

Feed-in Tariff **Annual Report**

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The Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) scheme is a government programme designed to promote the uptake of small-scale renewable and low-carbon electricity generation technologies. This report summarises the activity in the sixth year of the scheme (“year 6”), covering 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

Summary

In year 6, we have continued to monitor compliance, process applications and manage the Central FIT Register (CFR) – the IT system that lists all registered FIT installations.

A large part of the work on improving compliance has involved engagement with licensees. A focus on improving the process of reviewing applications has reduced the time taken to accredit installations. Managing the CFR became increasingly complex in light of changes to regulations. Work continued on gathering requirements for and planning the development of a new CFR.

The value of the scheme has risen this year and generation payments of £1.1 billion were paid to scheme participants. Our administration costs remain consistent with previous years at under £3m. The scheme is estimated to have saved over 2.7 million tonnes of CO₂e since it was introduced.

The scheme has continued to grow across Great Britain in year 6 with 157,658 new installations and 1,099,834MW of capacity added, the largest amount of additional capacity in any year so far. The only year in which more installations were registered was the second year of the scheme ahead of a significant Solar PV tariff drop. Although domestic MCS scale installations remain the most popular there was also strong growth in ROO-FIT installations. Solar PV remains the most popular technology. New benefits for communities and schools (C&S) were introduced and it was later announced that these would be withdrawn from 1 October 2015, as a result we received 1,706 applications to confirm eligibility for these.

In December 2015, following a comprehensive review which takes place every three years to ensure the scheme is functioning as it should, DECC (now BEIS) announced a number of changes to the FIT scheme regulations. The changes included the introduction of deployment caps and a pause to the scheme between 15 January and 8 February 2016 prior to their introduction. Other changes included the removal and then reintroduction of preliminary accreditation for ROO-FIT installations. The applications received by the ROO-FIT and communities and schools teams peaked significantly as a result of these changes to the scheme.

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Context

The Feed-in Tariffs scheme was introduced on 1 April 2010 by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)¹ and requires participating licensed electricity suppliers (“FIT licensees”) to make payments on both generation and export from installations that are eligible.

Installations using solar photovoltaic (PV), wind, hydro and anaerobic digestion (AD) technologies up to 5 MW and fossil fuel-derived combined heat and power (CHP) up to 2 kW can receive FIT payments. FIT licensees process applications for installations up to 50kW and Ofgem E-Serve process applications for installations between 50kW and 5MW (ROO-FIT² scale) and all Anaerobic Digestion (AD) and hydro.

Ofgem E-Serve is the administrator of a number of the government’s environmental schemes including the FIT scheme³. We have continued to work closely with the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) to ensure the scheme is being delivered efficiently and in accordance with policy, and to implement changes to the regulations.

The FIT scheme is underpinned by the Feed-in Tariffs Order 2012 (“the Order”). This requires us to provide an annual report to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change by 31 December following the end of an obligation period. There is a statutory requirement to report on licensed electricity suppliers’ compliance with their obligations under Standard Licence Conditions 33 and 34. This report also includes information for scheme stakeholders.

The format of the annual report for year 6 has been updated from previous years in an attempt to make it more streamlined and user-friendly.

¹ From July 2016 the new Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy assumed the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)

² Renewables Obligation Order Feed-in Tariffs

³ Ofgem-E-Serve administer the scheme on behalf of the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (GEMA) “the Authority”

1. Compliance of licensed electricity suppliers

1.1 Trends in non-compliance

In year 6, the most common instances of non-compliance by licensees continued to be either inaccurate or late submission of data in respect of periodic and annual levelisation. FIT licensees are also required to ensure that all installations have their meter reads verified every two years. We have been working with licensees to help them in this area and there has been a reduction in the number of licensees falling into the lowest performing bands.

1.2 FIT licensees & annual notifications

A mandatory FIT licensee is any licensed electricity supplier with over 250,000 domestic electricity customers on 31 December of the preceding year. Licensed electricity suppliers with less than 250,000 domestic customers may choose to become voluntary FIT licensees. By 14 February each year, all licensed electricity suppliers must notify us whether they will be a mandatory FIT licensee, a voluntary FIT licensee or a non-FIT licensee for the FIT year starting on 1 April. The number of FIT licensees continued to grow in year 6 as indicated in the following table.

Figure 1.1: FIT licensees each year⁵

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Voluntary FIT licensees	9 (9)*	14 (12)	22 (19)	33 (25)	34 (26)	47(30)
Mandatory FIT licensees	15 (7)	15 (7)	17 (9)	17 (7)	18 (8)	19(9)
Total licensees	24 (16)	29 (19)	39 (28)	50 (32)	52 (34)	66(39)

*The brackets represent the number of companies participating; this number is smaller because some companies hold multiple licenses and each licence is a FIT licensee.

1.3 Levelisation compliance

The levelisation process is the mechanism by which the cost of the FIT scheme is spread across all licensed electricity suppliers. The cost is apportioned based on each supplier's share of Great Britain's electricity market, taking into account any FIT payments they have already made.

All active licensed electricity suppliers are required to participate in the levelisation process by:

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

The process takes place each quarter in addition to an annual process following the end of each FIT year.

⁵ The complete list of mandatory and voluntary licenses for FIT Year 6 is in Appendix 1

The tables below indicate the numbers of licensees that provided either late or incorrect submissions as part of the levelisation process during year 6, these are similar to the figures for the previous year. The tables are broken down by licensee type.

Figure 1.2: Late levelisation submissions⁶

Late levelisation submissions	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual
Voluntary FIT licensees	0	2	1	0	5
Mandatory FIT licensees	0	0	0	1	8
Non-FIT licensees	6	8	2	7	12
Totals	6	10	3	8	25

Figure 1.3: Incorrect levelisation submissions⁷

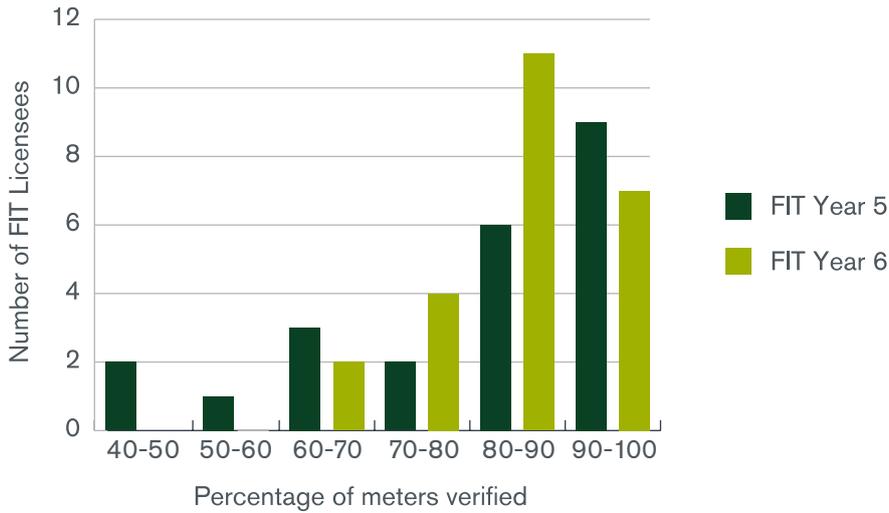
Incorrect levelisation submissions	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual
Voluntary FIT licensees	0	2	3	0	4
Mandatory FIT licensees	0	2	1	3	3
Non-FIT licensees	0	2	7	6	2
Totals	0	6	11	9	9

⁶The complete list of licensee compliance is available in Appendix 4

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1.4 Biennial meter read verification

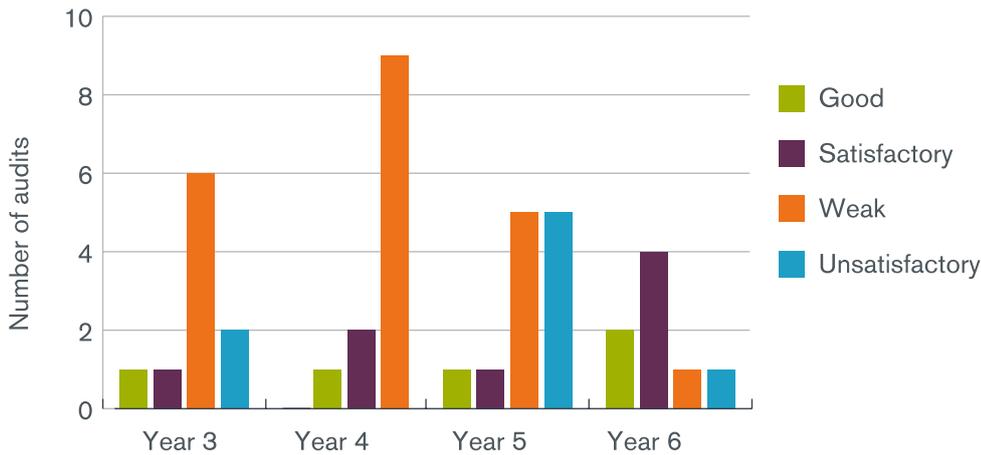
Figure 1.4: FIT licensee meter read verification years 5-6



All FIT licensees are required to take all reasonable steps to verify an installation's meter once every two years. We have been working with licensees that have lower read rates to try to improve the percentage of meters that have been verified. We tracked the meter read rates then followed up with relevant licensees and asked that they provide regular updates on their progress. This graph displays the meter read rate of FIT licensees in year 6 compared to year 5. While the number of licensees achieving a success rate of over 90% fell this year there were also fewer achieving a rate of less than 70%, this is due to our successful targeting of licensees with lower scores.

1.5 Audits

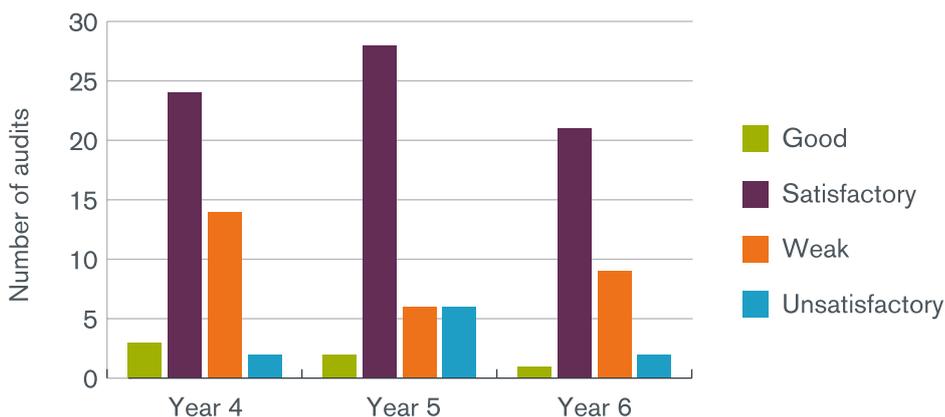
Figure 1.5: FIT licensee audit scores years 3-6



As part of our audit programme, in year 6 we audited eight licensees to make sure that they have the right processes in place to fulfil their obligations. We focus in particular on ensuring that the information we are provided is accurate and reliable. When selecting licensees to audit we consider the size of their generator portfolio, the number of issues encountered during the previous year and time since their last audit.

The proportion of unsatisfactory and weak audits has dropped from 83% in year 5 to 25% in year 6. This year, the reasons for these scores were related to levelisation errors and issues with the registration process. The levelisation issues included insufficient sign off processes in place prior to submitting information to us. These errors impact on other licensees as well as adding complexity to our administration of the scheme. The errors in the registration process that we identified included inadequate processes in place to validate installations on the MCS installation database. This can lead to eligibility dates being set incorrectly which result in generators receiving the wrong tariff rate and payments. As part of our audit programme we work closely with licensees to ensure that any recommendations based on the audits are implemented as agreed. We also found examples of good practice and have shared these with all licensees.

Figure 1.6: FIT Generator audit scores years 4 -6



Each year we carry out a number of audits on ROO-FIT generating stations to verify that correct information has been submitted to us during the application process. The generating stations that we select for audits are a mixture of those we have specific concerns about and a number we select at random. This year we audited 33 generating stations and while the majority received a satisfactory rating, a third received a weak or unsatisfactory rating. The proportion of stations receiving these ratings was higher among those stations that we had selected based on specific concerns.

The weak and unsatisfactory ratings were received as a result of incorrect TIC or commissioning dates which led to incorrect tariffs being applied and ROO-FIT generators receiving overpayments. Any such issues which impact on the tariffs indicate that fundamental rules of the scheme are not being followed. We have action plans in place to rectify these issues which include working with generators to understand why incorrect information was provided at accreditation and working with FIT licensees to ensure that any overpayments are recouped. We also work closely with the counter fraud team to make sure that any instances of suspected fraud are investigated. We will revisit these cases as required in line with our broader strategy for auditing.

1.6 Counter Fraud

In year 6, our counter fraud team increased its engagement with licensees and held regular workshops with licensees and other stakeholders. Licensees are now being made more aware of potential scheme abuse and fraud cases, and our counter fraud team continues to investigate and take action (including notifying Action Fraud) where appropriate. This increased engagement led to more reporting of suspected fraud towards the end of year 6.

<p>We held 4 workshops with licensees, the topics covered included counter fraud strategies, fraud detection training and emerging trends. There were also presentations from industry bodies and Action Fraud.</p>	<p>17 licensees voluntarily shared best practice regarding fraud prevention strategies. These included examples of operational staff sense checking applications against initial enquiry data; regular staff training; and fraud debriefs in team huddles.</p>	<p>93 cases of suspected fraud were referred to us by licensees/other sources. Following an initial analysis, this led us to open 19 investigations. The majority of these related to concerns over MCS and (EPC) certificates. We worked with Gemserv and Landmark to investigate and resolve these issues.</p>	<p>11 out of 32 FIT licensees have directly raised a referral to us. We encourage all licensees to engage where appropriate and flagged any situation where a licensee's portfolio size suggested there should be more referrals.</p>
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1.7 Enforcement

All licensees are required to comply with their licence conditions and statutory FIT obligations and the Authority may take enforcement action if licensees do not comply. Decisions on whether or not to take action are made on a case by case basis and steered by Ofgem's Enforcement Guidelines⁸. No enforcement cases related to FIT non-compliance were opened by Ofgem Enforcement in year 6 of the scheme.

2. FIT scheme costs

2.1 FIT year 6 payment overview

The total value of the scheme has risen this year and the levelisation fund exceeded £1 billion for the first time since the FIT scheme began. Generation payments of over £1.1 billion were paid to scheme participants. Our administration costs remain stable at under £3m. The scheme is estimated to have saved 2.7 million tonnes of CO₂e since began in 2010.

Figure 2.1: Total costs and supply volumes by type in year 6 (1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016)

Total costs

Cost	Total	Description
FIT generation payments (A)	£1,089,041,586.24	The total cost in payments made to accredited generators, for on-site generation.
Total deemed export payments (B)	£40,083,237.27	The total payments made to accredited generators for electricity that is deemed to have been exported to the grid.
Qualifying FIT costs (C)	£16,800,380.00	The total administration costs allocated to FIT licensees. The administration costs are determined annually by the Secretary of State ⁹ .
Value of net deemed export (D)	£35,880,286.32	The total value of net deemed export is defined as the amount of electricity deemed to have been exported by all accredited installations multiplied by the System Sell Price (SSP) for the annual period. This is the equivalent wholesale market price.
Levelisation fund (=A+B+C-D)	£1,110,044,917.18	This figure represents the cost of the scheme in year 6.
Amount levelised across licensees (=A+B+C)	£1,145,925,203.51	The amount that is levelised across licensees is the sum of generation payments, deemed export payments and qualifying FIT costs

⁸ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/ofgem-publications/89753/enforcementguidelines12september2014publishedversion.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/feed-in-tariffs-fits-determinations>

Supply volumes

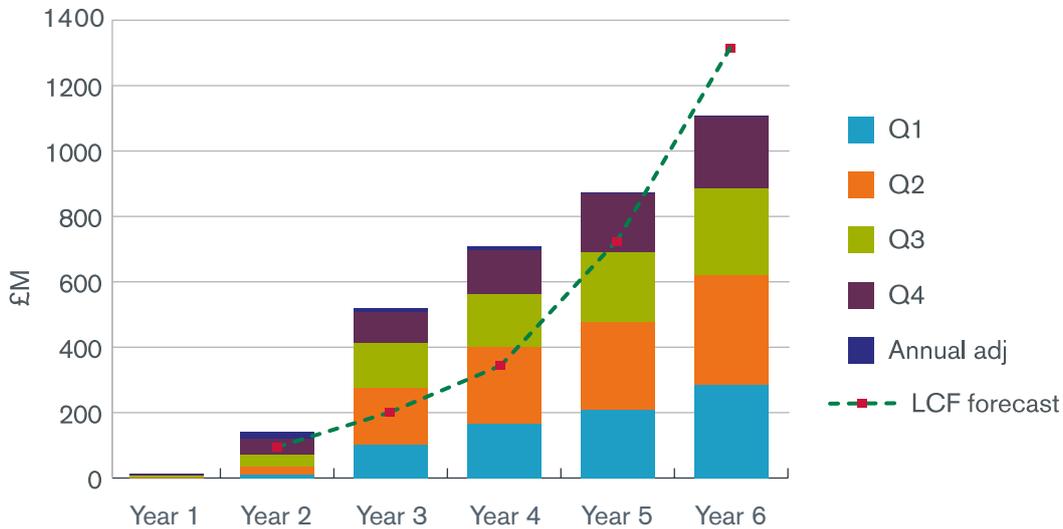
Supply volume	Total	Description
Total supply (E)	288,006,263.826 MWh	Total electricity supplied to customers within Great Britain
Exempt supply (F)	30,497,160.304 MWh	Total renewable electricity supplied to customers within Great Britain from outside of the UK
Total relevant electricity supplied (=E-F)	257,509,103.522 MWh	The total amount of electricity that is liable for the costs of the FIT scheme.

2.2 Levelisation

Year 6 had the largest annual levelisation fund since the scheme began totalling at £1,110,044,917.18, almost £250 million larger than year 5¹¹. A key part of our role in administering the levelisation fund involves proactive engagement with licensees on the importance of accuracy in respect of this. In year 6, only £31,694,920.90 was paid in to be reconciled as part of the annual levelisation process. This is the smallest percentage since the scheme opened. This improvement can be attributed to improved accuracy from licensees, which is at least in part a result of our engagement in the area. Deloitte performed an external audit of our annual levelisation process before we started this year to ensure our processes were accurate and robust.

¹¹ The complete list of licensee payments for FIT Year 6 are included in Appendices 2 and 3

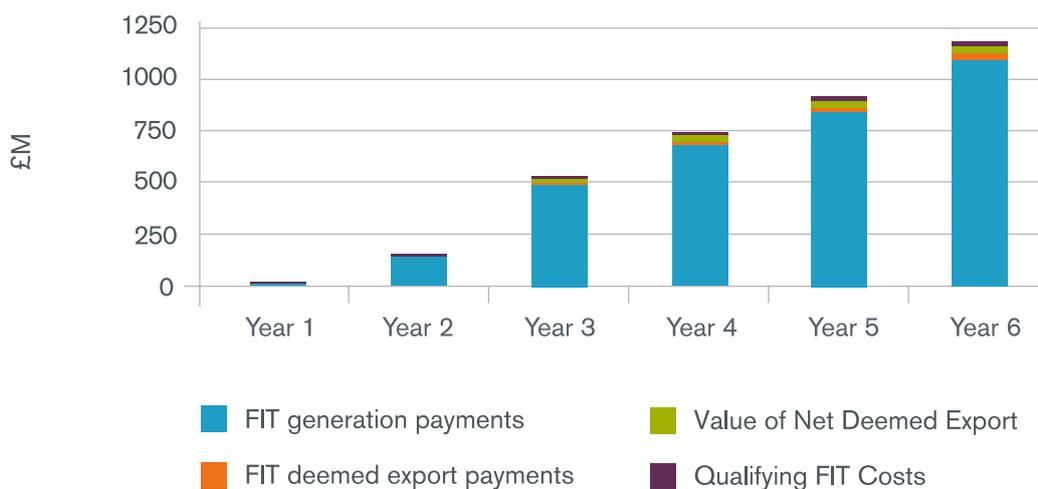
Figure 2.2: Levelisation fund v LCF forecast¹¹



This year, although the levelisation fund continued to grow, for the first time it was less than the Levy Control Framework (LCF) forecast.

In future, as we process outstanding queues, it will be more straightforward to forecast the likely costs of the FIT scheme. This is because the rules of the scheme now impose a limit on total capacity of new installations in the form of deployment caps.

Figure 2.3: FIT scheme value since year 1 including breakdown of levelisation fund

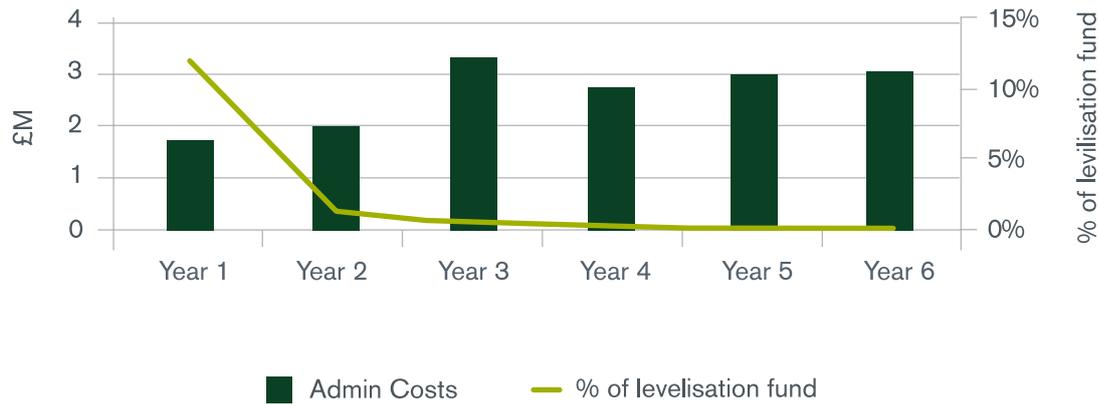


As the value of the scheme has grown, the amount of FIT deemed export payments have become larger. These payments are expected to reduce relative to generation payments in the future once smart meters have been rolled out. Smart metering will enable metered rather than deemed export to be recorded.

¹² Years 1-4: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48244/3290-control-fwork-decc-levy-funded-spending.pdf
 Year 5: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/10303-001-Levy-Control-Framework.pdf>
 Year 6: <http://budgetresponsibility.org.uk/download/economic-and-fiscal-outlook-supplementary-fiscal-tables-november-2015/>

2.3 Ofgem E-Serve administrative costs

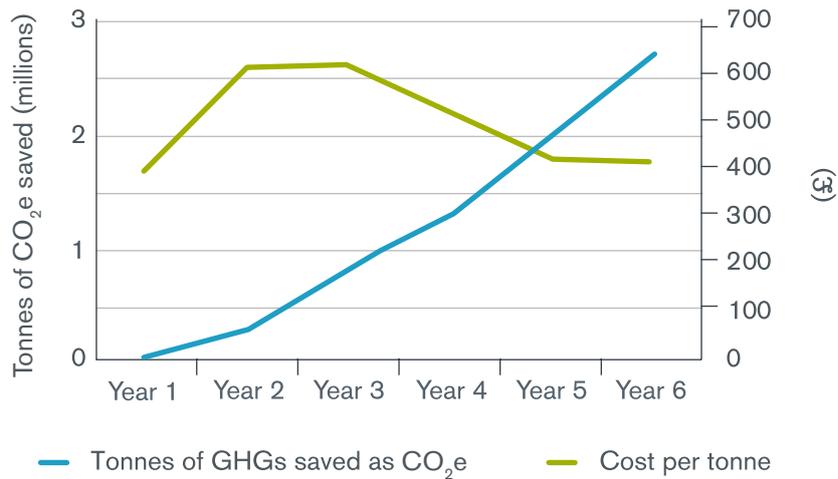
Figure 2.4: Ofgem E-Serve administrative costs



Ofgem E-Serve's administrative costs have continued to fall as a percentage of the levelisation fund. While these costs increased slightly in year 6 they remain below £3m. The absolute cost of administration rose from £2.95m in year 5 to £2.97m in year 6.

2.4 Cost of carbon/lifetime CO₂ saving

Figure 2.5: Cost of carbon/lifetime CO₂e saving¹²



Over 2.7 million tonnes of CO₂e are estimated to have been saved since the scheme began. This was calculated using the average emission factors during the year (CO₂/kWh equivalent), along with the annual generation figures.

The average cost per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent for each year was calculated using the total annual tonnes of CO₂e saved against the value of the scheme. These figures highlight the improved cost effectiveness of CO₂e, from a peak in year 2 at £615, to a value of £407 in year 6 due to the tariff degression mechanism.

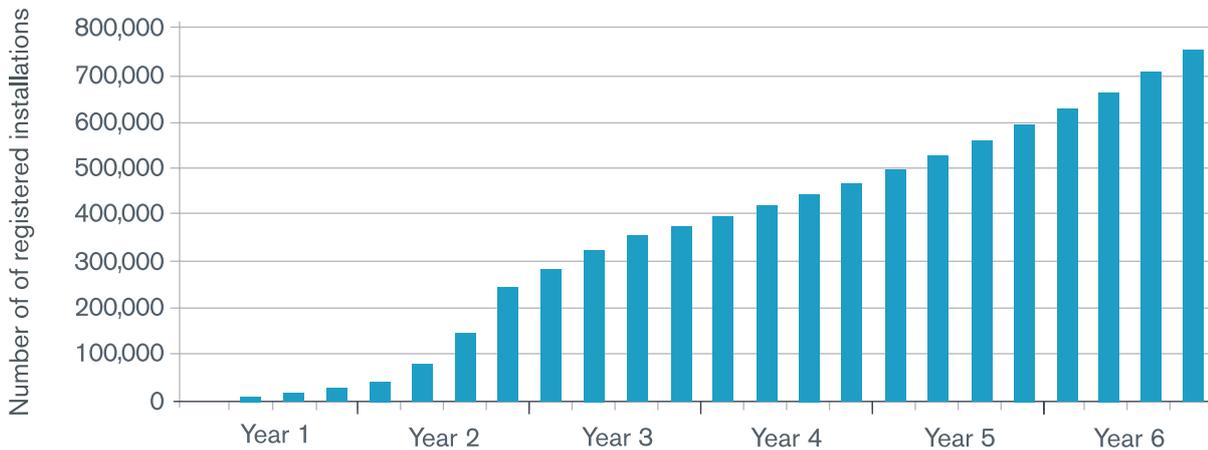
¹³ Figures obtained using annual weighted emission factors from electricity generation, transmission and distribution from DEFRA's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Conversion Factor Repository at ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk

3. Accredited FIT installations

A total of 756,379¹⁴ installations were registered on the CFR by the end of year 6, with solar PV making up 98.9% of them. Domestic installations make up the highest proportion (96.2%). This year 5,594¹⁵ GWh of electricity was generated by FIT installations and payments were made on 1,118 GWh of total exported (both deemed and metered) electricity.

3.1 Number of registered installations

Figure 3.1: Number of registered installations



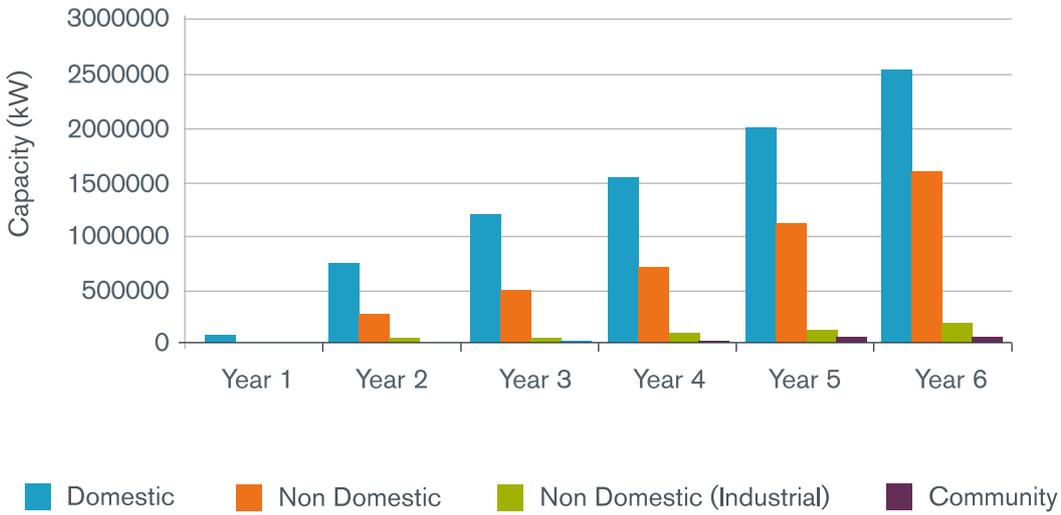
The number of installations registered in year 6 has increased compared to previous years. The only year in which more installations were registered was the second year of the scheme ahead of a significant Solar PV Tariff drop.

In year 6, approximately 3,000 new installations were added to the CFR per week. This is an increase of more than 550 per week compared to year 5. This strong demand is likely to be in part a result of generators rushing to submit their applications before the introduction of deployment caps.

¹⁴ Mandatory content as detailed in Article 33(d) of the FIT Order

¹⁵ Mandatory content as detailed in Article 33(c) of the FIT Order

Figure 3.2 Total capacity by installation type



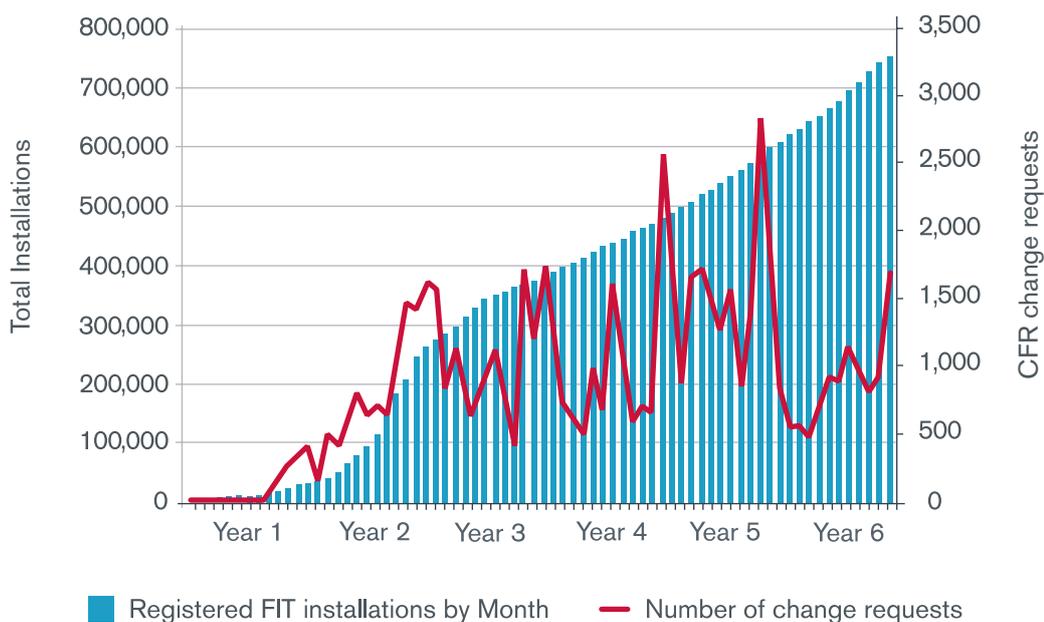
The most popular installation type remains domestic. All installation types have grown at similar rates. The installations listed here as community are declared as such in the CFR and are not necessarily installations that have applied for specific community benefits as defined in the FIT Order.

The data shows a clear link between the increased capacity in wind, hydro and AD installations, and the increased number of non-domestic installations during the last couple of years.

Region	Anaerobic Digestion		Hydro		Micro CHP		Photovoltaic		Wind	
	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)
East Midlands	37	34081	13	412	27	28	75433	373172	339	42317
East of England	29	32051	< 10	128	49	52	91589	430454	800	27801
London	< 10	3260	0	0	34	35	20100	81486	19	710
North East	< 10	2620	< 10	1488	16	16	42137	143556	205	13553
North West	15	6615	37	2827	68	70	75931	284188	416	26125
Scotland	14	5688	284	66825	28	29	50642	211370	2836	180451
South East	14	10778	17	689	112	114	97424	476758	88	8731
South West	36	18730	91	1892	49	49	108216	692697	713	73332
Wales	< 10	4816	150	6735	18	19	49363	221544	509	44772
West Midlands	40	23055	18	666	55	60	61206	285684	163	6877
Yorkshire & the Humber	25	16345	36	2268	43	43	73843	308576	689	46905
Unknown	23	18477	58	20563	-	-	2101	99820	151	42152
Grand Total	250	176516	717	104493	499	516	747985	3609303	6928	513725

3.3 CFR change requests

Figure 3.4 CFR change requests compared to total installations

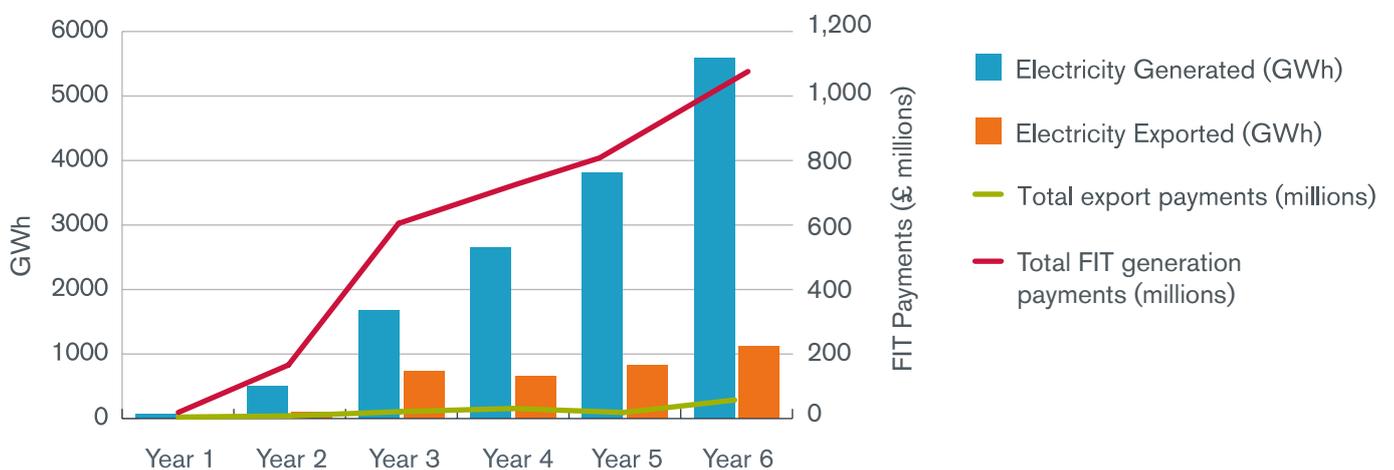


We monitor the number of requests that are sent from licensees to make changes to the CFR. Figure 3.4 compares the cumulative total number of installations added each month with the number of change requests processed by us. The overall number of change requests compared to total number of installations has significantly dropped since year 5. The peak in change request activity in year 5 reflects the completion of biennial meter reads of the large number of installations that joined the scheme in year 3.

Fewer change requests were made during year 6 and it is likely that this trend will continue.

3.4 Generation and export of electricity

Figure 3.5: Generation and export against payments



In year 6, 5,593 GWh of electricity was generated by FIT installations and suppliers made payments against a total volume of 1,118GWh of deemed and metered export. The amount exported was 20% of the electricity generated compared to 21.6% in year 5 and 24.7% in year 4.

The amount of electricity exported as a proportion of total electricity generated in the last two years has been fairly constant. There has however been an increase in metered export compared to deemed. Metered export now makes up 12.5% of all export, up from 7.9% in year 5.

4. Change and Evolution of FITs

4.1 Key changes to the FIT scheme

2015

- On 1 April 2015 an amended definition of 'community organisation' and additional benefits available to community energy installations were introduced.
- On 1 October 2015 the following changes came into effect:
 - Removal of the tariff guarantee for community energy installations applying for pre-registration
 - Removal of preliminary accreditation for ROO-FIT installations.

2016

- The FIT scheme was paused by law between 15 January and 8 February 2016. This suspended new applications received from MCS registration or ROO-FIT accreditation.
- Extensions to existing accredited FIT installations are no longer eligible for the FIT scheme where they are commissioned on or after 15 January 2016.

- A number of changes were introduced to the scheme on 8 February 2016. These included:
 - Deployment caps for all technologies and capacities (with the exception of micro-CHP)
 - Changes to the default and contingent degression mechanisms which reduce generation tariff rates
 - Reintroduction of preliminary accreditation for ROO-FIT installations
 - Amendments to the Energy Efficiency Requirement (EER) for solar PV installations to have an EPC issued on or before the commissioning date.
- From 9 May the EER was further amended to require solar PV installations (<250kW) to have an EPC issued before the commissioning date in order to receive the higher tariff rate.

While the value of the scheme has continued to grow, this can largely be attributed to the significantly higher tariff rates in the early years of the scheme.

Figure 4.1: Deployment caps filled going forward as at the end of year 6

	TP1 2016	TP2 2016	TP3 2016	TP4 2016	TP1 2017
PV <= 10kW					
PV 10 - 50kW					
PV >50kW	cap filled				
PV Stand alone	cap filled	cap filled	cap filled	cap filled	
Wind <50kW					
Wind 50-100kW	cap filled	cap filled			
Wind 100-1,500kW	cap filled	cap filled	cap filled	cap filled	
Wind > 1,500kW					
Hydro < 100kw	cap filled				
Hydro > 100kW					
AD All	cap filled	cap filled	cap filled	cap filled	

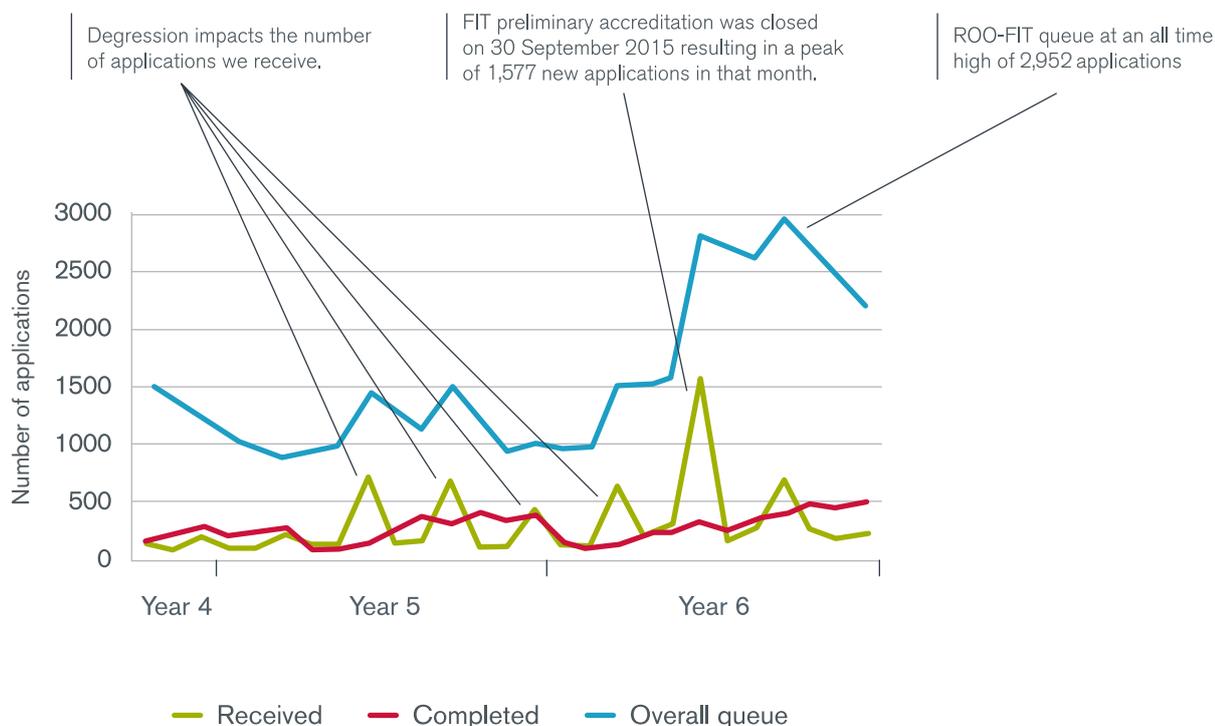
A total of six of the 11 deployment caps were breached in the first tariff period for caps. By the end of the tariff period several of the caps, AD, PV Standalone, Wind 50-100kW and Wind 100-1500kW had enough applications to fill subsequent tariff periods as far ahead as the end of December 2016.

In comparison, there was low uptake of PV under 50kW, Hydro over 1,500kW and no applications for Wind under 50kW and over 1,500kW.

4.2 Policy effect on uptake

Ofgem E-Serve had to make changes to its administration processes in response to changes in FIT legislation, particularly involving the introduction of deployment caps. Changes to the CFR and the development of a system to monitor caps applications were necessary in order to support the implementation. The applications received by the ROO-FIT and Communities and Schools teams peaked significantly as a result of changes to the scheme earlier in the year.

Figure 4.2: ROO-FIT application queue



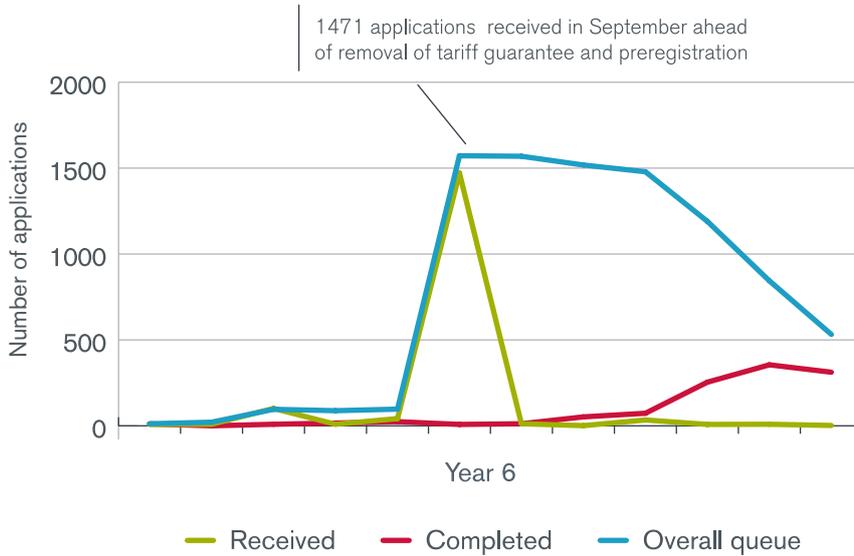
The impact of degression caused a peak in applications in June 2015. In September 2015 FIT preliminary accreditation closed to new applicants resulting in a rush of 1,577 applications.

A further peak of 696 applications was seen in December 2015 ahead of quarterly PV tariff degression, the scheme being paused on 15 January 2016 and the introduction of caps on 8 February 2016.

In total, 4,783 ROO-FIT applications were received during year 6. The ROO-FIT team processed 3,586 applications an increase of almost 15% on the 3,125 processed in year 5.

At its peak, the ROO-FIT application queue stood at 2,952 (December 2015). As of 1 November 2016, that queue stands at 606 applications.

Figure 4.3 Communities and schools applications



There are certain benefits available for communities and schools under the FIT scheme. We are responsible for accrediting these as eligible prior to any application to a FIT licensee or the ROO-FIT team.

The announcement that the tariff guarantee would be removed from October 2015 prompted a surge of almost 1,500 applications in September 2015. Significant progress was made in processing these applications with a steady decrease in the size of the queue in the first three months of 2016. As of 1 December 2016, that queue stands at 35 applications.

4.3 FIT scheme management and improvements

General updates:

- We updated our guidance for licensed electricity suppliers in February 2016 to reflect the changes to legislation but also to improve areas based on feedback from them. One such issue related to large numbers of non-active suppliers not submitting their status as part of the annual notification process. We amended our guidance document for licensees for year 7 onwards so that non-active licensees are no longer required to take part in this process. This has led to us having to process fewer submissions, saving time for us and licensees. Additional updates included removing annual declarations and allowing electronic signatures.
- We continued to gather evidence as part of our pledge to address the issue of using photo verification for two year meter reads.
- Automated Meter Reading (AMR) Grace Periods - following on from guidance updates in March 2015 we included a grace period between 30 June and 30 September to enable licensees to clear the backlog of biennial verifications that were not undertaken while we were assessing how best to verify AMRs. Licensees with less than 1,000 installations had three months, others had six months.
- Due to the change in legislation on the definition of 'exempt supply', reducing this to EU countries only, we updated our guidance for suppliers. The changes were implemented in February 2016, and took effect from April 2016 (FIT year 7).
- We implemented significant changes to the CFR resulting from the policy changes to the FIT scheme. We also began to look ahead to and plan for the development of a replacement CFR.

Stakeholder engagement:

In year 6 we continued to engage with licensees, generators, and other industry stakeholders.

- Annual levelisation was the largest yet, but involved the smallest reconciliation. We have actively engaged with suppliers to reinforce the importance of timely submissions and payments.
- The CFR team held their first webinar in February to outline and demonstrate changes to the CFR. The webinar format was a success and allowed us to engage effectively with licensees while saving them the time and cost involved in travelling to our offices. It also meant that more people could take part.
- We built on existing relationships with trade bodies which helped to manage expectation on queues, particularly those related to ROO-FIT, and Communities and Schools.

4.4 Emerging issues

- The peaks in ROO-FIT and C&S queues caused by changes to policy were a significant challenge to us in our administration of the FIT scheme. Handling these peaks proved difficult and resulted in lengthening queues. In order to process the queues we increased our headcount which led to a significant increase in our approval rate. However, given the surge in applications there were longer waiting times for applicants.
- The government introduced deployment caps in February but because of the surges in applications and the resulting backlog with FIT licensees the rate at which applications were added to the CFR did not slow before the end of year 6.
- We continued discussions with the Ofgem smart meter team to establish how their roll out will impact FITs particularly whether it might impact on metered rather than deemed export and switching.
- Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) approached us with growing concerns over accurately forecasting the impact of microgeneration. To help them overcome this, we developed data sharing agreements with them and then shared our first set of DNO data with UK Power Networks (UKPN). This helps them predict where electricity will be flowing onto their network. As a result they can better balance the network which is essential to ensure security of supply. This paved the way for more DNOs to request the same in year 7.

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If you have any questions about the content of this report, please let us know by emailing **FITCompliance@ofgem.gov.uk**

Appendix 1: List of mandatory and voluntary licensees

Figure A1.1: Mandatory and voluntary licensees

MANDATORY FIT LICENSEES	
Supplier Name	Electricity Supply Licence
British Gas Trading Limited	British Gas Trading Limited
	Electricity Direct (UK) Limited
E.ON Energy Solutions Limited	E.ON Energy Solutions Limited
	E.ON UK Plc
EDF Energy Plc	EDF Energy Customers Plc
	SEEBOARD Energy Limited
	British Energy Direct Limited
First Utility Limited	First Utility Limited
OVO Electricity Limited	OVO Electricity Limited
RWE Npower Plc	Npower Direct Limited
	Npower Limited
	Npower Northern Limited
	Npower Northern Supply Limited
	Npower Yorkshire Limited
Scottish Power	Npower Yorkshire Supply Limited
	Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited
SSE	South Wales Electricity Limited
	SSE Energy Supply Limited
Utility Warehouse	Electricity Plus Supply Limited

VOLUNTARY FIT LICENSEES	
Supplier Name	Electricity Supply Licence
Corona Group	Corona Energy Retail 5 Limited
Co-operative Energy Limited	Energy COOP Limited
EETL	Economy Energy Trading Limited
	Economy Energy Supply Limited
Eneco energy Trade BV	Eneco energy Trade BV
F & S Energy Limited	F & S Energy Limited
Flow Energy Limited	Flow Energy Limited
GDF Suez Energy UK	IPM Energy Retail Limited
GDF Suez Marketing Ltd	GDF Suez Marketing Limited
Gilmond Holdings Ltd	I Supply Energy Limited
	Simply Electricity Limited
	Supply Energy Limited
Good Energy Ltd	Good Energy Limited
Green Energy UK	Green Energy (UK) plc
Home Counties Energy Plc	Home Counties Energy Plc
NEAS Energy Limited	NEAS Energy Limited
Opus Energy Group Ltd	Donnington Energy Limited
	Farmoor Energy Limited
	Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited
	Opus Energy Limited
	Opus Energy Renewables Limited
Osmium	Osmium Energy Supply Limited
PX Holdings	Coulomb Energy Supply Limited

VOLUNTARY FIT LICENSEES	
Supplier Name	Electricity Supply Licence
Smart Electricity Limited	Smart Electricity Limited
Renewable Energy Company (Ecotricity)	The Renewable Energy Company Limited
Reuben Power Supply Ltd	Reuben Power Supply Limited
RMA Dorex UK LTD	RMA Dorex UK Limited
SmartestEnergy Limited	Smartest Energy Limited
Spark Energy Supply Ltd	Spark Energy Supply Limited
Symbio Energy LLP	Symbio Energy Solutions LLP
Texas Retail Energy, LLC	Power 4 All Limited
The Midcounties Co-operative Limited	Co-Operative Energy Limited
Total Gas and Power Ltd	Total Gas & Power Limited
TradeLink Solutions Ltd	Tradelink Solutions Limited
UK Healthcare Corporation Limited	UK Healthcare Corporation Limited
Utilisoft Ltd	Bronze Energy Supply Limited
	Copper Energy Supply Limited
	Europa Energy Supply Limited
	Gold Energy Supply Limited
	Mercury Energy Supply Limited
	Nickel Energy Supply Limited
	Palladium Energy Supply Limited
	Rhodium Energy Supply Limited
	Silver Energy Supply Limited
	Sirocco Energy Supply Limited
	Tempus Energy Supply Ltd.
Utilita Electricity Ltd	Utilita Energy Limited

Appendix 2: List of total generation and export licensee payments¹⁶

Figure A2.1: Total generation and export licensee payments

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total Exports payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£254,472.65	£54,780.73	£309,253.38
British Gas Trading Limited	£112,400,291.80	£5,987,737.37	£118,388,029.17
Co-operative Energy Limited	£3,658,819.91	£231,351.01	£3,890,170.92
Corona Energy Retail 5 Limited	£3,761.31	£0.00	£3,761.31
E.ON Energy Limited	£162,876,252.81	£10,164,887.92	£173,041,140.73
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£81,859,572.65	£4,323,451.87	£86,183,024.52
Electricity Plus Supply Limited	£10,313,128.79	£753,824.97	£11,066,953.76
ENGIE Power Limited	£7,534,960.77	£19,238.03	£7,554,198.80
F & S Energy Limited	£5,973,304.31	£868.70	£5,974,173.01
First Utility Limited	£4,611,528.72	£553,403.01	£5,164,931.73
Flow Energy Limited	£161,709.92	£26,882.66	£188,592.58
Good Energy Limited	£131,707,958.15	£5,801,504.69	£137,509,462.84
Green Energy Limited	£3,900,172.48	£106,017.22	£4,006,189.70
I Supply Energy	£2,851,280.60	£153,387.22	£3,004,667.82
Neas Energy Limited	£1,920,707.65	£0.00	£1,920,707.65
Npower Direct Limited	£4,719,059.55	£322,334.36	£5,041,393.91
Npower Limited - GB	£76,456,388.95	£1,953,463.98	£78,409,852.93
Npower Northern Limited	£27,655,111.96	£1,783,762.63	£29,438,874.59
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£2,786,228.40	£182,709.62	£2,968,938.02
Opus Energy Limited	£108,302,569.31	£161,672.97	£108,464,242.28

¹⁶ Mandatory content as detailed in Article 33(b) of the FIT Order

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total Exports payments made	Total payments (sum)
Ovo Electricity Limited	£1,975,882.83	£225,100.74	£2,200,983.57
Robin Hood Energy Limited	£17,740.79	£3,821.95	£21,562.74
ScottishPower Energy Retail Limited	£55,151,285.12	£3,923,169.85	£59,074,454.97
Smartest Energy	£87,297,705.73	£2,347.09	£87,300,052.82
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£185,706.22	£28,806.06	£214,512.28
SSE Energy Supply Limited	£128,335,004.26	£6,169,779.80	£134,504,784.06
Symbio Energy LLP	£66,760.30	£28,093.02	£94,853.32
The Renewable Energy Company	£16,473,526.53	£1,751,548.88	£18,225,075.41
Total Gas & Power UK	£29,598,151.24	£50,219.59	£29,648,370.83
Tradelink Solutions Limited	£19,937,872.88	£45,110.10	£19,982,982.98
Utilita Electricity Limited	£54,669.65	£5,147.07	£59,816.72
Total	£1,089,041,586.24	£44,814,423.11	£1,133,856,009.35

Appendix 3: List of quarterly payments by licensees

Figure A3.1: FIT Year 6 quarter 1 payments, 1st April 2015 - 30th June 2015

Licence Name	Total FIT Generation Payments made	Total FIT Export Payments made	Total FIT payments
British Gas Trading	£26,693,194.36	£1,475,239.25	£28,168,433.61
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,018,640.72	£68,763.85	£1,087,404.57
E.ON Energy Ltd	£41,206,619.21	£2,456,350.74	£43,662,969.95
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£22,574,809.72	£938,577.66	£23,513,387.38
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£3,291,612.38	£236,315.36	£3,527,927.74
ENGIE Power Limited (GDF Suez Marketing Limited)	£1,055,470.62	£2,907.27	£1,058,377.89
F & S Energy Limited	£853,101.48	£32.31	£853,133.79
First Utility Ltd	£1,472,382.18	£165,636.58	£1,638,018.76
Flow Energy Ltd	£46,998.27	£7,779.54	£54,777.81
Good Energy Ltd	£41,516,539.51	£1,956,524.02	£43,473,063.53
Green Energy Limited	£1,041,196.97	£16,805.73	£1,058,002.70
I Supply Energy	£1,034,405.66	£52,950.31	£1,087,355.97
Neas Energy Limited	£578,346.31	£0.00	£0.00
Npower Direct Limited	£1,583,940.15	£104,164.30	£1,688,104.45
Npower Ltd - GB	£22,988,247.00	£525,309.40	£23,513,556.40
Npower Northern Limited	£9,436,515.92	£599,114.17	£10,035,630.09
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£969,797.49	£61,121.76	£1,030,919.25

¹⁷ Mandatory content as detailed in Article 33(b) of the FIT Order

Licence Name	Total FIT Generation Payments made	Total FIT Export Payments made	Total FIT payments
Opus Energy Limited	£23,634,827.69	£22,963.16	£23,657,790.85
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£387,136.68	£58,305.14	£445,441.82
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£14,056,960.59	£976,999.56	£15,033,960.15
Smartest Energy	£20,533,728.33	£1,045.47	£20,534,773.80
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£62,151.95	£9,924.31	£72,076.26
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£25,173,379.85	£1,171,001.85	£26,344,381.70
Symbio Energy LLP	£16,486.08	£4,681.22	£21,167.30
The Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£4,327,362.80	£512,268.41	£4,839,631.21
Total Gas & Power UK	£6,920,140.37	£14,616.34	£6,934,756.71
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£4,242,249.16	£8,039.04	£4,250,288.20
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£13,218.48	£1,078.93	£14,297.41
Total	£276,151,113.62	£11,448,515.68	£287,599,629.30

Figure A3.2: Year 6 quarter 2 payments, 1st July 2015 - 30th September 2015

Licence Name	Total FIT Generation Payments made	Total FIT Export Payments made	Total FIT payments
British Gas Trading	£41,622,118.68	£2,239,192.00	£43,861,310.68
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,078,634.91	£79,830.05	£1,158,464.96
Corona Energy Retail 5 Limited	£2,061.00	£0.00	£2,061.00
E.ON Energy Ltd	£58,819,243.36	£3,607,193.65	£62,426,437.01
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£23,002,751.96	£1,923,881.79	£24,926,633.75
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£3,725,907.51	£273,512.18	£3,999,419.69
ENGIE Power Limited (GDF Suez Marketing Limited)	£2,642,132.64	£10,579.19	£2,652,711.83
F & S Energy Limited	£989,743.77	£310.24	£990,054.01
First Utility Ltd	£1,695,379.35	£205,028.06	£1,900,407.41
Flow Energy Ltd	£61,514.08	£9,702.52	£71,216.60
Good Energy Ltd	£39,271,437.87	£1,893,261.73	£41,164,699.60
Green Energy Limited	£1,111,660.94	£20,722.56	£1,132,383.50
I Supply Energy	£936,316.94	£51,193.27	£987,510.21
Neas Energy Limited	£178,764.70	£0.00	£178,764.70
Npower Direct Limited	£1,611,228.43	£116,570.89	£1,727,799.32
Npower Ltd - GB	£20,432,289.68	£522,931.44	£20,955,221.12
Npower Northern Limited	£9,773,751.34	£647,639.35	£10,421,390.69
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£976,117.59	£65,338.36	£1,041,455.95

Licence Name	Total FIT Generation Payments made	Total FIT Export Payments made	Total FIT payments
Opus Energy Limited	£20,004,295.08	£77,118.55	£20,081,413.63
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£619,125.40	£74,451.35	£693,576.75
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£19,168,294.35	£1,356,360.11	£20,524,654.46
Smartest Energy	£19,825,321.06	£836.74	£19,826,157.80
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£58,584.85	£9,544.33	£68,129.18
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£50,493,314.68	£2,507,007.78	£53,000,322.46
Symbio Energy LLP	£13,619.36	£3,856.31	£17,475.67
The Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£4,812,359.78	£616,165.78	£5,428,525.56
Total Gas & Power UK	£6,915,032.79	£17,402.11	£6,932,434.90
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£3,891,902.30	£6,104.75	£3,898,007.05
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£19,623.71	£2,200.28	£21,823.99
Total	£333,752,528.11	£16,337,935.37	£350,090,463.48

Figure A3.3: Year 6 quarter 3 payments, 1st October 2015 - 31st December 2015

Licence Name	Total FIT Generation Payments made	Total FIT Export Payments made	Total FIT payments
Arto.Energy Limited	£20,022.29	£4,327.08	£24,349.37
British Gas Trading	£28,806,470.38	£1,508,282.64	£30,314,753.02
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£675,672.07	£32,514.33	£708,186.40
Corona Energy Retail 5 Limited	£194.00	£0.00	£194.00
E.ON Energy Ltd	£43,344,654.07	£2,724,501.84	£46,069,155.91
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£17,784,392.80	£962,432.47	£18,746,825.27
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£1,387,079.05	£106,749.36	£1,493,828.41
ENGIE Power Limited (GDF Suez Marketing Limited)	£1,941,814.91	£777.40	£1,942,592.31
F & S Energy Limited	£1,717,077.64	£80.44	£1,717,158.08
First Utility Ltd	£783,279.88	£99,574.00	£882,853.88
Flow Energy Ltd	£23,624.65	£3,786.98	£27,411.63
Good Energy Ltd	£23,912,604.67	£962,853.25	£24,875,457.92
Green Energy Limited	£810,257.99	£20,718.90	£830,976.89
I Supply Energy	£499,909.20	£26,450.44	£526,359.64
Neas Energy Limited	£201,851.19	£0.00	£201,851.19
Npower Direct Limited	£895,348.60	£58,737.68	£954,086.28
Npower Ltd - GB	£15,821,420.81	£370,601.55	£16,192,022.36
Npower Northern Limited	£4,724,168.72	£314,413.14	£5,038,581.86
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£480,572.83	£32,072.88	£512,645.71

Licence Name	Total FIT Generation Payments made	Total FIT Export Payments made	Total FIT payments
Opus Energy Ltd	£30,819,426.48	£27,824.29	£30,847,250.77
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£390,202.19	£32,865.09	£423,067.28
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£96.48	£19.29	£115.77
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£12,573,974.76	£904,873.71	£13,478,848.47
Smartest Energy	£22,340,110.09	£195.02	£22,340,305.11
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£23,499.76	£3,883.35	£27,383.11
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£35,298,080.79	£1,684,590.83	£36,982,671.62
Symbio Energy LLP	£3,309.36	£611.81	£3,921.17
The Renewable Energy Company	£2,964,907.21	£285,017.03	£3,249,924.24
Total Gas & Power UK	£7,287,092.85	£7,016.85	£7,294,109.70
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£5,503,755.48	£7,563.29	£5,511,318.77
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£8,686.36	£740.83	£9,427.19
Total	£261,043,557.56	£10,184,075.77	£271,227,633.33

Figure A3.4: Year 6 quarter 4 Payments: 1st January 2016 - 31st March 2016

Licence Name	Total FIT Generation Payments made	Total FIT Export Payments made	Total FIT payments
Arto.Energy Limited	£234,450.36	£50,453.65	£284,904.01
British Gas Trading	£15,694,064.02	£780,894.74	£16,474,958.76
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£866,622.63	£44,085.52	£910,708.15
Corona Energy Retail 5 Limited	£1,506.31	£0.00	£1,506.31
E.ON Energy Ltd	£18,176,358.14	£1,141,196.71	£19,317,554.85
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£13,307,864.96	£360,768.41	£13,668,633.37
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£1,908,529.85	£137,248.07	£2,045,777.92
ENGIE Power Limited (GDF Suez Marketing Limited)	£1,894,574.08	£8,692.33	£1,903,266.41
F & S Energy Limited	£2,349,674.89	£445.71	£2,350,120.60
First Utility Ltd	£658,376.46	£82,961.92	£741,338.38
Flow Energy Ltd	£35,749.91	£5,935.98	£41,685.89
Good Energy Ltd	£27,008,261.55	£989,133.48	£27,997,395.03
Green Energy Limited	£937,725.78	£47,508.95	£985,234.73
I Supply Energy	£380,145.29	£22,770.52	£402,915.81
Neas Energy Limited	£797,922.60	£0.00	£797,922.60
Npower Direct Limited	£723,625.83	£51,476.49	£775,102.32
Npower Ltd - GB	£17,822,196.99	£512,099.80	£18,334,296.79
Npower Northern Limited	£3,522,816.59	£223,229.44	£3,746,046.03
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£341,887.03	£22,785.36	£364,672.39

Licence Name	Total FIT Generation Payments made	Total FIT Export Payments made	Total FIT payments
Opus Energy Ltd	£33,708,934.78	£33,133.17	£33,742,067.95
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£584,650.76	£56,010.42	£640,661.18
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£17,644.31	£3,802.66	£21,446.97
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£7,343,937.62	£564,789.58	£7,908,727.20
Smartest Energy	£24,575,436.61	£269.85	£24,575,706.46
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£28,587.45	£4,762.73	£33,350.18
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£25,066,297.90	£1,367,832.28	£26,434,130.18
Symbio Energy LLP	£33,345.51	£18,943.67	£52,289.18
The Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£2,873,128.40	£347,316.13	£3,220,444.53
Total Gas & Power UK	£8,915,695.03	£6,495.70	£8,922,190.73
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£6,299,965.94	£23,403.02	£6,323,368.96
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£9,394.69	£828.40	£10,223.09
Total	£216,119,372.27	£6,909,274.69	£223,028,646.96

Appendix 4: List of non-compliance by suppliers¹⁸
Figure A4.1: Late levelisation submissions

Late levelisation submission		
Supplier Name	Electricity Supply Licence	Electricity Supply Licence
British Gas Trading Limited	Q4	
Bulb Energy Ltd	Q4	
Cyclone Energy Supply Limited	Q2	Yes
Dong Energy Power Sales UK Limited	Q2	
Energy Data Company	Q4	Yes
Envy Energy Limited	Q2	Yes
Future Energy Utilities Ltd	Q3, Q4	
GB Energy Supply Ltd	Q1	Yes
GNERGY Limited	Q4	
Halogen Power Limited	Q1, Q2	Yes
I Supply Electricity 2 Limited	Q2	
I Supply Electricity Limited	Q2	
Iresa Limited	Q4	
Loco2 Energy Supply Ltd.	Q4	
Lourdes Associates	Q3, Q4	Yes
Mistral Energy Supply Limited	Q3	Yes
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	Annual	
OVO Electricity Limited	Annual	
Places for People Energy Supplies Limited	Q1	
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	Annual	
Simply Electricity Limited	Annual	Yes

¹⁸ Mandatory content as detailed in Article 33(a) of the FIT Order

Late levelisation submission		
Supplier Name	Electricity Supply Licence	Electricity Supply Licence
Sinq Power Limited	Annual	
Smart Electricity Limited	Annual	Yes
Smartest Energy Limited	Annual	
So Energy Trading Limited	Annual	
South Wales Electricity Limited	Q1	Yes
SSE Energy Supply Limited	Annual	
Statkraft Markets GmbH	Annual	
Supply Energy Limited	Annual	Yes
Switch Business Gas and Power Ltd	Annual	Yes
Symbio Energy Limited	Annual	Yes
Tailwind Energy Supply Limited	Q2	Yes
Tempus Energy Supply	Q3, Annual	
Tornado Energy Supply Limited	Q2	Yes
UK Power Reserve Limited	Annual	Yes
United Gas & Power Ltd	Annual	Yes
Utilita Energy Limited	Annual	
Utility Partnership	Q1	Yes
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	Q1, Annual	Yes
Vavu Power Limited	Annual	Yes
Verastar Limited	Annual	Yes
Wilton Energy Limited	Annual	
Zephyr Energy Supply Limited	Q2	Yes

Figure A4.2: Incorrect levelisation submissions

Incorrect levelisation submission		
Supplier Name	Non-compliance period	Non-active supplier
Affect Energy Ltd	Q4	
Bristol Energy & Technology Services (Supply) Limited	Q4	
Bulb Energy Ltd	Q2	
Cardiff Energy Supply Limited	Q3	
Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited	Q4	
Effortless Energy Ltd.	Q2, Q3	
Electricity Plus Supply Limited	Q3, Annual	
Flow Energy Limited	Annual	
Future Energy Utilities Ltd	Q3, Annual	
ENGIE Power Limited (Gaz de France Marketing Limited)	Q2, Q3, Q4, Annual	
GB Energy Supply Ltd	Q3	
Good Energy Limited	Q4	
I Supply Electricity Limited	Q3	
MA Energy	Q4	
Marble Power Limited	Q4	
Neas Energy Limited	Q3	
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	Q4	
OVO Electricity Limited	Q2	
Places for People Energy Supplies Limited	Q3, Annual	
Robin Hood Energy Supply	Q3	
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	Q2, Annual	
Sinq Power Limited	Q4	
Tempus Energy Supply	Annual	
Total Gas & Power Limited	Annual	
Utilita Energy Limited	Q2	

Figure A4.3: Late payment for levelisation

Late payment for levelisation		
Supplier Name	Non-compliance period	Non-active supplier
Avro Energy Limited	Annual	
Eneco Energy Trade BV	Annual	
Extra Energy Supply Limited	Annual	
Iresa Limited	Annual	
Tempus Energy Supply	Annual	

Appendix 5: Associated Documents

Standard Conditions 33 and 34 of the Electricity Supply Licences:

<https://epr.ofgem.gov.uk/Content/Documents/Electricity%20Supply%20Standard%20Licence%20Conditions%20Consolidated%20-%20Current%20Version.pdf>

The Feed-in Tariffs Order 2012:

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/2782/pdfs/uksi_20122782_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) Order 2013

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/1099/pdfs/uksi_20131099_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) Order 2014

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2014/1601/pdfs/uksi_20141601_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) (No2) Order 2014

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2014/2865/pdfs/uksi_20142865_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) Order 2015

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/35/pdfs/uksi_20150035_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for licensed electricity suppliers

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariff-guidance-licensed-electricity-suppliers-version-8-1>

The Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for Renewable Installations

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