of our audit programme.

- Participants selected for a desk audit are notified and asked to complete a checklist about their DRHI installation. They also need to provide specified supporting documents as part of the process.
- DRHI participants who are subject to a targeted site audit are usually contacted in advance to help them prepare paperwork, provide access to meters or other aspects of the installation. This allows the scheme participant to be present and have time to engage with the auditor. In some cases, DRHI participants can be subject to an audit at short notice. While this is not the normal process, this allows Ofgem to act quickly if any concerns are identified or to monitor non-compliance rates between those given normal notice and those given a shorter notice period.

4.6 As a scheme funded through general taxation, it is important that public funds are used appropriately and that payments are made only where scheme requirements are met. Clear expectations and participant accountability are therefore an important part of how the scheme operates.

4.7 Participants are responsible for maintaining evidence that demonstrates ongoing compliance with scheme requirements, including documentation relating to fuel use, ownership and other eligibility criteria. We set out these requirements clearly through our guidance and communications so participants understand their obligations and the information they may be required to provide.

- 4.8 Ofgem may request supporting evidence to verify compliance and ensure that subsidies continue to be paid only for eligible heat generation. This predictable and transparent approach helps provide confidence that the scheme is being administered fairly, consistently and in line with its objectives.

Audit & Compliance Activity

- 4.9 **Figure 4.1** below gives an overview of the Scheme Year 12 audit programme and shows the overall participant compliance rate for those audited.

Figure 4.1: DRHI audit results SY12*

Audit Type	Closed Audits	Open Audits	Compliant Audits	Non-Compliant Audits	Deferred Audits ²²	Compliance Rate (%) ²³
Statistical (site)	419	0	233	186	0	55.61
Targeted (desk)	200	0	128	72	0	64.00
Targeted (site)	200	0	80	118	2	40.00
RVA Targeted Trial (video)	30	0	12	18	0	40.00

*SY = Scheme Year

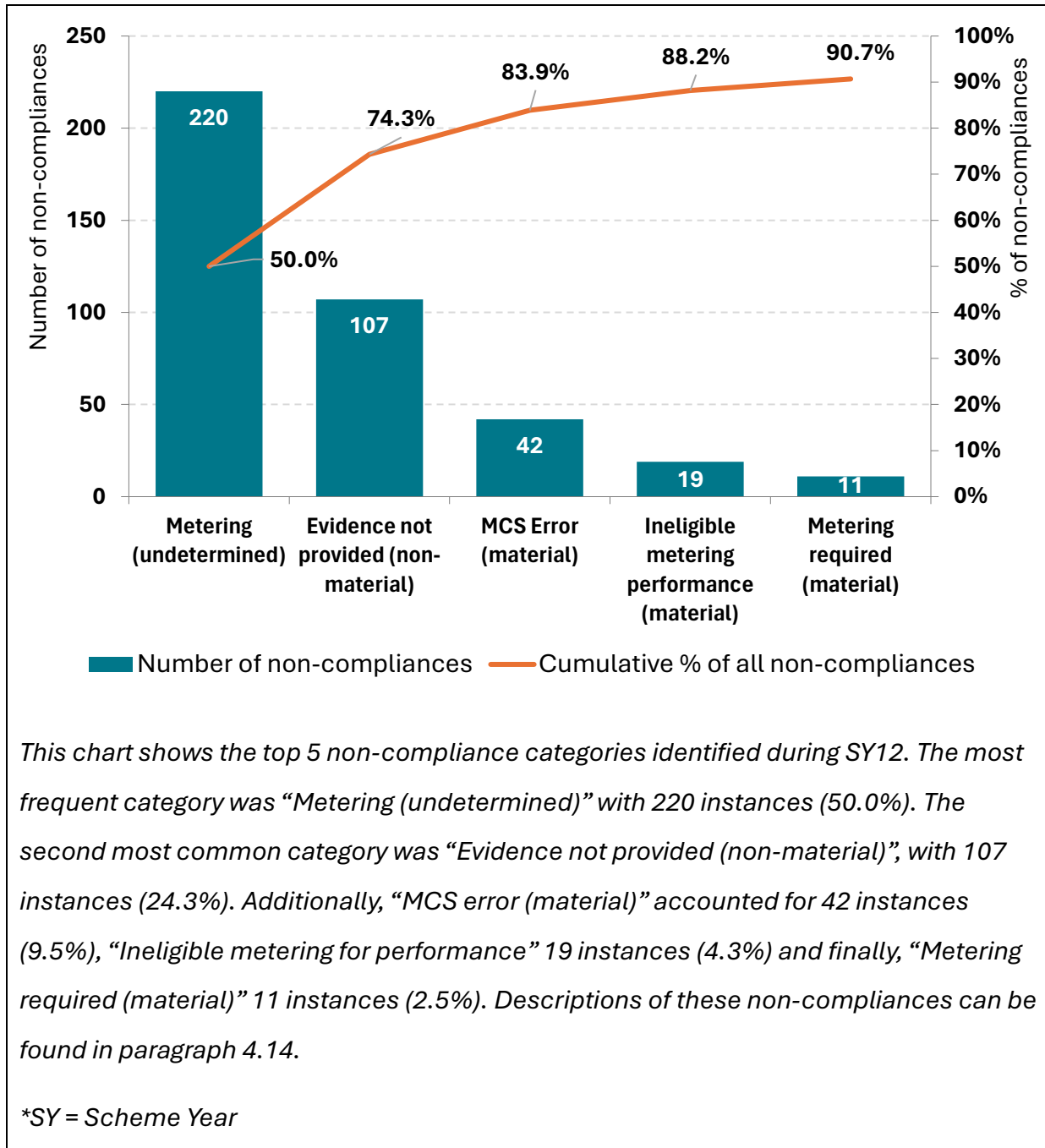
- 4.10 A total of 200 desk audits and 619 site audits were conducted during Scheme Year 12, compared with 621 desk audits and 578 site audits in Scheme Year 11. The reduction in desk audits reflects a change to the statistical audit programme, whereby desk audits are no longer routinely undertaken before a subsequent site audit. This approach was introduced to avoid duplication of effort, reduce burden on participants and improve efficiency of resource

²² Deferred audits are audits that could not be completed during the current audit period and have been carried forward to the subsequent audit period due to exceptional circumstances affecting the participant.

²³ Following an audit, we instruct all non-compliant participants to take corrective action. Therefore, some of those provisionally assessed as being non-compliant may subsequently be brought into compliance.

deployment while maintaining the effectiveness of our audits. The level of non-compliance identified in the DRHI population (the error rate as determined by the annual statistical audit programme) in the previous year is used to determine the statistical audit sample size. The sample selection methodology was largely driven by the objectives and expected outcomes of our Audit Plan and the characteristics of the population to be sampled.

- 4.11 In previous years we found that installations included in our statistical programme reaching the end of their eligibility that year, were more likely to fail to engage with the process. Also, in some cases, installations reached the end of their support period before a site visit could be carried out. We therefore adjusted the way we select sites for our statistical programme to exclude those due to exit the scheme during the year. However, such cases could still be subject to a targeted audit if there was a compliance concern. We continued this approach in Scheme Year 12.
- 4.12 Some non-compliance cases will be resolved by participants providing relevant information after an audit. Others will result in recovery of overpayments or, in some cases, revocation of accreditation. We have revoked 68 accreditations from the Scheme Year 12 programme. Of these, 22 cases were identified through targeted desk audits, 28 through targeted site audits and the remaining 18 were from the statistical site audit programme.
- 4.13 **Figure 4.2** shows the 5 most common reasons for non-compliance by instance and the cumulative percentage of all non-compliance in Scheme Year 12. Instances of non-compliance are categorised as either material or non-material non-compliance. A material non-compliance is one that could have a financial impact on DRHI payments, resulting in payment corrections, the recovery of overpayments by Ofgem, or adjustments to future payments. A non-material non-compliance is when there has been a contravention of scheme rules that does not have a financial impact.

Figure 4.2: Top 5 non-compliance reasons from statistical audits in SY12*

4.14 The most common issues (featured in **Figure 4.2**) identified through audits related to metering requirements, missing supporting evidence and certification errors. These findings help us identify areas where participants may need additional guidance and allow us to improve our assurance approach. Information on the specific non-compliances shown is provided below:

- **Metering (undetermined)** - further checks are required to determine whether issues with metering arrangements have affected payments.
- **Evidence not provided (non-material)** - typically relating to missing supporting documentation, such as tenancy agreements, which do not result in financial impact.
- **MCS error (material)** - information recorded on certification documents was incorrect (including the incorrect model of heating technology) and affected payment calculations.
- **Ineligible metering for performance (material)** - relates to heat pump installations that did not have the required electricity metering arrangements in place to monitor performance.
- **Metering required (material)** - most commonly involving installations with secondary heating systems or low occupancy where metering was missing but required for payment under scheme rules.

4.15 For further information on how we deal with non-compliance please refer to the essential scheme guide.²⁴

4.16 We track instances where non-compliance affects payments that installations are eligible to receive. These instances are defined as either a prevented or detected error. A prevented error refers to any payment which we have

²⁴ [Domestic RHI: Essential Scheme Guide](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/domestic-rhi-essential-guide): <<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/domestic-rhi-essential-guide>>

prevented from being paid out because of our work. A detected error is any payment which has been paid out to a participant for which they were not eligible.

- 4.17 **Figure 4.3** shows the money we have protected (prevented and detected error) based on the audits carried out from Scheme Year 5 to Scheme Year 12.

Figure 4.3: Money protected through DRHI audits from SY5 to SY12^{*25}

Scheme Year	Prevented Error	Detected Error	Total Error	Detected Error (Recovered %) ²⁶
SY5	£959,668	£673,654	£1,633,323	43.5%
SY6	£935,147	£877,844	£1,812,991	59.5%
SY7	£562,579	£634,035	£1,196,615	62.3%
SY8	£531,760	£530,749	£1,062,509	56.5%
SY9	£687,195	£97,478	£784,673	82.7%
SY10	£422,999	£280,231	£703,229	85.3%
SY11	£578,530	£591,609	£1,170,139	89.8%
SY12	£503,765	£90,558	£594,323	59.0%

*SY = Scheme Year

- 4.18 In total, this year's audit programme has resulted in the identification of £594,323 in prevented and detected error. This is a significant reduction on the £1,170,139 identified last year.
- 4.19 The fall in the total error identified was primarily driven by a reduction in detected error. One factor contributing to this reduction is a change in the profile of cases being audited. Earlier in the scheme's lifecycle, a greater proportion of installations had high heat demands and attracted larger support payments. The introduction of heat demand limits in September 2017 reduced

²⁵ Due to rounding, some figures may not sum precisely to the stated totals.

²⁶ 'Recovered' means the proportion of funds that participants have repaid within the scheme year or have been recouped through offsets. We continue to chase any remaining outstanding debt after year end, but funds subsequently recovered are not represented in these figures.

the number of such installations entering the scheme, and all pre-September 2017 installations have now reached the end of their support periods. As a result, the highest-value installations no longer form part of the scheme population. This has been a significant driver of the reduction in detected error, as fewer high-value errors can now be identified.

- 4.20 The proportion of detected error recovered changes each year depending on the cases identified. It should be noted that as the scheme approaches its final closure; there are fewer future payments available from which to recover overpayments.
- 4.21 Our approach to debt management reflects our commitment to working collaboratively with participants while maintaining appropriate stewardship of public funds. In response to the challenges faced by consumers during the cost-of-living crisis, we introduced a more flexible and customer-focused approach to debt recovery in Scheme Year 9.
- 4.22 This includes engaging with participants to understand their circumstances and providing support, such as repayment plans, where appropriate. We have continued to apply this approach throughout Scheme Year 12, helping participants resolve issues while maintaining confidence in the fair and proportionate administration of the scheme.
- 4.23 We estimate that around £1.3 million (1.41%) of payments made during 2025 to 2026 may have been made in error. We are 95% confident that the true value lies between £0.65 million and £1.97 million.
- 4.24 These estimates are based on non-compliance identified through our statistical audit programme and the value of payments found to be incorrect at the time of reporting. It includes all identified errors, regardless of whether recovery has been completed, is ongoing, or has not yet started. Our audit work helps identify non-compliance, prevent future overpayments, and recover public funds where overpayments have occurred. Where audits or investigations are

still ongoing, the error rate includes an estimate of the expected outcomes of those cases.

5. Our Administration

This chapter provides detail on our administration activity during Scheme Year 12 not already detailed elsewhere in the report.

- 5.1 Ofgem is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the DRHI scheme, including processing amendments to installations, making payments, responding to participant enquiries and ensuring ongoing compliance with scheme requirements.
- 5.2 As the scheme progresses towards closure, our focus remains on delivering a high-quality service for participants. We continue to simplify processes where appropriate, maintain strong service standards and use operational insight to inform improvements to scheme administration. This helps provide participants with a consistent and predictable experience while ensuring resources are used effectively.
- 5.3 We monitor our performance throughout the year and publish results on the Ofgem website as part of our commitment to transparency and continuous improvement. **Figure 5.1** summarises our performance in Scheme Year 12 compared with the previous year.

Figure 5.1: DRHI delivery performance SY11 to SY12*

	SY11	SY12	Change
No. of applications processed ²⁷	490	434	-11.43%
No. of telephone enquiries	6,749	6,750	0.01%
Abandoned call rate	0.72%	1.71%	0.99 pp**
No. of email enquiries	2,164	3,016	39.37%
Emails responded to in 10 working days	100%	99.94%	-0.06 pp
Payments made	245,732	213,377	-13.17%
Payments made within 30 working days	99.12%	99.08%	-0.04 pp
No. of amendments processed	2,227	2,192	-1.57%
Amendments processed within 6 months	95.60%	94.36%	-1.24 pp
No. of physical amendments processed ²⁸	1,442	1,382	-4.16%
No. of non-physical amendments processed ²⁹	785	810	3.18%

*SY = Scheme Year

**pp = percentage points

5.4 Overall, the data shows a largely stable position between SY11 and SY12, with many metrics changing only slightly year on year. Service performance remains consistently high, with both emails and payments continuing to be processed within target timescales at around 99%.

5.5 The most noticeable changes are in volumes. Email enquiries increased significantly (up 39%), reflecting the impact of an audit-focused mass communications campaign in September 2025, while telephone enquiries

²⁷ Applications processed includes accredited and rejected applications, as well as Transfer of Ownership (ToO) applications.

²⁸ Physical amendments refer to changes made to the heating system. This includes repairs that affect the use of the system.

²⁹ Non-physical amendments relate to changes in the participant or owner's details. This includes updating bank account information or changing ownership due to a participant's death.

remained almost unchanged. In contrast, the number of applications processed fell slightly (down 3.9%), and as expected payments made decreased more markedly (down 13.2%).

- 5.6 We continue to process amendment and change of ownership requests efficiently, helping eligible participants remain on the scheme and continue receiving support. We also review and refine our processes to ensure these applications are handled promptly and effectively throughout the scheme's remaining lifetime.

Stakeholder Engagement

- 5.7 Engagement with stakeholders remains an important part of administering the DRHI scheme. Through ongoing collaboration with participants, industry bodies, installers, consumer representatives and government, we seek to understand stakeholder experiences, identify emerging issues and support the effective delivery of the scheme.
- 5.8 Our engagement activities support the delivery of PACT³⁰ by helping us better understand participant experiences, identify emerging issues and continuously improve scheme administration. Through regular dialogue with stakeholders, we are able to gather feedback, test assumptions and ensure our guidance, communications and operational processes remain effective, proportionate and accessible.
- 5.9 We engage through a range of channels, including industry forums, roundtables, events, meetings and direct communications. These interactions provide valuable insight into how the scheme operates in practice and help shape our administration of the scheme throughout its remaining lifetime.
- 5.10 As support payments will continue until 2029, ongoing engagement remains important for maintaining effective scheme administration and supporting participants as they meet their obligations.

³⁰ Please see paragraph 6.2 for more information on PACT.

6. Looking Ahead

This chapter looks beyond Scheme Year 12 at any changes due to impact the scheme and provides information on how we plan to continue to administer the scheme.

- 6.1 Although the scheme is closed to new applicants, we will continue to administer it and support participants until the final payments are made in 2029. Throughout this period, we will monitor compliance through audits, operational checks, participant declarations and counter fraud activity, helping to ensure participants meet their obligations and that public funds are appropriately protected.
- 6.2 Our administration of the scheme throughout its remaining lifetime will be guided by Ofgem's PACT principles:
- **Predictable** - Maintaining clear guidance, transparent processes and consistent service standards so participants understand their obligations and can engage confidently with the scheme.
 - **Agile** - Adapting our operational processes and assurance activities in response to emerging risks, lessons learned and changing scheme demographics.
 - **Collaborative** - Continuing to engage constructively with participants, industry stakeholders and DESNZ to support effective delivery and improve the participant experience.
 - **Technology-enabled** - Making greater use of data, analytics and insight to improve oversight, identify risks earlier and target interventions where they can have the greatest impact.
- 6.3 Insights from audits, investigations and day-to-day administration will continue to inform improvements to guidance, controls and processes, helping to reduce avoidable errors, strengthen compliance and mitigate the risk of future non-

compliance. As the scheme enters its final years, our focus remains on delivering an efficient, proportionate and effective service for participants while ensuring the appropriate stewardship of public funds and maintaining confidence in scheme administration through to its conclusion in 2029.

Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms

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

A

Air source heat pump – see Heat pump.

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

B

BEIS – The department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). From July 2016 the new Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) assumed the roles and responsibilities of DECC. In 2023, BEIS was replaced by the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ).

BUS – The Boiler Upgrade Scheme (BUS) supports the decarbonisation of heat in buildings. It provides upfront capital grants to support the installation of eligible heat pumps and, in limited circumstances, biomass boilers in homes and non-domestic buildings in England and Wales.

D

DECC – Department of Energy and Climate Change. From July 2016 the new Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) assumed the roles and responsibilities of DECC. In 2023, BEIS was replaced by the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ).

DESNZ – The Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ) are responsible for RHI policy in Great Britain (GB).

E

Error rate – A measure of non-compliance. This is the estimated level of error across the scheme population, expressed as a percentage of all payments.

G

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

Ground source heat pump (GSHP) – see Heat pump.

GW – Gigawatt, equal to one billion watts.

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

H

Heat pump – A heat pump is a device that extracts ambient heat from the air, ground or water and increases it to use for heating.

K

kW – Kilowatt, equal to one thousand watts.

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

S

Solar thermal – A system that uses energy from the sun to heat water.

T

TW – Terawatt, equal to one trillion watts.

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

Appendix 2 – Associated Documents

- The legislation which underpins the Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (DRHI) scheme can be viewed on the legislation.gov.uk website:

[The DRHI section of the legislation.gov.uk website](#)

<<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/primary+secondary?title=Domestic%20renewable%20heat>>

- Guidance and resources in relation to the DRHI including annual reports for all previous scheme years along with other DRHI scheme data is published on our website:

[DRHI guidance and resources](#)

<<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/domestic-renewable-heat-incentive-domestic-rhi/contacts-guidance-and-resources>>

- The Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ) publish DRHI statistics on the gov.uk website:

[DRHI statistics](#)

<<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-heat-incentive-statistics>>

- The policy consultation for the Renewable Heat Incentive: proposals for a domestic scheme:

[Renewable Heat Incentive: proposals for a domestic scheme](#)

<<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/renewable-heat-incentive-proposals-for-a-domestic-scheme>>