Feed-in Tariff Annual Report

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2017-18

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Excutive Summary

During year 8 of the FIT scheme the number of new registrations continued to fall, likely due to the impact of deployment caps and ongoing tariff degression. There were no major policy changes made to the scheme in year 8.

Year 8 saw the addition of 23,279 new installations, 57% of the number added in year 7 and 15% of the number added in year 6. There was a total of 820,198 installations registered on the Central FIT Register (CFR) at the end of year 8. 98.84% of all installations registered are solar photovoltaic (PV), and 95.68% are domestic installations.

The total capacity deployed under the scheme grew from 5.65 GW in year 7 to 6.02 GW in year 8, an increase of 6.6%. Despite the lower rate of new registrations and continued reduction in tariff rates, the value of payments made grew from £1.28 billion in year 7 to £1.38 billion in year 8.

Deployment caps, introduced in January 2016, have had an uneven effect on deployment across the scheme. Deployment in some technology bands has consistently been well below the cap limit, while caps in other bands have been heavily exceeded. In year 8 we saw installations queuing beyond the available tariff periods for the first time.

Compliance activities continue to focus on ensuring all FIT Licensees and scheme participants comply with the legislative requirements and Ofgem guidance. The Supplier Performance Report (SPR)[1] aims to increase transparency around energy companies' performance on the environmental schemes administered by Ofgem. The report shows when suppliers have not complied with their responsibilities under the schemes, and is designed to encourage improved compliance. It gives industry and consumers an overview of the level of non-compliance across suppliers in the context of the schemes and is published on our website.

May 2017 saw the launch of the new Central FIT Register (CFR), which has streamlined the registration and amendment of installations for both Ofgem and FIT licensees. Ongoing improvements to the system have resulted in increased efficiency in scheme administration.

In response to increasing interest in co-location of storage from owners of FIT installations, we have issued new guidance on co-locating storage with FIT installations[2].

8,357 GWh of electricity was generated by FIT installations during year 8, an increase from 7,500 GWh in year 7. Additionally, the amount of electricity reported as exported rose from 2,110 GWh in year 7 to 2,483 GWh in year 8.

In July 2018, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) issued a consultation seeking views on the proposed closure of the FIT scheme to new applications after 31 March 2019. We have published FAQs[3] which help explain the implications these proposals would have if introduced as outlined in the consultation.

[1] http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/environmental-programmes-ofgem-s-role-and-delivery-performance/environmental-programmes-supplier-performance-report
[2] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/guidance-generators-co-location-electricity-storage-facilities-renewable-generation-supported-under-renewables-obligation-or-feed-tariff-schemes-version-2
[3] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/faq-announcement-prospective-scheme-closure

Contents

Context

The Feed-in Tariff (FIT) scheme was introduced on 1 April 2010 by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)[4], as it then was, and is designed to encourage uptake of small-scale renewable and low-carbon technologies in England, Wales and Scotland. The scheme requires participating licensed electricity suppliers ("FIT licensees") to make payments on generation and export, metered and deemed, from installations that are accredited under the scheme.

Installations using solar photovoltaic (PV), wind, hydro and anaerobic digestion (AD) technologies up to 5MW and fossil fuel-derived combined heat and power (CHP) up to 2kW can receive FIT payments, subject to certain eligibility requirements. Applications for installations with a Total Installed Capacity (TIC) of up to and including 50kW are processed by FIT licensees, while Ofgem process applications for installations with a TIC greater than 50kW and less than 5MW ("ROO-FIT[5] scale") as well as all AD and hydro installations.

Ofgem is the administrator of a number of the government's environmental schemes including the FIT scheme[6]. 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[7]. This Order 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.

[4] 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)

[5] Renewables Obligation Order Feed-in Tariffs

[6] Ofgem-E-Serve administer the scheme on behalf of the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (GEMA), "the Authority"

[7] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/2782/contents/made

1. Compliance of licensed electricity suppliers

1.1. Trends in non-compliance

In year 8 we continued to see instances of non-compliance related to periodic and annual levelisation. In total, 67 instances were recorded in respect of the late submission of data, mis-reporting of data and late payments being made towards levelisation. We also noted two incidences of late submission of the annual levelisation audit report.

During year 8 we amended the way we report non-compliance in the Supplier Performance Report (SPR) in order to obtain more accurate results during the submission process. Where periodic submissions are queried in relation to supply data, suppliers now have the opportunity to update their submission without it counting as non-compliance.

We have seen the number of suppliers in the market, and hence participating in the FIT scheme, increase in recent years. Some suppliers have gone into administration during FIT year 8 and have thus exited the market, leaving outstanding FIT levelisation payments. For example, Future Energy and Iresa went in to administration leaving periodic levelisation payments in respect of FIT year 8 outstanding. A number of other suppliers also left some annual levelisation payments outstanding as a result of exiting the market.

There was a general improvement in the performance of suppliers fulfilling their obligations towards the biennial meter read verification process, which requires suppliers to read the meters of all registered installations at least once every two years. From year 9, incidents of non-compliance in this area will be included in the SPR.

The SPR logs all incidents of non-compliance, including minor or administrative issues. We use this to work with licensees and encourage them to increase their levels of compliance.

1.2. FIT licensees & annual notifications

By 14 February of each FIT year, all licensed electricity suppliers are required to notify Ofgem whether they will be a mandatory, voluntary or non-FIT licensee for the FIT year beginning on 1 April following the notification. 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 a voluntary FIT licensee.

As shown in Table 1.1, year 8 saw an increase in the total number of suppliers, with 45 companies participating in the scheme. 32 of these were voluntary licensees, and 13 were mandatory. There was also an increase in the overall number of individual active supply licences.

Table 1.1: FIT licensees per scheme year[8]

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
Voluntary FIT licensees	9 (9)	14 (12)	22 (19)	33 (25)	34 (26)	47 (30)	36 (29)	39 (32)
Mandatory FIT licensees	15 (7)	15 (7)	17 (9)	17 (7)	18 (8)	19 (9)	19 (10)	24 (13)
Total Licensees	24 (16)	29 (19)	39 (28)	50 (32)	52 (34)	66 (39)	55 (39)	63 (45)

Note, the figures in brackets represent the number of companies participating in the scheme. This number is lower as some companies hold multiple licenses (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, and
- 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.

The tables below indicate the numbers of licensees that provided either late or incorrect data submissions as part of the levelisation process during year 8. Late submissions increased from 17 incidents in year 7 to 21 in year 8.

The number of incorrect submissions recorded decreased from 88 incidents in year 7 to 22 in year 8. This is largely due to changes in how we score incorrect submissions during the periodic submission process. In year 8 we amended the way we report non-compliance on the SPR in order to improve the accuracy of the levelisation process and to line up with the original purpose of the SPR. Where periodic submissions are queried during the process, for example where supply figures do not match Elexon data, suppliers now have the opportunity to update their submission without it counting as non-compliance.

There have been a number of instances of missed levelisation payments caused by suppliers exiting the market and leaving levelisation payments outstanding. In recent years we have seen a greater number of licensees participating in the scheme, and many of these are relatively small companies. A number of these smaller licensees entered administration during year 8, resulting in outstanding levelisation payments. This is discussed further in section 4.6.

[8] The complete list of mandatory and voluntary licensees for FIT Year 8 is in Appendix 1

Table 1.2: Late levelisation submissions[9]

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Voluntary FIT licensees	0	0	0 (1)	1 (2)	2 (3)
Mandatory FIT licensees	0	0	0	0 (1)	0 (1)
Non-FIT licensees	2	6 (5)	1 (3)	0 (1)	9 (7)
Totals	**2**	**6 (5)**	**1 (4)**	**1 (4)**	**11 (11)**

Note, the figures in brackets represent incidents of late payments and late audit report submission

Table 1.3: Incorrect levelisation submissions[9]

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Voluntary FIT licensees	0	2	0	4	5
Mandatory FIT licensees	0	1	1	1	2
Non-FIT licensees	0	0	2	3	1
Totals	**0**	**3**	**3**	**8**	**8**

[9] The complete list of licensee compliance is available in Appendix 4

1.4. Biennial meter read verification

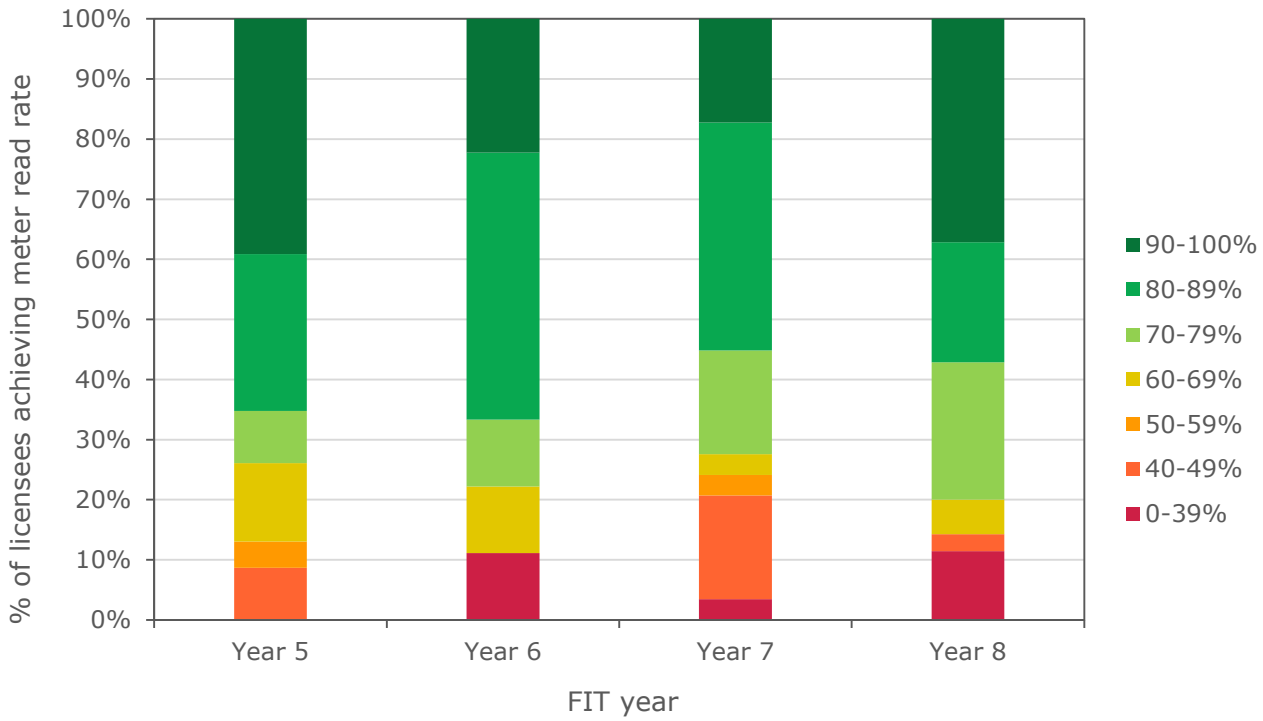
Licensees are required to take all reasonable steps to verify FIT meter readings at least once every two years to ensure the accuracy of FIT payments.

Ofgem monitors each supplier's biennial meter verification performance to ensure any areas for improvement are identified and addressed. We expect suppliers to aim for 100% of meters to be verified within the two year period.

Figure 1.1 shows the performance of licensees in FIT year 8 in comparison to years 5, 6 and 7. The data reports the average percentage of meters verified by licensees over the past two years. The performance of suppliers has generally improved in year 8, with more licensees averaging a compliance rate of over 80% than in any other year. In part, this can be attributed to the compliance team actively engaging with poorly performing licensees to agree actions and monitor progress.

From FIT year 9, the biennial meter verification bulk submission process is subject to minor changes and licensees will have the opportunity to make submissions on a monthly basis in place of the current quarterly process. In future, any instances of administrative errors in submissions will be added to the SPR.

Figure 1.1: Biennial Meter Read Verification



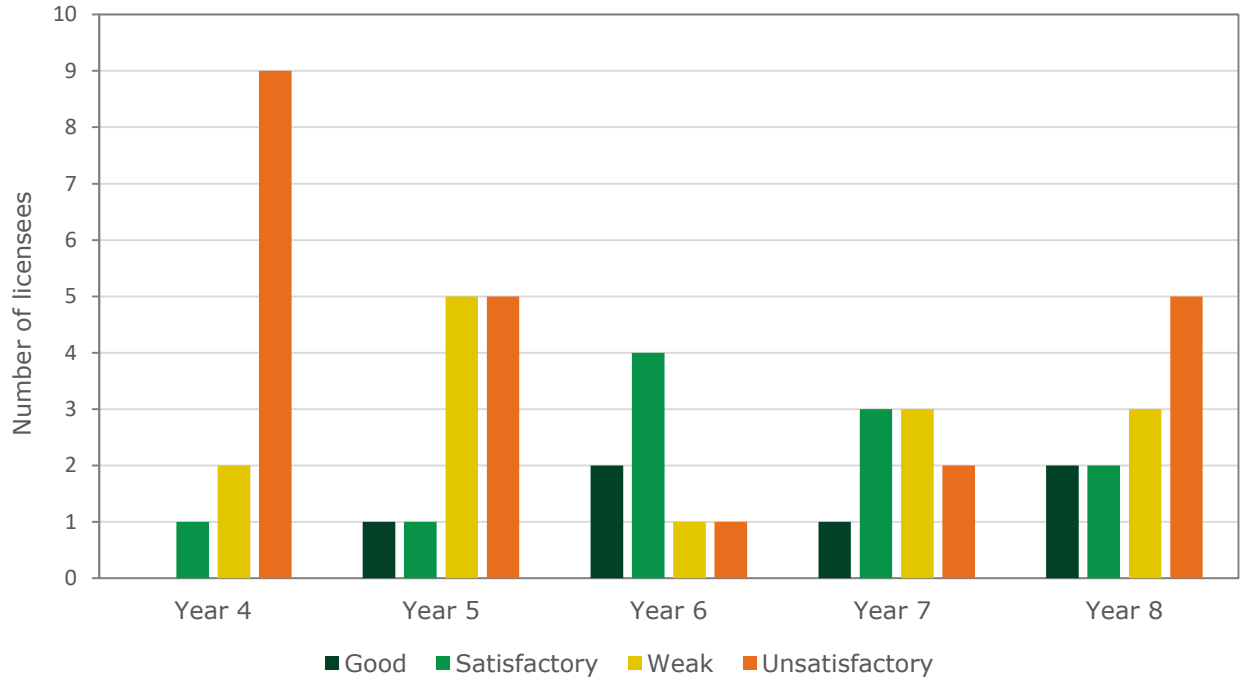
Note: colours indicate the percentage of meters verified. The vertical scale shows the percentage of licensees reporting that percentage of meters verified.

1.5. Audits

1.5.1. FIT licensee audits

In year 8 we audited 12 FIT licensees as part of our audit programme (Figure 1.2). The objective of these audits was to determine whether licensees have appropriate processes in place to fulfil their obligations under the scheme and whether the information being provided to us is accurate and reliable. When selecting licensees for audit, we consider criteria such as the size of their generator portfolio, issues encountered during the previous compliance year and the time since their last audit.

Figure 1.2: FIT licensee audit scores, years 4 – 8



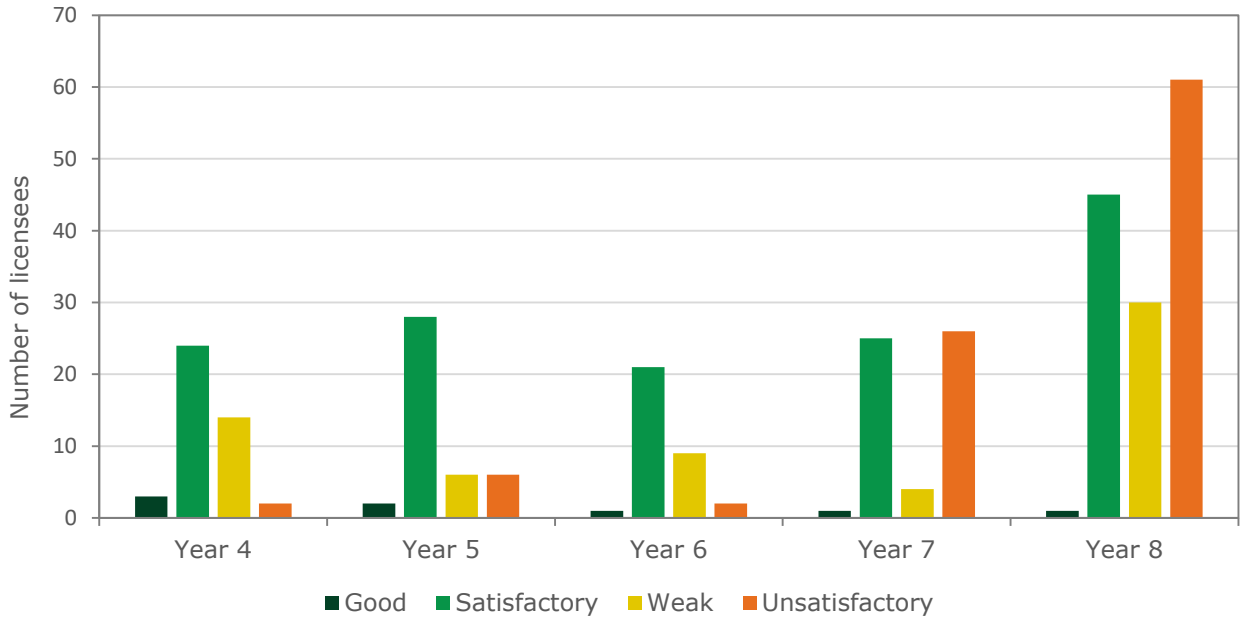
The proportion of unsatisfactory and weak audits has increased from 55% in year 7 to 67% in year 8. These audits were all targeted, with many having specific concerns, so we expected to see a high level of non-compliance. This year, the main reasons for these ratings were related to incorrect annual levelisation methodology, issues with the generator registration process stemming from an overall lack of formalised processes and poor governance. Incorrect process was often the cause for errors in annual levelisation submissions, so following the audits we provided recommendations to ensure processes were updated and figures were re-submitted to reflect this. Issues arising from the generator registration process were often a result of inadequate checks and missing information, which resulted in incorrect eligibility dates and therefore incorrect tariffs being assigned to installations. These inaccuracies were corrected following the audits. In relation to general processes, it was often found that they weren't formalised or documented, that processes didn't align with the supplier guidance or that there was insufficient oversight or internal sign-off on submissions. In these cases, we ensured that documentation was produced or updated and that it accurately reflected the most recent supplier guidance.

Audit reports are shared with the licensee in question and we work closely with them to resolve any issues and ensure that any recommendations from the audit are implemented effectively. Further recommendations for best practice were also highlighted in the audit reports.

1.5.2. FIT Generator Audits

In Year 8 we audited the highest number of FIT stations of any scheme year to date (137 in total), which is a 145% increase on the audit activity in Year 7. This is reflective of our ongoing focus on assurance in the Renewable Schemes. We have committed our resources to targeted audits on the FIT scheme, following a risk assessment in which we identified current and potential risk areas. This included an assessment of the audit findings to date, allowing us to target previously identified non-compliance in a structured way. There have been no randomly selected audits this year.

Figure 1.3: FIT Generator Audit Scores, years 4 - 8



We audited 82 ROO-FIT generating stations as part of our routine audit programme. The objective of these audits was to verify that the correct information has been submitted to us during the application process and to verify the submissions on which payments are based. Generating stations selected for audit were a mixture of those where we have specific concerns (often relating to the commissioning date or capacity) and those within scheme risk areas.

34 of the generating stations audited as part of our routine programme in Year 8 were rated satisfactory and 1 station was rated good; however, over half were rated weak (23) or unsatisfactory (24). This high proportion of non-compliance was expected due to these audits all being targeted. The most common reasons for the weak and unsatisfactory ratings include the application stating an incorrect commissioning date, preliminary accreditation being invalidated due to material changes, insufficient evidence being provided to verify the commissioning date or FIT claims, the total installed capacity being higher than stated, and FIT over-claims being made.

As part of the Year 8 audit programme, we also undertook 55 more detailed audits targeted at generating stations where we had specific concerns over the accuracy of the information provided to us in relation to the accreditation application. The results of these audits are also included in. There were 11 satisfactory ratings; however, the majority were rated weak (7) or unsatisfactory (37). No stations achieved a 'good' rating. The level of non-compliance we have found is high, which we would expect given that the audits were targeted, rather than randomly selected. The most common reasons for the weak and unsatisfactory ratings of these audits include the application stating an incorrect commissioning date and insufficient evidence being provided to support the proposed commissioning date.

Following the audits, we work closely with generators to obtain any outstanding information and ensure that findings from the audits are resolved effectively. In the event of any potential non-compliance, error or fraud being identified through the audit programme, Ofgem investigates thoroughly and, where appropriate, can withdraw accreditation, change the tariff a station is receiving and instruct licensees to recoup or withhold FIT payments awarded through the scheme. If there is evidence that suggests fraud, we also contact the law enforcement agencies.

1.6. Counter Fraud

In FIT year 8, our counter fraud team[10] held regular fraud awareness workshops for our operational staff to build on their awareness of potential scheme abuse and fraud cases. The team also continues to investigate any cases arising and take action (including notifying Action Fraud) where appropriate. We have worked closely with Police and other Law Enforcement Agencies throughout year 8.

Despite the yearly drop in FIT uptake there was again an increase in cases of suspected fraud reported by licensees in year 8 compared to the previous year.

Licensees submit their FITs Fraud Prevention Strategies for review by end of September each year. This gives the Counter Fraud team the opportunity to discuss emerging trends/issues with each licensee on an individual basis.	Over 100 cases of suspected fraud were referred to us by licensees/other sources. Following an initial analysis, this led us to open 18 full investigations into around 180 sites. The majority of these related to concerns over the accuracy of Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) certificates and Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs).	There are still some licensees who have never made a referral to us; this is extremely surprising, as other licensees of similar portfolio size do so on a regular basis. We encourage all licensees to make referrals to us whenever they come across something unusual or suspicious. The Counter Fraud team are happy to meet with individual licensees to discuss appropriate detection and prevention measures.

[10] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/counter-fraud-environmental-and-social-programmes

1.7. Enforcement

All licensees are required to comply with their licence conditions and statutory FIT obligations. 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 by the Enforcement and Oversight board (EOB) and steered by Ofgem's Enforcement Guidelines[11]. The role of the EOB is to consider significant non-compliance incidents and decide whether or not to open a formal investigation. If an investigation is opened we may take enforcement action, which could result in the imposition of a financial penalty or formal regulatory orders to secure compliance, as well as other alternative measures.

No enforcement investigations relating to FIT non-compliance have been opened by Ofgem Enforcement in FIT year 8. However, a number of cases are being considered.

[11] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/enforcement-guidelines

2. FIT scheme costs

2.1. FIT year 8 payment overview

Although the rate of new registrations has continued to decline, the total value of the FIT scheme (equal to the total levelisation fund) has increased. The total levelisation fund for year 8 was around £1.38 billion, an increase of £91.5 million on the previous year. The total generation payments made increased by nearly £95.7 million from £1.27 billion in year 7 to £1.36 billion in year 8. This is due to increased levels of generation this year compared with last year, as well an increased number of installations registered to the scheme.

Table 2.1: Total scheme costs by type in year 8

Cost	Total (£)*	Description
FIT generation payments (A)	£1,362,368,909	The total value of payments made to accredited generators, for on-site generation.
Total deemed export payments (B)	£49,625,137	The total value of payments made to accredited generators for electricity that is deemed to have been exported to the grid.
Qualifying FIT costs (C)	£16,605,485	The total administration costs allocated to FIT licensees. The administration costs are determined annually by the Secretary of State[12].
Value of deemed export (D)	£53,516,994	The total value of deemed export to the licensees 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)	£1,375,082,537	This figure represents the cost of the scheme in year 8.
Amount levelised across licensees (=A+B+C)	£1,428,599,531	The amount that is levelised across licensees is the sum of generation payments, deemed export payments and qualifying FIT costs.

* Costs have been rounded to the nearest £

[12] http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/feed-in-tariffs-fits-determinations

Table 2.2: Total supply volumes by type in Year 8

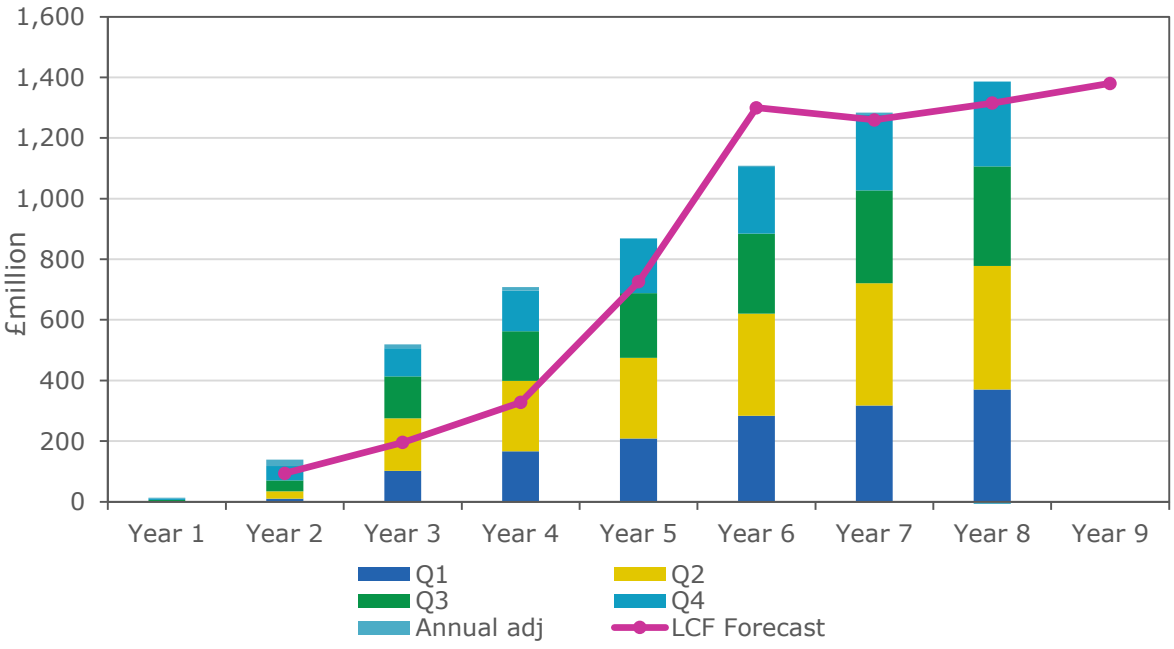
Supply Volume	Total (MWh)*	Description
Total supply (E)	284,344,315	Total electricity supplied to customers within Great Britain
Exempt supply (F)	8,928,979 (31,394,050)	Total renewable electricity supplied to customers within Great Britain from outside the UK. For year 8 this is capped at 8,928,979 MWh. The actual submitted total is shown in brackets
Total relevant electricity supplied (=E-F)	275,415,336	The total amount of electricity that is liable for the costs of the FIT scheme

* Figures have been rounded to the nearest MWh

2.2. Levelisation

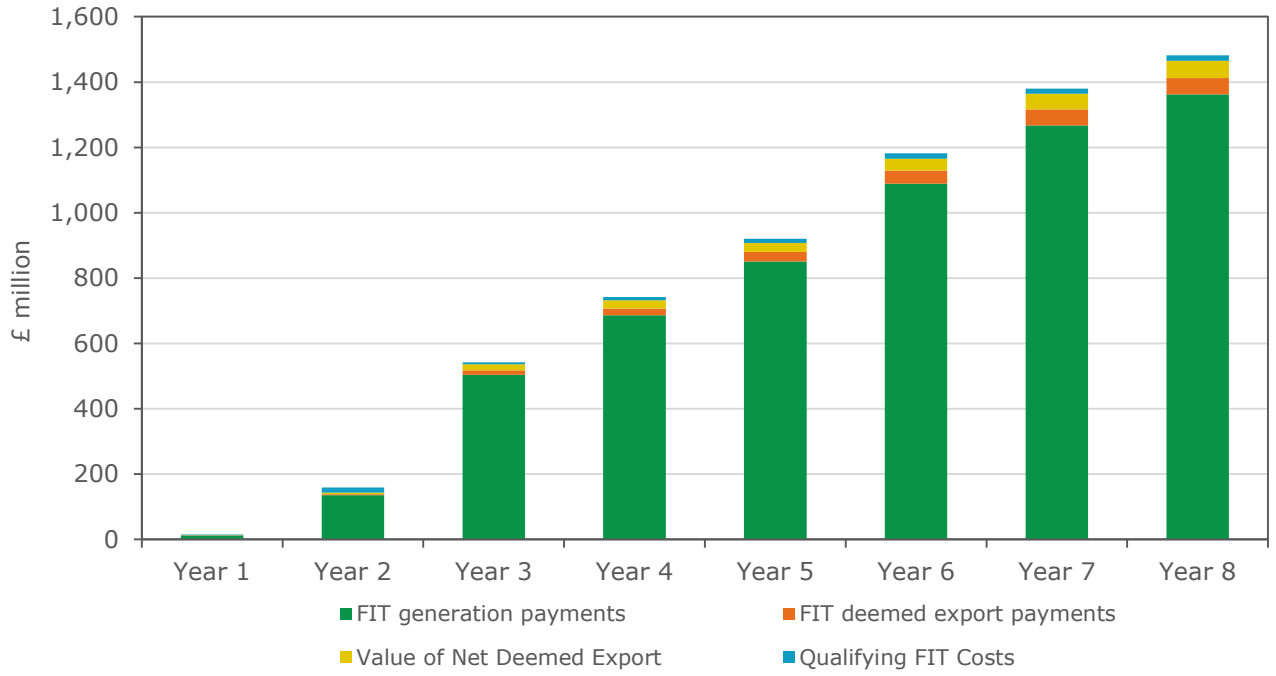
Year 8 saw the largest annual levelisation fund to date, totalling nearly £1.38 billion, an increase of £91.5 million on year 7. This is consistent with the fund increasing every year since the scheme began. Suppliers were required to pay in a total of £52,130,534.68 as part of the annual levelisation reconciliation, representing 3.8% of the scheme value. This is almost exactly the same proportion as in year 7, but lower than many previous years, reflecting the trend towards more accurate reporting in periodic levelisation submissions.

Figure 2.1: Levelisation fund vs Levy Control Framework (LCF) forecast (forecast in nominal terms)



As with many previous years the scheme exceeded the Levy Control Framework (LCF) forecast for the year, most likely due to higher than expected uptake. The government has taken action to control costs under the LCF including introducing caps for future spend on FITs, thus limiting the total capacity of all new installations registered (see Chapter 4.2).

Figure 2.2: FIT scheme value, years 1–8

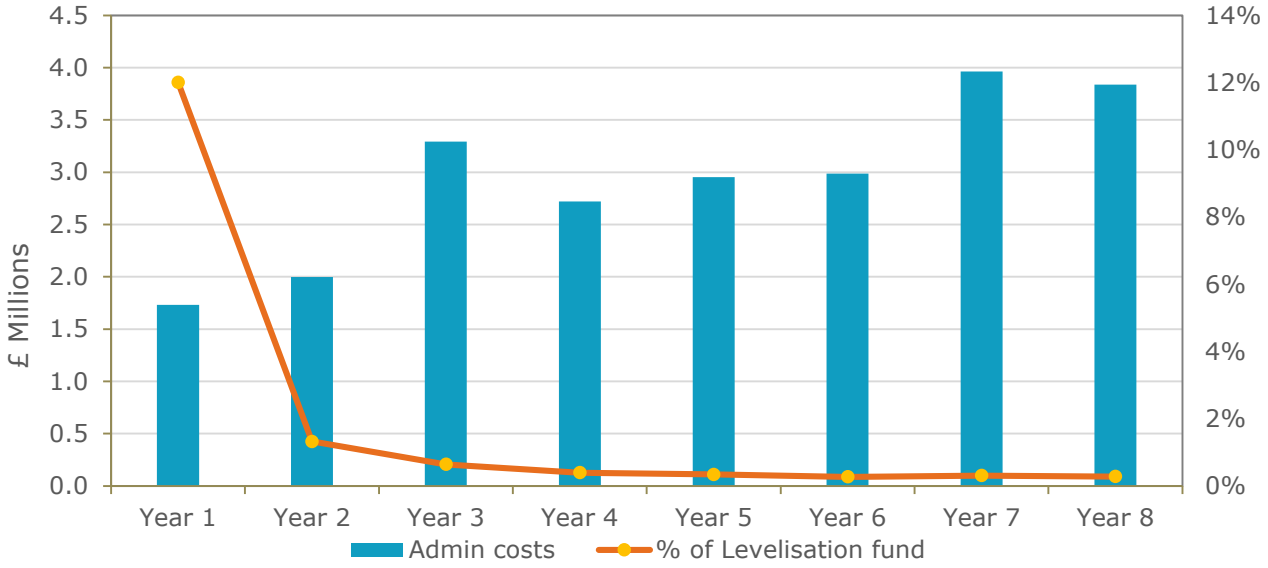


As with previous years, by far the largest proportion of the overall scheme cost remains FIT generation payments, which totalled £1.36 billion in year 8.

Note, the recent increase in metered export payments is not detailed in the above graph because this does not currently contribute towards the LCF.

2.3. Ofgem administrative costs

Figure 2.3: Ofgem administrative costs



In year 8 our administrative costs fell slightly by £125,905.60 from year 7 to £3.84 million. Administrative costs in year 8 equated to 0.28% of the total value of the scheme (the levelisation fund).

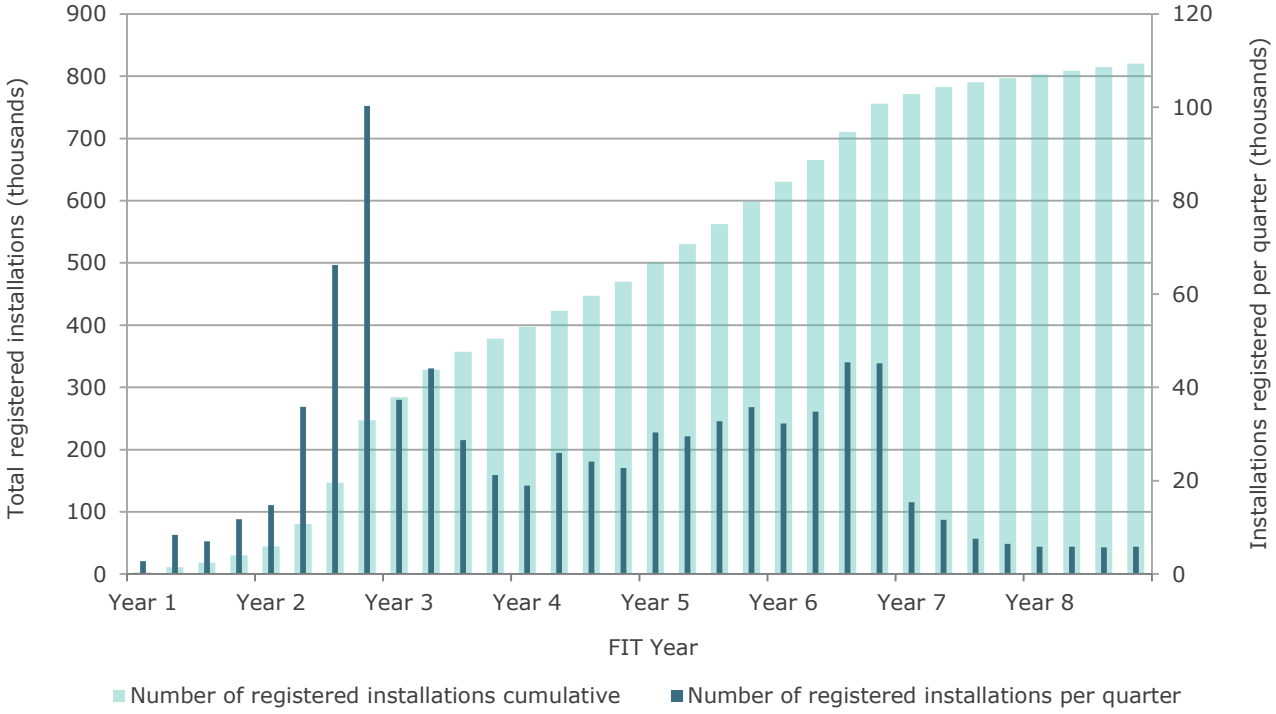
As part of our administration of the scheme, Ofgem seeks to ensure that generators are only paid FIT payments to which they are entitled to receive. To this end, Ofgem works to identify instances where generators are either placed on the incorrect tariff or are incorrectly accredited on the scheme. Such instances may be identified through audits, counter-fraud investigations and other general compliance and assurance work. Where errors are identified and corrected, they result in savings to the total cost of the scheme. In year 8, the value of prevented / detected error totalled £26.27 million, greatly outweighing our administrative costs.

3. Accredited FIT installations

3.1. Number of registered installations

At the end of FIT year 8 there were 820,198 installations registered on the Central FIT Register (CFR). 98.84% of these installations are solar photovoltaic (PV), and 95.68% are domestic installations.

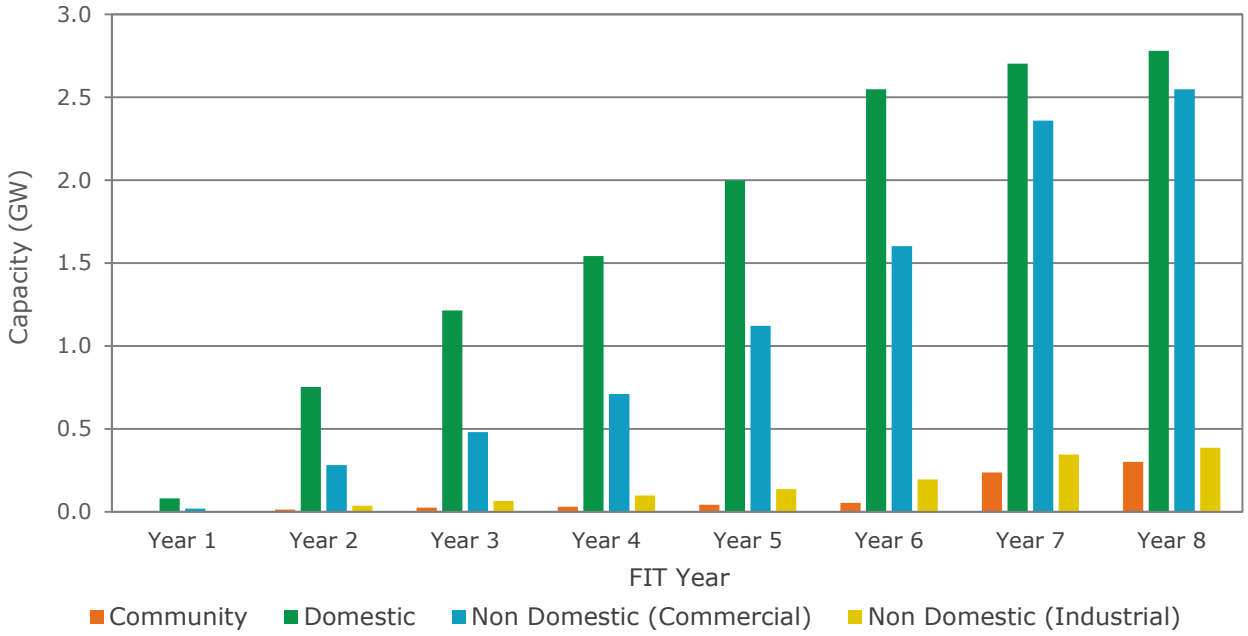
Figure 3.1: Number of registered FIT installations



The introduction of deployment caps at the end of year 6, alongside ongoing tariff degression, has resulted in the rate of new installations registered on the scheme decreasing significantly over the past two years. There were 23,279 new registrations during year 8, a large decrease on the number of new registrations during year 7 (41,027). In contrast, during year 6 there were 157,576 new registrations.

The rate of installation of new capacity also dropped significantly during year 8. During year 7, 1.2 GW of new capacity was added, while in year 8 this dropped to 370.6 MW.

Figure 3.2: Total capacity by installation type (cumulative)



Overall, domestic installations account for the largest proportion of capacity on the scheme (46.2%). However, since the end of year 6 there has been a sharp decline in the amount of new domestic capacity registered, while the proportion of new commercial capacity has increased. This is clearly seen in Figure 3.3, which shows the amount of new capacity added to the scheme each year. Up until FIT year 7, domestic capacity consistently represented the largest proportion of capacity added each year. In year 8, 50.5% of new capacity was commercial, with domestic capacity accounting for just 20.7%.

Figure 3.3: New capacity by installation type (by year)

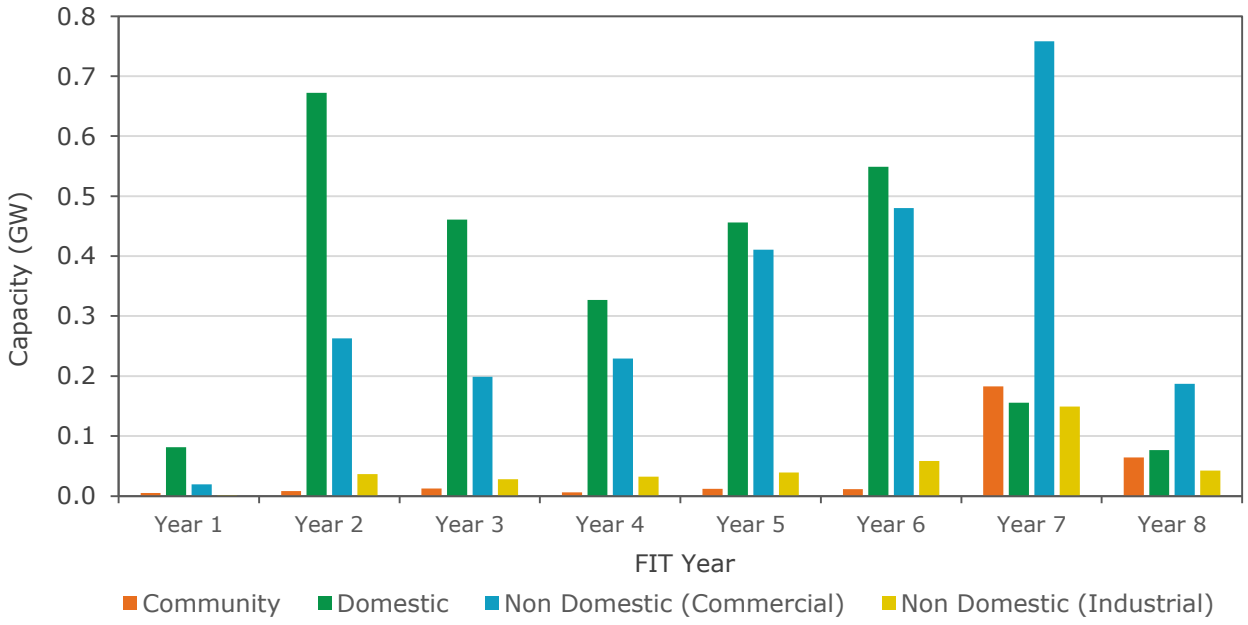
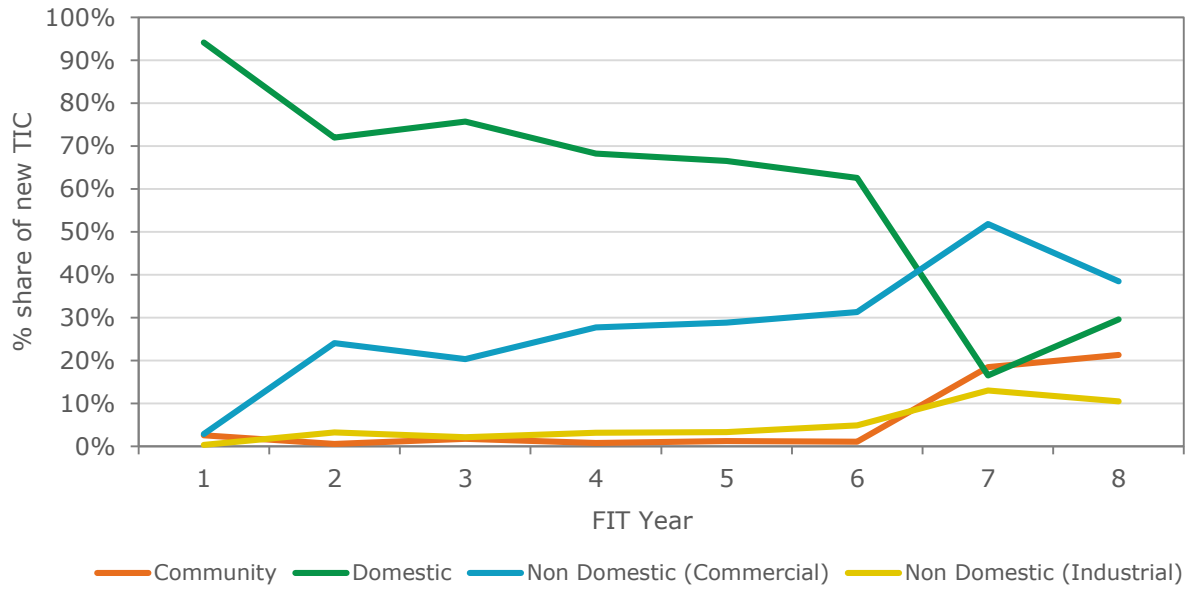


Figure 3.4: Percentage share of PV Capacity by installation type



The shift towards commercial installations is particularly notable in new solar photovoltaic capacity. During years 1 to 6, the majority of PV capacity was domestic, whereas in year 7 we started to see a marked increase in the proportion of commercial capacity. This continued in year 8, where 38.5% of new PV capacity was commercial and 29.6% domestic.

3.2. GB Regional Overview

Figure 3.5: Geographical distribution of FIT installations by technology type

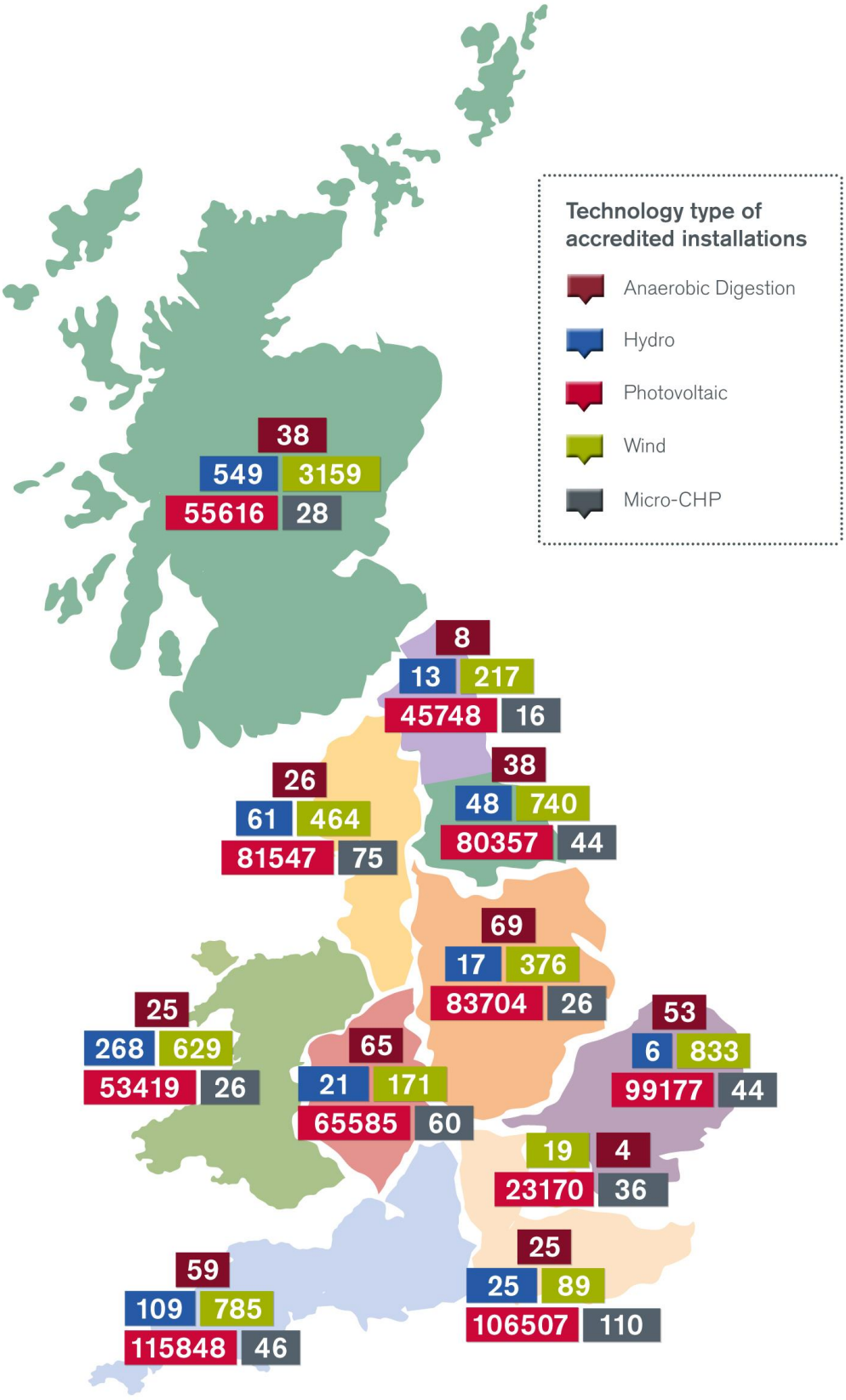


Table 3.1: Geographical distribution of all installations by technology type

Region	Anaerobic digestion		Hydro		Micro CHP	
	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)
East Midlands	69	57,491	17	1,246	26	27
East of England	53	53,854	6	128	44	46
London	4	5,260	-	-	36	37
North East	8	8,708	13	1,806	16	16
North West	26	12,321	61	5,473	75	80
Scotland	38	16,470	549	184,490	28	29
South East	25	20,456	25	1,748	110	112
South West	59	33,273	109	3,217	46	46
Wales	25	14,784	268	14,782	26	34
West Midlands	65	36,710	21	716	60	68
Yorkshire and The Humber	38	27,170	48	4,163	44	44
Total	410	286,497	1,117	217,769	511	539

Region	Photovoltaic		Wind		Total	
	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)
East Midlands	83,704	503,311	376	72,400	84,192	634,475
East of England	99,177	556,963	833	37,613	100,113	648,603
London	23,170	110,057	19	710	23,229	116,064
North East	45,748	174,257	217	16,426	46,002	201,212
North West	81,547	380,212	464	42,303	82,173	440,389
Scotland	55,616	263,764	3,159	292,296	59,390	757,049
South East	106,507	654,558	89	8,931	106,756	685,805
South West	115,848	994,876	785	92,119	116,847	1,123,530
Wales	53,419	346,988	629	83,141	54,367	459,729
West Midlands	65,585	403,074	171	10,631	65,902	451,200
Yorkshire and The Humber	80,357	405,882	740	60,226	81,227	497,484
Total	810,678	4,793,942	7,482	716,796	820,198	6,015,540

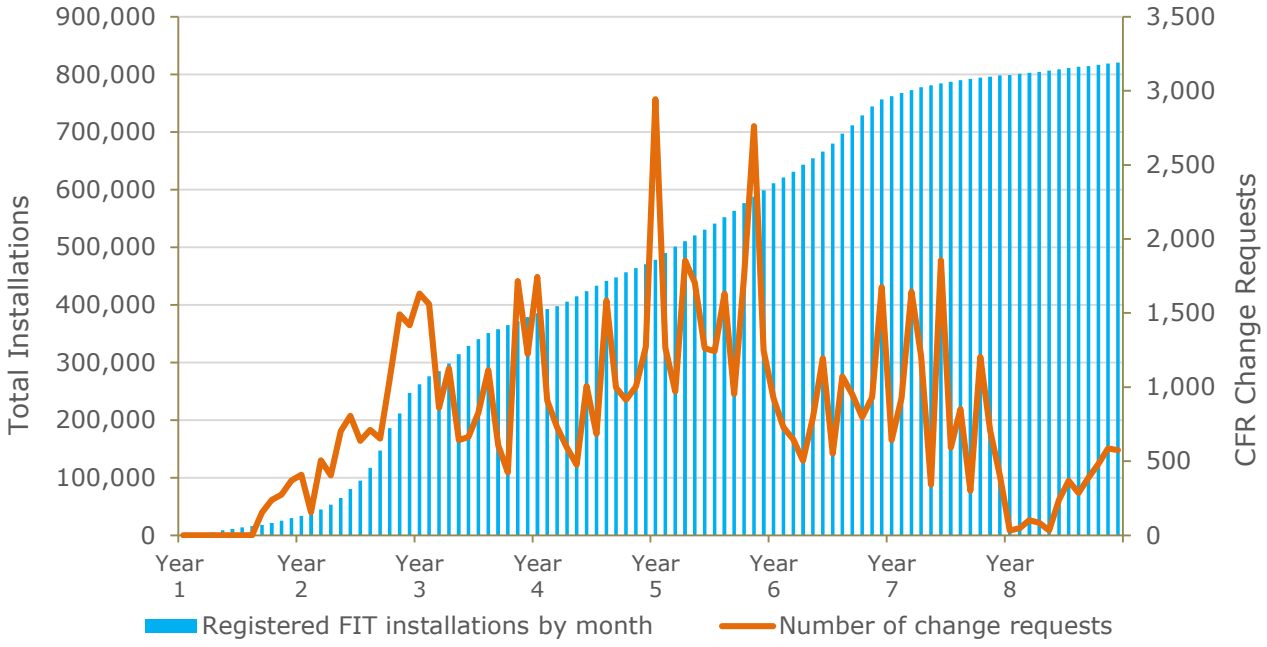
The South West has the largest proportion of installed FIT capacity, with 1.2 GW of capacity at the end of year 8. Scotland has the next highest proportion, with 757 MW of installed capacity. Although Scotland has the second highest share of capacity, it has only the eighth highest number of installations. This reflects the prominence of large wind and hydro projects in Scotland: 42% of wind installations and 49% of hydro installations on the scheme are located in Scotland.

All regions experienced a significant decrease in the number of new installations registered in year 8. The largest decrease was seen in Wales, where the number of new installations registered fell by 57.4%. The smallest decrease was in Scotland, where the number of newly registered installations fell by 21.4%. Across the whole of Great Britain, the number of new installations registered fell by 43.3% in year 8.

3.3. CFR Change Requests

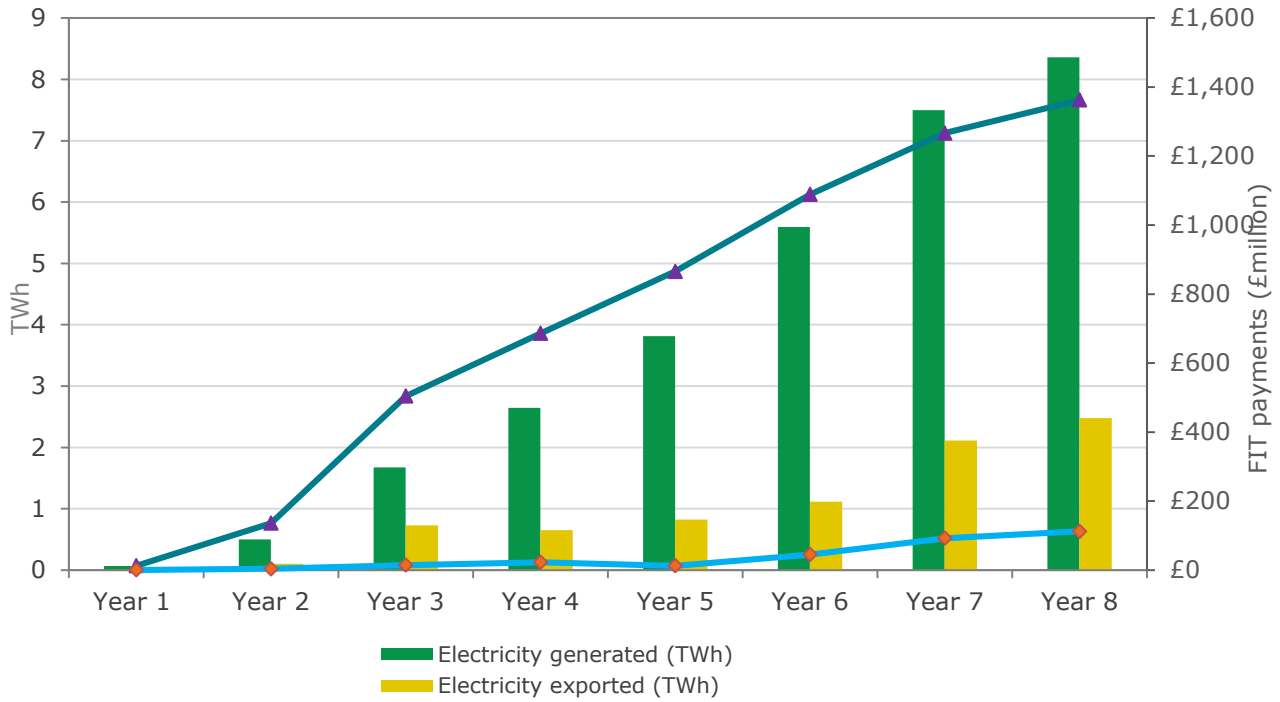
Between years 1 and 7 we monitored the number of amendment requests sent from licensees to make changes on the CFR. However, since the new Central FIT Register (CFR) launched in May 2017, licensees can now make change requests through the CFR taskbar (see section 4.5). Since change requests no longer require licensees to contact us directly, the figures for year 8 record the number of change requests that are approved, rather than the number received, hence the lower numbers. Only certain requests now require approval, meaning that fewer change requests come directly to us for approval.

Figure 3.6: CFR change requests per month



3.4. Generation and export of electricity

Figure 3.7: Generation and export – annual amounts and payments



In year 8, 8,357 GWh (8.36 TWh) of electricity was generated by FIT installations, an increase of 11.4% from 7,500 GWh in year 7. The amount of electricity reported as exported also increased slightly, from 2,110 GWh in year 7 to 2,483 GWh in year 8. Exported electricity accounted for 29.7% of total generated electricity in year 8, an increase from 28.1% in year 7.

There has also been an increase in the proportion of metered export (as opposed to deemed), which now makes up 55% of all export, compared to 47% in year 7 and just 12.5% in year 6. This is likely due to an increase in the proportion of larger, non-domestic installations being accredited. These installations are more likely to be metered, hence the trend towards more metered capacity coming online. Total export payments have increased by £19.9 million on year 7, with £112.1 million being made in export payments in year 8.

According to UK Government Figures (DUKES)[13], UK households consumed 105.4 TWh of electricity in 2017. The 8.38 TWh of electricity generated by FIT installations in year 8 therefore equates to approximately 8% of final household energy consumption in the UK. However, it should be noted that not all FIT-generated electricity is consumed in households.

[13] http://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/736152/Ch5.pdf

4. Change and evolution of the FIT scheme

4.1. Key changes to the FIT scheme

Following important changes to the scheme in year 6, and the implications of these changes manifesting themselves in year 7, there were relatively few changes to the scheme during year 8. The list below details the changes made to the FIT scheme during year 8.

- On 1 April 2017 new reduced tariff rates and tariff degression were introduced for anaerobic digestion (AD), which applies to installations with installation dates on or after 1 April 2017. Rates were set out until 31 March 2019.

- Also on 1 April 2017, six-monthly deployment caps were introduced for micro-CHP installations.

- As of 1 May 2017, newly applying AD installations are only entitled to payments for electricity from biogas if the biogas meets defined sustainability criteria[14]. Generators with AD installations over 1MW in TIC are further required to submit an annual independent audit report to provide assurance on their reported sustainability information. Feedstock restrictions were also introduced, whereby the electricity generated from biogas not derived from feedstock classified as wastes and/or residues exceeds 50% of the total biogas yield, the installation is not entitled to FIT generation payments for the proportion in excess of 50%.

- For FIT year 7, a statutory cap was introduced on the amount of overseas electricity that can be exempted from supply for levelisation purposes each year. The cap was set at 8,928,979.4 MWh for year 8, and will grow by 10% each FIT year.

- On 19 July 2018 the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Stagey (BEIS) published a consultation[15] which set out a proposal to close the export and generation tariffs on 31 March 2019, meaning full closure of the FIT scheme to new applications after 31 March 2019, except in certain circumstances. The consultation is now closed, and at the time of writing there had been no announcement on the outcome of this consultation. We have published FAQs[16] on our website which help explain the implications these proposals would have if introduced.

[14] http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/fit/applicants/roo-fit-large-installations/fuelling-and-sustainability-fit-anaerobic-digestion-installations
[15] http://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/feed-in-tariffs-scheme
[16] http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/faq-announcement-prospective-scheme-closure

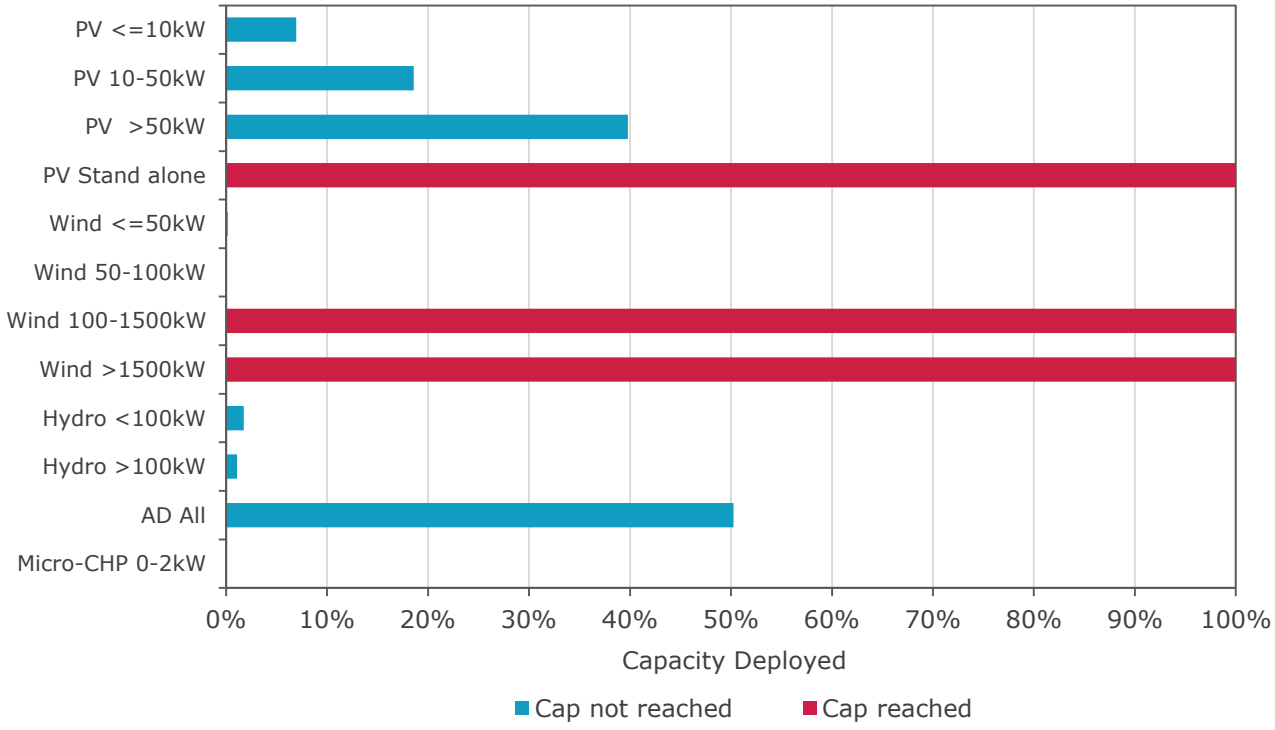
4.2. Degression and Deployment Caps

Quarterly deployment caps were introduced on 8 February 2016 for all technologies except micro-CHP. Six-monthly caps were subsequently introduced for micro-CHP on 1 April 2017. Deployment caps place a limit on the total capacity that can be accredited and receive a particular tariff rate in a particular tariff period. Separate deployment caps are in place for each technology tariff band. Once a deployment cap has been reached, no further installations are eligible to receive the tariff rate applicable for that band in that tariff period.

FIT tariff rates have been set for each tariff period until March 2019, and these tariffs automatically reduce each tariff period in a process known as default degression. Where a cap is reached within a tariff period, an additional 10% contingent degression is triggered, meaning that the cap for the next tariff period will reduce by an additional 10% on top of the default degression.

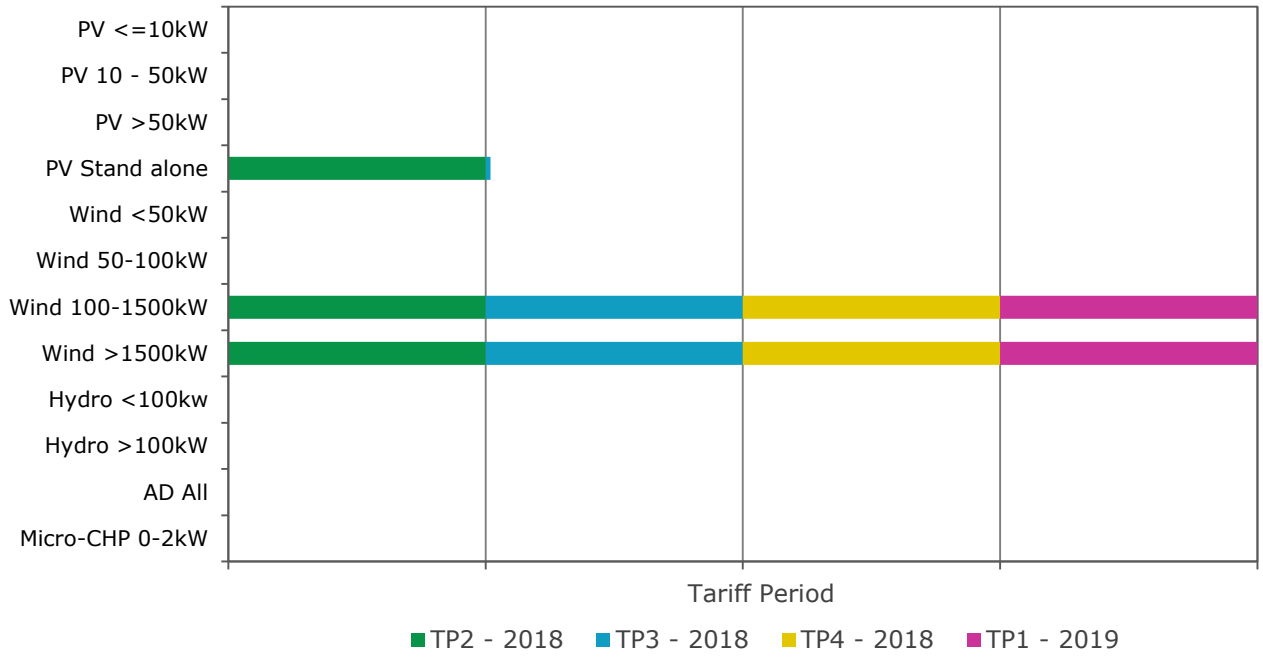
Figure 4.1 shows the utilisation of capacity in tariff period 1, 2018 (the final tariff period of FIT year 8). Three caps were reached: PV standalone, wind 100-1500 kW and wind over 1500 kW. Where the cap is not reached, the remaining capacity at the end of the tariff period is rolled over into the next tariff period, thereby increasing the total capacity available in that tariff period.

Figure 4.1: FITs deployment capacity utilisation – tariff period 1, 1 Jan to 31 March 2018



Once a cap for a particular technology is reached, subsequent applications will be queued for entry in the next available tariff period. Figure 4.2 displays the queues for remaining tariff periods at the end of tariff period 1, 2018.

Figure 4.2: Queued capacity at end of tariff period 1, 31 March 2018



Figures Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2 highlight the uneven way in which the different technology bands have experienced deployment. In tariff period 1 2018, some technology bands saw less than 1% deployment (wind <=50 kW, wind 50–100 kW and micro-CHP), while others were so oversubscribed that all remaining tariff periods through until 2019 are full (wind 100-1500 kW and wind >1500 kW). The consequence is that there is a disincentive for further installations in these technology bands to claim for FIT accreditation.

There are likely to be a number of factors influencing the variable take-up seen within technology bands, such as the size of cap limits and the rates of return offered by different tariffs. Furthermore, relatively low uptake of certain technology bands, and the resulting 'rolling over' of unused capacity, means that some technology bands now have extremely large capacity caps which are unlikely to fill.

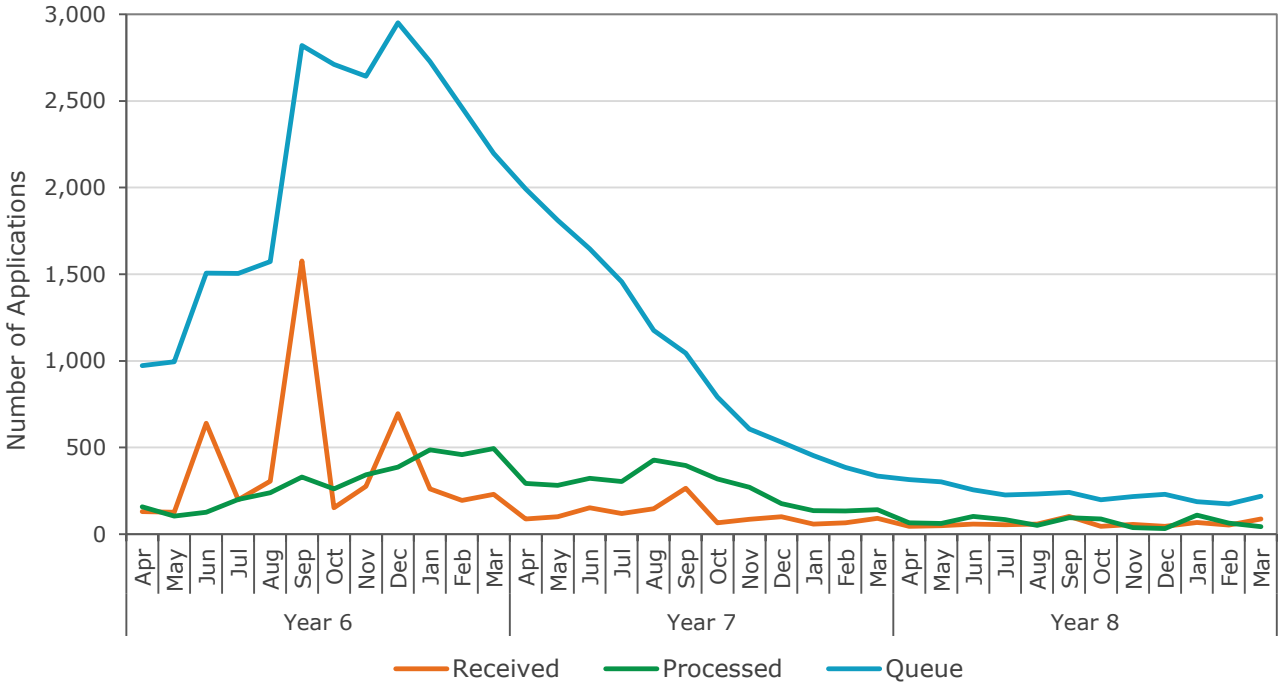
We publish a 'weekly deployment update' report[17], which provides indicative information on both the status of caps within the current tariff period and a forecast for how far out technologies that have breached their current caps are queued.

[17] http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/fit/contacts-guidance-and-resources/public-reports-and-data-fit/feed-tariffs-deployment-caps-reports

4.3. Policy effect on uptake

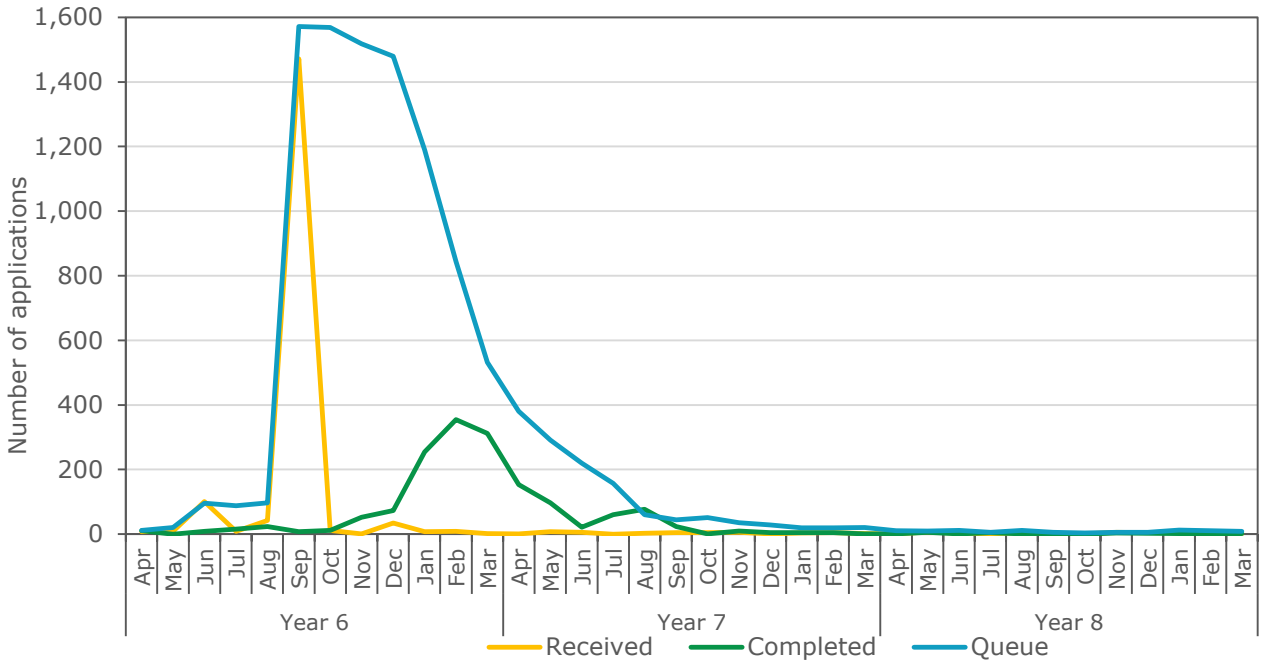
Figure 4.3 shows the number of ROO-FIT scale applications received and processed per month, as well as the application queue, since the start of FIT year 6. Policy changes during year 6, and the introduction of capacity caps at the start of year 7, resulted in a large number of applications during year 6. Since the start of year 7, however, there has been a more consistent stream of new applications being received, likely due to the lack of legislative changes being made to the scheme during this time.

Figure 4.3: ROO-FIT applications per month



The rate of new applications was largely consistent through year 8, with an average of 60 applications received each month. There was a small peak in September of year 8, when 103 applications were received. In total, 716 ROO-FIT applications were received and 832 were processed during year 8. As of 31 March 2018, the queue of applications yet to be processed stood at 219.

Figure 4.4: Communities and schools applications and queue



Under the FIT scheme, there are a number of benefits available for 'community energy' and school installations. Ofgem is responsible for pre-registering proposed community or school applications as eligible under the scheme, prior to any application being made to a FIT licensee or to our ROO-FIT team.

On 1 October 2015 the legislation was changed to remove the tariff guarantee benefit for community organisations, which explains the spike in applications received in September 2015. Following this change, the rate of new applications has reduced significantly and the queue has steadily decreased. During year 8 we received an average of three applications per month.

4.4. FIT scheme management and improvements

General Updates

- Our Guidance for Licensed Electricity Suppliers[18] has been updated to reflect changes to deployment caps and degression for micro-CHP from 1 April 2017 and the introduction of sustainability criteria and feedstock restrictions for anaerobic digestion installations from 1 May 2017. It has also been updated to reflect the launch of the new CFR.

- Our Guidance for Renewable Installations[19] was updated in June 2018, with updates focusing on co-location of storage with FIT installations. It includes updated information on applying for an exemption to the Energy Efficiency Requirement (particularly where the installation is not wired to provide electricity to a relevant building).

- We published new guidance[20] for anaerobic digestion (AD) generators that are seeking accreditation under the FIT scheme. The guidance explains the sustainability requirements and feedstock restrictions placed on AD eligible installations from 1 May 2017.

- There was a large increase in audit activity during year 8, and we audited the highest number of FIT stations of any scheme year to date. This reflects our ongoing focus on assurance in the Renewable Schemes. Following a risk assessment in which we identified current and potential risk areas, we have committed our resources to targeted audits on the FIT scheme.

Stakeholder Engagement

- We continue to publish quarterly reports[21] on the FIT scheme, which include information on the number of installations and installed capacity under the scheme, as well as details of the levelisation process. Users can sign up to our newsletters on our website[22].

IT Updates

- The new Central FIT Register (CFR) was launched on 30 May 2017, and as a result of its new functionality we have seen significant operational improvements and increased efficiency. Since launch we have also released regular updates to resolve issues and add enhanced functionality, and realised further efficiency gains.

- In November 2018 a significant functional change was made to the CFR in order to allow suppliers to record where installations have co-located storage on-site (see section 4.6). Suppliers registering new installations must now select whether an installation has co-located storage, and there is also the option to record this when editing existing installations.

[18] www.ofgem.gov.uk/system/files/docs/2018/06/guidance_for_licensed_electricity_suppliers_v10_june_2018_3.pdf
[19] www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-guidance-renewable-installations-version-12
[20] www.ofgem.gov.uk/system/files/docs/2018/06/sustainability_and_feedstock_guidance_version_2.pdf
[21] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/fit/contacts-guidance-and-resources/public-reports-and-data-fit/feed-tariffs-quarterly-report
[22] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/subscribe-our-news-and-communications

4.5. Emerging Issues

Proposed closure of the FIT scheme

On 19 July 2018 the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) published a consultation[23] which set out a proposal to close the FIT export and generation tariffs on 31 March 2019, meaning full closure of the FIT scheme to new applications after 31 March 2019, possibly barring some exceptions.

We have published FAQs[24] for existing participants, as well as current and future applicants, which help explain the implications of these proposals.

New FIT Licensees

Over the past two years we have seen a number of new suppliers entering the market and participating in the FIT scheme. The number of companies participating in the scheme has steadily risen over the life of the scheme, with 45 companies participating in year 8 compared with just 16 companies participating in the first year of the scheme.

Some suppliers have entered administration during year 8 and exited the market, leaving outstanding FIT levelisation payments. We have therefore seen instances of a shortfall in the levelisation fund a number of times, which has required recalculation of levelisation payments across the board.

Ofgem has recently announced proposals for new financial tests for companies applying for a supply licence[25]. Under these proposals, applicants for new supply licences would have to demonstrate to Ofgem that they will have the funds and resources to manage their business for at least 12 months after entering the market.

In 2019 Ofgem plans to consult separately on proposals to introduce new reporting requirements[25] for suppliers who are already active in the market. This includes regular reporting to Ofgem on the adequacy of their financial and operational resources for running their business and ensuring that they can meet their financial obligations under Government schemes.

Co-location of storage

The UK energy system is transitioning from a model of large, centralised generation and transmission, to a more flexible, decentralised system. As a result, we anticipate a greatly increased role for storage technologies, and we have recently seen increasing interest from owners of FIT installations who are seeking to co-locate storage technologies with renewable generation.

In response, Ofgem has issued guidance[26] for owners of FIT installations, or those applying for accreditation, who are considering co-locating storage. The guidance identifies some key

[23] http://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/feed-in-tariffs-scheme
[24] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/faq-announcement-prospective-scheme-closure
[25] http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/ofgem-proposes-new-tests-licensing-energy-suppliers
[26] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/guidance-generators-co-location-electricity-storage-facilities-renewable-generation-supported-under-renewables-obligation-or-feed-tariff-schemes-version-2

principles which participants should follow when considering the co-location of storage with their renewable generation.

The guidance notes that co-locating storage may impact the eligibility of an accredited FIT installation to receive continued support under the scheme, or may alter the amount of support received. Generators are advised to carefully consider the requirements of the scheme to ensure their proposed configuration does not adversely affect their ability to receive support.

Find us on Twitter and LinkedIn

We provide updates and scheme information via two social media channels - Twitter and LinkedIn. We publish regular articles providing news and updates for stakeholders, as well as up-to-date data and statistics covering the schemes we administer.

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

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of mandatory and voluntary FIT licensees (FIT Year 8)

Table A1.1: Mandatory and voluntary FIT licensees

MANDATORY FIT LICENSEES	
Supplier Name	Electricity Supply Licence
British Gas	British Gas Trading Limited
	Electricity Direct (UK) Limited
E.ON	E.ON Energy Solutions Limited
	E.ON UK Plc
Economy Energy	Economy Energy Trading Limited
EDF Energy	EDF Energy Customers Plc
	British Energy Direct Limited
	SEEBOARD Energy Limited
First Utility	First Utility Limited
Hudson Energy	Hudson Energy Supply UK Limited
NPower	Npower Limited
	Npower Northern Limited
	Npower Northern Supply Limited
	Npower Direct Limited
	Npower Yorkshire Limited
	Npower Yorkshire Supply Limited
Ovo Energy	Ovo Electricity
ScottishPower	ScottishPower Energy Retail Limited
SSE	SSE Energy Supply Limited
	South Wales Electricity Limited
The Midcounties Co-operative Limited	Cooperative Energy Limited
	Energy COOP Limited
Utilita	Utilita Energy Limited
Utility Warehouse	Electricity Plus Supply Limited

Appendix 2: List of total generation and export licensee payments[27]

Table A2.1: Total generation and export licensee payments

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£6,694,407.81	£1,215,440.52	£7,909,848.33
Bristol Energy Limited	£1,218,476.52	£960.48	£1,219,437.00
British Gas Trading	£129,689,986.20	£14,209,256.03	£143,899,242.23
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£6,007,234.30	£329,187.94	£6,336,422.24
E.ON Energy Ltd	£159,112,815.36	£10,860,020.02	£169,972,835.38
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£154,034,459.70	£16,462,804.91	£170,497,264.61
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£10,227,651.27	£858,411.91	£11,086,063.18
ENGIE Power Limited	£6,926,217.52	£544,731.31	£7,470,948.83
F & S Energy Limited	£16,136,303.26	£4,681.18	£16,140,984.44
First Utility Ltd	£5,773,268.21	£835,836.14	£6,609,104.35
Flow Energy Ltd	£273,226.80	£51,376.82	£324,603.62
Good Energy Ltd	£164,348,483.82	£8,480,603.02	£172,829,086.84
Green Energy Limited	£4,256,627.89	£227,568.85	£4,484,196.74
Haven Power Limited	£761,483.17	£145,684.76	£907,167.93
I Supply Energy	£2,239,238.30	£164,190.76	£2,403,429.06
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	£3.96	£2.49	£6.45
Limejump Energy Limited	£5,459,913.73	£0.00	£5,459,913.73
Neas Energy Limited	£6,654,586.18	£0.00	£6,654,586.18
Npower Direct Limited	£5,565,227.64	£478,115.54	£6,043,343.18
Npower Ltd - GB	£113,495,908.07	£20,412,943.88	£133,908,851.95
Npower Northern Limited	£103,285,212.92	£12,735,983.77	£116,021,196.69
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£2,764,790.49	£204,044.96	£2,968,835.45

[27] Mandatory content as detailed in Article 33(b) of the FIT Order

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Opus Energy Ltd	£124,725,078.00	£217,266.00	£124,942,344.00
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	£486,787.00	£0.00	£486,787.00
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£2,512,328.42	£441,557.16	£2,953,885.58
Power4All Limited	£7,749.32	£0.00	£7,749.32
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£33,344,689.67	£4,515,645.31	£37,860,334.98
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£675,017.19	£79,348.99	£754,366.18
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£60,464,078.08	£5,322,530.59	£65,786,608.67
Solarplicity Energy Limited	£21,527,404.77	£51,691.78	£21,579,096.55
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£203,533.05	£34,676.12	£238,209.17
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£151,634,035.92	£13,091,153.24	£164,725,189.16
Symbio Energy LTD	£34,883.63	£11,952.16	£46,835.79
Total Gas & Power UK	£54,824,746.30	£88,767.72	£54,913,514.02
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£6,953,980.06	£25,812.52	£6,979,792.58
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£49,074.08	£9,287.08	£58,361.16
Total	**£1,362,368,908.61**	**£112,111,533.96**	**£1,474,480,442.57**

Appendix 3: List of quarterly payments by licensees

Table A3.1: FIT Year 8 quarter 1 payments, 1 April 2017 – 30 June 2017

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£2,558,146.53	£474,065.34	£3,032,211.87
Bristol Energy Technology and Services Ltd	£234,838.45	£43.35	£234,881.80
British Gas Trading	£30,550,234.29	£2,818,556.71	£33,368,791.00
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,393,640.30	£117,495.73	£1,511,136.03
E.ON Energy Ltd	£40,857,844.63	£2,729,814.39	£43,587,659.02
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£34,014,288.50	£1,365,879.53	£35,380,168.03
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£3,495,676.78	£285,947.27	£3,781,624.05
ENGIE Power Limited	£1,630,322.12	£241,981.41	£1,872,303.53
F & S Energy Limited	£3,354,996.64	£1,209.15	£3,356,205.79
First Utility Ltd	£2,031,389.04	£289,922.78	£2,321,311.82
Flow Energy Ltd	£101,699.64	£18,886.39	£120,586.03
Good Energy Ltd	£49,964,078.13	£2,863,585.46	£52,827,663.59
Green Energy Limited	£1,209,653.89	£56,739.71	£1,266,393.60
Haven Power Limited	£186,301.82	£34,878.25	£221,180.07
I Supply Energy	£969,038.76	£66,204.76	£1,035,243.52
Limejump Energy Limited	£963,072.00	£0.00	£963,072.00
Neas Energy Limited	£2,331,191.98	£0.00	£2,331,191.98
Npower Direct Limited	£1,769,928.50	£156,096.60	£1,926,025.10
Npower Ltd - GB	£32,086,566.68	£6,804,819.93	£38,891,386.61
Npower Northern Limited	£25,767,654.02	£4,023,577.31	£29,791,231.33
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£951,741.21	£69,647.61	£1,021,388.82
Opus Energy Ltd	£31,219,675.22	£75,584.21	£31,295,259.43

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	£77,749.98	£0.00	£77,749.98
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£861,255.57	£150,707.55	£1,011,963.12
Power4All Limited	£7,772.67	£0.00	£7,772.67
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£10,340,401.28	£1,458,441.45	£11,798,842.73
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£201,227.44	£23,175.22	£224,402.66
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£15,207,010.61	£1,274,137.45	£16,481,148.06
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£72,669.40	£12,634.66	£85,304.06
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£40,133,248.83	£2,814,918.87	£42,948,167.70
Symbio Energy LTD	12756.99	3304.58	£16,061.57
Total Gas & Power UK	13512997.88	30933.69	£13,543,931.57
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	6005012.49	17344.03	£6,022,356.52
Utilita Electricity Ltd	12091.41	2274.96	£14,366.37
Total	**£354,086,173.68**	**£28,282,808.35**	**£382,368,982.03**

Figure A3.2: Year 8 quarter 2 payments, 1 July 2017 - 30 September 2017

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£2,252,522.32	£404,087.11	£2,656,609.43
Bristol Energy Technology and Services Ltd	£209,327.03	£249.90	£209,576.93
British Gas Trading	£43,007,175.72	£4,900,408.38	£47,907,584.10
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,312,607.05	£96,524.22	£1,409,131.27
E.ON Energy Ltd	£56,564,156.53	£4,073,452.12	£60,637,608.65
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£45,643,788.14	£7,963,898.65	£53,607,686.79
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£3,447,229.84	£289,115.76	£3,736,345.60
ENGIE Power Limited	£1,474,621.02	£191,078.24	£1,665,699.26
F & S Energy Limited	£3,890,302.51	£1,760.40	£3,892,062.91
First Utility Ltd	£2,098,073.74	£305,579.46	£2,403,653.20
Flow Energy Ltd	£90,512.97	£17,399.88	£107,912.85
Good Energy Ltd	£50,484,735.00	£2,993,062.33	£53,477,797.33
Green Energy Limited	£1,093,290.19	£59,702.95	£1,152,993.14
Haven Power Limited	£390,422.50	£49,365.56	£439,788.06
I Supply Energy	£772,554.33	£57,316.63	£829,870.96
Limejump Energy Limited	£856,491.01	£0.00	£856,491.01
Neas Energy Limited	£2,043,131.71	£0.00	£2,043,131.71
Npower Direct Limited	£1,816,424.59	£158,826.67	£1,975,251.26
Npower Ltd - GB	£32,093,008.64	£5,524,914.94	£37,617,923.58
Npower Northern Limited	£27,000,709.73	£3,695,767.07	£30,696,476.80
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£959,529.99	£72,445.72	£1,031,975.71
Opus Energy Ltd	£27,219,086.29	£69,953.79	£27,289,040.08
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	£95,562.00	£0.00	£95,562.00
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£854,888.19	£151,101.95	£1,005,990.14
Power4All Limited	£10,897.73	£0.00	£10,897.73

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£10,814,561.08	£1,546,158.34	£12,360,719.42
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£246,811.22	£35,123.36	£281,934.58
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£19,370,373.90	£1,663,995.99	£21,034,369.89
Solarplicity Energy Limited	£6,669,362.65	£11,336.89	£6,680,699.54
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£69,340.19	£12,294.65	£81,634.84
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£49,242,397.53	£4,452,835.64	£53,695,233.17
Symbio Energy LTD	£14,132.45	£6,180.10	£20,312.55
Total Gas & Power UK	£13,920,803.39	£40,775.16	£13,961,578.55
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£862,261.97	£7,987.91	£870,249.88
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£37,711.28	£5,003.94	£42,715.22
Total	**£406,928,804.43**	**£38,857,703.71**	**£445,786,508.14**

Table A3.3: Year 8 quarter 3 payments, 1 October 2017 – 31 December 2017

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£821,219.10	£146,788.33	£968,007.43
Bristol Energy Technology and Services Ltd	£367,484.77	£275.61	£367,760.38
British Gas Trading	£28,491,291.77	£3,575,694.10	£32,066,985.87
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,711,028.03	£56,255.06	£1,767,283.09
E.ON Energy Ltd	£39,086,177.56	£2,521,875.95	£41,608,053.51
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£41,277,845.17	£5,525,988.09	£46,803,833.26
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£1,736,556.13	£152,218.74	£1,888,774.87
ENGIE Power Limited	£1,078,792.19	£53,699.45	£1,132,491.64
F & S Energy Limited	£3,932,687.81	£1,049.51	£3,933,737.32
First Utility Ltd	£931,261.86	£136,648.54	£1,067,910.40
Flow Energy Ltd	£36,795.20	£6,816.92	£43,612.12
Good Energy Ltd	£32,686,248.08	£1,382,417.99	£34,068,666.07
Green Energy Limited	£964,073.71	£57,383.66	£1,021,457.37
Haven Power Limited	£160,775.02	£48,957.52	£209,732.54
I Supply Energy	£294,155.24	£22,535.67	£316,690.91
Limejump Energy Limited	£1,327,364.12	£0.00	£1,327,364.12
Neas Energy Limited	£1,102,314.83	£0.00	£1,102,314.83
Npower Direct Limited	£1,129,807.54	£81,992.69	£1,211,800.23
Npower Ltd - GB	£22,959,816.44	£4,669,449.30	£27,629,265.74
Npower Northern Limited	£23,631,047.11	£3,498,723.64	£27,129,770.75
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£509,069.05	£36,998.25	£546,067.30
Opus Energy Ltd	£32,792,455.00	£33,789.67	£32,826,244.67
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	£177,090.53	£0.00	£177,090.53
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£404,030.13	£70,949.40	£474,979.53
Power4All Limited	£4,405.76	£0.00	£4,405.76

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£5,777,646.55	£723,907.53	£6,501,554.08
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£98,428.29	£11,685.58	£110,113.87
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£14,087,166.21	£1,363,214.21	£15,450,380.42
Solarplicity Energy Limited	£7,464,704.73	£16,864.61	£7,481,569.34
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£34,412.23	£5,307.08	£39,719.31
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£50,006,612.38	£5,504,079.28	£55,510,691.66
Symbio Energy LTD	£3,380.64	£1,049.73	£4,430.37
Total Gas & Power UK	£14,126,030.03	£15,880.55	£14,141,910.58
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£93,050.28	£145.42	£93,195.70
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£8,927.52	£1,947.68	£10,875.20
Total	**£329,314,151.01**	**£29,724,589.76**	**£359,038,740.77**

Table A3.4: Year 8 quarter 4 payments, 1 January 2018 – 31 March 2018

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£1,062,533.19	£190,508.27	£1,253,041.46
Bristol Energy Limited	£406,826.27	£391.62	£407,217.89
British Gas Trading	£27,839,925.03	£2,992,840.32	£30,832,765.35
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,615,124.78	£60,605.14	£1,675,729.92
E.ON Energy Ltd	£22,630,809.04	£1,535,554.72	£24,166,363.76
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£33,140,714.54	£3,488,234.70	£36,628,949.24
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£1,548,188.52	£131,130.14	£1,679,318.66
ENGIE Power Limited	£1,542,268.29	£127,360.78	£1,669,629.07
F & S Energy Limited	£4,929,840.79	£738.60	£4,930,579.39
First Utility Ltd	£728,534.11	£105,174.10	£833,708.21
Flow Energy Ltd	£43,726.74	£8,235.62	£51,962.36
Good Energy Ltd	£31,215,627.38	£1,241,690.27	£32,457,317.65
Green Energy Limited	£999,380.68	£61,125.74	£1,060,506.42
Haven Power Limited	£72,026.27	£9,413.34	£81,439.61
I Supply Energy	£203,556.63	£18,191.28	£221,747.91
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	£3.96	£2.49	£6.45
Limejump Energy Limited	£2,283,988.86	£0.00	£2,283,988.86
Neas Energy Limited	£1,180,706.26	£0.00	£1,180,706.26
Npower Direct Limited	£851,549.93	£76,568.58	£928,118.51
Npower Ltd - GB	£22,480,238.84	£3,771,231.25	£26,251,470.09
Npower Northern Limited	£23,610,970.18	£2,128,574.91	£25,739,545.09
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£326,455.46	£24,090.55	£350,546.01
Opus Energy Ltd	£33,498,749.93	£39,891.79	£33,538,641.72
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	£136,384.48	£0.00	£136,384.48
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£355,521.10	£59,032.89	£414,553.99

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Power4All Limited	£5,162.68	£0.00	£5,162.68
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£6,397,062.21	£808,161.91	£7,205,224.12
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£123,669.90	£10,414.81	£134,084.71
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£9,354,998.62	£895,312.94	£10,250,311.56
Solarplicity Energy Limited	£7,597,682.41	£23,490.28	£7,621,172.69
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£27,111.23	£4,708.83	£31,820.06
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£30,587,907.75	£3,033,332.18	£33,621,239.93
Symbio Energy LTD	£4,613.55	£1,417.75	£6,031.30
Total Gas & Power UK	£14,916,654.51	£18,841.41	£14,935,495.92
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£6,103.48	£335.16	£6,438.64
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£6,505.01	£1,476.97	£7,981.98
Total	£281,731,122.61	£20,868,079.34	£302,599,201.95

Appendix 4: List of levelisation non-compliance by licensees[28]

Table A4.1: Late levelisation submissions

LATE LEVELISATION SUBMISSIONS	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Avro Energy Limited	Annual
Brilliant Energy Ltd	Annual
Bruntwood	Q2
E (Gas and Electricity)	Q3
E (Gas and Electricity)	Q2
Eco Green Management Ltd	Annual
Electraphase LTD	Annual
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	Q4
Gnergy Limited	Q2
Gnergy Limited	Q1
Gnergy Limited	Annual
Greater London Authority	Annual
I Supply Energy	Annual
Kensington Power Limited	Annual
OneSelect	Q2
Pozitive Energy	Q2
Pozitive Energy	Q1
Pure Planet Limited	Q2
Sinq Power Limited	Annual
Spark Energy Supply Limited	Annual
Usio Energy Supply Limited	Annual

[28] Mandatory content as detailed in Article 33(a) of the FIT Order

Table A4.2: Incorrect levelisation submissions

INCORRECT LEVELISATION SUBMISSIONS	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Avro Energy Limited	Q4
Brilliant Energy Ltd	Q3
Bristol Energy	Q4
British Gas Trading	Annual
Electraphase LTD	Q3
Electricity Plus Supply	Q4
F & S Energy	Q3
First Utility Ltd	Annual
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	Annual
GEN4U Ltd	Q4
GEN4U Ltd	Q3
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	Q4
Limejump Energy Limited	Annual
Limejump Energy Limited	Q4
Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited	Annual
Solarplicity Energy Limited	Annual
Solarplicity Energy Limited	Q4
Solarplicity Energy Limited	Q2
SSE Energy Supply Limited	Q4
Total Gas & Power UK	Q2
Tradelink Solutions	Q4
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	Annual
Utilita Electricity Ltd	Q2
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	Annual

Figure A4.3: Late levelisation payments

LATE LEVELISATION PAYMENTS	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Avro Energy Limited	Q2
Electraphase LTD	Annual
Electraphase LTD	Q3
Enstroga Ltd	Annual
ESB Independent Energy (NI) Ltd	Q2
Eversmart Energy	Q2
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	Q4
GEN4U Ltd	Annual
GEN4U Ltd	Q3
Greater London Authority	Annual
Iresa Limited	Q4
Orbit Energy Limited	Q4
Planet 9 Energy	Annual
Power 4 All	Q3
Pozitive Energy	Q2
scottish Power	Q4
Squeaky Clean Energy Limited	Q2
TOTO Energy Ltd	Q3
Tru Energy Limited	Annual
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	Annual

Figure A4.4: Late Annual Levelisation audit reports

LATE ANNUAL LEVELISATION AUDIT REPORTS	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
British Gas	Annual
Good Energy	Annual
Limejump	Annual
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	Annual

Appendix 5: Associated documents

Standard Conditions 33 and 34 of the Electricity Supply Licences:
http://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) (No. 2) 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 (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2015
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/1659/pdfs/uksi_20151659_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 2015
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/2045/pdfs/uksi_20152045_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) Order 2016
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/319/pdfs/uksi_20160319_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) Order 2017
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/131/pdfs/uksi_20170131_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for licensed electricity suppliers (v10)
http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-guidance-licensed-electricity-suppliers-version-10

The Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for Renewable Installations (v12)
http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-guidance-renewable-installations-version-12

Feed-in Tariffs: guidance on sustainability criteria and feedstock restrictions
http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-guidance-sustainability-criteria-and-feedstock-restrictions

Guidance for generators: Co-location of electricity storage facilities with renewable generation supported under the Renewables Obligation or Feed-in Tariff schemes (Version 1)
https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/system/files/docs/2018/06/final_storage_guidance_0.pdf