

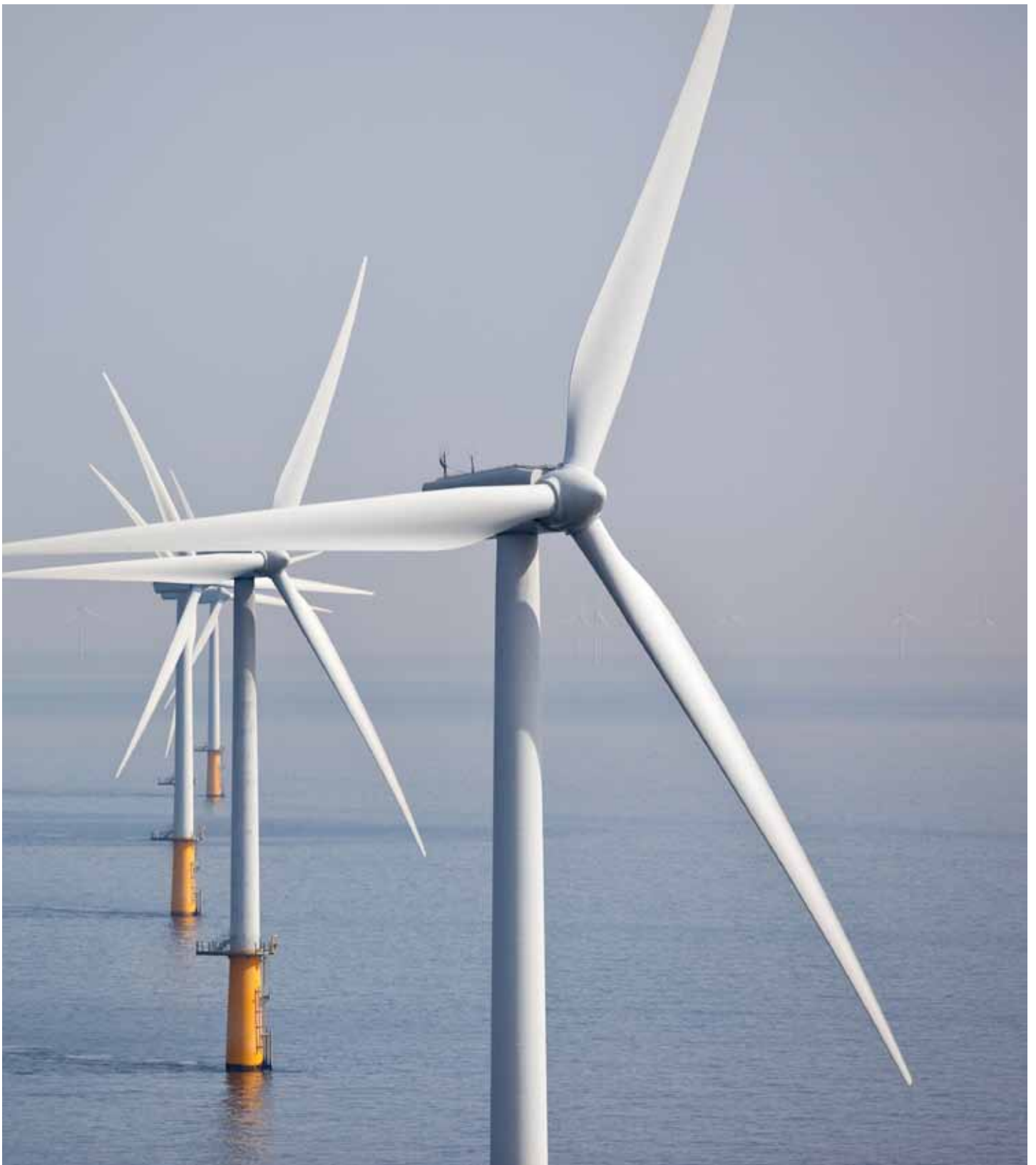
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Renewables Obligation

Annual Report 2011-12



Overview

The Renewables Obligation (RO) is currently the main mechanism for supporting large scale deployment of renewable electricity in the UK. It places an obligation on licensed electricity suppliers in the UK to source a proportion of their supply to customers from eligible renewable sources. The obligation level is set on an annual basis by the UK and devolved governments.

All of the suppliers with an obligation under the RO in 2011-12 complied by presenting Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs), making a buy-out payment, or through a combination of both. During the period, offshore and onshore wind generating stations were issued with more ROCs than other renewable technologies. They also comprised a greater share of new generating capacity than other technologies accredited by Ofgem. For the first time, renewable generation under the RO exceeded 10% of all UK supplies of electricity.

¹ The Renewables Obligation Order 2009 (as amended) (RO), Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009 (as amended) (ROS) and Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2009 (as amended) (NIRO). See Appendix 1 for a full list of recent RO legislation.

Context

The Renewables Obligation (RO) is currently the main mechanism for supporting large scale deployment of renewable electricity in the UK. The scheme came into effect in England and Wales and Scotland in 2002 and in Northern Ireland in 2005. It is governed by three separate, though similar, Orders to reflect the responsibilities of the three devolved administrations.

The Renewables Obligation Orders¹ ('the Orders') place an obligation on licensed electricity suppliers in the UK to source a proportion of their supply to customers from eligible renewable sources. The obligation is set on an annual basis by the UK and devolved governments in terms of a certain number of Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) per MWh of electricity supplied to customers.

ROCs are issued to accredited generators by Ofgem on the basis of their reported renewable generation. Licensed suppliers fulfil their obligations under the RO by presenting ROCs acquired from generators, or by making a fixed 'buy-out' payment per ROC, or through a combination of both.

The scheme has been subject to various amendments, the most significant being in April 2009 through the introduction of 'banding' where different levels of financial support were awarded to generators based on their generation technology. Further changes in April 2010 included extending the scheme, from 31 March 2027, in England and Wales and Scotland until 31 March 2037 and in Northern Ireland until 31 March 2033.

The RO schemes are administered by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority ('the Authority') with its day to day functions performed by its office ("Ofgem"). Each year an annual report is published to meet requirements set out in the Orders, as well as addressing the duties in Ofgem's 'Corporate Strategy and Plan' towards "delivery of government programmes for a sustainable energy sector".

¹ The Renewables Obligation Order 2009 (as amended) (RO), Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009 (as amended) (ROS) and Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2009 (as amended) (NIRO). See appendix 1 for a full list of recent RO legislation.

Associated documents

Annual reports for all the previous obligation periods are published on the Environmental Programmes section of the Ofgem website: <http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Sustainability/Environment/RenewablObl/Pages/RenewablObl.aspx>

Guidance for licensed electricity suppliers and generators that are seeking or currently hold accreditation under the RO can be found here: <http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Sustainability/Environment/RenewablObl/Pages/RenewablObl.aspx>

We also have data reports available to download from our Renewables and CHP Register: <https://www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/>

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Executive Summary

Renewables Obligation 2011-12

This report provides information for the 2011-12 obligation period (1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012) on how licensed electricity suppliers complied with their obligations, the number of Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs) that were issued and the eligible generators we accredited under the The Renewables Obligation Orders.

The obligation level is set each year by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) using a 'fixed target' or a 'headroom' calculation. In 2011-12 the headroom calculation was applied. This resulted in an obligation on licensed suppliers in England and Wales and Scotland to present 12.4 ROCs per 100 MWh of electricity supplied to customers, and 5.5 ROCs per 100 MWh in Northern Ireland.

Supplier compliance with the obligation

All of the suppliers with an obligation under the RO in 2011-12 complied by presenting ROCs, making a buy-out payment, or through a combination of both. The buy-out and late payment funds available for redistribution to suppliers totalled £123 million, a 66% decrease from £358 million the previous year. This was due to a large proportion, 91.3%, of suppliers' obligations being met through ROCs, up from 71.9% in 2010-11. In total, 34.4 million ROCs were presented for compliance in 2011-12, an increase of nearly 40% from the previous year.

Based on the value of a ROC of £42.27, the total value of the ROCs presented for compliance in 2011-12 was £1.45 billion. These redeemed ROCs represented 30.7 TWh

of renewable generation, a saving of 15.1m tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂). From these figures, the cost of saving each tonne of CO₂ under the scheme in 2011-12 can be calculated as £96.61.

ROCs and generation accreditation trends

During 2011-12 we issued 34.8 million ROCs and the total output from accredited renewable generating stations was 31.0 TWh, an increase of 34% compared to 2010-11. The total electricity supplied in the UK in 2011-12 was 308 TWh. Thus for first time renewable generation under the RO exceeded 10% of all electricity supplied.

The number of ROCs issued and the amount of renewable output (MWh) from eligible generators continued to diverge in 2011-12, with one MWh being on average equivalent to 1.12 ROCs, an increase from 1.07 ROCs in 2010-11. This reflects the increasing output from stations being awarded more than one ROC per MWh, in particular offshore wind generators.

When considering the UK as a whole, the most prevalent technology in 2011-12 in terms of ROCs issued was onshore wind with 11.7 million ROCs, almost doubling the figure of 6.2 million ROCs issued to this technology in 2008-09. Offshore wind and fuelled generation followed with 8.8 million and 6.0 million ROCs issued respectively.

The total capacity of all stations with accreditations commencing up to 31 March 2012 was almost 12,500 MW. Of this total, onshore wind generators made up nearly 40%, with offshore wind and fuelled generators

contributing 21% and 24%, respectively. In this report we have adopted a new method of calculating the accredited capacities of fuelled stations in order to provide a more representative estimate of the capacities of inactive generators. The effect has been to produce an increase in the accredited capacity of fuelled stations to just under 3,000 MW compared to 2,100 MW under the previous methodology.

Renewable generators, with accreditations commencing during 2011-12, contributed nearly 1,500 MW of new capacity. This included over 1,400 MW of new offshore and onshore wind generation sites; the majority of new onshore wind being in Scotland and new offshore wind in England.

Changes to the RO

Changes to each of the RO Orders, known as 'Amendment Orders' were made by the respective administrations and came into effect in April 2011. These included the introduction of sustainability requirements for bioliquids, biomass and biogas. Additionally, provisions were introduced that enable offshore wind generators to register their wind turbines in up to five "phases" to allow the 20 year support available under the RO to apply to all turbines within an installation.

Further amendment orders covering the three RO schemes are due to come into force in April 2013. Under the proposed changes, for many technologies the support levels are due to decrease over time for new stations and additional capacity accredited from April 2013. In particular, new ROC bands will be introduced for new biomass and co-firing technologies and a 'unit by unit' approach will be established to facilitate conversion by operators with multiple combustion units to use biomass fuels. In addition, the definition of energy crops will be changed to limit support to the use of 15 named species. In light of the decrease in support provided under certain

bands, 'grace periods' are to be introduced to allow, in certain situations, grandfathering of support at pre 1 April 2013 levels. In addition, the present limit on the presentation of co-fired ROCs for compliance by suppliers will be removed; however a cap on the presentation of ROCs from electricity generated by the combustion of bioliquids will be introduced.

As a result of changes introduced by the 2011 Amendment Orders, and to ensure the RO scheme continues to be managed effectively, Ofgem has amended or produced several new guidance documents and carried out upgrades to the Renewables and CHP Register.

Chapter 1

Introduction



1. Introduction

Status of this document

1.1. RO legislation², collectively referred to as ‘the Orders’ in this report, sets out that the Authority must publish, by 1 April each year, a report in relation to the obligation period ending on 31 March of the previous year (the ‘relevant period’). The Orders state the minimum information this report must include is³:

- details of the compliance of each designated electricity supplier with its renewables obligation and the recycle payments received by each supplier in relation to its obligation
- Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs) issued by the Authority broken down by generation technology
- full details of any mutualisation triggered
- the outcome of any investigations conducted by the Authority into monitoring the compliance of suppliers and generators with the Orders.

1.2. Additional information not stipulated in the legislation, but which may be of interest to stakeholders, is also provided in this report.

1.3. Unless apparent from the context, where ‘RO’ is used in this report it denotes the Renewables Obligation England and Wales (RO), Renewables Obligation Scotland (ROS) and the Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation (NIRO). Similarly, where ‘ROC’ is used it denotes Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) England and Wales, Scottish Renewables Obligation Certificates (SROCs) and Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation Certificates (NIROCs).

1.4. The use of ‘Ofgem’, ‘us’, ‘our’ and ‘we’ are used interchangeably when referring to the exercise of the Authority’s powers and functions under the Orders.

1.5. The data used to produce this report were downloaded on 11 December 2012 from the Renewables and CHP Register, referred to in this report as ‘the Register’. Data downloaded from the Register after the 11 December 2012 may vary slightly from the data in this report, as Ofgem may have since revoked or back issued certificates and accredited new generating capacity.

Ofgem’s responsibilities

1.6. The Orders detail Ofgem’s powers and functions in respect of each obligation. Those functions include:

- accrediting generating stations as being capable of generating electricity from eligible renewable energy sources
- publishing a list of accredited and preliminary accredited generating stations
- issuing and revoking (where necessary) ROCs
- establishing and maintaining a register of ROCs
- monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Orders
- calculating annually the buy-out price and mutualisation ceiling resulting from the adjustments made to reflect changes in the Retail Price Index (RPI)
- receiving buy-out payments and late payments from suppliers and redistributing these funds.

² See Appendix 1 for a full list of current RO legislation.

³ See Article 57 of the RO and ROS, Article 49 of the NIRO.

- 1.7.** By virtue of section 121 of the Energy Act 2004, the Authority and the Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation (NIAUR) can enter into an arrangement for the Authority to act on behalf of NIAUR in respect of the NIRO. This arrangement is facilitated by an Agency Services Agreement (ASA) with NIAUR. Under this agreement, Ofgem is required to carry out the functions listed above on behalf of NIAUR. However, NIAUR retains the statutory responsibility for administering the NIRO.
- 1.8.** Ofgem and NIAUR recover the cost to administer the RO from the buy-out fund. In September 2012 the total recovered was £3.5 million, which represents 0.17%⁴ of the total value of the scheme for 2012-13. This is a decrease from the 2011-12 costs of £3.6 million (0.22% of the scheme value in that year). In part this was due to the additional work needed in 2011-12, following the introduction of sustainability criteria requirements to the RO in April 2011, which was not required in 2012-13. Furthermore, the 2011-12 costs included an additional element pertaining to a legal challenge. We published more details in our response to comments made on the 'Consultation on Ofgem's costs for administering the Renewables Obligation'⁵ in September 2012.

⁴ The value of the RO scheme is calculated at £2.04 billion by multiplying the estimated supply of electricity in the UK in 2012/13 (317 TWh – DECC electricity consumption predictions (UEP 42), May 2011) by the obligation level (15.8 ROCs per 100 MWh) and then multiplying by the 2012/13 ROC buy-out price (£40.71).

⁵ See consultation response here: <http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Pages/MoreInformation.aspx?docid=286&refer=Sustainability/Environment/RenewablObl>



Chapter 2

Compliance by licensed electricity suppliers

2. Compliance by licensed electricity suppliers

Chapter Summary

This chapter, when read with Appendix 2, provides information on:

- how each licensed electricity supplier ('supplier') complied with its obligation under the Orders for the 2011-12 obligation period
- the total number of ROCs presented against each supplier's obligation
- the money each supplier received from the redistribution of the buy-out and late payment funds
- details of any late provision of information by suppliers under the Orders.

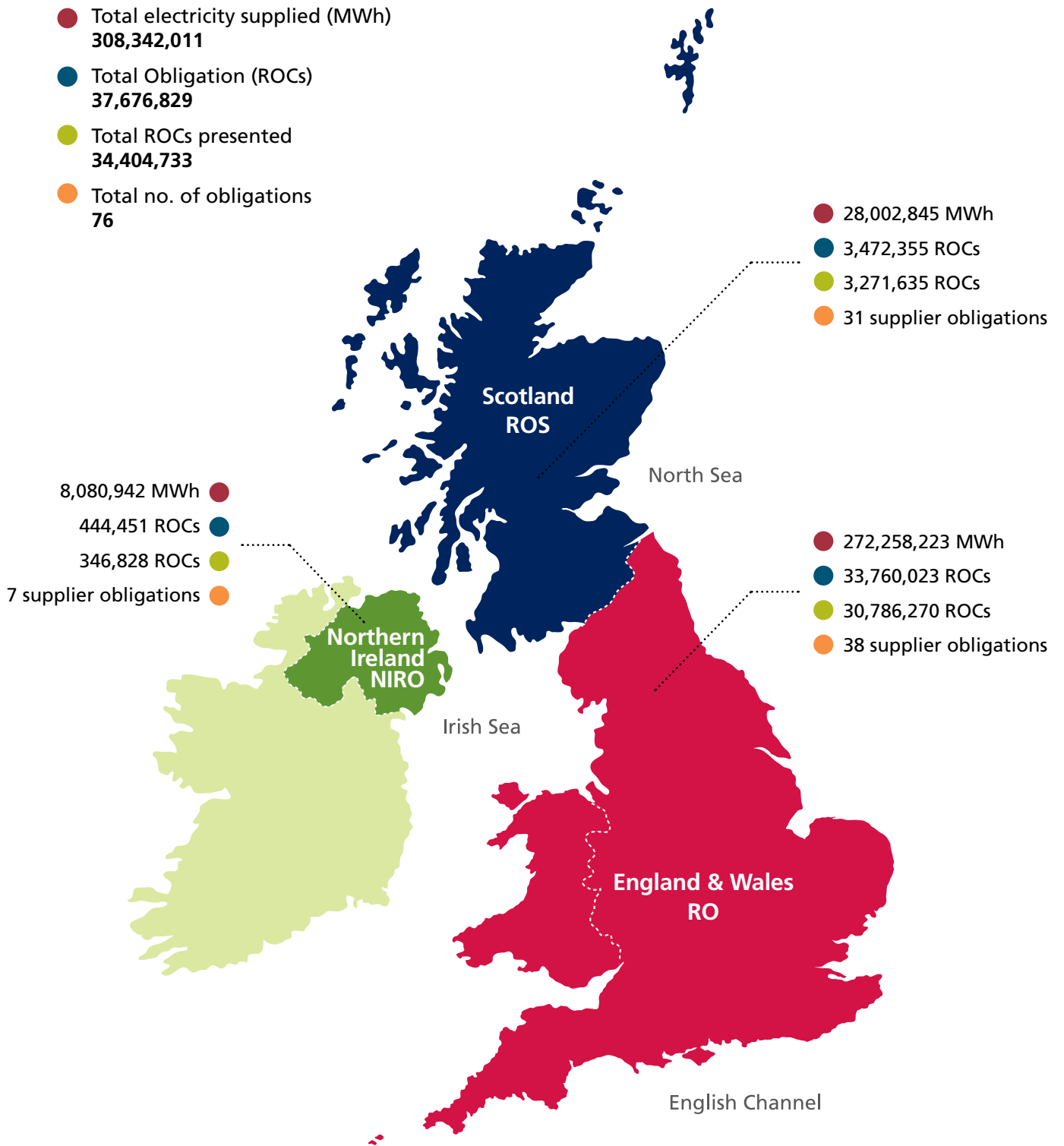
- 2.1.** The Orders require each supplier to source a proportion of the electricity that it supplies to customers in the UK from eligible renewable sources⁶. The obligation level is set by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) six months in advance of each obligation period by using a 'fixed target' or a 'headroom' calculation⁷. The higher of the two figures produced by these calculations is that which is used to set the obligation level for a particular obligation period.
- 2.2.** In 2011-12 the headroom calculation was applied. This resulted in an obligation in England and Wales and Scotland for suppliers to present 12.4 ROCs per 100 megawatt-hours (MWh) of electricity supplied to customers, and 5.5 ROCs per 100 MWh in Northern Ireland. If the fixed target had been used the obligation would have been set at 11.4 ROCs per 100 MWh in England and Wales and Scotland and 5.0 ROCs per 100 MWh in Northern Ireland.
- 2.3.** Suppliers can meet their obligation by presenting the specified number of ROCs, making a fixed 'buy-out' payment for each ROC not presented, or by a combination of both.
- 2.4.** The total Renewables Obligation across all suppliers is determined by multiplying the obligation level set by DECC and the total MWh of electricity supplied in the UK (from data provided by each supplier). For 2011-12 the total RO was almost 37.7 million ROCs; an increase of 2.9 million ROCs (8.4%) from the previous year.
- 2.5.** The number of ROCs presented for compliance across the UK increased by nearly 40% from 25 million in 2010-11 to 34.4 million in 2011-12. This latter figure is in close agreement with the prediction made by DECC when setting the level of the obligations. In October 2010 the level of 2011-12 obligation was set using a predicted figure for ROCs issued of 34.5 million plus a 10% headroom figure⁸.

⁶ See Article 2(1) of the Orders for the definition of renewable output.

⁷ See Article 12 of the Orders or DECC's annual publication 'calculating the obligation' - http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/meeting_energy/renewable_ener/renew_obs/renew_obs.aspx

⁸ See DECC's 'Calculating the Level of the Renewables Obligation' for 2011/12, published 1 October 2010. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/calculating-the-level-of-the-renewables-obligation>

Map 1: Compliance by licensed electricity suppliers against each obligation in the UK in 2011-12



- 2.6.** The proportion of the total UK obligation met by the presentation of ROCs increased from 71.9% in 2010-11 to 91.3% in 2011-12. The total generation represented by these ROCs in 2011-12 was nearly 30.7 TWh⁹.
- 2.7.** ROCs issued during 2011-12 that were not presented for compliance remain on the Register. Such ROCs are known as 'banked' ROCs. As at 11 December 2012 they numbered just over 0.5 million. Suppliers have the option to present these banked ROCs for compliance with the 2012-13 obligation, beyond this they cannot be presented.¹⁰
- 13 suppliers presented some ROCs and made a partial buy-out payment to comply with the RO
 - three suppliers presented some ROCs and made a partial buy-out payment to comply with the ROS
 - three suppliers presented some ROCs and made a partial buy-out payment to comply with the NIRO

- 2.9.** Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the proportion of each obligation attributed to each supplier group¹¹. For the RO and ROS these proportions have remained fairly consistent with the obligation proportions from the previous year. For the smaller NIRO, the total share of ROCs presented by Airtricity Energy Supply Limited (20.5%) was markedly greater than for 2010-11 (14.1%).

Details of ROCs presented and buy-out payments made by suppliers

- 2.8.** Suppliers with 45 licences had a total of 76 obligations across the three Orders. These suppliers complied by presenting their total obligation in ROCs, making a full buy-out payment or by a combination of ROCs and buy-out payment. In summary:
- 13 suppliers complied with the RO by presenting the full amount of ROCs
 - 19 suppliers presented the full amount of ROCs towards the ROS
 - two suppliers presented the full amount of ROCs towards the NIRO
 - 12 suppliers made full buy-out payments to comply with the RO
 - nine complied with the ROS by presenting a full buy-out payment
 - two made a full buy-out payment for the NIRO.

⁸ See DECC's 'Calculating the Level of the Renewables Obligation' for 2011/12, published 1 October 2010. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/calculating-the-level-of-the-renewables-obligation>

⁹ The exact figure was 30,676,435 MWh.

¹⁰ ROCs can only be carried forward for one obligation year. See Article 13 of the Orders. It is for this reason that in any period, the number of ROCs presented for compliance is unlikely to match the number issued. Hence the amount of renewable generation associated with presented ROCs (paragraph 2.6) differs from the amount of generation associated with ROCs issued (Chapter 3).

¹¹ Some suppliers have more than one licence with an obligation under the RO so we 'group' together their licences under one name. For a list of supplier groups and their licences see Appendix 2.

Figure 1: Proportion of the total size of the RO by supplier group

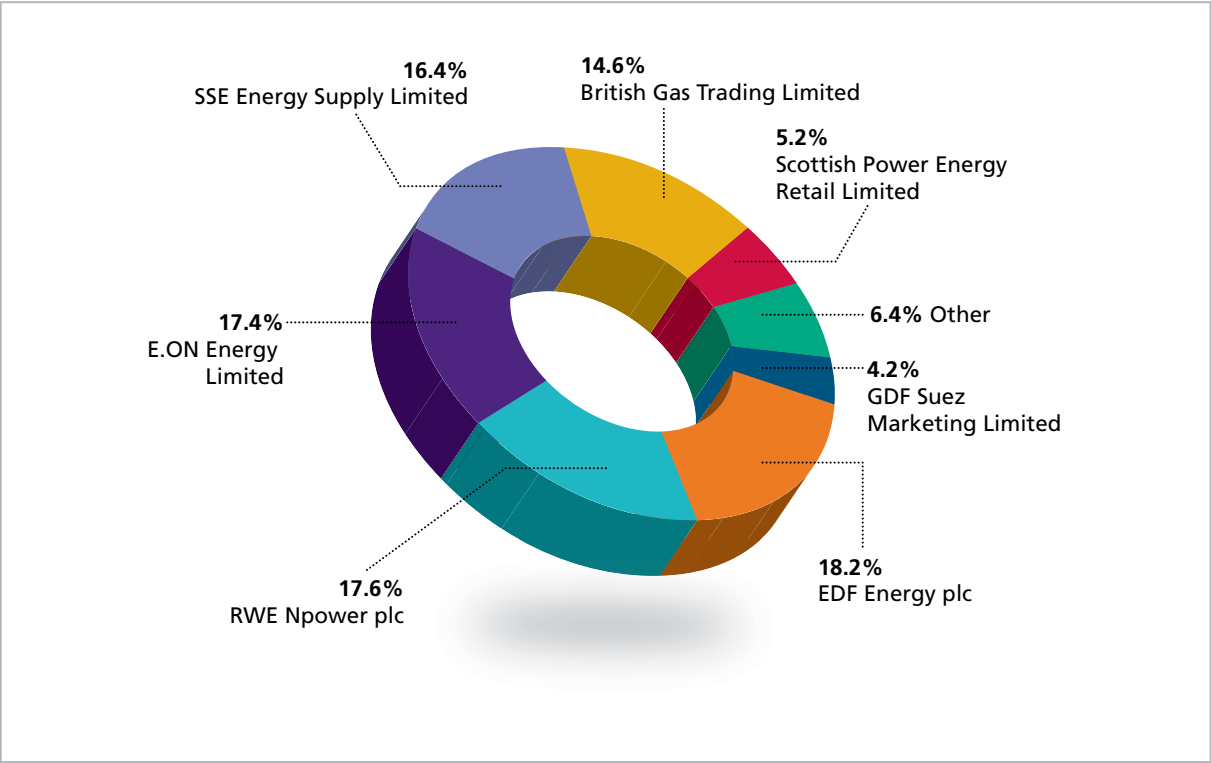


Figure 2: Proportion of the total size of the ROS by supplier group

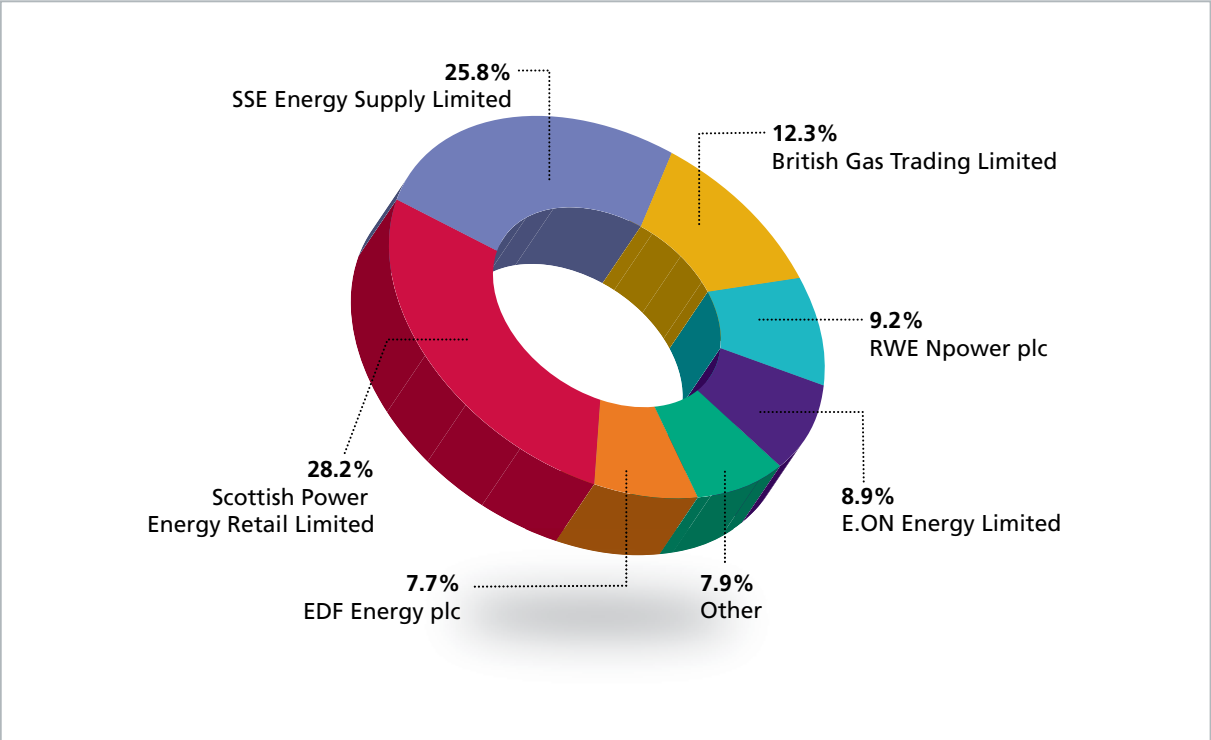
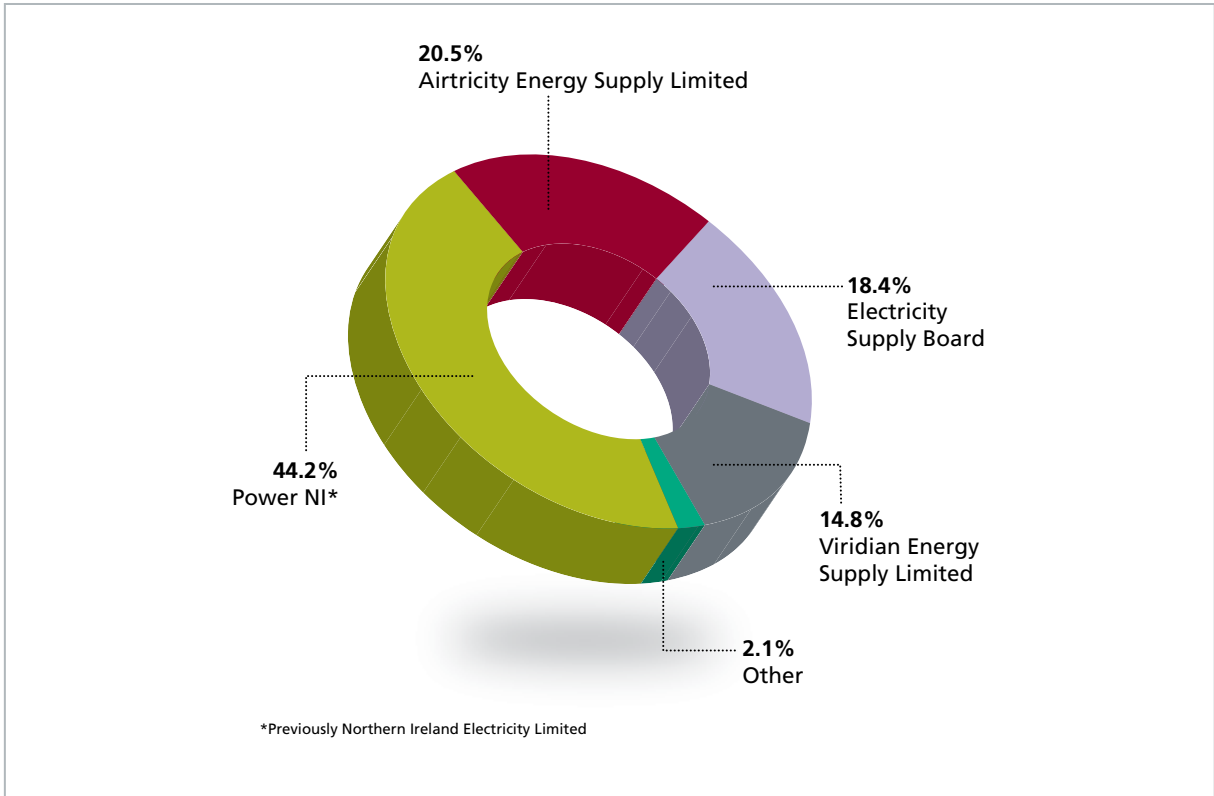


Figure 3: Proportion of the total size of the NIRO by supplier group

- 2.10.** Those suppliers that did not present enough ROCs to comply with their obligations paid a total of £119.8 million into the buy-out fund by the statutory deadline date of 31 August 2012.
- 2.11.** Six licensed suppliers did not meet the 31 August 2012 deadline for making buy-out payments. Instead they complied with their obligation by making late payments by the statutory deadline for late payments of 31 October 2012. These late payments totalled just under £6.8 million.

- 2.12.** The buy-out price is set by Ofgem in advance of the obligation period and is increased annually in line with RPI¹². Accordingly in 2011-12 the price was set at £38.69 per ROC, an increase of 4.6% compared to 2010-11. This increased to £40.71 for the 2012-13 obligation period.
- 2.13.** Tables 1, 2 and 3 summarise supplier compliance under each Order over the last four obligation periods¹³.

¹² RPI from the Office of National Statistics (<http://www.ons.gov.uk>)

¹³ For previous obligation years please see the relevant Renewables Obligation Annual Reports on the Ofgem website.

Table 1: Supplier compliance with the RO (England and Wales)

| | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total obligation (ROCs) | 25,944,763 | 26,971,916 | 31,164,954 | 33,760,023 |
| Total ROCs presented | 16,813,731 | 18,747,129 | 22,091,017 | 30,786,270 |
| Of which GB ROCs | 16,295,070 | 18,236,598 | 21,613,132 | 29,983,941 |
| Of which NI ROCs | 518,661 | 510,531 | 477,885 | 802,329 |
| Percentage met by ROCs | 65% | 70% | 71% | 91% |
| Total buy-out paid | £320,568,079 | £305,566,094 | £335,012,068 | £112,025,502 |
| Total late payments paid | £260,027 | £330,618 | £638,258 | £3,037,715 |
| Shortfall in buy-out and late payment fund | £5,750,734 | £0 | £0 | £0 |
| Buy-out fund for redistribution | £320,673,766 | £303,427,603 | £331,800,438 | £108,757,262 |
| Late payments fund for redistribution | £260,162 | £330,683 | £638,470 | £3,039,529 |

Table 2: Supplier compliance with the ROS (Scotland)

| | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Total obligation (ROCs) | 2,774,881 | 2,835,827 | 3,229,705 | 3,472,355 |
| Total ROCs presented | 2,094,125 | 2,406,063 | 2,611,143 | 3,271,635 |
| Of which GB ROCs | 2,045,785 | 2,336,392 | 2,539,242 | 3,251,828 |
| Of which NI ROCs | 48,340 | 69,671 | 71,901 | 19,807 |
| Percentage met by ROCs | 75% | 85% | 81% | 94% |
| Total buy-out paid | £23,935,455 | £15,952,316 | £22,830,931 | £7,615,817 |
| Total late payments paid | £82,546 | £30,875 | £50,038 | £151,207 |
| Shortfall in buy-out and late payment fund | £329,021 | £0 | £0 | £0 |
| Buy-out fund for redistribution | £23,943,338 | £15,841,285 | £22,611,671 | £7,392,914 |
| Late payments fund for redistribution | £82,587 | £30,883 | £50,065 | £151,442 |

Table 3: Supplier compliance with the NIRO (Northern Ireland)

| | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Total obligation (ROCs) | 256,034 | 293,349 | 354,759 | 444,451 |
| Total ROCs presented | 41,022 | 184,013 | 267,204 | 346,828 |
| Of which GB ROCs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Of which NI ROCs | 41,022 | 184,013 | 267,204 | 346,828 |
| Percentage met by ROCs | 16% | 63% | 75% | 78% |
| Total buy-out paid | £6,858,732 | £4,067,656 | £3,238,659 | £204,399 |
| Total late payments paid | £830,232 | £0 | £0 | £3,574,250 |
| Shortfall in buy-out and late payment fund | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 |
| Buy-out fund for redistribution | £6,860,976 | £4,037,864 | £3,207,729 | £198,566 |
| Late payments fund for redistribution | £830,747 | £0 | £0 | £3,577,059 |

Redistribution of the buy-out and late payment funds

- 2.14.** The single recycling mechanism ensures the buy-out and late payment funds are redistributed to suppliers in proportion to the total number of ROCs that each has presented across the three obligations. For example, a supplier that presented ROCs representing 3% of the total number of ROCs across all three obligations would get back 3% of the total sum of the three buy-out and any late payment funds, irrespective of where these ROCs were redeemed.
- 2.15.** Ofgem and NIAUR administration costs were deducted from the buy-out funds prior to redistribution; these totalled £3.5 million¹⁴ resulting in £116.3 million being recycled back to suppliers. Recycle payments were made on 28 September 2012, well in advance of the statutory deadline of 1 November 2012.

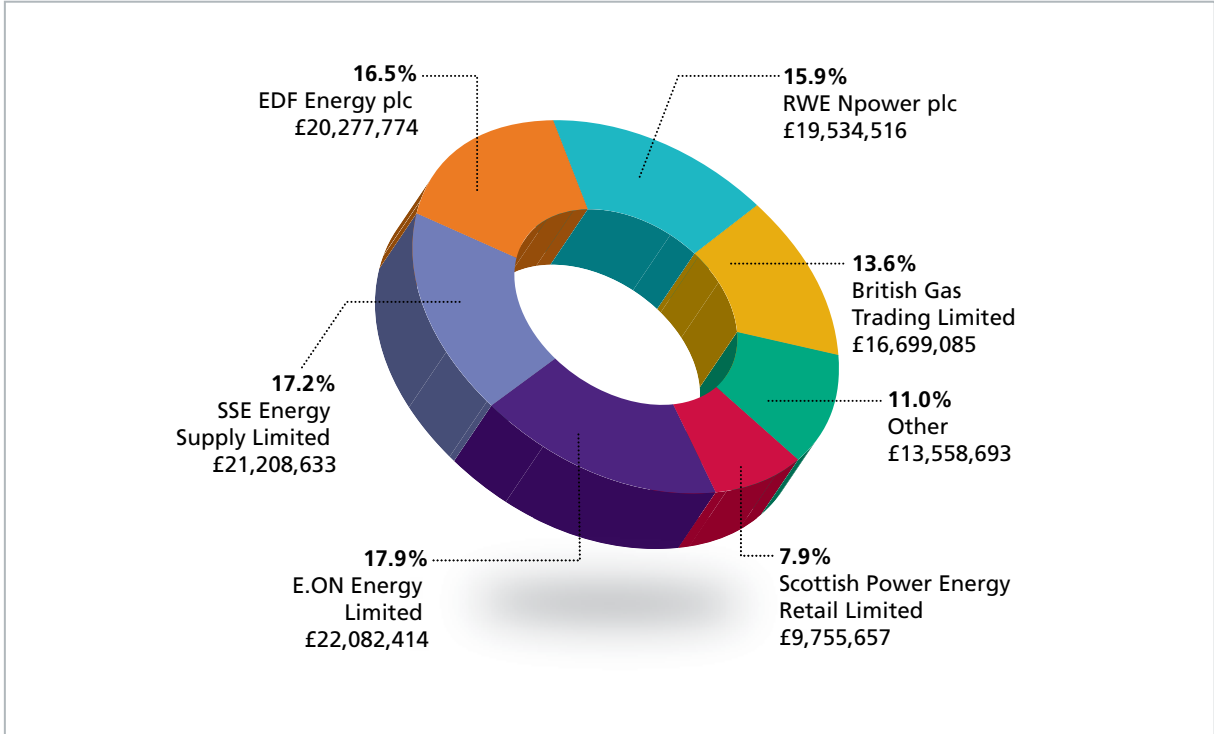
- 2.16.** We redistributed the late payment funds together with accrued interest, totalling just under £6.8 million, on the same basis as the buy-out funds on 28 November 2012. This was well in advance of the legislative deadline of 1 January 2013.
- 2.17.** Table 4 and Figure 4 show the proportion of the total ROCs that each supplier presented towards the obligations and hence the proportion of the buy-out and late payment funds they received. Full details of the ROCs presented and buy-out payments received from individual suppliers are shown in Appendix 2.

¹⁴ See: <http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Pages/MoreInformation.aspx?docid=286&refer=Sustainability/Environment/RenewablObi>

Table 4: Total ROCs presented by each licence

| Licence | ROCs presented | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | RO | ROS | NIRO | Total | % of ROCs |
| SSE Energy Supply Limited | 5,104,735 | 821,971 | 0 | 5,926,706 | 17.2% |
| EDF Energy Customers Plc | 5,184,810 | 200,431 | 0 | 5,385,241 | 15.7% |
| British Gas Trading Limited | 4,295,154 | 371,369 | 0 | 4,666,523 | 13.6% |
| Npower Limited | 3,767,385 | 245,371 | 0 | 4,012,756 | 11.7% |
| E.On Energy Limited | 3,237,579 | 164,327 | 0 | 3,401,906 | 9.9% |
| E.On Uk Plc | 2,623,645 | 145,332 | 0 | 2,768,977 | 8.0% |
| Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited | 1,748,620 | 977,577 | 0 | 2,726,197 | 7.9% |
| GDF Suez Marketing Limited | 1,421,485 | 0 | 0 | 1,421,485 | 4.1% |
| Npower Northern Supply Limited | 832,939 | 50,658 | 0 | 883,597 | 2.6% |
| Haven Power Limited | 453,803 | 23,466 | 0 | 477,269 | 1.4% |
| Total Gas & Power Limited | 441,049 | 33,419 | 0 | 474,468 | 1.4% |
| Smartest Energy Limited | 374,243 | 1,107 | 0 | 375,350 | 1.1% |
| British Energy Direct Limited | 215,138 | 66,201 | 0 | 281,339 | 0.8% |
| Npower Direct Limited | 230,240 | 15,124 | 0 | 245,364 | 0.7% |
| Gazprom Marketing & Trading Limited | 168,567 | 12,405 | 0 | 180,972 | 0.5% |
| Electricity Plus Supply Limited | 156,798 | 9,293 | 0 | 166,091 | 0.5% |
| Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited | 140,086 | 15,666 | 0 | 155,752 | 0.5% |
| Npower Yorkshire Supply Limited | 151,039 | 34 | 0 | 151,073 | 0.4% |
| Opus Energy Limited | 118,615 | 11,508 | 0 | 130,123 | 0.4% |
| Power NI Energy Limited | 0 | 0 | 104,062 | 104,062 | 0.3% |
| GDF Suez Marketing Limited | 0 | 96,858 | 0 | 96,858 | 0.3% |
| Airtricity Energy Supplies Limited | 0 | 0 | 91,036 | 91,036 | 0.3% |
| ESB Independent Energy Limited | 0 | 0 | 81,830 | 81,830 | 0.2% |
| IPM Energy Retail Limited | 65,894 | 7,500 | 0 | 73,394 | 0.2% |
| Viridian Energy Supply Limited | 0 | 0 | 65,698 | 65,698 | 0.2% |
| Renewable Energy Company Limited | 32,937 | 1,251 | 0 | 34,188 | 0.1% |
| Good Energy Limited | 15,649 | 767 | 0 | 16,416 | <0.1% |
| The Co-Operative Energy Limited | 4,326 | 0 | 0 | 4,326 | <0.1% |
| Quinn Energy Supply Limited | 0 | 0 | 4,202 | 4,202 | <0.1% |
| MA Energy Limited | 1,488 | 0 | 0 | 1,488 | <0.1% |
| Garsington Energy Limited | 41 | 0 | 0 | 41 | <0.1% |
| Statkraft Markets GmbH | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | <0.1% |
| TOTAL | 30,786,270 | 3,271,635 | 346,828 | 34,404,733 | 100.0% |

Figure 4: Redistribution of buy-out and late payment funds by supplier group



2.18. The combined sum redistributed to suppliers from the buy-out and late payment funds was approximately £123.1 million, a 66% decrease compared to the corresponding figure for 2010-11. Based on the total of 34.4 million ROCs presented, this means that the recycle value of a ROC for this obligation period was £3.58. When combined with the buy-out price of £38.69 the total value of a ROC for the 2011-12 obligation period was £42.27.

2.19. Both the recycle value and the total value of a ROC were thus considerably lower than in previous years (see Table 5). This can be attributed to the much lower sums available for redistribution from the buy-out and late payment funds, which resulted from the greater level of compliance through ROCs in this obligation period.

Table 5: Determination of the recycle value of ROCs

| | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total of Buy-out and Late payments redistributed | £352,651,576 | £323,668,318 | £358,308,373 | £123,116,772 |
| Total ROCs presented | 18,948,878 | 21,337,205 | 24,969,364 | 34,404,733 |
| Redistribution per ROC presented | £18.61 | £15.17 | £14.35 | £3.58 |
| Value of a ROC to a supplier | £54.37 | £52.36 | £51.34 | £42.27 |

- 2.20.** Full details of the distribution of buy-out and late payment funds, and of the residual balances of the RO bank accounts after all funds were redistributed, can be found in Appendix 2.
- 2.21.** Based on the value of a ROC of £42.27, the total value of the ROCs presented for compliance in 2011-12 was £1.45 billion. Assuming a carbon dioxide (CO₂) saving of 0.49 tonnes per MWh of renewable generation, the figure of 30.7 TWh of renewable generation represented by the redeemed ROCs saved approximately 15.1 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions.¹⁵ The cost of CO₂ saved under the scheme in 2011-12 can therefore be calculated as £96.61 per tonne.

Mutualisation

- 2.22.** In the event of a supplier being unable to meet its obligation under the RO and/or ROS, for example if the supplier has gone into administration during the obligation period, there may be a shortfall in the buy-out fund. Where the shortfall qualifies as a 'relevant shortfall'¹⁶, a mutualisation process applies. The threshold for a relevant shortfall amount for the RO in 2011-12 was £11,400,000, and for the ROS it was £1,140,000.
- 2.23.** If mutualisation is triggered by a relevant shortfall in the buy-out and/or late payment funds, all suppliers with an obligation under the RO and ROS are required to make additional payments to make up this shortfall. These payments are capped at the 'mutualisation ceiling', an amount published annually by Ofgem¹⁷.
- 2.24.** Mutualisation payments are redistributed to suppliers on the same basis as the buy-out and late payment funds via the single recycling mechanism. Mutualisation does not apply in Northern Ireland. However, suppliers in Northern Ireland will receive a share of any mutualisation funds from the RO and ROS.
- 2.25.** There was no shortfall in the buy-out or late payment funds in 2011-12 and mutualisation has not been triggered to date under any of the Orders.

Co-fired ROCs

- 2.26.** Each supplier is permitted to meet up to 12.5% of its total obligation under the Orders by presenting ROCs that have been issued for co-firing of fossil fuels and biomass.
- 2.27.** The number of suppliers presenting co-fired ROCs towards their obligations in 2011-12 almost doubled to 21 from 11 in 2010-11. Thirteen suppliers presented co-fired ROCs for the England and Wales Obligation (compared to eight last year), eight suppliers did so for the Scotland Obligation (compared to three last year). No suppliers presented co-fired ROCs towards their Northern Ireland Obligation in this, or the previous obligation year.
- 2.28.** There has been an 11% increase in the total number of co-fired ROCs presented for compliance by suppliers. For the 2011-12 obligation period a little over 1.4 million co-fired ROCs were presented for compliance, compared to less than 1.3 million the previous year.
- 2.29.** One supplier, Haven Power Limited, presented the maximum amount of co-fired ROCs permissible, 12.5% of the total presented under both the RO and ROS. Further information on co-fired ROCs presented for compliance can be found in Appendix 2.

¹⁵ This calculation is based on a Grid Rolling Average conversion factor of 0.49072 kg CO₂/kWh for 2010 (the latest value) taken from Table 3c, Annex 3 of '2012 Guidelines to Defra/DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (2012)'; <http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2012/05/30/pb13773-2012-ghg-conversion/>

¹⁶ See Schedule 3 of the RO and ROS Orders for the amount of relevant shortfall for other obligation periods.

¹⁷ As with the buy-out price, this mutualisation ceiling is amended annually in line with RPI.

Provision of information under the Renewables Obligation

- 2.30.** The Orders place a number of obligations on all licensed suppliers including a requirement to:
- provide an estimate of the amount of electricity that they have supplied during the obligation period to DECC by 1 June each year (and copy to Ofgem)
 - provide Ofgem with the actual amount of electricity that they have supplied during the obligation period by 1 July each year
 - make a buy-out payment on or before 31 August in each year in partial or total fulfilment of its obligation
 - present ROCs on or before 1 September each year in partial or total fulfilment of its obligation
 - make a late payment, where required, to meet any outstanding obligation by 31 October each year.
- 2.31.** All suppliers with an obligation under the Orders in 2011-12 complied with their obligation. However, there were some instances where the legislative deadlines for provision of information were not met. A summary of those suppliers who did not meet the deadlines for submission of information is provided in Appendix 2. In this connection it should be noted that suppliers who make no supplies of electricity to customers within an obligation period are required to report this fact.
- 2.32.** Data obtained from ELEXON¹⁸ confirmed that all of the non responding licensees made no supply to UK customers during the 2011-12 obligation period and therefore had no obligation under the Orders.

Supplier audit process

- 2.33.** Each year a selection of suppliers are audited to determine the accuracy of the electricity supply figures submitted to us for compliance purposes. This selection includes one large supplier, a small supplier and a supplier that declared zero supply.

We contracted the audit division of Deloitte to perform the audit in 2011-12.

- 2.34.** As a result of the audit, some discrepancies in supplier procedures and supply figures were noted, most of these were minor and all were remedied within the scope of statutory deadlines for compliance with the Orders.
- 2.35.** Two follow up visits were made to suppliers audited for compliance with the 2010-11 obligation. As a result, for a second year running, one supplier was found to have significantly over reported their electricity supply figures under the RO and ROS and was obliged to revise these to reconcile with ELEXON data. This was despite written confirmation from this supplier following the 2010-11 audit that they had implemented appropriate procedures to prevent such errors. We will follow up this matter rigorously with the supplier in question. The results of the follow up audit of the second supplier were satisfactory.
- 2.36.** Following earlier supplier audits which found inconsistencies in the methods used by suppliers to calculate their total electricity supply figures, we consulted with suppliers in early 2011 outlining a recommended methodology to provide consistency when undertaking this process. Our recommended methodology for calculating electricity supply figures was published in May 2011. From 2011-12 we expected suppliers to use this approach, unless they can provide us with a comparable alternative delivering the same level of consistency.
- 2.37.** The 2011-12 audit round identified two suppliers who were not using the recommended methodology. In one case Ofgem has received an adequate explanation for this, while in the other case we received assurances that the methodology will be used henceforth. For a third supplier, use of the recommended methodology could not be confirmed from evidence provided. However, this supplier has now transferred their supplies to another company.

¹⁸ ELEXON delivers the Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC) for the electricity industry.

Chapter 3

Renewables Obligation Certificates



3. Renewables Obligation Certificates

Chapter Summary

This chapter, together with Appendix 3, provides information on the number of ROCs issued by Ofgem to generating stations for the 2011-12 obligation period, including:

- the total number of ROCs issued
- the total ROCs broken down by generation technology.

- 3.1.** The Authority is required to issue ROCs to operators of accredited generating stations that have generated electricity from eligible renewable sources. ROCs are electronic certificates that are issued directly into a generator's account on the Register. ROCs may only be issued where all necessary eligibility criteria have been met and are issued only on the renewable output of the accredited station in question.
- 3.2.** We cannot issue ROCs before the end of the second month after the month of generation, for example ROCs for generation in January will not be issued before the end of March. This time-frame reflects the deadline for the provision of gross output and input electricity data required to be provided to us by accredited generating stations.
- 3.3.** The introduction of banding in April 2009 resulted in different support levels for different renewable technologies. This means that one ROC no longer necessarily represents one MWh of renewable generation for stations accredited after 11 July 2006¹⁹.
- 3.4.** Map 2 shows the total amount of ROCs issued in each country within the UK in 2011-12, the total renewable generation and the most prominent technology, in terms of ROCs issued, in each country. In total 34.8 million ROCs were issued in 2011-12, representing 31.0 TWh of renewable generation, an increase of 34% from 23.2 TWh in 2010-11.
- 3.5.** This figure of 31.0 TWh is particularly significant as it means that for the first time renewable generation under the RO represented more than 10% of all electricity supplied in the UK (308 TWh – see also Map 1)²⁰.
- 3.6.** Figure 5 illustrates the total amount of ROCs issued, and the associated renewable generation, in each country for the past four obligation periods²¹. It demonstrates the increasing divergence that has occurred since the introduction of banding in the 2009-10 obligation period, between the total numbers of ROCs issued in the UK and the corresponding generation represented by those ROCs.

¹⁹ See Article 27 of the RO and ROS Orders and Article 25 of the NIRO.

²⁰ A more precise figure is 10.07%. Note that 498,179 MWh were produced under the FIT scheme in 2011-12, this takes total renewable generation to 10.26% of UK supply (see <http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Sustainability/Environment/fits/Documents1/FITs%20Annual%20Report%202011-2012.pdf>).

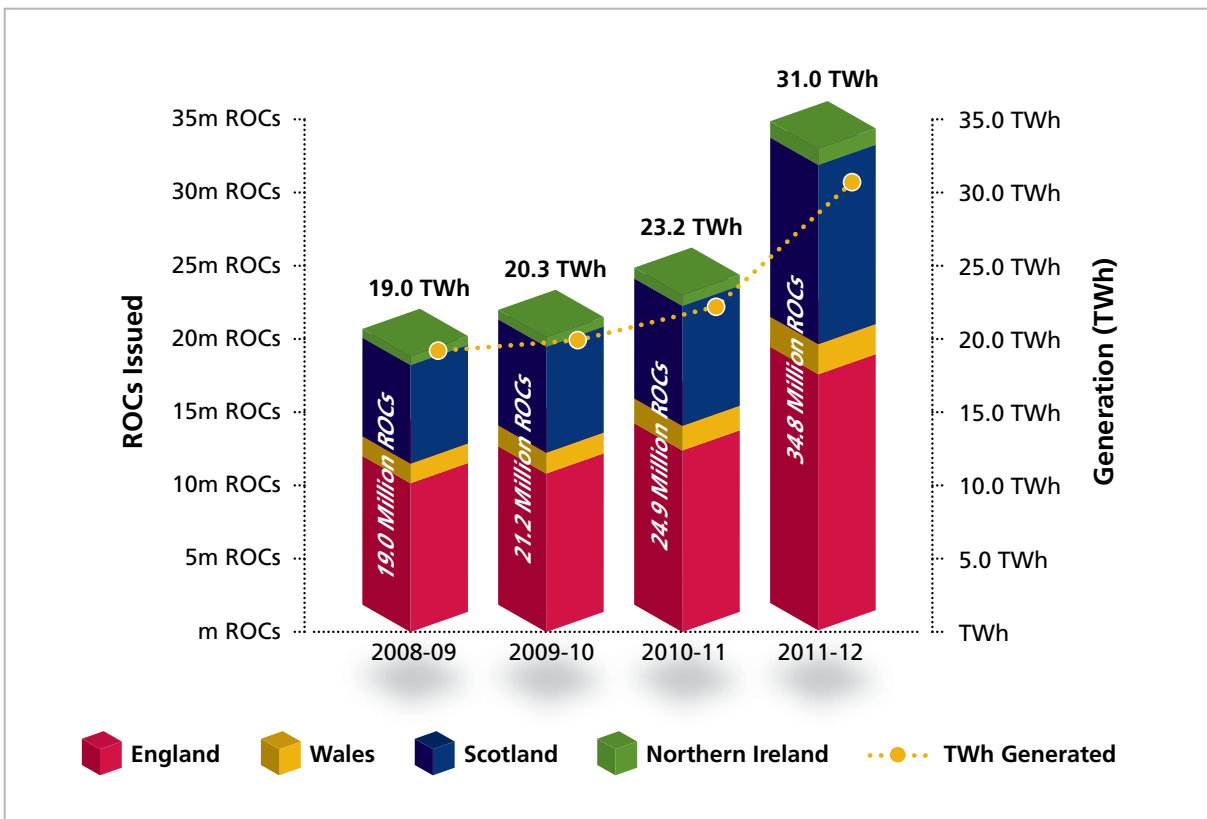
²¹ For total ROCs issued prior to 2008 please see relevant RO Annual Reports on the Ofgem website.

Map 2: ROCs issued across the UK in 2011-12

| England | Wales | Scotland | Northern Ireland |
|--|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| ROCs Issued | | | |
| 18,515,435 ROCs | 2,326,680 ROCs | 12,672,524 ROCs | 1,239,132 ROCs |
| Renewable Generation (MWh) | | | |
| 16,110,854 MWh | 2,052,057 MWh | 11,682,542 MWh | 1,199,196 MWh |
| Technology generating the most ROCs | | | |
| Offshore wind 7,071,768 ROCs | Onshore wind 972,220 ROCs | Onshore wind 7,375,679 ROCs | Onshore wind 1,127,027 ROCs |
| Total | | | |
| ROCs issued 34,753,771 ROCs | | Renewable Generation 31,044,648 MWh | |



Figure 5: Total number of ROCs issued and corresponding TWh generation



¹⁶ For total ROCs issued prior to 2007 please see RO Annual Reports for those years.

- 3.7. The effect of banding means that, on average, more than one ROC was issued per MWh of renewable electricity produced. For the 2011-12 obligation period 1.12 ROCs were issued per MWh, compared to 1.07 ROCs/MWh in 2010-11 and 1.04 ROCs/MWh in 2009-10.
- 3.8. We anticipate that this divergence will be maintained or may grow over the next few years, particularly as more offshore wind generating stations come on stream. Stations using this technology which are accredited between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2014 will receive two ROCs per MWh of renewable electricity generated
- 3.9. Of the ROCs issued in 2011-12, renewable generators in England received 53.3% of the total, Scotland 36.5%, Wales 6.7% and Northern Ireland 3.6%. There is no notable difference in the share of ROCs issued to each of the countries when compared with the previous obligation year.

Trends in ROCs issued

- 3.10. ROCs are issued to renewable generators on a monthly basis. Although the general trend is for more ROCs to be issued in respect of the winter months, there are occasions when this trend is reversed, for example when there is a low wind yield or rain fall in a particular winter month. Figure 6 demonstrates the trend in the total number of ROCs issued monthly over the last four obligation years.
- 3.11. Figure 7 breaks this down further to compare the total number of ROCs issued for each month by generation technology over the last four obligation years. From this it is clear that most seasonal variability in ROCs issued relates to onshore and offshore wind technologies. In contrast, the numbers of ROCs issued for landfill and sewage gas generation have remained very steady through time.

Figure 6: Total monthly issue of ROCs

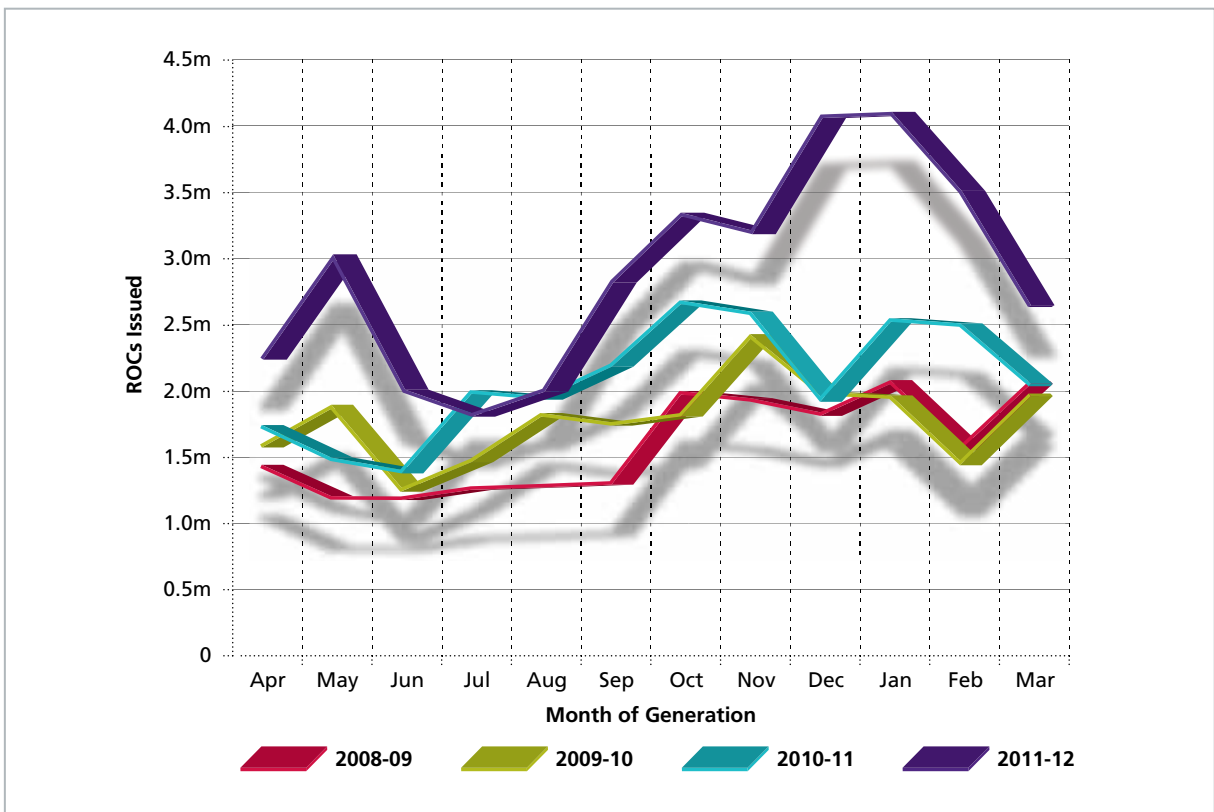
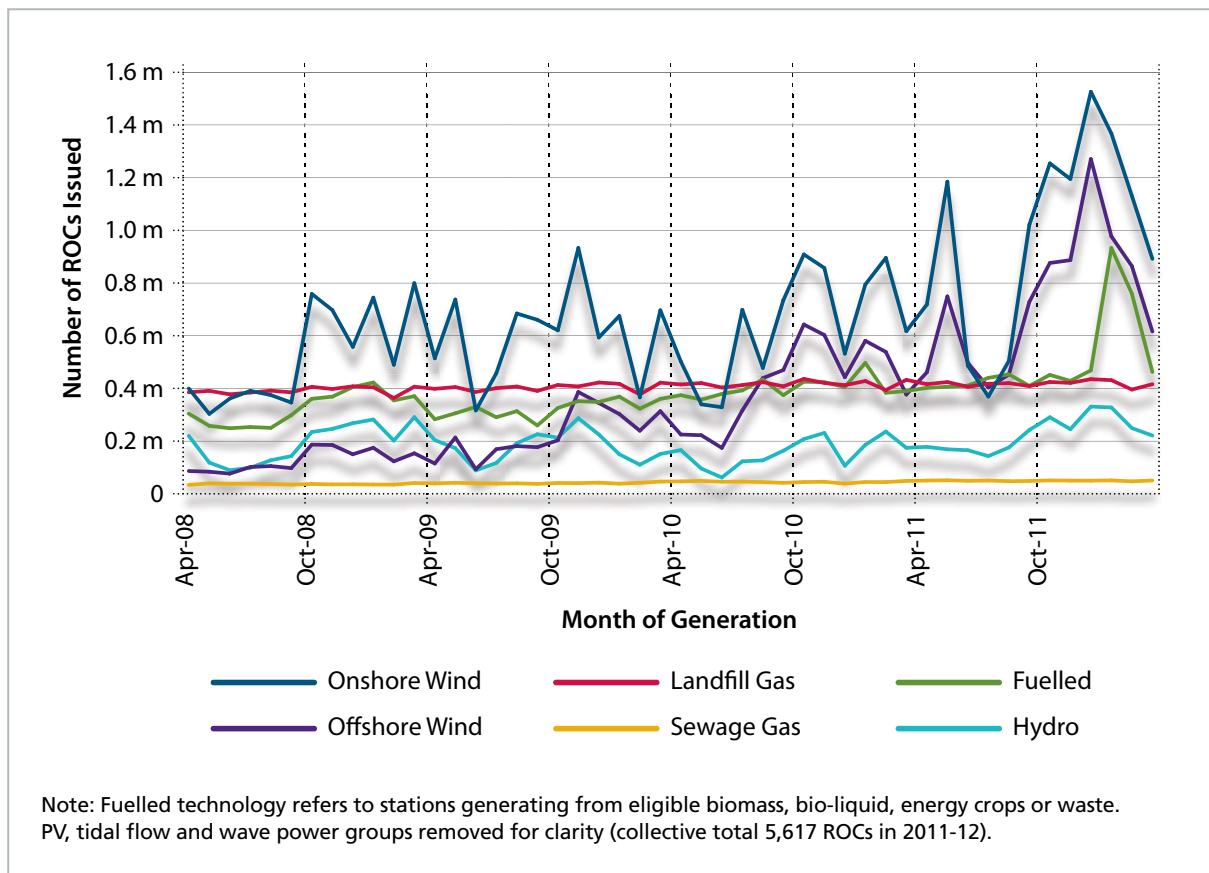


Figure 7: Total monthly issue of ROCs by generation technology

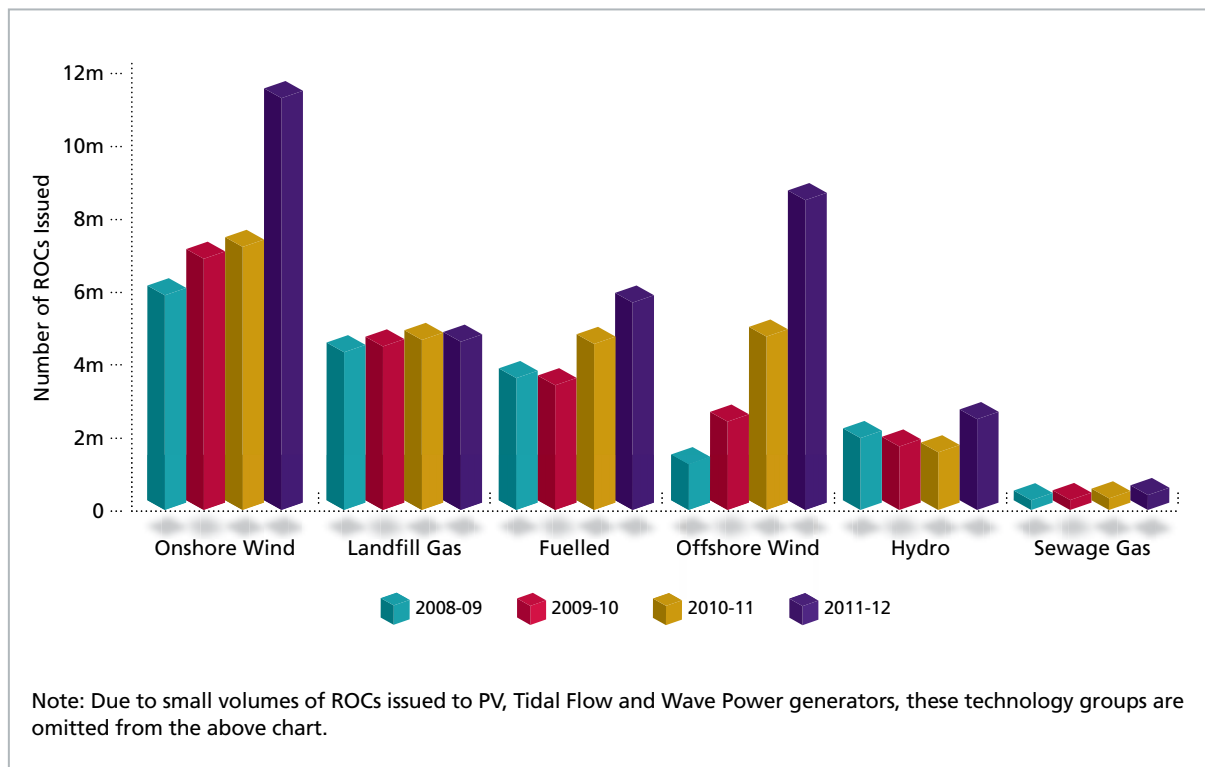
Total ROCs issued by generation technology

3.12. Figure 8 shows how the numbers of ROCs issued for each of the main generation technologies have varied over the last four obligation periods. It is clear that across the UK there have been substantial increases in the number of ROCs issued in respect of onshore and offshore wind, as well as fuelled generation. This was particularly evident between the 2010-11 and 2011-12 obligation periods. For onshore and offshore wind the increases were 53% and 75%, respectively, reflecting the additional generating capacity accredited for these technologies (see chapter 4 for accreditation information).

3.13. Figure 9 displays the number and percentage share of ROCs issued to each eligible renewable generation technology across the UK in relation to the 2011-12 obligation period. Figures 10 to 13 provide similar breakdowns by generation technology for each country during the same period.

3.14. In 2011-12 onshore and offshore wind together accounted for nearly 59% of all ROCs issued in the UK. As a result of this, the percentage share for all other technologies decreased; in the case of the fuelled generation this was true despite an increase in the number of ROCs issued.

Figure 8: Total annual issue of ROCs by generation technology



3.15. Looking across the four countries of the UK, it can be seen that in 2011-12 the great majority of all ROCs issued for offshore wind were issued in England (7.1 million of a UK total of 8.8 million). However, there were significant increases in Scotland and Wales as well.

3.16. A similar finding applies to onshore wind in Scotland in 2011-12, where the greatest increase and the largest share of ROCs issued for this technology occurred (7.4 million of a UK total of 11.7 million). A total of 2.5 million ROCs were also issued for hydro generation in Scotland in 2011-12. This represents nearly the entire UK total of 2.7 million.

3.17. Among the total of 6.0 million ROCs issued to fuelled generators for generation in 2011-12, nearly 900,000 were issued in cases where the fuel used was a bioliquid. Over 99.5% of these ROCs have been supported by the submission of a bioliquid sustainability audit report from an independent auditor, verifying the sustainability information reported to Ofgem by the appropriate generator. Of those ROCs where an audit report has not been provided, Ofgem are required to postpone the issue of future ROCs to these generating stations up to the number issued within the 2011/12 period against bioliquid generation.

Figure 9: Total ROCs issued in the UK by generation technology in 2011-12

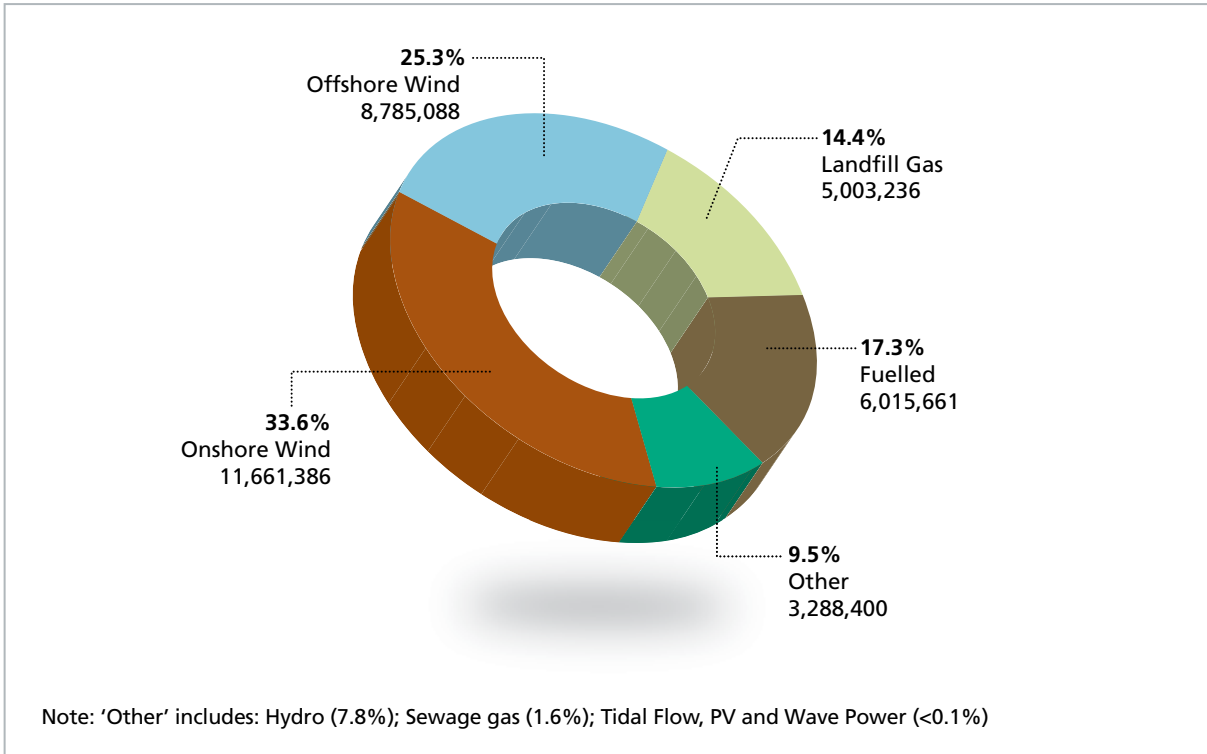


Figure 10: ROCs issued in England by generation technology in 2011-12

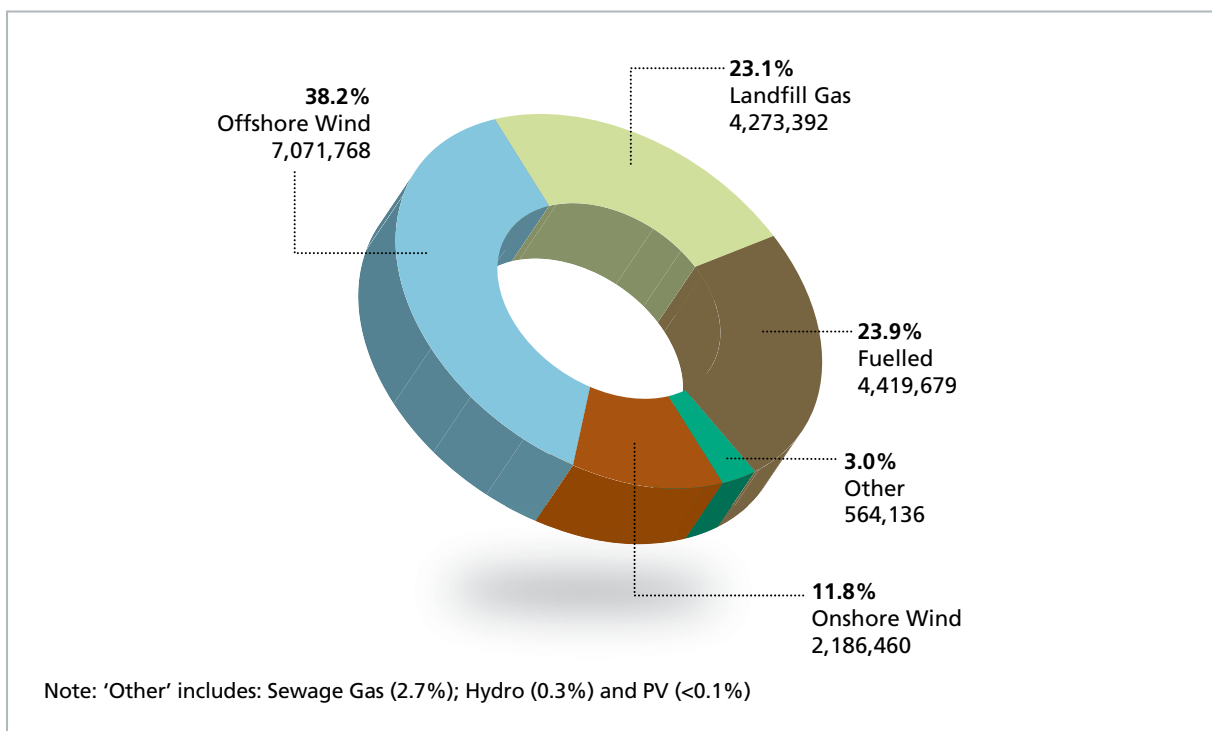


Figure 11: ROCs issued in Wales by generation technology in 2011-12

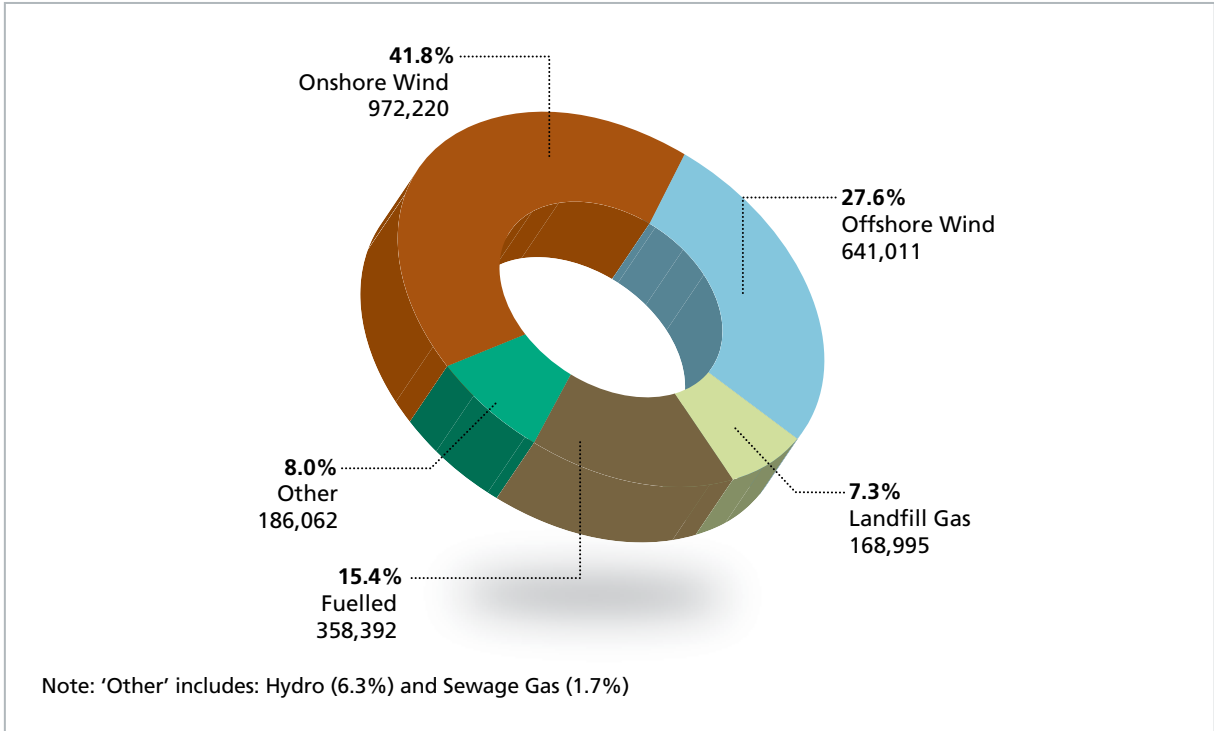


Figure 12: SROCs issued in Scotland by generation technology in 2011-12

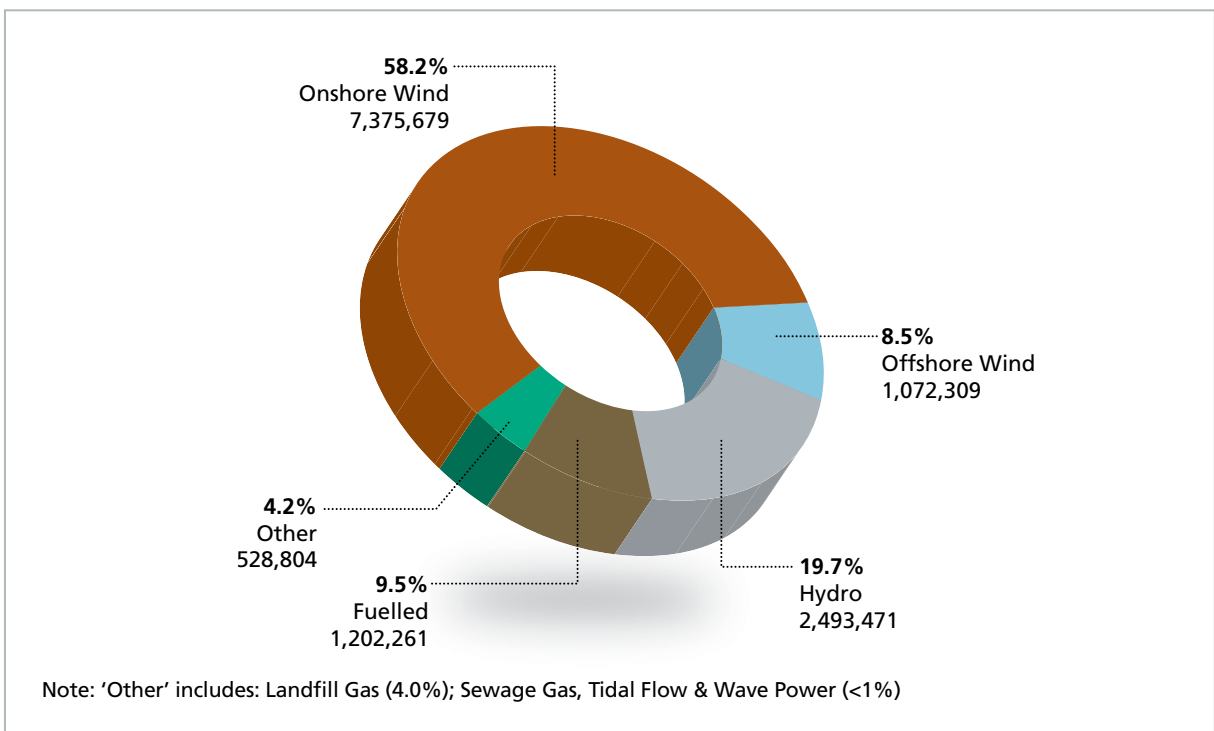
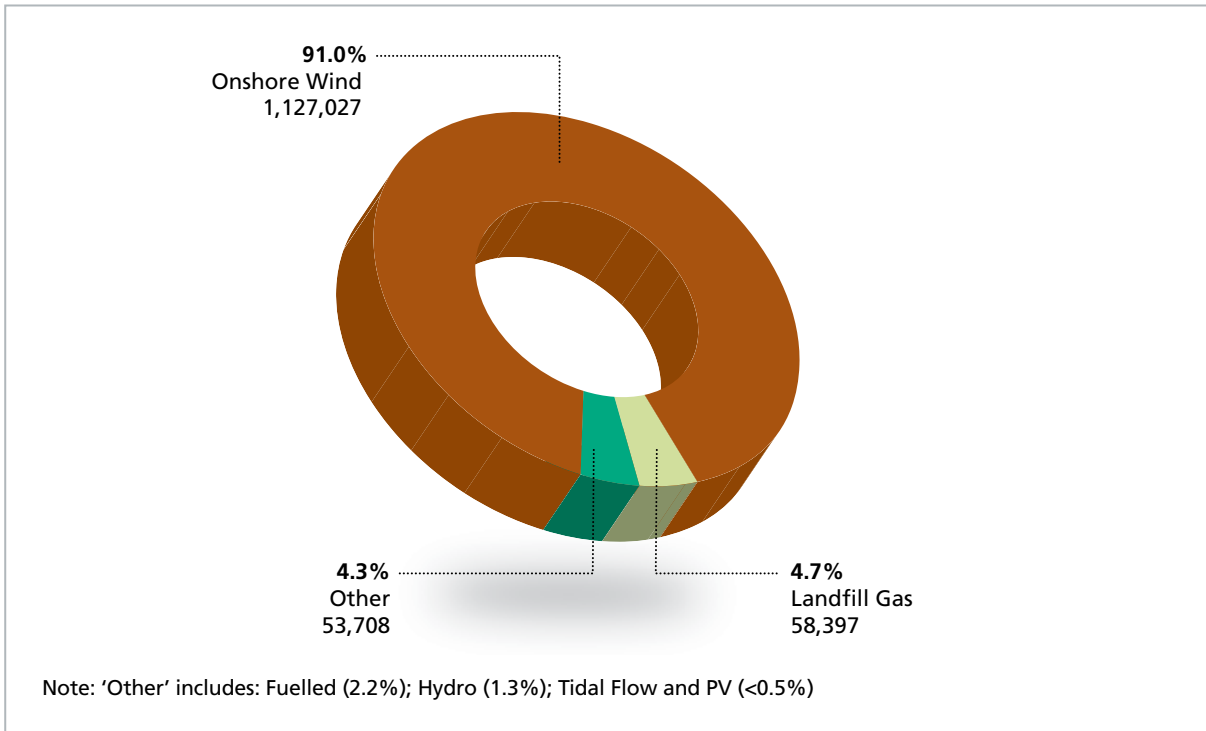


Figure 13: NIROCs issued in Northern Ireland by generation technology in 2011-12

ROC revocation

- 3.18.** Where a ROC has yet to be presented for compliance purposes, the Orders provide for us to revoke that ROC under certain circumstances. These might include, for example, cases in which we have reasonable doubts as to the accuracy or reliability of the information on which the ROC issue was based. Such doubts might arise from, but are not limited to, the findings of formal audits of generators (see Chapter 5).
- 3.19.** The number of ROCs revoked by us tends to be minimal in terms of the total volume of ROCs issued to renewable generators. Over 20,000 ROCs were revoked in relation to the 2011-12 obligation period, a decrease of around 14,000 ROCs compared to those revoked in the previous obligation year. Further detail on revoked ROCs can be found in Appendix 3.

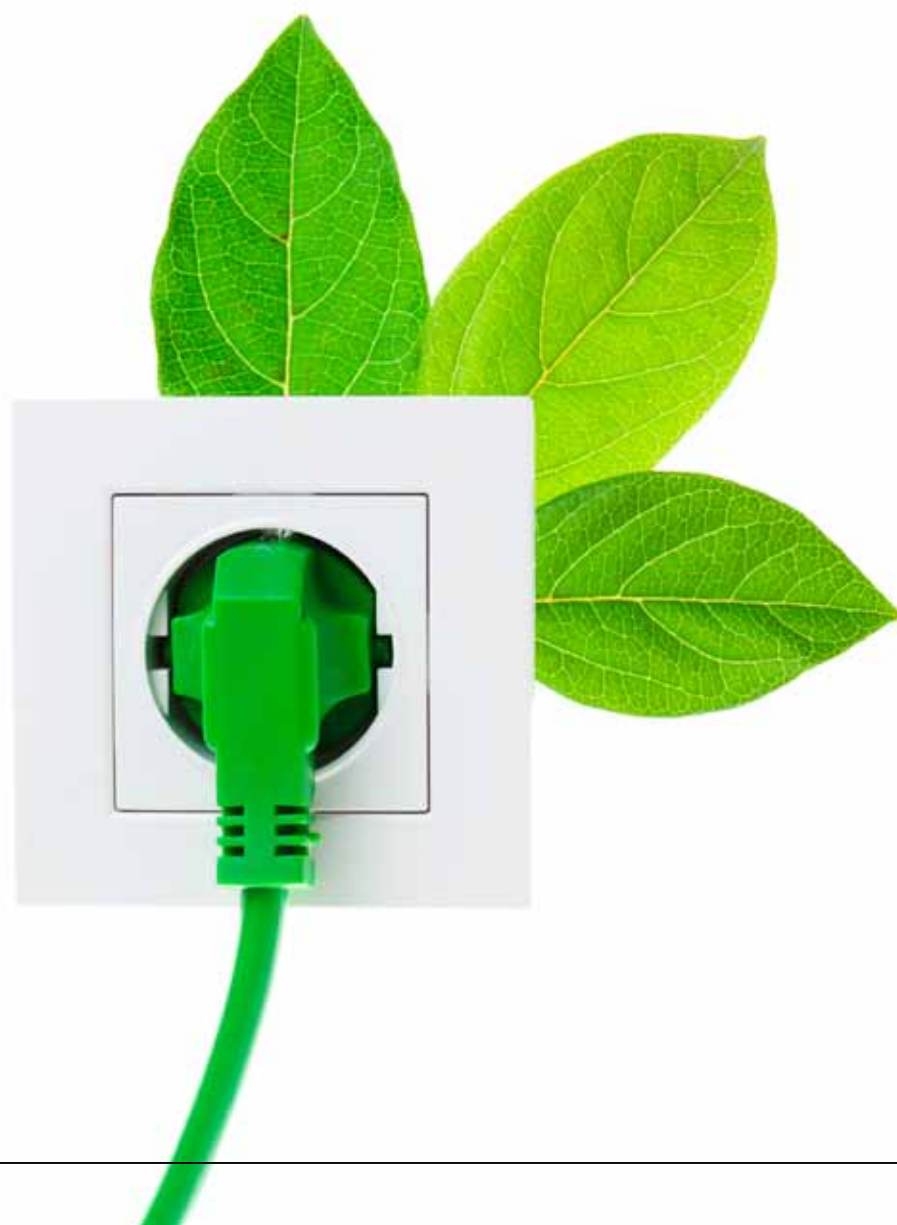
Retired ROCs

- 3.20.** The owner of a ROC may at any time voluntarily retire this ROC on the Register. This will render it unable to be presented for compliance with the RO.
- 3.21.** A total of 1,045 ROCs issued for the 2011-12 obligation period were retired. This is a substantial decrease from almost 90,000 ROCs retired in respect of the previous period. However, the figure for 2010-11 was itself unusual in that a large proportion of these ROCs were retired by one supplier after they were found to have misreported their electricity supply figures²².

²² Press release (July 2011) relating to this case and the penalty announced by Ofgem can be found on our website: <http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Media/PressRel/Pages/ArchivedPressReleases.aspx>

Chapter 4

Generators accredited under the Renewables Obligation



4. Generators accredited under the Renewables Obligation

Chapter Summary

This chapter, together with Appendix 4, provides information on the number and type of generating stations accredited²³ under the Orders, including:

- the number of generating stations whose accreditations commenced within the 2011-12 obligation period and the overall number with accreditations commencing up to 31 March 2012
- the total generating capacity and capacity of stations with different technologies whose accreditations commenced within the 2011-12 obligation period and the overall capacity with accreditations commencing up to 31 March 2012

4.1. The Orders require Ofgem to accredit eligible renewable generating stations where they satisfy the criteria for accreditation. This process is facilitated by the Renewables and CHP Register, where generators can make and submit accreditation applications to us for review.

4.2. On 11 December 2012 the total number of stations with accreditations under the RO commencing on or before 31 March 2012, was 2,249²⁴. This compares to a figure of 1,981 up to 31 March 2011²⁵, reported in the last annual report. Prior to that, the number of accredited stations was much larger but since 2010, with the introduction of the Feed In Tariff (FIT) scheme, wind, PV, hydro and AD microgeneration stations in GB (with a capacity of 50kW or less) have been transferred from the RO to the FIT scheme.

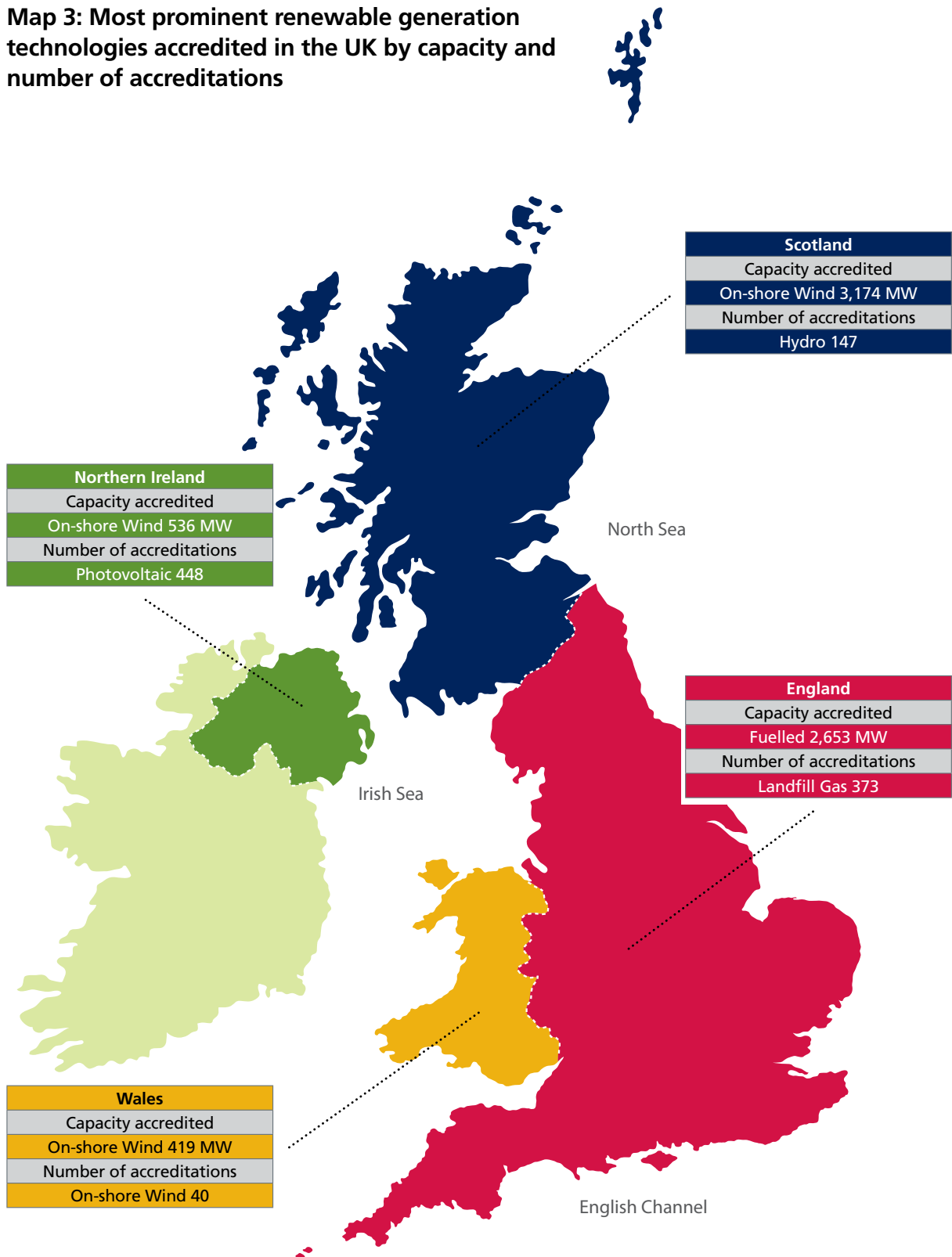
4.3. In this report we have adopted a new method of calculating the accredited capacities of fuelled stations. The change was made in order to produce a more representative estimate of the renewable generating capacity of this type of station. In particular it affects how the capacity of inactive generators using this technology was calculated. The effect has been to produce an overall increase in the accredited capacity of fuelled stations, and consequently the total for all stations, compared to that under the previous methodology.

²³ Accredited generating stations only refer to 'full' and not 'preliminary' accreditations.

²⁴ In general, generators are accredited under the RO from the latter of the date of their application or the date of commissioning of the generating station. However, a significant period may be required before an application for accreditation can be approved. Hence a proportion of generators whose accreditations commenced within a particular obligation period were actually approved in a subsequent period.

²⁵ This total and the previous one for 2012 include microgeneration stations with a capacity of 50kW or less that remain in the RO (predominantly located in Northern Ireland).

Map 3: Most prominent renewable generation technologies accredited in the UK by capacity and number of accreditations



- 4.4. Under the new methodology, the total capacity of generating stations accredited under the RO, whose accreditations commenced up to 31 March 2012, was 12,471 MW. This compares to a total of 11,601 MW if it were calculated as in previous annual reports.²⁶
- 4.5. The most prominent generation technology accredited, either in terms of combined total capacity or total number of stations accredited, varies in each country of the UK. This can be seen in Map 3.

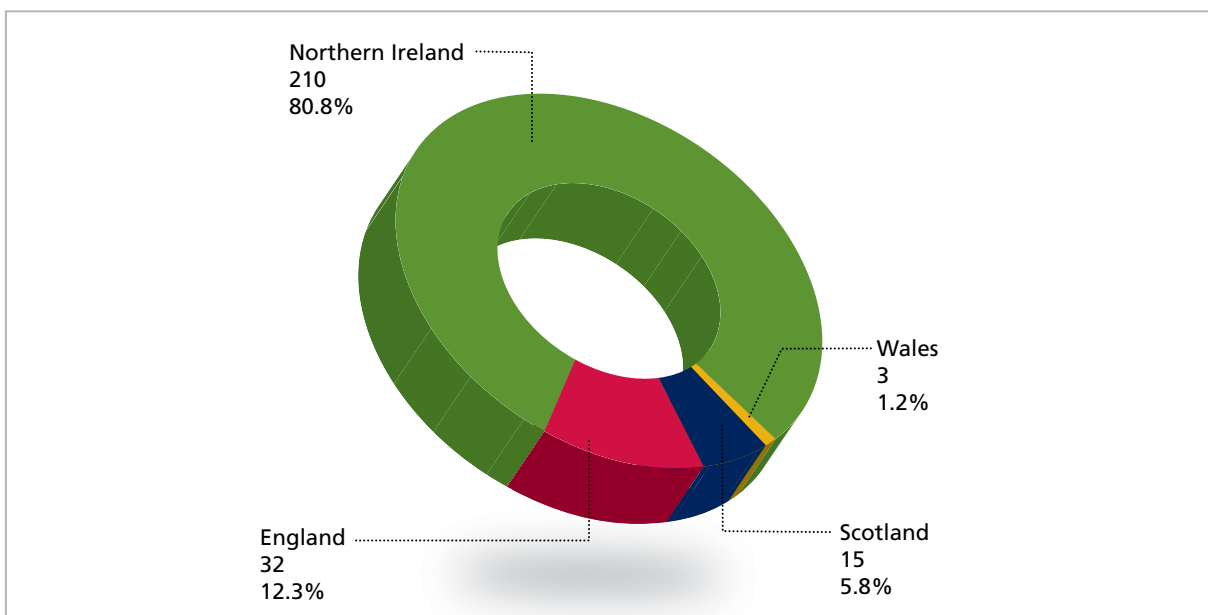
Generator accreditations during 2011-12

- 4.6. Ofgem has accredited 260 generating stations under the Orders whose accreditations commenced during the 2011-12 obligation period. This represents a 28% increase from the 203 stations reported for 2010-11 in the previous annual report, though it is

much lower than for earlier years, prior to the introduction of the Feed-in Tariff (FIT) in April 2010.

- 4.7. Northern Ireland did not introduce a FIT scheme and therefore microgenerators (under 50 kW capacity) there are still accredited under the RO. This explains the relatively high number of stations accredited in Northern Ireland during 2011-12 compared to the rest of the UK, as shown in Figure 14.
- 4.8. Of the total of 260 accredited stations so far accredited for 2011-12, 192 had a capacity of 50 kW or less; 190 of these were in Northern Ireland and two in England (these two were biomass fuelled generating stations not eligible for the FIT scheme). Figure 14a shows the effect of excluding these microgenerating stations from the respective totals of accredited stations within each country and demonstrates that the larger generators accredited were more evenly distributed throughout the UK.

Figure 14: Total number of generating stations with accreditation dates commencing during 2011-12 including stations with a capacity of 50kW or less



²⁶ For the new method of calculation, the Declared Net Capacity (DNC) of a fuelled station is multiplied by its average proportion of electricity derived from biomass in the relevant period i.e. the renewable fraction or 'qualifying percentage'. Where an accredited fuelled generator has not submitted any generating data during this period, the weighted (by DNC) average renewable fraction for all other, active, generators has been applied (9.4% in 2011-12). This was predominantly necessary in the cases of fuelled generators who were accredited several years ago, and are now dormant, although their accreditations remain valid. For the purposes of previous reports, such generators were treated as having zero capacity. This accounts for the increase in accredited capacity of fuelled stations by comparison with the previous method of calculation.

Figure 14a: Total number of generating stations accredited with accreditation dates commencing during 2011-12 excluding stations with a capacity of 50kW or less

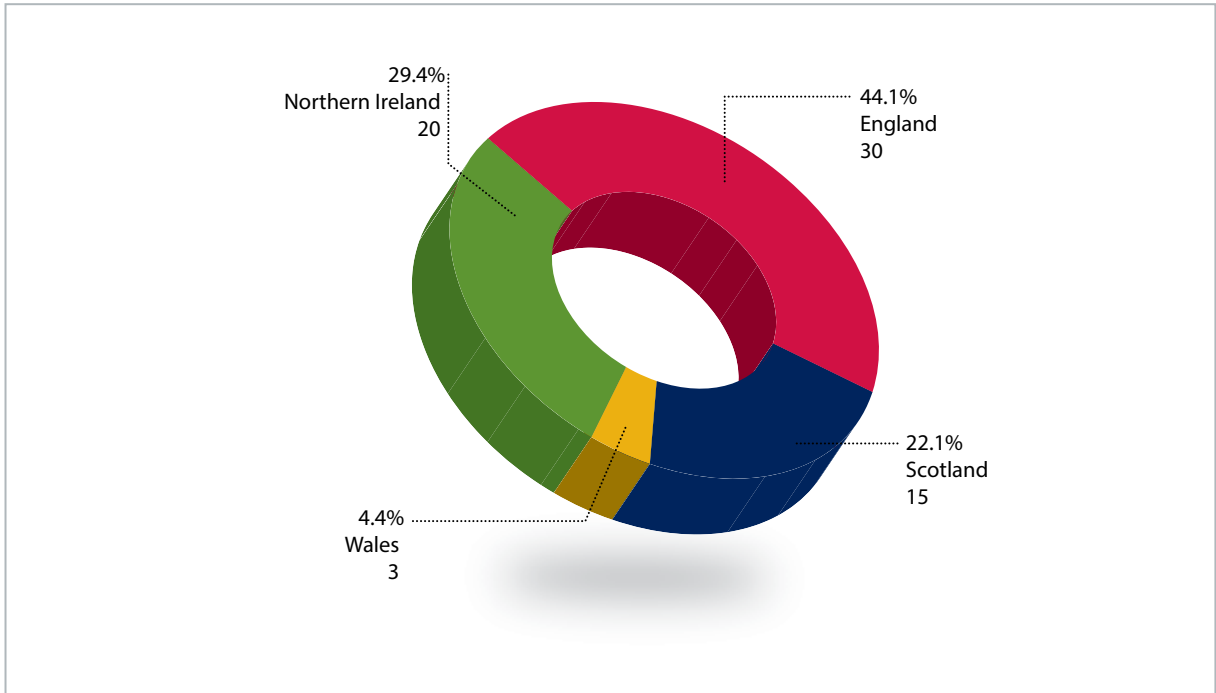
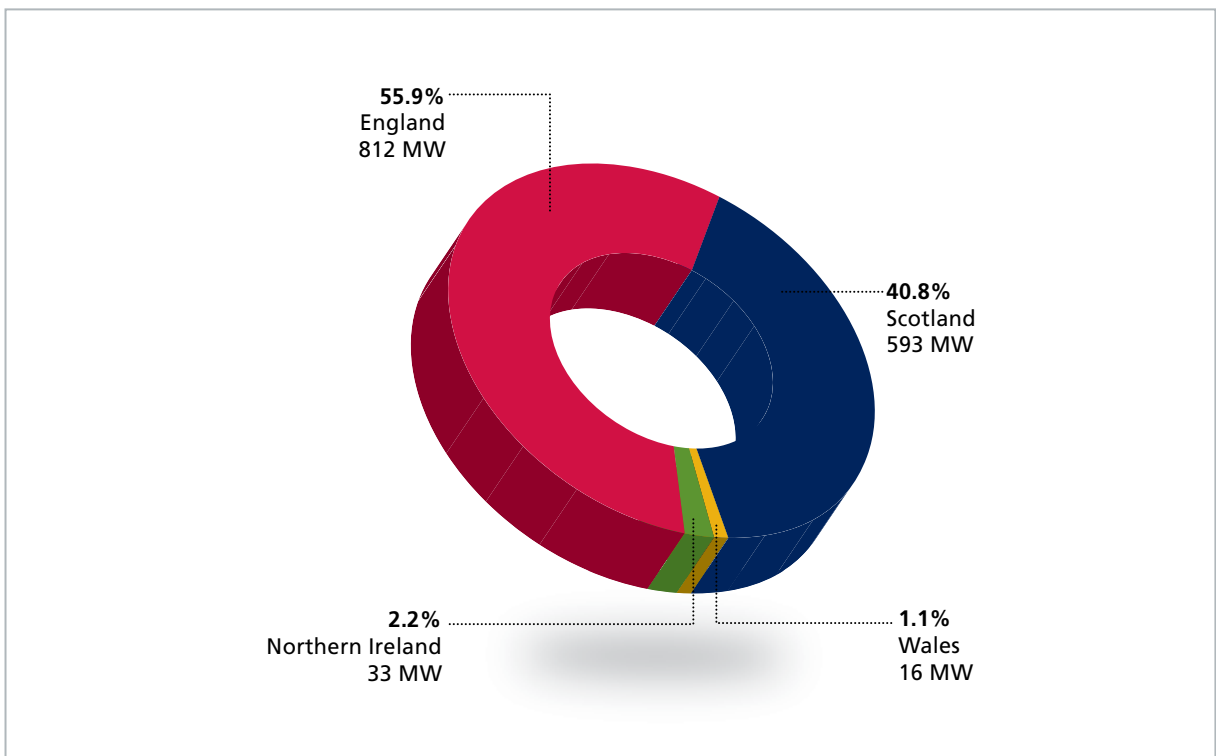


Figure 15: Total capacity (MW) of generators with accreditation dates commencing during 2011-12



- 4.9. The total capacity of stations in the UK with new accreditations commencing during 2011-12 was 1,454 MW. Figure 15 shows how this capacity is split across each country. As in 2010-11, the majority of new capacity was in England, as this was largely where newly accredited offshore wind sites were located. Scotland continues to see the highest volume of onshore wind accreditations.
- 4.10. Figure 16 shows the total number of stations whose accreditations have commenced over the last four years, by month of accreditation. It also displays the cumulative total of stations whose accreditations have commenced prior to the end of the 2011-12 obligation period. The cumulative total does not include any stations that have transferred to the FIT scheme; almost all stations that remain accredited under the RO and ROS have a declared net capacity (DNC) of over 50kW.
- 4.11. In addition to new accreditations, from time to time Ofgem approves amendments requested by generators to previously approved applications. Some of these involve changes to the capacity of the generating station in question.
- 4.12. There were a total of 98 approved amendments relating to generating capacity for 2011-12, with a net capacity increase of 93.5 MW; of these 67 involved an increase and 31 a decrease in capacity. The majority of these capacity amendments (61) were in respect of landfill gas generating stations, though the greatest change in terms of capacity occurred across eight fuelled stations (47.6 MW increase). Figure 17 summarises the approved changes to generating capacity which became effective during the 2011-12 obligation period. Further information on capacity accreditation amendments can be found in Appendix 4.

Figure 16: Number of generating stations whose RO accreditations commenced over the last four years

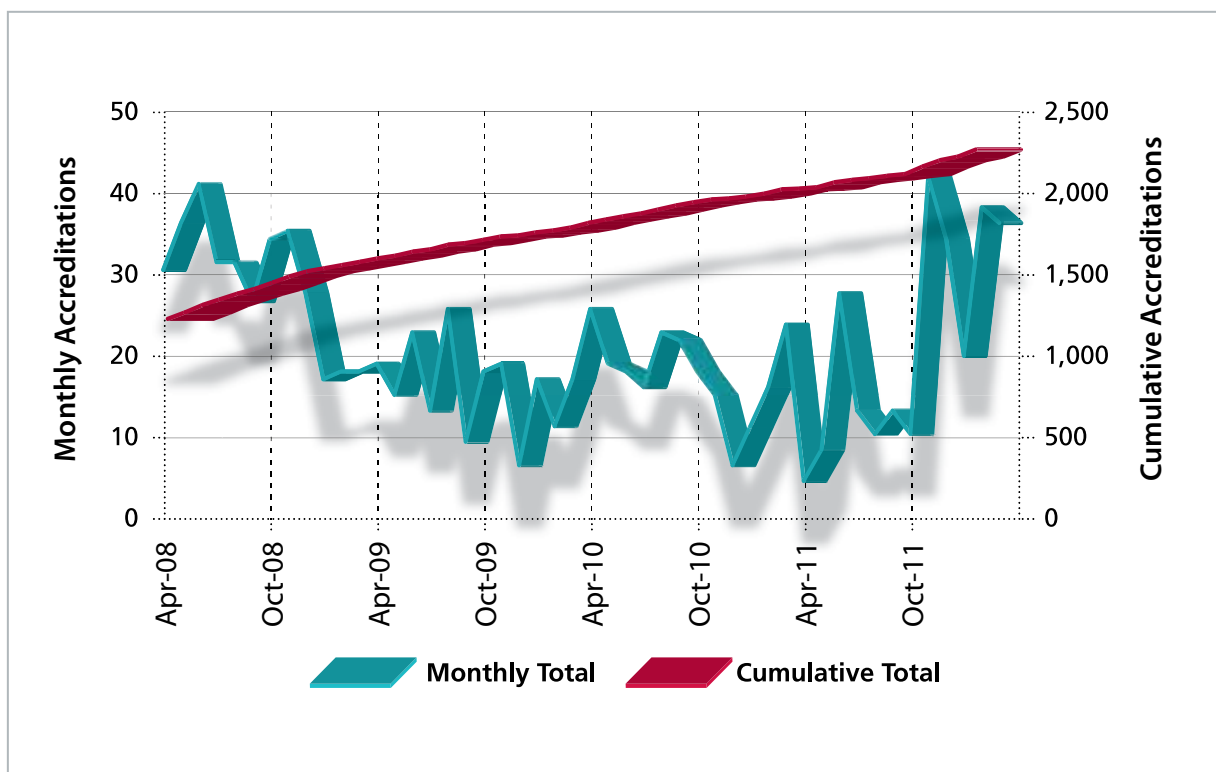
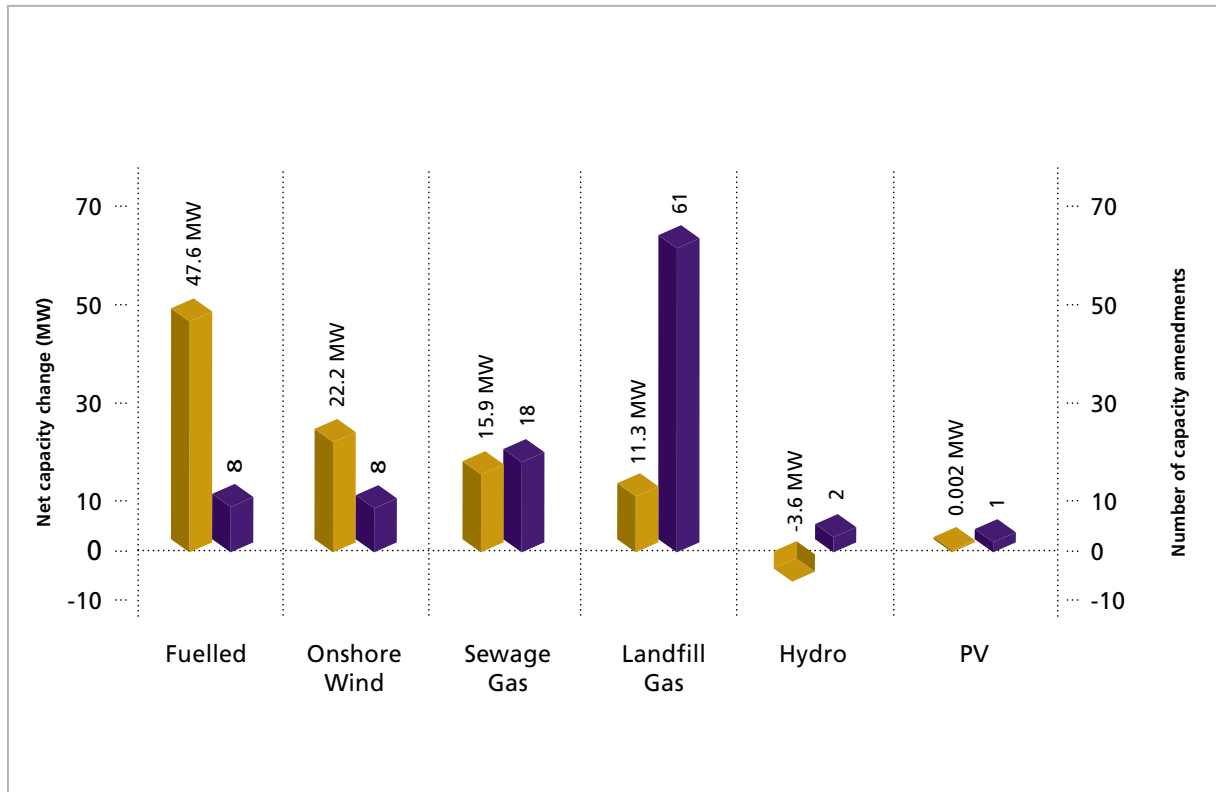


Figure 17: Number and net capacity change of approved amendments to accreditations, by generating technology, effective within the 2011-12 obligation period



Generation technologies accredited

- 4.13.** The proportion of different generation technologies under the RO has changed considerably over the course of the RO schemes. When first introduced, landfill gas made up a large proportion of capacity accredited. In recent years both offshore and onshore wind technologies have seen the largest increases in accredited capacity. This can be seen in Figure 18.
- 4.14.** In 2011-12, although the amount of new offshore wind capacity accredited fell, compared to the previous year, it remained high. The two largest stations whose accreditation commenced in 2011-12 were Sheringham Shoal (315 MW) and Walney Offshore Wind Phase II (182 MW). Of the 20 largest renewable generating stations whose accreditations commenced during 2011-12, 19 were either offshore or onshore wind generators. Together these two technologies accounted for 1,416 MW, of the UK total of 1,454 MW of accredited capacity for 2011-12.
- 4.15.** Considering the total capacity of all stations whose accreditations commenced by 31 March 2012, onshore wind made up the largest share with 40% of the total of 12,471 MW (see Fig. 19). Offshore wind contributed a little more than 21% of the total.
- 4.16.** Under the new methodology for calculation of fuelled stations' accredited capacities, this technology had 2,974 MW, or 24% of the total accredited capacity. By comparison, applying the previous methodology for determining fuelled stations capacities' produced a figure of 2,103 MW.

Figure 18: Total capacity (MW) of generation technologies by accreditation year over the past four years

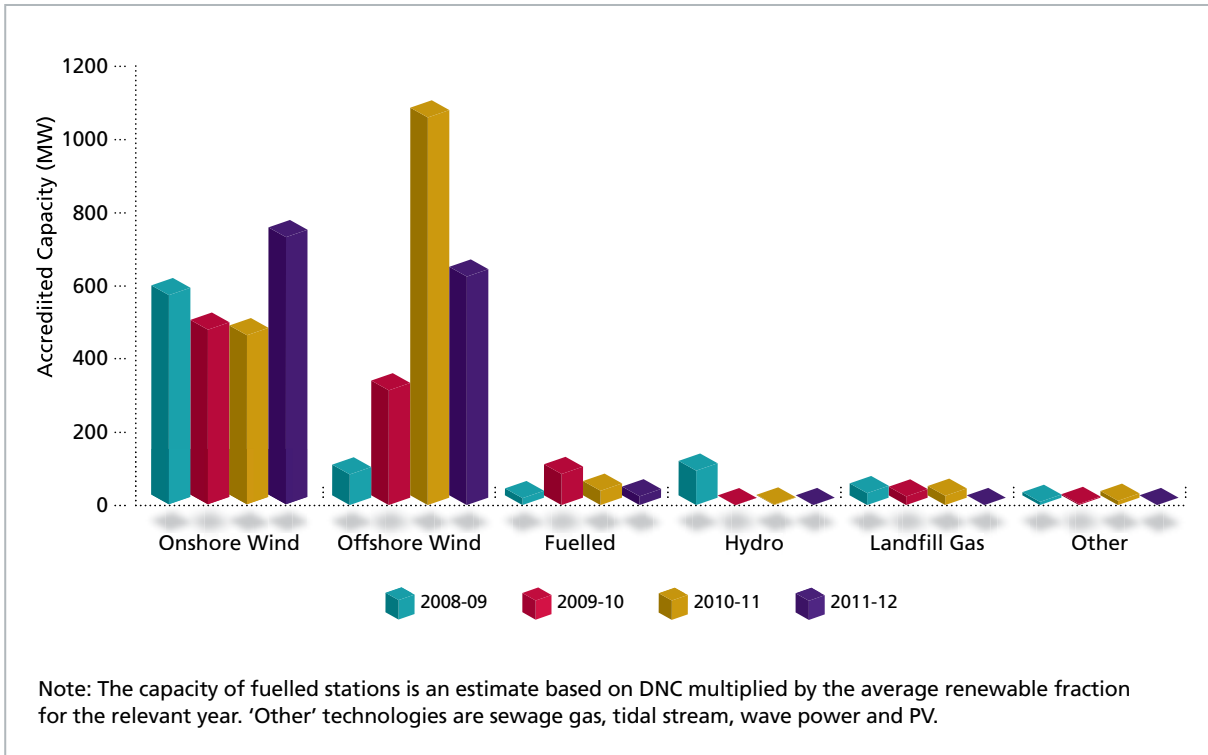
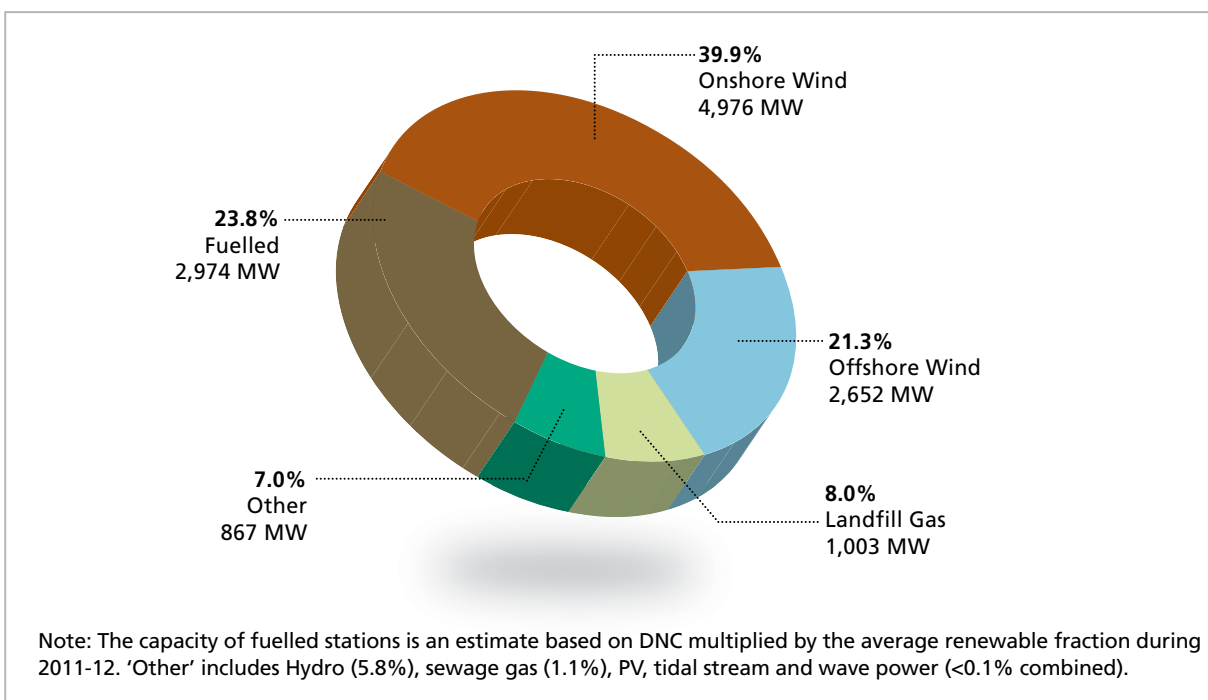


Figure 19: Total capacity (MW) and percentage share of different generation technologies with accreditations commencing up to 31 March 2012



- 4.17.** On 1 April 2011 new provisions were introduced that enabled offshore wind farms to register the turbines comprising their station in up to five phases. The introduction of these provisions meant that the duration of support under the RO for each group of turbines runs from the date when each group was registered rather than the station's accreditation date. Up to 31 March 2012 three offshore generators have accredited turbines under these provisions.
- 4.19.** No generating stations have been accredited which receive support under the NFFO Orders since the 2009-10 obligation period. This is attributed to the declining number of contracts that would be viable if commissioned under this scheme.

NFFO generating stations

- 4.18.** Prior to the RO, the Non-Fossil Fuel Orders required the Regional Electricity Companies to contract for certain amounts of electricity generating capacity from renewable sources. These Orders are known as the Non-Fossil Fuel Obligations (NFFO and Northern Ireland NFFO) and the Scottish Renewables Obligation (SRO)²⁷. Collectively known as the 'NFFO Orders' these set out specific eligibility requirements in respect of generating stations situated at locations where a NFFO contract exists²⁸.
- 4.20.** There is an annual reduction in the number of stations receiving support under the NFFO Orders, this is because the NFFO contracts have either come to an end or have been terminated on economic grounds.
- 4.21.** As at 31 March 2012, 195 generating stations remained accredited under NFFO arrangements across the UK. NFFO generating stations in England and Wales represented 4.5% of the total accredited RO capacity within the UK. Similarly, SRO and NI NFFO generating stations represented 1.0% and 0.2%, respectively, of total UK accredited capacity. These figures reflect the revised methodology for determining fuelled station capacities, as noted in paragraph 4.4, above. Further information on NFFO stations accredited under the RO Orders can be found in Appendix 4.

²⁷ See the Electricity (Non-Fossil Fuel Sources) (England and Wales) Order 1994, the Electricity (Non-Fossil Fuel Sources) (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 and the Electricity (Non-Fossil Fuel Sources) (Scotland) Order 1994 and subsequent orders.

²⁸ See Articles 20 and 21 of the RO and ROS, Articles 19 and 20 of the NIRO for further details.

The background of the slide features a blurred image of a person's face on the right side, looking towards the left. On the left side, a hand is visible, holding a pen as if writing. Scattered across the entire background are various large, black, sans-serif numbers (0-9) in different sizes and orientations, creating a sense of data or calculation.

Chapter 5

Generator audits

5. Generator audits

Chapter Summary

The Orders require that for Ofgem to issue ROCs on renewable generation we must be sure that the issue is based on accurate and reliable information provided by the generator. We also set certain conditions for accreditation under the RO that must be met. Our audit process for generating stations checks that generators are adhering to these conditions. This chapter summarises the results of the 2011-12 audit round, including the main findings and issues identified.

Audit process for generating stations

- 5.1.** We expect operators of generating stations applying for accreditation to submit complete and accurate information. They are also required to inform us of any subsequent changes that might affect their accredited status. This helps us to ensure that accreditation remains valid and to make certain that we issue the correct number of ROCs. A programme of audits gives us assurance that accreditations are valid and output data submissions for ROC issue are correct and in compliance with the Orders.
- 5.2.** During the 2011-12 obligation period we carried out technical audits of 30 accredited generating stations across England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland; similar issues were identified in all countries. Table 6 summarises the audit results. Most of the findings were satisfactory but some revealed irregularities that called into question:
- the number of ROCs that the operator received
 - departures from agreed procedures for fuel measurement and sampling (FMS)
 - failures to report modifications at the generating station.

Table 6: Summary of technical audit results

| Generating technology | Number of stations audited | Types of irregularity reported |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Fuelled | 11 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistencies in FMS practices to those agreed with Ofgem • Gas oil engine and standby diesel generator not metered • Meter not of an approved type • Biogas methane probe faulty • Lack of valid meter calibration certificates • Fuel measurement equipment not calibrated • Lack of robust meter reading protocols • Inconsistencies in metered and FMS monthly data submissions • Use of estimates not agreed with Ofgem • Fuel used for 'permitted ancillary purposes' exceeding 10% not reported in monthly data submissions • 'Input electricity' not fully reported in monthly data submissions • Discrepancies with the total installed capacity and declared net capacity on accreditation application • Grid Connection capacity restrictions not declared on accreditation application • Meter details incorrect on accreditation application |
| Hydro | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of meter calibration certificates • 'Input electricity' not reported unless it exceeds 0.5% of gross in monthly data submissions • Discrepancies with the total installed capacity and declared net capacity on accreditation application • Description of generating station and single line diagram incorrect on accreditation application |
| Landfill gas | 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical connection between two separate accredited generating stations • Use of estimates not agreed with Ofgem • 'Input electricity' not fully reported in monthly data submissions • 'Input electricity' not reported unless it exceeds 0.5% of gross in monthly data submissions • Split between the 'original' and 'additional' capacity • Output from standby diesel generator not reported as input electricity in monthly data submissions • Discrepancies with the total installed capacity and declared net capacity on accreditation application • Grid Connection capacity incorrect on accreditation application • Meter details incorrect on accreditation application • Lack of valid calibration certificates |
| Offshore wind | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diesel generator connection point not metered or interlocked • Inconsistencies in metered monthly data submissions • Auxiliary supply link with another offshore generating station • 'Input electricity' not fully reported in monthly data submissions • Lack of valid calibration certificates • Meter details incorrect on accreditation application • Meter not of an approved type • Commissioning date incorrect on accreditation application |
| Onshore wind | 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistencies in metered monthly data submissions • 'Input electricity' not fully reported in monthly data submissions • Lack of valid calibration certificates • Discrepancies with the total installed capacity and declared net capacity on accreditation application • Meter details incorrect on accreditation application • Diesel generator connection point not metered or interlocked |
| Sewage gas | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Input electricity' not fully reported in monthly data submissions • Standby diesel generator not declared on accreditation application. • Meter not of an approved type |

Main issues identified

- 5.3.** The audits identified an issue that called into question the validity of accreditation, where two generating stations were electrically connected in such a manner that both could be considered one generating station. In this case, the operator rectified the situation by physically disconnecting this electrical connection between both generating stations.
- 5.4.** The most common findings were in relation to the accuracy of the information submitted for ROC claims. Inaccuracies were in respect of metering and fuel measurement equipment, the failure to fully report 'input electricity' and the incorrect reporting of meter or FMS data. The errors found represented only a marginal difference to the ROCs issued, but where appropriate these were corrected either by revoking ROCs or by withholding issue of ROCs against future generation.
- 5.5.** The audits also highlighted discrepancies with information provided on accreditation applications. Other issues relate to 'best practice' employed at the generating station, for example failure to notify and seek agreement with Ofgem on changes to FMS practices and procedures.
- 5.6.** We notified each operator of the issues identified by the audit and requested that the operator provide assurances that the issues would be rectified. We also carry out a follow-up exercise to ensure that the issues have been addressed

Chapter 6

Changes in legislation

Legislative

Legislation

Legislation is defined as government, which are of to regulate, to proscribe, to sanction, to authorize, separation of powers.

6. Changes in legislation

Chapter Summary

There have been several RO Orders and amendments to these since the introduction of the RO in 2002. This chapter sets out the key changes introduced by the most recent amendments, in 2011, and what the main proposals are for the 2013 amendment order that is due to be enacted by Parliament.

RO amendment 2011

- 6.1. There have been several RO Orders and amendments to these since the introduction of the RO in 2002. Significant changes were made in the 2009 Orders when banding provisions were introduced and further changes were introduced by amendment orders in 2010. Further amendment orders for the RO, ROS and NIRO came into force on 1 April 2011. The major changes introduced by the 2011 Orders are highlighted below.
- 6.2. A definition of 'fossil derived bioliquid' was introduced to include bioliquids produced directly or indirectly from coal, lignite, natural gas, crude liquid petroleum or petroleum products. An example of a fossil derived bioliquid is biodiesel, of which a major component is usually fatty acid methyl ester. In this case although the fatty acid portion of the molecule is derived from biomass, the methyl ester portion is derived from fossil fuel. As a result of the introduction of the definition, generation using bioliquids produced directly or indirectly from these products can now be considered as eligible for ROCs. Clearly, ROCs cannot be issued in respect of the generation of electricity attributed to the fossil portion of the fuel.
- 6.3. The Orders were amended to align with the requirements of the European Renewable Energy Directive 2009 (RED). The amendments meant that electricity generated using bioliquids must meet certain sustainability criteria if ROCs are to be issued. In practice, this meant that generators must produce evidence of compliance with these requirements to Ofgem in the form of an independent audit report. In addition, where electricity is generated from solid or gaseous biomass, operators were obliged to report against the sustainability criteria.
- 6.4. Offshore installations are often deployed over long periods of time and hence the RO support that some turbines forming part of the station used to receive was shorter than for others. Additional provisions were therefore introduced for offshore wind generating stations which allow operators of stations accredited on or after 1 April 2011 to register turbines with Ofgem in phases. Operators are able to register up to five "phases" of turbines and all applications for registration of "phases" must be received within 5 years of the accreditation date. The 20-year RO support then runs from the date when each group of turbines was registered with Ofgem rather than the accreditation date.
- 6.5. Changes specific to the NIRO included increased levels of support for electricity generated from AD. Operators of onshore wind, hydro and PV generating stations (with capacity 50kW or less) accredited before 1 April 2010 receive higher ROC levels for any additional capacity added after this date, subject to the banding thresholds. In addition, in order to align with the FIT scheme, onshore wind and hydro microgenerators in NI were required to use equipment and installers certified under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) or equivalent.

RO amendment 2013

- 6.6.** The government and the devolved administrations consulted during 2011 and 2012 on the first major banding review since the mechanism was introduced in 2009. The aim of these was to ensure that the RO schemes continue to provide value for money without significantly affecting deployment. As a result of the reviews, multiple legislative amendments are expected to be introduced to the three RO schemes from 1 April 2013.
- 6.7.** For many technologies, the number of ROCs issued per MWh will be reduced at a rate that is not expected to significantly affect deployment. The support levels are due to decrease over time for new stations and additional capacity.

Proposals for the England and Wales RO

- 6.8.** Under the proposals for England and Wales RO, the most significant change is the introduction of seven new conversion and tiered co-firing bands for supporting biomass and energy crops. This is to encourage increased biomass generation from existing co-fired or fossil fuel only generating stations. Alongside this a 'unit by unit' approach has been established to allow operators with multiple combustion units to receive different support levels based on the biomass energy content used within each unit. This aims to allow stations to convert fully to biomass over a period of time whilst still ensuring security of supply from this sector.
- 6.9.** In addition, the current energy crop uplift available for low-range co-firing of energy crop fuels will be removed for contracts agreed after 6 September 2012. For generators with contracts agreed before this date the uplift will be grandfathered for a period of time.
- 6.10.** In order to prevent the use of food crops in electricity generation, the definition of energy crops will be amended to limit the additional support for energy crops to 15 named species.
- 6.11.** Due to the introduction of the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI), the CHP bands are due to close to new entrants on 31 March 2015. Any station wishing to claim the CHP uplift for new stations or additional capacity from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2015 will need to make a specific declaration to Ofgem should they wish to claim support for the heat fraction of their output in the form of a CHP uplift under the RO rather than support under the RHI.
- 6.12.** For solar PV capacity accredited after 1 April 2013, the current single band will be separated into two, called 'building mounted solar PV' and 'ground mounted solar PV'. Wave and tidal generators up to 30MW will receive a new higher rate of 5 ROCs per MWh provided they become operational between 1 April 2012 and 1 April 2017.
- 6.13.** In light of the decrease in support provided under certain bands, 'grace periods' are to be introduced so that generators can, in certain situations, realise pre-1 April 2013 ROC levels even if the stations are to be commissioned after this date.
- 6.14.** A cap will be introduced to limit the number of bioliquid ROCs that a supplier can use to meet their obligation. This is proposed to be 4% of their total obligation. In addition, the existing supplier compliance cap on co-fired ROCs, of 12.5%, will be removed. Although these changes will apply to ROCs issued from April 2013, they will only begin to impact on suppliers' compliance processes in the 2013-14 compliance round, during the summer of 2014.

Proposals for the ROS and NIRO

- 6.15.** Both the ROS and NIRO banding review decisions largely mirrored those for the RO. For the ROS, differences include the retention of support for hydro stations at 1 ROC, and the proposed introduction of a 10 MW capacity ceiling for new dedicated wood-fuelled biomass stations from 1 April 2013. For the NIRO, differences include retaining the current levels of support for AD, hydro, onshore wind and solar PV (below 250kW) until 2014/15; retention of 1 ROC per MWh for the landfill gas until 31 March 2015; retention of the CHP uplift until 30 September 2015; and extension of the NIRO closure date to 31 March 2037.

A hand is shown in the lower-left foreground, pointing towards the right. The background is a vibrant blue sky with white clouds. Scattered throughout the background are several semi-transparent, rounded rectangular frames, some of which contain a smaller image of the same sky and clouds. A dark teal rectangular box is positioned in the upper-middle section of the page, containing the chapter title.

Chapter 7

Implementation update

7. Implementation update

Chapter Summary

This chapter gives an update on the implementation work done by Ofgem during the 2011-12 obligation period and outlines work we have been undertaking in 2012-13.

2011-12 obligation period

Renewables and CHP register

7.1. The RO amendment orders enacted in April 2011 required further changes to the Register. These changes included a new function for reporting the sustainability criteria for bioliquids, which are linked to ROC issue, as well as for solid biomass and biogas which are not. Additionally, there were further changes to NIROC bands, and the capability to accommodate phased RO support for new offshore wind generation. In December 2011 work was completed on the initial phase functionality to facilitate the 20 years support provisions, introduced into the Orders in April 2010.

Guidance documents

7.2. From time to time Ofgem publishes new or revised guidance on aspects of the Renewables Obligation scheme. These can be found on our website.

7.3. We published a revised 'Fuel Measurement and Sampling (FMS) guidance' document in April 2011. A number of new FMS templates for fuelled stations, including gasification, pyrolysis, biomass declaration and AD feedstock have also been published. Also in April 2011 we published guidance relating to 'Renewables Obligation: Biodiesel and Fossil Derived Bioliquids'.

7.4. In May 2011 we published a response to our consultation on a recommended methodology for calculating total electricity supply figures for suppliers with an obligation under the RO. This was as a result of inconsistencies found during supplier audits of the 2009-10 obligation period. Suppliers were given the option to apply this methodology for 2010-11 reporting, however, we expected the new approach to be applied from 2011-12 onwards unless a comparable alternative can be provided that would deliver the same levels of consistency.

7.5. Updated guidance documents for electricity suppliers and renewable generators operating under the RO were published in May 2011. These documents reflected changes introduced by the 2011 amendment orders.

Customer satisfaction survey

7.6. In October 2011 we conducted a web-based survey of customer satisfaction in relation to our administration of the RO. This was followed up with a number of telephone interviews with a selection of respondents to discuss their views. The key findings from this exercise, along with actions we have taken to address the issues identified, were published on our website in April 2012.²⁹

²⁹ The survey findings were published here: <http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Pages/MoreInformation.aspx?docid=37&refer=Sustainability/Environment/RCHPreg>

2012-13 obligation period

Guidance documents

- 7.7.** In May 2012 we published updated guidance for suppliers. This included the recommended methodology for calculating total electricity supply figures for suppliers with an obligation under the RO as an annex. This followed our earlier consultation on this topic.
- 7.8.** In response to the Banding Review amendments, Ofgem published draft updated RO Generator guidance and Fuel Measurement and Sampling (FMS) guidance for comment in December 2012 which provides additional information for generators on new or amended procedures where relevant. The final versions of these guidance documents will be published for 1 April 2013.

Appendices - Index

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Appendix 1 - Renewables Obligation Legislation

England and Wales

The Renewables Obligation Order 2002 for England and Wales
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/914/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation Order 2009 for England and Wales
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/785/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) Order 2010 for England and Wales
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1107/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) Order 2011 for England and Wales
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2011/9780111507353/pdfs/ukdsi_9780111507353_en.pdf

Scotland

The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2002
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2002/163/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2009/9780111003268/contents>

The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Amendment Order 2010
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2010/9780111007860/contents>

The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Amendment Order 2011
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2011/9780111012352/contents>

Northern Ireland

The Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2005
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2005/38/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2009
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2005/38/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2010
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2010/134/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2011
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2011/169/contents/made>

Appendix 2 - Compliance by licensed electricity suppliers

Table A1: Supplier groups and their licences

| Supplier Group | Supply Licences |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Bglobal Plc | I Supply Electricity 2 Limited |
| | I Supply Electricity 3 Limited |
| | I Supply Electricity Limited |
| | I Supply Energy Limited |
| British Gas Trading Limited | British Gas Trading Limited |
| | Electricity Direct (UK) Limited |
| E.ON Energy Limited | E.ON Energy Limited |
| | Economy Power Limited |
| | E.ON UK Plc |
| EDF Energy plc | British Energy Direct Limited |
| | EDF Energy Customers Plc |
| | SEEBOARD Energy Limited |
| Electricity Supply Board | Electricity Supply Board |
| | ESB Independent Energy NI Limited |
| Opus Energy Limited | Donnington Energy Limited |
| | Evenlode Energy Limited |
| | Farmoor Energy Limited |
| | Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited (previously Cherwell Energy Limited) |
| | Opus Energy Limited |
| RWE Npower Plc | Electricity Plus Supply Limited |
| | Npower Northern Limited |
| | Npower Direct Limited |
| | Npower Yorkshire Limited |
| | Npower Limited |
| | Npower Northern Supply Limited |
| | Npower Yorkshire Supply Limited |
| | Npower Limited |
| SSE Energy Supply Limited | South Wales Electricity Limited |
| | SSE Energy Supply Limited |
| | SSE Energy Supply Limited |
| | SSE (Ireland) Limited |
| Tradelink Solutions Limited | Tradelink Solutions Limited |
| | Tradelink Solutions Limited |

Table A2: Summary of supplier compliance 2011-12

| Supplier Group | Total Obligation (ROCs) | Total ROCs presented | Total Payments | Total redistributed to suppliers | Percentage of Funds |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Abacus Financial Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| AMRECS LLC | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Axis Telecom Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| BES Commercial Electricity Limited | 10,897 | 0 | £421,604.93 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Better Business Energy Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Better Energy Supply Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Bglobal Plc | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Blizzard Utilities Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| BP Power Trading Limited | 215 | 0 | £8,318.35 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Brilliant Energy Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| British Gas Trading Limited | 5,359,449 | 4,666,523 | £26,809,306.94 | £16,699,085.00 | 13.56% |
| Business Energy Solutions Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Candela Energy Supply Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Circuit Energy Supply Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| ConocoPhillips (U.K.) Limited | 46,342 | 0 | £1,792,971.98 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Coulomb Energy Supply Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Dual Energy Direct Limited | 21,817 | 0 | £844,481.31 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| E.ON Energy Limited | 6,187,659 | 6,170,883 | £649,063.44 | £22,082,414.00 | 17.94% |
| Economy Energy Trading Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Ecotrade Solutions Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Ecotricity Group Limited | 34,188 | 34,188 | £0.00 | £122,339.00 | 0.10% |
| EDF Energy plc | 6,395,852 | 5,666,580 | £28,215,533.68 | £20,277,774.00 | 16.47% |
| Electricity Energy Limited (previously Utilita) | 14,043 | 0 | £548,317.78 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Eneco energy Trade BV | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Energy 2 Sell Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Energy CO-OP Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Energy Data Company Limited | 3,262 | 0 | £126,206.78 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| First Utility Limited | 45,260 | 0 | £1,751,109.40 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| FIT Energy Supply Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Limited | 180,972 | 180,972 | £0.00 | £647,603.00 | 0.53% |
| GDF Suez Marketing Limited | 1,518,343 | 1,518,343 | £0.00 | £5,433,366.00 | 4.41% |
| Good Energy Limited | 16,416 | 16,416 | £0.00 | £58,741.00 | 0.05% |
| Green Energy (UK) Limited | 41 | 41 | £0.00 | £144.00 | 0.00% |
| Haven Power Limited | 477,269 | 477,269 | £0.00 | £1,707,898.00 | 1.39% |
| Home Counties Energy Plc | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Hudson Energy Supply UK Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| International Power Plc | 73,394 | 73,394 | £0.00 | £262,636.00 | 0.21% |
| Lourdes Associates Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Lumen Energy Supply Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| MA Energy Limited | 6,150 | 1,488 | £181,146.58 | £5,321.00 | 0.00% |
| Magnetic Energy Supply Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Metonomi Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |

Table A2: Summary of supplier compliance 2011-12 continued

| Supplier Group | Total Obligation (ROCs) | Total ROCs presented | Total Payments | Total redistributed to suppliers | Percentage of Funds |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Morgan Stanley Capital Group Inc | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Open4Energy Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Opus Energy Limited | 287,586 | 285,875 | £66,198.59 | £1,022,992.00 | 0.83% |
| OVO Electricity Limited | 37,688 | 0 | £1,458,808.24 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Pan-Utility Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Power4All Limited | 157,143 | 0 | £6,079,862.67 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| R Electrics Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Reuben Power Supply Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Rocpower Fuel Ltd | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| RWE Npower Plc | 6,245,667 | 5,458,881 | £30,440,750.34 | £19,534,516.00 | 15.87% |
| S. C. Isramart SRL | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited | 2,726,197 | 2,726,197 | £0.00 | £9,755,657.00 | 7.92% |
| SembCorp Utilities (UK) Limited | 33,225 | 0 | £1,285,475.25 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Smartest Energy | 418,479 | 375,350 | £1,668,661.01 | £1,343,182.00 | 1.09% |
| Spark Energy Supply Limited | 8,639 | 0 | £337,315.20 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| SSE Energy Supply Limited | 6,444,583 | 5,926,706 | £20,036,661.13 | £21,208,633.00 | 17.23% |
| Statkraft Markets GmbH | 5 | 5 | £0.00 | £16.00 | 0.00% |
| Team Gas and Electricity Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority | 1,570 | 0 | £60,743.30 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Ther Co-operative Energy Limited | 5,275 | 4,326 | £36,716.81 | £15,477.00 | 0.01% |
| Torse Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Total Gas & Power Limited | 474,752 | 474,468 | £10,987.96 | £1,697,874.00 | 1.38% |
| Tradelink Solutions Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| UK Healthcare Corporation Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Universal Bioenergy Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Utility Partnership Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Uttily (UK) Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Winnington Networks Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Airtricity Energy Supply Limited | 91,036 | 91,036 | £0.00 | £325,768.00 | 0.26% |
| Bord Gais Eireann | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Budget Energy Limited | 1,153 | 0 | £44,609.57 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Electricity Supply Board | 81,922 | 81,830 | £3,561.63 | £292,824.00 | 0.24% |
| Firmus Energy Supply Limited | 4,030 | 0 | £155,920.70 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| ONI Electricity Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Power & Gas Ventures Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Power NI Energy | 196,310 | 104,062 | £3,570,688.54 | £372,381.00 | 0.30% |
| Premier Power Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Quinn Energy Supply Limited | 4,302 | 4,202 | £3,869.00 | £15,034.00 | 0.01% |
| RWE Npower Plc | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| SSE Energy Supply Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Tradelink Solutions Limited | 0 | 0 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.00% |
| Viridian Energy Supply Limited | 65,698 | 65,698 | £0.00 | £235,097.00 | 0.19% |
| Totals | 37,676,829 | 34,404,733 | £126,608,891.11 | £123,116,772.00 | 100.00% |

Table A3: Supplier compliance with RO (England and Wales)

| Licence | RO Obligation | Total ROCs presented | GB ROCs presented | NIROCs presented | Co-fired | Dual Co-fired | Banked (10-11) | Other | Co-fired | Banked (10-11) | Other | Buyout Payment Received | Late Buyout payment received |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| BES Commercial Electricity Limited | 9,505 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £367,748.45 | £0.00 |
| BP Power Trading Limited | 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £8,318.35 | £0.00 |
| British Energy Direct Limited | 944,410 | 215,138 | 215,138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,306 | 212,832 | 0.00% | 0.24% | 22.54% | £28,215,533.68 | £0.00 |
| British Gas Trading Limited | 4,932,936 | 4,295,154 | 4,232,462 | 62,692 | 29 | 29 | 4,052 | 4,291,102 | 0.00% | 0.08% | 86.99% | £24,675,785.58 | £0.00 |
| Co-operative Energy Limited | 5,132 | 4,326 | 4,326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,326 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 84.29% | £31,184.14 | £0.00 |
| Dual Energy Direct Limited | 20,198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £0.00 | £781,813.88 |
| E.ON Energy Limited | 3,254,355 | 3,237,579 | 3,140,675 | 96,904 | 300,628 | 0 | 25 | 2,936,926 | 9.24% | 0.00% | 90.25% | £649,063.44 | £0.00 |
| E.ON UK Plc | 2,623,645 | 2,623,645 | 2,623,645 | 0 | 300,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,323,645 | 11.43% | 0.00% | 88.57% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| EDF Energy Customers Plc | 5,184,810 | 5,184,810 | 4,904,094 | 280,716 | 236,589 | 0 | 5,955 | 4,942,266 | 4.56% | 0.11% | 95.32% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Electricity Energy Limited (previously Utilita) | 14,004 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £0.00 | £546,795.00 |
| Electricity Plus Supply Limited | 180,795 | 156,798 | 156,798 | 0 | 7,644 | 0 | 0 | 149,154 | 4.23% | 0.00% | 82.50% | £928,443.93 | £0.00 |
| Energy Data Company Limited | 3,262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £126,206.78 | £0.00 |
| First Utility Limited | 42,881 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £1,659,065.89 | £0.00 |
| Garsington Energy Limited | 41 | 41 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Limited | 168,567 | 168,567 | 168,567 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,226 | 155,341 | 0.00% | 7.85% | 92.15% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| GDF Suez Marketing Limited | 1,421,485 | 1,421,485 | 1,379,025 | 42,460 | 60,238 | 0 | 0 | 1,361,247 | 4.24% | 0.00% | 95.76% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Good Energy Limited | 15,649 | 15,649 | 15,649 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 212 | 15,437 | 0.00% | 1.35% | 98.65% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Haven Power Limited | 453,803 | 453,803 | 416,723 | 37,080 | 56,725 | 27,198 | 29,925 | 394,351 | 12.50% | 6.59% | 86.90% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Immingham CHP LLP | 46,342 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £1,792,971.98 | £0.00 |
| IPM Energy Retail Limited | 65,894 | 65,894 | 65,894 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65,894 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| MA Energy Limited | 5,937 | 1,488 | 860 | 628 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1,485 | 0.00% | 0.05% | 25.01% | £172,131.81 | £0.00 |
| Npower Direct Limited | 265,477 | 230,240 | 230,240 | 0 | 11,224 | 0 | 0 | 219,016 | 4.23% | 0.00% | 82.50% | £1,363,319.53 | £0.00 |
| Npower Limited | 4,344,342 | 3,767,385 | 3,767,385 | 0 | 183,670 | 0 | 35,556 | 3,548,159 | 4.23% | 0.82% | 81.67% | £22,322,466.33 | £0.00 |
| Npower Northern Supply Limited | 960,418 | 832,939 | 832,939 | 0 | 40,604 | 0 | 0 | 792,335 | 4.23% | 0.00% | 82.50% | £4,932,162.51 | £0.00 |
| Npower Yorkshire Supply Limited | 174,155 | 151,039 | 151,039 | 0 | 7,363 | 0 | 0 | 143,676 | 4.23% | 0.00% | 82.50% | £894,358.04 | £0.00 |
| Nuclear Decommissioning Authority | 1,570 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £60,743.30 | £0.00 |
| Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited (previously Cherwell Energy Limited) | 140,086 | 140,086 | 70,879 | 69,207 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 140,085 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Opus Energy Limited | 120,326 | 118,615 | 110,996 | 7,619 | 0 | 0 | 3,960 | 114,655 | 0.00% | 3.29% | 95.29% | £66,198.59 | £0.00 |
| OVO Electricity Limited | 36,371 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £0.00 | £1,407,830.48 |
| Power4All Limited | 137,492 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £5,319,565.48 | £0.00 |
| Renewable Energy Company Limited | 32,937 | 32,937 | 32,937 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 32,926 | 0.00% | 0.03% | 99.97% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| ScottishPower Energy Retail Limited | 1,748,620 | 1,748,620 | 1,661,614 | 87,006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,748,620 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Smartest Energy Limited | 374,243 | 374,243 | 371,738 | 2,505 | 0 | 0 | 26,835 | 347,408 | 0.00% | 7.17% | 92.83% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Spark Energy Supply Limited | 7,716 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £0.00 | £301,276.08 |
| SSE Energy Supply Limited | 5,547,841 | 5,104,735 | 5,002,432 | 102,303 | 107,142 | 0 | 7,011 | 4,990,582 | 1.93% | 0.13% | 89.96% | £17,143,771.14 | £0.00 |
| Statkraft Markets GmbH | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Total Gas & Power Limited | 441,333 | 441,049 | 427,840 | 13,209 | 50,744 | 0 | 16,027 | 374,278 | 11.50% | 3.63% | 84.81% | £10,987.96 | £0.00 |
| Wilton Energy Limited | 33,225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £1,285,475.25 | £0.00 |
| Totals | 33,760,023 | 30,786,270 | 29,983,941 | 802,329 | 1,362,600 | 27,227 | 145,105 | 29,305,792 | 4.04% | 0.43% | 86.81% | £112,025,502.16 | £3,037,715.44 |

Table A4: Supplier compliance with the ROS (Scotland)

| Licence | ROS Obligation | Total ROCs presented | GB ROCs presented | NIROCs presented | Co-fired | Banked (10-11) | Dual co-fired/ Banked ROCs | Other | Co-fired | Banked (10-11) | Other | Buyout Payment received | Late Buyout Payment received) |
|--|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| BES Commercial Electricity Limited | 1,392 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £53,856.48 | £0.00 |
| British Energy Direct Limited | 66,201 | 66,201 | 66,201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66,201 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| British Gas Trading Limited | 426,513 | 371,369 | 371,369 | 0 | 0 | 2,332 | 0 | 369,037 | 0.00% | 0.55% | 99.37% | £2,133,521.36 | £0.00 |
| Co-operative Energy Limited | 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £5,532.67 | £0.00 |
| Dual Energy Direct Limited | 1,619 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £0.00 | £62,667.43 |
| E.ON Energy Limited | 164,327 | 164,327 | 164,327 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164,327 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| E.ON UK Plc | 145,332 | 145,332 | 145,332 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 145,332 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| EDF Energy Customers Plc | 200,431 | 200,431 | 200,431 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200,431 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Electricity Energy Limited (previously Utilita) | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £0.00 | £1,522.78 |
| Electricity Plus Supply Limited | 9,293 | 9,293 | 9,293 | 0 | 453 | 0 | 0 | 8,840 | 4.87% | 0.00% | 95.13% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| First Utility Limited | 2,379 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £92,043.51 | £0.00 |
| Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Limited | 12,405 | 12,405 | 12,405 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,405 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| GDF Suez Marketing Limited | 96,858 | 96,858 | 96,839 | 19 | 0 | 12,610 | 0 | 84,248 | 0.00% | 13.02% | 86.98% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Good Energy Limited | 767 | 767 | 767 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 767 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Haven Power Limited | 23,466 | 23,466 | 23,466 | 0 | 2,933 | 0 | 0 | 20,533 | 12.50% | 0.00% | 87.50% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Immingham CHP LLP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| IPM Energy Retail Limited | 7,500 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,500 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| MA Energy Limited | 213 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £9,014.77 | £0.00 |
| Npower Direct Limited | 15,124 | 15,124 | 15,124 | 0 | 737 | 0 | 0 | 14,387 | 4.87% | 0.00% | 95.13% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Npower Limited | 245,371 | 245,371 | 245,371 | 0 | 11,961 | 0 | 0 | 233,410 | 4.87% | 0.00% | 95.13% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Npower Northern Supply Limited | 50,658 | 50,658 | 50,658 | 0 | 2,469 | 0 | 0 | 48,189 | 4.87% | 0.00% | 95.13% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Npower Yorkshire Supply Limited | 34 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 5.88% | 0.00% | 94.12% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited (previously Cherwell Energy Limited) | 15,666 | 15,666 | 15,666 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,666 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Opus Energy Limited | 11,508 | 11,508 | 10,608 | 900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,508 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| OVO Electricity Limited | 1,317 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £0.00 | £50,977.76 |
| Power4All Limited | 19,651 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £760,297.19 | £0.00 |
| Renewable Energy Company Limited | 1,251 | 1,251 | 1,251 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,251 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| ScottishPower Energy Retail Limited | 977,577 | 977,577 | 977,577 | 0 | 26,696 | 2,179 | 0 | 948,702 | 2.73% | 0.22% | 97.05% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Smartest Energy Limited | 44,236 | 1,107 | 1,107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,107 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | £1,668,661.01 | £0.00 |
| Spark Energy Supply Limited | 923 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £0.00 | £36,039.12 |
| SSE Energy Supply Limited | 896,742 | 821,971 | 807,049 | 14,922 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 821,833 | 0.00% | 0.02% | 99.98% | £2,892,889.99 | £0.00 |
| Total Gas & Power Limited | 33,419 | 33,419 | 30,281 | 3,138 | 1,631 | 123 | 0 | 31,665 | 4.88% | 0.37% | 94.75% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Totals | 3,472,355 | 3,271,635 | 3,252,656 | 18,979 | 46,882 | 17,382 | 0 | 3,207,371 | 1.35% | 0.50% | 98.04% | £7,615,816.98 | £151,207.09 |

Table A5: Supplier compliance with the NIRO (Northern Ireland)

| Licence | NIRO Obligation | Total ROCs presented | GB ROCs presented | NIROCs presented | Co-fired | Sum of Dual co-fired/banked ROCs | Banked (2010-11) ROCs | Other | Co-fired | Banked (2010-11) ROCs | Other | Buyout Payment made by Licencee | Late Payment made by Licencee |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Airtricity Energy Supply Limited | 91,036 | 91,036 | 0 | 91,036 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91036 | 0.00% | 0.00% | | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Budget Energy Limited | 1,153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £44,609.57 | £0.00 |
| Electricity Supply Board | 81,922 | 81,830 | 0 | 81,830 | 0 | 0 | 616 | 81214 | 0.00% | 0.75% | 99.14% | £0.00 | £3,561.63 |
| Firmus Energy Supply Limited | 4,030 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | £155,920.70 | £0.00 |
| Power NI (previously Northern Ireland Electricity plc) | 196,310 | 104,062 | 0 | 104,062 | 0 | 0 | 606 | 103456 | 0.00% | 0.31% | 52.70% | £0.00 | £3,570,688.54 |
| Quinn Energy Supply Limited | 4,302 | 4,202 | 0 | 4,202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4202 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 97.68% | £3,869.00 | £0.00 |
| Viridian Energy Supply Limited | 65,698 | 65,698 | 0 | 65,698 | 0 | 0 | 8850 | 56848 | 0.00% | 13.47% | 86.53% | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| Total | 444,451 | 346,828 | 0 | 346,828 | 0 | 0 | 10072 | 434379 | 0.00% | 2.27% | 97.73% | £204,399.27 | £3,574,250.17 |

Table A6: Late payments and interest

| Licence | Obligation | Outstanding Buy-out | Days late | Interest due | Late Payment due | Late Payment made |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Dual Energy Direct Limited | RO | £781,460.62 | 3 | £353.26 | £781,813.88 | £781,813.88 |
| OVO Energy Limited (First tranche) | RO | £1,407,193.99 | 3 | £807.88 | £1,407,022.24 | £1,407,022.24 |
| OVO Energy Limited (Second tranche) | RO | £807.88 | 3 | £0.37 | £808.24 | £808.24 |
| Utilita Energy Limited | RO | £541,814.76 | 61 | £4,980.24 | £546,795.00 | £546,795.00 |
| Spark Energy Supply Limited | RO | £298,532.04 | 61 | £2,744.04 | £301,276.08 | £301,276.08 |
| Dual Energy Direct Limited | ROS | £62,639.11 | 3 | £28.32 | £62,667.43 | £62,667.43 |
| OVO Energy Limited | ROS | £50,954.73 | 3 | £23.03 | £50,977.76 | £50,977.76 |
| Utilita Energy Limited | ROS | £1,508.91 | 61 | £13.87 | £1,522.78 | £1,522.78 |
| Spark Energy Supply Limited | ROS | £35,710.87 | 61 | £328.25 | £36,039.12 | £36,039.12 |
| ESB Independent Energy NI Limited | NIRO | £3,559.48 | 4 | £2.15 | £3,561.63 | £3,561.63 |
| Power NI | NIRO | £3,569,075.12 | 3 | £1,613.42 | £3,570,688.54 | £3,570,688.54 |
| Totals | | £6,753,257.51 | | £10,894.82 | £6,763,172.70 | £6,763,172.70 |

Table A7: Residual balances of RO buy-out and late-payment accounts³⁰

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| RO Buy-out (as at: 28.09.12) | £18.34 |
| ROS Buyout (as at: 28.09.12) | £790.05 |
| NIRO Buyout (as at: 28.09.12) | £16.29 |
| RO Late Buy-out (as at: 28.11.12) | £15.12 |
| ROS Late Buy-out (as at: 28.11.12) | £12.90 |
| NIRO Late Buy-out (as at: 28.11.12) | £18.23 |

³⁰ Following the redistribution of the Buy-out payments to suppliers, the residual balance for the ROS buy-out Account is higher than that for the corresponding RO and NIRO Accounts as at 28 September 2012. This is because a significant portion (£773.80) of it relates to a refund for MA Energy.

Table A8: Distribution of the buy-out and late payment funds to suppliers

| LICENCE | England and Wales | | Scotland | | Northern Ireland | | Total |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Buy-out | Late payment | Buy-out | Late payment | Buy-out | Late payment | |
| SSE Energy Supply Limited | £18,734,992 | £523,604 | £1,273,537 | £26,090 | £34,208 | £616,202 | £21,208,633 |
| EDF Energy Customers Plc | £17,023,360 | £475,768 | £1,157,187 | £23,706 | £31,083 | £559,906 | £19,271,010 |
| British Gas Trading Limited | £14,751,410 | £412,271 | £1,002,748 | £20,542 | £26,934 | £485,180 | £16,699,085 |
| Npower Limited | £12,684,778 | £354,513 | £862,265 | £17,664 | £23,161 | £417,208 | £14,359,589 |
| E.ON Energy Limited | £10,753,812 | £300,547 | £731,005 | £14,975 | £19,635 | £353,697 | £12,173,671 |
| E.ON UK Plc | £8,753,051 | £244,629 | £595,001 | £12,189 | £15,982 | £287,891 | £9,908,743 |
| ScottishPower Energy Retail Limited | £8,617,819 | £240,850 | £585,808 | £12,001 | £15,735 | £283,444 | £9,755,657 |
| GDF Suez Marketing Limited | £4,799,655 | £134,140 | £326,263 | £6,683 | £8,763 | £157,862 | £5,433,366 |
| Npower Northern Supply Limited | £2,793,150 | £78,062 | £189,868 | £3,889 | £5,100 | £91,868 | £3,161,937 |
| Haven Power Limited | £1,508,701 | £42,165 | £102,556 | £2,101 | £2,754 | £49,621 | £1,707,898 |
| Total Gas & Power Limited | £1,499,847 | £41,917 | £101,954 | £2,088 | £2,738 | £49,330 | £1,697,874 |
| Smartest Energy Limited | £1,186,524 | £33,160 | £80,655 | £1,652 | £2,166 | £39,025 | £1,343,182 |
| British Energy Direct Limited | £889,344 | £24,855 | £60,454 | £1,238 | £1,623 | £29,250 | £1,006,764 |
| Npower Direct Limited | £775,623 | £21,677 | £52,724 | £1,080 | £1,416 | £25,510 | £878,030 |
| Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Limited | £572,073 | £15,988 | £38,887 | £796 | £1,044 | £18,815 | £647,603 |
| Electricity Plus Supply Limited | £525,032 | £14,673 | £35,689 | £731 | £958 | £17,268 | £594,351 |
| Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited | £492,349 | £13,760 | £33,468 | £685 | £898 | £16,193 | £557,353 |
| Npower Yorkshire Supply Limited | £477,558 | £13,346 | £32,462 | £665 | £871 | £15,707 | £540,609 |
| Opus Energy Limited | £411,333 | £11,495 | £27,960 | £572 | £751 | £13,528 | £465,639 |
| Power NI Energy | £328,951 | £9,193 | £22,360 | £458 | £600 | £10,819 | £372,381 |
| Airtricity Energy Supply Limited | £287,775 | £8,042 | £19,561 | £400 | £525 | £9,465 | £325,768 |
| ESB Independent Energy NI Limited | £258,673 | £7,229 | £17,583 | £360 | £472 | £8,507 | £292,824 |
| IPM Energy Retail Limited | £232,006 | £6,484 | £15,770 | £323 | £423 | £7,630 | £262,636 |
| Viridian Energy Supply Limited | £207,678 | £5,804 | £14,117 | £289 | £379 | £6,830 | £235,097 |
| Renewable Energy Company Limited | £108,072 | £3,020 | £7,346 | £150 | £197 | £3,554 | £122,339 |
| Good Energy Limited | £51,892 | £1,450 | £3,527 | £72 | £94 | £1,706 | £58,741 |
| Co-operative Energy Limited | £13,674 | £382 | £929 | £19 | £24 | £449 | £15,477 |
| Quinn Energy Supply Limited | £13,283 | £371 | £902 | £18 | £24 | £436 | £15,034 |
| MA Energy Limited | £4,703 | £131 | £319 | £6 | £8 | £154 | £5,321 |
| Garsington Energy Limited | £129 | £3 | £8 | £0 | £0 | £4 | £144 |
| Statkraft Markets GmbH | £15 | £0 | £1 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £16 |
| Total | £108,757,262 | £3,039,529 | £7,392,914 | £151,442 | £198,566 | £3,577,059 | £123,116,772 |

Table A9: Licences with zero supply under the Orders

| Licence | Zero supply under the RO (England and Wales) | Zero supply under the ROS (Scotland) | Zero supply under the NIRO (Northern Ireland) |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Abacus Financial Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| AMRECS LLC | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Axis Telecom Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Better Business Energy Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Better Energy Supply Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Blizzard Utilities Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Brilliant Energy Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Business Energy Solutions Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Candela Energy Supply Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Circuit Energy Supply Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Coulomb Energy Supply Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Donnington Energy Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Economy Energy Trading Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Economy Power Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Ecotrade Solutions Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Electricity Direct (UK) Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Eneco energy Trade BV | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Energy 2 Sell Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Energy CO-OP Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Evenlode Energy Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Farmoor Energy Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| FIT Energy Supply Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Home Counties Energy Plc | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Hudson Energy Supply UK Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| I Supply Electricity 2 Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| I Supply Electricity 3 Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| I Supply Electricity Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Lourdes Associates Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Lumen Energy Supply Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Magnetic Energy Supply Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Metonomi Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Morgan Stanley Capital Group Inc | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Npower Northern Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Npower Yorkshire Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Open4Energy Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |

Table A9: Licences with zero supply under the Orders continued

| Licence | Zero supply under the RO (England and Wales) | Zero supply under the ROS (Scotland) | Zero supply under the NIRO (Northern Ireland) |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Pan-Utility Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| R Electrics Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Reuben Power Supply Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Rocpower Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| S. C. Isramart SRL | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| SEEBOARD Energy Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| South Wales Electricity Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Supply Energy Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Team Gas and Electricity Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Torse Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Tradelink Solutions Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| UK Healthcare Corporation Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Universal Bioenergy Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Utility Partnership Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Uttily (UK) Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Winnington Networks Limited | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Airtricity Energy Supply Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| Bord Gais Eireann | x | x | ✓ |
| Budget Energy Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| Electricity Supply Board | x | x | ✓ |
| ESB Independent Energy NI Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| Firmus Energy Supply Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| Power NI | x | x | ✓ |
| ONI Electricity Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| Power & Gas Ventures Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| Premier Power Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| Quinn Energy Supply Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| Npower Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| SSE Energy Supply Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| SSE (Ireland) Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| Tradelink Solutions Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| Viridian Energy Supply Limited | x | x | ✓ |
| Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd | x | x | ✓ |

Key:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Zero supply | ✓ |
| No obligation under the Order | x |

Table A10: Licensees not meeting statutory deadlines for providing supply information

| Supply estimate not received by 1 June 2012* | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Abacus Financial Limited | I Supply Electricity Limited |
| AMRECS LLC | Lourdes Associates Limited |
| Better Business Energy Limited | Metonomi Limited |
| Blizzard Utilities Limited | Open4Energy Limited |
| Brilliant Energy Limited | R Electrics Limited |
| Coulomb Energy Supply Limited | S. C. Isramart SRL |
| Economy Energy Trading Limited | Supply Energy Limited |
| Ecotrade Solutions Limited | Team Gas and Electricity Limited |
| Energy 2 Sell Limited | Torse Limited |
| Energy CO-OP Limited | Universal Bioenergy Limited |
| Utilita Electricity Limited | Uttily (UK) Limited |
| FIT Energy Supply Limited | Budget Energy Limited |
| Hudson Energy Supply UK Limited | ONI Electricity Limited |
| I Supply Electricity 2 Limited | Tradelink Solutions Limited |
| I Supply Electricity 3 Limited | |

| Total supply information not received by 1 July 2012** | No response to request for supply information |
|--|--|
| Abacus Financial Limited | Abacus Financial Limited |
| AMRECS LLC | AMRECS LLC |
| Better Business Energy Limited | Better Business Energy Limited |
| Brilliant Energy Limited | Brilliant Energy Limited |
| Economy Energy Trading Limited | Economy Energy Trading Limited |
| Ecotrade Solutions Limited | Ecotrade Solutions Limited |
| FIT Energy Supply Limited | FIT Energy Supply Limited (in the process of being revoked) |
| R Electrics Limited | R Electrics Limited |
| S. C. Isramart SRL | S. C. Isramart SRL |
| Team Gas and Electricity Limited | Team Gas and Electricity Limited |
| Torse Limited | Universal Bioenergy Limited |
| Universal Bioenergy Limited | |
| Winnington Networks Limited | |
| ONI Electricity Limited | |

Note: *Nine of these suppliers provided information by 15 June 2012. **Two of these suppliers provided information by 9 July 2012.

Appendix 3 - Renewables Obligation Certificates

Table B1: Total ROCs issued during 2011-12 by country and generation technology³¹

| Generation Technology | ROCs/SROCs/NIROCs issued | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | England | Wales | Scotland | N. Ireland | Total |
| Fuelled | 4,419,679 | 358,392 | 1,202,261 | 35,329 | 6,015,661 |
| Anerobic Digestion | 307,719 | 0 | 71,158 | 5,672 | 384,549 |
| Advanced gasification | 3,033 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,033 |
| Co-firing of biomass | 1,409,756 | 907 | 26,696 | 0 | 1,437,359 |
| Co-firing of energy crops | 60,073 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 60,106 |
| Dedicated biomass | 2,409,867 | 117,117 | 137,336 | 930 | 2,665,250 |
| Dedicated biomass with CHP | 96,961 | 240,086 | 959,093 | 28,727 | 1,324,867 |
| Dedicated energy crops | 32,423 | 249 | 460 | 0 | 33,132 |
| Dedicated energy crops with CHP | 657 | 0 | 7,518 | 0 | 8,175 |
| Electricity generated from sewage gas* | 98,704 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98,704 |
| Standard gasification | 396 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 396 |
| Unspecified | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 |
| Hydro 20MW DNC or less | 52,200 | 144,025 | 2,433,225 | 6,663 | 2,636,113 |
| Hydro 50kW DNC or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,606 | 2,606 |
| Micro Hydro | 9,072 | 3,607 | 60,246 | 4,713 | 77,638 |
| Landfill Gas | 4,273,392 | 168,995 | 502,452 | 58,397 | 5,003,236 |
| Off-shore Wind | 7,071,768 | 641,011 | 1,072,309 | 0 | 8,785,088 |
| On-shore Wind | 2,186,460 | 972,220 | 7,375,679 | 1,118,702 | 11,653,061 |
| Wind 50kW DNC or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,325 | 8,325 |
| Photovoltaic | 754 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 754 |
| Photovoltaic 50kW DNC or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,357 | 2,357 |
| Sewage Gas** | 502,110 | 38,430 | 25,886 | 0 | 566,426 |
| Tidal Flow | 0 | 0 | 339 | 2,040 | 2,379 |
| Wave Power | 0 | 0 | 127 | 0 | 127 |
| Total | 18,515,435 | 2,326,680 | 12,672,524 | 1,239,132 | 34,753,771 |

³¹ Sewage gas, where listed under 'Fuelled' technology, refers to stations which may have used other types of fuel to generate electricity; sewage gas, where listed separately, refers to stations solely using sewage gas to generate electricity

Table B2: ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs issued each month of 2011-12³²

| Month | ROCs | SROCs | NIROCs | Total |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| April 2011 | 1,315,420 | 833,219 | 70,176 | 2,218,815 |
| May 2011 | 1,674,458 | 1,181,002 | 124,223 | 2,979,683 |
| June 2011 | 1,317,197 | 643,653 | 45,676 | 2,006,526 |
| July 2011 | 1,238,359 | 530,272 | 46,053 | 1,814,684 |
| August 2011 | 1,318,244 | 676,086 | 50,992 | 2,045,322 |
| September 2011 | 1,660,543 | 1,076,630 | 116,612 | 2,853,785 |
| October 2011 | 1,890,845 | 1,332,610 | 120,682 | 3,344,137 |
| November 2011 | 1,873,416 | 1,203,756 | 145,878 | 3,223,050 |
| December 2011 | 2,483,326 | 1,446,945 | 150,406 | 4,080,677 |
| January 2012 | 2,514,214 | 1,429,767 | 143,647 | 4,087,628 |
| February 2012 | 2,064,092 | 1,265,345 | 115,240 | 3,444,677 |
| March 2012 | 1,491,909 | 1,053,239 | 96,133 | 2,641,281 |
| Annual* | 92 | 0 | 13,414 | 13,506 |
| Total | 20,842,115 | 12,672,524 | 1,239,132 | 34,753,771 |

Table B3: Total ROCs issued each month of 2011-12 by generation technology³³

| Generation Technology | Apr 2011 | May 2011 | Jun 2011 | Jul 2011 | Aug 2011 | Sep 2011 | Oct 2011 | Nov 2011 | Dec 2011 | Jan 2012 | Feb 2012 | Mar 2012 | Annual * | Total |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Fuelled | 400,937 | 405,092 | 409,587 | 439,043 | 452,417 | 408,365 | 450,396 | 427,491 | 467,525 | 933,770 | 759,639 | 460,766 | 633 | 6,015,661 |
| Aerobic Digestion | 23,482 | 23,823 | 24,329 | 25,696 | 29,713 | 30,676 | 34,904 | 34,599 | 35,308 | 37,488 | 38,569 | 45,329 | 633 | 384,549 |
| Advanced gasification | 259 | 230 | 165 | 555 | 224 | 444 | 306 | 422 | 428 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,033 |
| Co-firing of biomass | 104,009 | 83,343 | 104,752 | 124,804 | 140,579 | 121,681 | 154,822 | 160,038 | 111,199 | 124,957 | 103,927 | 103,248 | 0 | 1,437,359 |
| Co-firing of energy crops | 2,483 | 3,179 | 6,857 | 8,826 | 1,968 | 4,327 | 2,177 | 1,769 | 4,427 | 7,926 | 6,969 | 9,198 | 0 | 60,106 |
| Dedicated biomass | 193,614 | 155,749 | 138,598 | 135,956 | 149,970 | 145,742 | 141,124 | 139,424 | 208,173 | 617,728 | 484,045 | 155,127 | 0 | 2,665,250 |
| Dedicated biomass with CHP | 67,720 | 127,112 | 120,167 | 128,526 | 115,006 | 94,866 | 106,827 | 79,881 | 95,873 | 135,199 | 117,231 | 136,459 | 0 | 1,324,867 |
| Dedicated energy crops | 50 | 1,915 | 5,064 | 4,791 | 4,506 | 1,174 | 1,387 | 2,479 | 4,333 | 2,419 | 1,699 | 3,315 | 0 | 33,132 |
| Dedicated energy crops with CHP | 0 | 230 | 1,045 | 1,771 | 2,323 | 1,780 | 177 | 0 | 219 | 499 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 8,175 |
| Electricity generated from sewage gas* | 9,320 | 9,511 | 8,610 | 8,118 | 8,128 | 7,675 | 8,660 | 8,869 | 7,546 | 7,383 | 6,987 | 7,897 | 0 | 98,704 |
| Standard gasification | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 157 | 64 | 175 | 0 | 396 |
| Unspecified | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 19 | 14 | 17 | 18 | 0 | 90 |
| Hydro 20MW DNC or less | 170,824 | 162,030 | 158,049 | 136,438 | 168,216 | 232,784 | 280,687 | 236,110 | 321,482 | 318,222 | 240,679 | 210,592 | 0 | 2,636,113 |
| Hydro 50kW DNC or less | 26 | 27 | 29 | 21 | 17 | 27 | 33 | 39 | 46 | 46 | 39 | 33 | 2,223 | 2,606 |
| Micro Hydro | 5,266 | 4,729 | 5,272 | 4,472 | 5,459 | 7,598 | 8,250 | 7,256 | 8,068 | 8,007 | 7,036 | 6,225 | 0 | 77,638 |
| Landfill Gas | 415,132 | 423,000 | 405,132 | 416,539 | 419,013 | 407,699 | 423,326 | 419,722 | 434,066 | 430,295 | 394,497 | 414,815 | 0 | 5,003,236 |
| Off-shore Wind | 460,140 | 749,504 | 496,276 | 402,412 | 451,612 | 728,786 | 876,780 | 887,668 | 1,272,824 | 978,215 | 864,993 | 615,878 | 0 | 8,785,088 |
| On-shore Wind | 718,425 | 1,186,412 | 485,257 | 367,779 | 503,091 | 1,022,312 | 1,256,432 | 1,197,001 | 1,529,205 | 1,370,188 | 1,132,624 | 884,335 | 0 | 11,653,061 |
| Wind 50kW DNC or less | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8,293 | 8,325 |
| Photovoltaic | 77 | 94 | 145 | 109 | 84 | 70 | 43 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 27 | 54 | 0 | 754 |
| Photovoltaic 50kW DNC or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,357 | 2,357 |
| Sewage Gas*** | 47,697 | 48,695 | 46,705 | 47,736 | 45,404 | 46,075 | 48,176 | 47,595 | 47,287 | 48,399 | 44,652 | 48,005 | 0 | 566,426 |
| Tidal Flow | 270 | 97 | 72 | 133 | 5 | 52 | 11 | 136 | 156 | 465 | 489 | 493 | 0 | 2,379 |
| Wave Power | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 127 |
| Total | 2,218,815 | 2,979,683 | 2,006,526 | 1,814,684 | 2,045,322 | 2,853,785 | 3,344,137 | 3,223,050 | 4,080,677 | 4,087,628 | 3,444,677 | 2,641,281 | 13,506 | 34,753,771 |

³² The lowest row in the table, listed as 'Annual' relates to annually issued ROCs for microgeneration that remains under the RO schemes³³ The column listed as 'Annual' relates to annually issued ROCs for microgeneration that remains under the RO schemes; Sewage gas, where listed under 'Fuelled' technology, refers to stations which may have used other types of fuel to generate electricity; sewage gas, where listed separately, refers to stations solely using sewage gas to generate electricity

Table B4: ROCs issued under the RO (England and Wales) each month of 2011-12 by generation technology³⁴

| Generation Technology | Apr 2011 | May 2011 | Jun 2011 | Jul 2011 | Aug 2011 | Sep 2011 | Oct 2011 | Nov 2011 | Dec 2011 | Jan 2012 | Feb 2012 | Mar 2013 | Annual * | Total |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Fuelled | 317,141 | 285,929 | 291,880 | 323,472 | 347,214 | 325,171 | 355,909 | 363,036 | 381,272 | 808,470 | 644,131 | 334,354 | 92 | 4,778,071 |
| Anerobic Digestion | 19,314 | 20,193 | 19,991 | 20,912 | 23,720 | 23,754 | 27,356 | 27,468 | 28,359 | 30,718 | 29,865 | 35,977 | 92 | 307,719 |
| Advanced gasification | 259 | 230 | 165 | 555 | 224 | 444 | 306 | 422 | 428 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,033 |
| Co-firing of biomass | 101,823 | 80,329 | 101,619 | 122,083 | 139,322 | 120,212 | 153,170 | 157,939 | 109,344 | 122,313 | 101,587 | 100,922 | 0 | 1,410,663 |
| Co-firing of energy crops | 2,483 | 3,179 | 6,857 | 8,826 | 1,968 | 4,327 | 2,177 | 1,769 | 4,427 | 7,926 | 6,969 | 9,198 | 0 | 60,106 |
| Dedicated biomass | 159,031 | 144,472 | 127,521 | 125,703 | 139,573 | 138,787 | 132,351 | 134,338 | 198,794 | 606,236 | 473,574 | 146,604 | 0 | 2,526,984 |
| Dedicated biomass with CHP | 24,861 | 25,870 | 21,883 | 32,527 | 29,861 | 28,858 | 30,501 | 29,742 | 28,035 | 31,284 | 23,377 | 30,248 | 0 | 337,047 |
| Dedicated energy crops | 50 | 1,915 | 5,014 | 4,686 | 4,367 | 1,068 | 1,376 | 2,479 | 4,320 | 2,391 | 1,691 | 3,315 | 0 | 32,672 |
| Dedicated energy crops with CHP | 0 | 230 | 220 | 62 | 51 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 657 |
| Electricity generated from sewage gas** | 9,320 | 9,511 | 8,610 | 8,118 | 8,128 | 7,675 | 8,660 | 8,869 | 7,546 | 7,383 | 6,987 | 7,897 | 0 | 98,704 |
| Standard gasification | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 157 | 64 | 175 | 0 | 396 |
| Unspecified | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 19 | 14 | 17 | 18 | 0 | 90 |
| Hydro 20MW DNC or less | 9,117 | 9,451 | 8,011 | 9,506 | 12,671 | 19,538 | 20,037 | 17,760 | 34,136 | 30,661 | 15,109 | 10,228 | 0 | 196,225 |
| Micro Hydro | 805 | 742 | 718 | 719 | 768 | 1,145 | 1,099 | 1,134 | 1,641 | 1,590 | 1,207 | 1,111 | 0 | 12,679 |
| Landfill Gas | 370,695 | 376,840 | 360,539 | 371,040 | 372,318 | 360,281 | 374,665 | 371,759 | 384,774 | 382,321 | 349,362 | 367,793 | 0 | 4,442,387 |
| Off-shore Wind | 383,129 | 630,544 | 441,099 | 365,063 | 395,668 | 613,153 | 746,573 | 777,315 | 1,152,798 | 872,419 | 775,562 | 559,456 | 0 | 7,712,779 |
| On-shore Wind | 188,508 | 324,392 | 170,590 | 123,197 | 146,254 | 297,097 | 346,386 | 296,457 | 483,901 | 372,564 | 236,215 | 173,119 | 0 | 3,158,680 |
| Photovoltaic | 77 | 94 | 145 | 109 | 84 | 70 | 43 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 27 | 54 | 0 | 754 |
| Sewage Gas*** | 45,948 | 46,466 | 44,215 | 45,253 | 43,267 | 44,088 | 46,133 | 45,937 | 44,789 | 46,171 | 42,479 | 45,794 | 0 | 540,540 |
| Total | 1,315,420 | 1,674,458 | 1,317,197 | 1,238,359 | 1,318,244 | 1,660,543 | 1,890,845 | 1,873,416 | 2,483,326 | 2,514,214 | 2,064,092 | 1,491,909 | 92 | 20,842,115 |

³⁴ The column listed as 'Annual' relates to annually issued ROCs for microgeneration that remains under the RO schemes; Sewage gas, where listed under 'Fuelled' technology, refers to stations which may have used other types of fuel to generate electricity; sewage gas, where listed separately, refers to stations solely using sewage gas to generate electricity

Table B5: SROCs issued under the ROS (Scotland) each month of 2011-12 by generation technology

| Generation Technology | Apr 2011 | May 2011 | Jun 2011 | Jul 2011 | Aug 2011 | Sep 2011 | Oct 2011 | Nov 2011 | Dec 2011 | Jan 2012 | Feb 2012 | Mar 2012 | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Fuelled | 80,692 | 118,841 | 114,517 | 115,259 | 101,135 | 82,505 | 90,212 | 60,684 | 83,838 | 121,376 | 111,421 | 121,781 | 1,202,261 |
| Anerobic Digestion | 4,168 | 3,630 | 4,338 | 4,759 | 5,759 | 6,484 | 6,970 | 6,520 | 6,524 | 6,120 | 7,721 | 8,165 | 71,158 |
| Co-firing of biomass | 2,186 | 3,014 | 3,133 | 2,721 | 1,257 | 1,469 | 1,652 | 2,099 | 1,855 | 2,644 | 2,340 | 2,326 | 26,696 |
| Dedicated biomass | 34,476 | 11,277 | 10,973 | 10,253 | 10,273 | 6,955 | 8,662 | 5,022 | 9,310 | 11,374 | 10,362 | 8,399 | 137,336 |
| Dedicated biomass with CHP | 39,862 | 100,920 | 95,198 | 95,712 | 81,435 | 65,757 | 72,740 | 47,043 | 65,917 | 100,759 | 90,859 | 102,891 | 959,093 |
| Dedicated energy crops | 0 | 0 | 50 | 105 | 139 | 106 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 28 | 8 | 0 | 460 |
| Dedicated energy crops with CHP | 0 | 0 | 825 | 1,709 | 2,272 | 1,734 | 177 | 0 | 219 | 451 | 131 | 0 | 7,518 |
| Hydro 20MW DNC or less | 161,270 | 152,493 | 149,771 | 126,478 | 155,252 | 212,884 | 260,215 | 217,668 | 286,488 | 286,579 | 224,579 | 199,548 | 2,433,225 |
| Micro Hydro | 4,391 | 3,924 | 4,380 | 3,379 | 4,337 | 6,003 | 6,616 | 5,589 | 5,821 | 5,818 | 5,306 | 4,682 | 60,246 |
| Landfill Gas | 39,394 | 41,226 | 39,618 | 40,856 | 41,840 | 42,827 | 43,952 | 42,643 | 43,942 | 43,170 | 40,663 | 42,321 | 502,452 |
| Off-shore Wind | 77,011 | 118,960 | 55,177 | 37,349 | 55,944 | 115,633 | 130,207 | 110,353 | 120,026 | 105,796 | 89,431 | 56,422 | 1,072,309 |
| On-shore Wind | 468,694 | 743,329 | 277,700 | 204,459 | 315,433 | 614,725 | 799,354 | 765,015 | 904,331 | 864,800 | 791,704 | 626,135 | 7,375,679 |
| Sewage Gas | 1,749 | 2,229 | 2,490 | 2,483 | 2,137 | 1,987 | 2,043 | 1,658 | 2,498 | 2,228 | 2,173 | 2,211 | 25,886 |
| Tidal Flow | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 52 | 11 | 136 | 1 | 0 | 68 | 57 | 339 |
| Total | 833,219 | 1,181,002 | 643,653 | 530,272 | 676,086 | 1,076,630 | 1,332,610 | 1,203,756 | 1,446,945 | 1,429,767 | 1,265,345 | 1,053,239 | 12,672,524 |

Table B6: NIROCs issued under the NIRO (Northern Ireland) each month of 2011-12 by generation technology³⁵

| Generation Technology | Apr 2011 | May 2011 | Jun 2011 | Jul 2011 | Aug 2011 | Sep 2011 | Oct 2011 | Nov 2011 | Dec 2011 | Jan 2012 | Feb 2012 | Mar 2012 | Annual * | Total |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Fuelled | 3,104 | 322 | 3,190 | 312 | 4,068 | 689 | 4,275 | 3,771 | 2,415 | 3,924 | 4,087 | 4,631 | 541 | 35,329 |
| Anerobic Digestion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 234 | 438 | 578 | 611 | 425 | 650 | 983 | 1,187 | 541 | 5,672 |
| Dedicated biomass | 107 | 0 | 104 | 0 | 124 | 0 | 111 | 64 | 69 | 118 | 109 | 124 | 0 | 930 |
| Dedicated biomass with CHP | 2,997 | 322 | 3,086 | 287 | 3,710 | 251 | 3,586 | 3,096 | 1,921 | 3,156 | 2,995 | 3,320 | 0 | 28,727 |
| Hydro 20MW DNC or less | 437 | 86 | 267 | 454 | 293 | 362 | 435 | 682 | 858 | 982 | 991 | 816 | 0 | 6,663 |
| Hydro 50kW DNC or less | 26 | 27 | 29 | 21 | 17 | 27 | 33 | 39 | 46 | 46 | 39 | 33 | 2,223 | 2,606 |
| Micro Hydro | 70 | 63 | 174 | 374 | 354 | 450 | 535 | 533 | 606 | 599 | 523 | 432 | 0 | 4,713 |
| Landfill Gas | 5,043 | 4,934 | 4,975 | 4,643 | 4,855 | 4,591 | 4,709 | 5,320 | 5,350 | 4,804 | 4,472 | 4,701 | 0 | 58,397 |
| On-shore Wind | 61,223 | 118,691 | 36,967 | 40,123 | 41,404 | 110,490 | 110,692 | 135,529 | 140,973 | 132,824 | 104,705 | 85,081 | 0 | 1,118,702 |
| Wind 50kW DNC or less | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8,293 | 8,325 |
| Photovoltaic 50kW DNC or less | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,357 | 2,357 |
| Tidal Flow | 270 | 97 | 72 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 155 | 465 | 421 | 436 | 0 | 2,040 |
| Total | 70,176 | 124,223 | 45,676 | 46,053 | 50,992 | 116,612 | 120,682 | 145,878 | 150,406 | 143,647 | 115,240 | 96,133 | 13,414 | 1,239,132 |

³⁵ The column listed as 'Annual' relates to annually issued ROCs for microgeneration that remains under the RO schemes

Table B7: Total ROCs revoked during 2011-12

| Generation Technology | Apr 2011 | May 2011 | Jun 2011 | Jul 2011 | Aug 2011 | Sep 2011 | Oct 2011 | Nov 2011 | Dec 2011 | Jan 2012 | Feb 2012 | Mar 2012 | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| Fuelled | 30 | 110 | 90 | 84 | 202 | 72 | 5,200 | 1,767 | 1,849 | 2,346 | 2,186 | 0 | 13,936 |
| Anerobic Digestion | 30 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 150 | 51 | 1,367 | 1,559 | 1,849 | 2,346 | 2,186 | 0 | 9,570 |
| Advanced gasification | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Dedicated biomass | 0 | 108 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170 |
| Dedicated biomass with CHP | 0 | 0 | 15 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 3,833 | 208 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,082 |
| Dedicated energy crops | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Dedicated energy crops with CHP | 0 | 0 | 12 | 25 | 41 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98 |
| Electricity generated from sewage gas | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Hydro 20MW DNC or less | 8 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 26 |
| Micro Hydro | 0 | 0 | 10 | 30 | 27 | 34 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 136 |
| Landfill Gas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 27 |
| Off-shore Wind | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| On-shore Wind | 1,068 | 674 | 379 | 206 | 1,918 | 0 | 172 | 163 | 1,555 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 6,170 |
| Total | 1,106 | 800 | 479 | 320 | 2,147 | 106 | 5,421 | 1,930 | 3,408 | 2,381 | 2,218 | 2 | 20,318 |

Appendix 4 - Accredited generating stations

Table C1: Number and capacity of generating stations with accreditation dates falling during 2011-12

| Generation Technology | England | | Wales | | Scotland | | Northern Ireland | | Total | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|
| | Quantity | Capacity (kW) | Quantity | Capacity (kW) | Quantity | Capacity (kW) | Quantity | Capacity (kW) | Quantity | Capacity (kW) |
| Fuelled | 21 | 33,771 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2,144 | 2 | 485 | 24 | 36,400 |
| Off-shore Wind | 3 | 645,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 645,000 |
| On-shore Wind | 6 | 133,612 | 2 | 15,571 | 13 | 590,420 | 16 | 31,128 | 37 | 770,731 |
| Hydro | 0 | 0 | 1 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 279 | 3 | 334 |
| Wave Power | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 735 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 735 |
| Sub-Total DNC >50kW | 30 | 812,383 | 3 | 15,626 | 15 | 593,299 | 20 | 31,892 | 68 | 1,453,201 |
| Fuelled | 2 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 23 |
| On-shore Wind | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 123 | 16 | 123 |
| Hydro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 28 |
| Photovoltaic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 171 | 631 | 171 | 631 |
| Sub-Total DNC <=50kW | 2 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 783 | 192 | 804 |
| Photovoltaic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 219 | 51 | 219 |
| Sub-Total DNC <= 50kW | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 734 | 108 | 736 |
| Total | 32 | 812,404 | 3 | 15,626 | 15 | 593,299 | 210 | 32,675 | 260 | 1,454,005 |

Table C2: Number and capacity of generating stations with accreditation dates falling on or before 31 March 2012

| Generation Technology | England | | Wales | | Scotland | | Northern Ireland | | Total | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Quantity | Capacity (kW) | Quantity | Capacity (kW) | Quantity | Capacity (kW) | Quantity | Capacity (kW) | Quantity | Capacity (kW) |
| Fuelled | 130 | 2,652,613 | 5 | 38,325 | 14 | 228,367 | 7 | 54,180 | 156 | 2,973,485 |
| Landfill Gas | 373 | 858,592 | 18 | 34,399 | 39 | 99,653 | 6 | 10,758 | 436 | 1,003,402 |
| Off-shore Wind | 16 | 2,313,200 | 2 | 150,000 | 3 | 188,478 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 2,651,678 |
| On-shore Wind | 128 | 992,480 | 40 | 418,956 | 121 | 3,174,171 | 72 | 386,982 | 361 | 4,972,589 |
| Hydro | 51 | 25,863 | 32 | 77,667 | 147 | 613,483 | 17 | 3,254 | 247 | 720,267 |
| Sewage Gas | 132 | 122,632 | 15 | 11,558 | 5 | 6,497 | 0 | 0 | 152 | 140,687 |
| Photovoltaic | 15 | 1,071 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1,071 |
| Tidal Stream | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 700 | 1 | 1,200 | 3 | 1,900 |
| Wave Power | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1,235 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1,235 |
| Sub-Total DNC >50kW | 845 | 6,966,451 | 112 | 730,905 | 333 | 4,312,583 | 103 | 456,375 | 1,393 | 12,466,314 |
| Fuelled | 12 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 97 |
| On-shore Wind | 3 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 373 | 3,029 | 377 | 3,048 |
| Hydro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 265 | 13 | 265 |
| Sewage Gas | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 30 |
| Photovoltaic | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 448 | 1,730 | 452 | 1,739 |
| Sub-Total DNC <=50kW | 20 | 151 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 836 | 5,026 | 856 | 5,179 |
| Total | 865 | 6,966,602 | 112 | 730,905 | 334 | 4,312,585 | 939 | 461,401 | 2,249 | 12,471,493 |

Table C3: Generating stations accredited as at 31 March 2012 under a NFFO contract

| Generation Technology | England and Wales NFFO | | Scotland SRO | | Northern Ireland NFFO | | Total | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| | Quantity | Capacity (kW) | Quantity | Capacity (kW) | Quantity | Capacity (kW) | Quantity | Capacity (kW) |
| Fuelled | 1 | 11,369 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11,369 |
| Hydro | 16 | 13,223 | 9 | 8,063 | 3 | 685 | 28 | 21,971 |
| Landfill Gas | 96 | 277,203 | 6 | 13,443 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 290,646 |
| Off-shore Wind | 1 | 1,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,800 |
| On-shore Wind | 44 | 258,001 | 12 | 100,681 | 6 | 26,280 | 62 | 384,962 |
| Wave Power | 0 | 0 | 1 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 500 |
| Sewage Gas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 158 | 561,596 | 28 | 122,687 | 9 | 26,965 | 195 | 711,248 |

Table C4: Summary of approved capacity amendments effective from 2011-12

| Type | Fuelled | Onshore Wind | Sewage Gas | Landfill Gas | Hydro | PV | Totals |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------|------|--------|
| No. capacity increases | 8 | 4 | 17 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 67 |
| No. capacity decreases | 0 | 4 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 31 |
| Total capacity changes | 8 | 8 | 18 | 61 | 2 | 1 | 98 |
| Capacity increases (MW) | 47.6 | 22.5 | 15.9 | 32.2 | 0.0 | <0.1 | 118.2 |
| Capacity decreases (MW) | 0 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -20.9 | -3.6 | 0 | -24.7 |
| Net capacity change (MW) | 47.6 | 22.2 | 15.9 | 11.3 | -3.6 | <0.1 | 93.5 |

Appendix 5 - Glossary

A

| | |
|-----|---------------------------|
| Act | Electricity Act 1989 |
| AD | Anaerobic Digestion |
| ASA | Agency Services Agreement |

C

| | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| CHP | Combined Heat and Power |
|-----|-------------------------|

D

| | |
|------|--|
| DECC | Department of Energy and Climate Change |
| DETI | Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment |
| DNC | Declared Net Capacity |

E

| | |
|-----|---------------------------|
| EU | European Union |
| EMR | Electricity Market Reform |

F

| | |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| FMS | Fuel Measurement and Sampling |
| FIT | Feed in Tariff |

G

| | |
|-----|-----------------------|
| GB | Great Britain |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GCV | Gross Calorific Value |

K

| | |
|-----|---------------|
| kW | Kilowatt |
| kWh | Kilowatt-hour |

M

| | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| MW | Megawatt |
| MWh | Megawatt-hour |
| MCS | Microgeneration Certification Scheme |

N

| | |
|---------|--|
| NI | Northern Ireland |
| NIAUR | Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation |
| NIRO | Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation |
| NIROC | Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation Certificate |
| NFFO | Non-Fossil Fuel Obligation |
| NI NFFO | Northern Ireland Non-Fossil Fuel Obligation |

O

| | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Ofgem | Office of Gas and Electricity Markets |
|-------|---------------------------------------|

P

| | |
|----|--------------|
| PV | Photovoltaic |
|----|--------------|

R

| | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| RED | Renewable Energy Directive 2009 |
| RO | Renewables Obligation |
| ROC | Renewables Obligation Certificate |
| ROS | Renewables Obligation Scotland |
| RPI | Retail Price Index |

S

| | |
|------|--|
| SRO | Scottish Renewables Obligation (NFFO) |
| SROC | Scottish Renewables Obligation Certificate |

T

| | |
|-----|---------------|
| TW | Terawatt |
| TWh | Terawatt-hour |

U

| | |
|----|----------------|
| UK | United Kingdom |
|----|----------------|

Notes

Appendix 6 - Feedback Questionnaire

We would welcome your feedback on this report, on anything from the content to the length of the document and the design. Please address your feedback to Peter Collins rocompliance@ofgem.gov.uk. You may wish to respond to the following questions in giving your feedback:

Overall

Is the report of sufficient length? Yes No

Is the report easy to read and understand? If not, what you would suggest changing?

Is the report structured in a way that you can easily find what you are looking for? If not, what can we do to improve this?

Main document

What part of this report do you find most helpful?

What part of this report do you find least helpful?

Do you think the graphs and tables in the report convey information clearly? If not, what do you dislike about them? Do you have any suggestions for improvement?

Appendices

We publish a number of tables in the appendices to this document. Is the level of detail in the appendices sufficient, to little, or too much?

If too much, which tables are least helpful?

If too little, what other information would you like to see contained in the appendices?

How we will deal with your feedback

This annual report is published under the requirements set out in the RO legislation. It contains the information that we are required to publish, but also additional information that we believe stakeholders will find useful.

We will endeavour to incorporate as many comments as possible into the report. However, in ensuring the content of the report meets the requirements of the RO legislation we may not be able to incorporate all of them.

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