

Feed-in Tariff Annual Report 2018-2019

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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 activity during the ninth year of the scheme (“Year 9”), covering 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019.

Summary

During Year 9 of the FIT scheme the number of new registrations increased, likely due to the impact of the closure of the scheme.

Year 9 saw the addition of 28,998 new installations, a 24.5% increase on the registrations of year 8. There was a total of 849,026 active installations registered on the Central FIT Register (CFR) at the end of Year 9. 98.87% of all installations registered are solar photovoltaic (PV), and 95.63% are domestic installations.

The total capacity deployed under the scheme grew from 6.02 GW in year 8 to 6.21 GW in Year 9, an increase of 3.3%. The value of FIT generation payments made grew from £1.38 billion in Year 8 to £1.41 billion in year 9.

For the first time in the history of the FIT scheme, the mutualisation process was triggered in Quarter 2 periodic levelisation as a result of missed payments by licensed suppliers.

This process requires compliant and partially compliant suppliers to make up the shortfall in the periodic levelisation round by making additional payments which Ofgem redistributes to those licensees whose payments were reduced as a result of the shortfall in the levelisation fund.

8,454 GWh of electricity was generated by FIT installations during Year 9, an increase from 8,357 GWh in Year 8. The amount of electricity reported as exported reduced from 2,483 GWh in Year 8 to 2,399 GWh in year 9.

The Feed-in Tariffs (Closure, etc) Order 2018 was laid in Great Britain on 18 December 2018 to close the scheme to new generating capacity from 1 April 2019. Installations commissioned from 1 April 2019 may enter the scheme in their period of validity where they have secured preaccreditation or if they meet grace period requirements.

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Context

The Feed-in Tariff (FIT) scheme was introduced on 1 April 2010 by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)¹, 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 ("MCSFIT"), while Ofgem process applications for installations with a TIC greater than 50kW and up to 5MW ("ROO-FIT² scale") as well as all AD and hydro installations. Ultimate statutory responsibility for FIT accreditation rests on Ofgem.

Ofgem 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 legislation and licence conditions.

The FIT scheme is underpinned by the Feed-in Tariffs Order 2012⁴. 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. We are also required 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.

As of 31 March 2019, the FIT scheme is closed to new applications⁵. The closure of the scheme does not affect installations which are already accredited.

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"

⁴ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2012/2782/contents/made>

⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2018/1380/contents/made>

1. Compliance of licensed electricity suppliers

1.1. Trends in non-compliance

In Year 9 we continued to see instances of non-compliance related to periodic and annual levelisation. In total, 124 instances were recorded on the Supplier Performance Report⁶ in respect of the late submission of data, misreporting of data and late payments being made towards levelisation. We also noted two incidents of late submission of the annual levelisation report.

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 9 and have thus exited the market, leaving outstanding periodic and annual FIT levelisation payments.

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.

1.2. FIT licensees and 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 250,000 or more 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.

In Year 9 there were slight changes in the total number of suppliers, with 45 supplier groups participating in the scheme. Thirty-two of these were voluntary licensees, while 13 were mandatory.

⁶ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/environmental-programmes-ofgem-s-role-and-delivery-performance/environmental-programmes-supplier-performance-report>

Table 1.1: FIT licensees per scheme year⁷

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
Voluntary FIT licensees	9 (9)	14 (12)	22 (19)	33 (25)	34 (26)	47 (30)	36 (29)	39 (29)	39 (32)
Mandatory FIT licensees	15 (7)	15 (7)	17 (9)	17 (7)	18 (8)	19 (9)	19 (10)	23 (12)	24 (13)
Total Licensees	24 (16)	29 (19)	39 (28)	50 (32)	52 (34)	66 (39)	55 (39)	62 (41)	63 (45)

Note: the figures in brackets represent the number of supplier groups participating in the scheme. This number is lower as some supplier groups 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 9. Late submissions increased from 21 incidents in Year 8 to 23 in Year 9, and incorrect submissions increased markedly from 22 incidents in Year 8 to 91 in Year 9.

Year 9 saw the greatest number of licensees participating in the scheme so far. The number of instances of missed unpaid levelisation payments caused by suppliers exiting the market has increased as well as the number of outstanding late levelisation payments. In Year 9, every quarterly levelisation round experienced a shortfall in the fund.

Year 9 saw the first triggering of the mutualisation process in the history of the FIT scheme. Mutualisation is the process by which large shortfalls in the periodic levelisation fund are

⁷ The complete list of mandatory and voluntary licensees for FIT Year 9 is in Appendix 1

recovered from Licensed Electricity Suppliers. During the levelisation period Year 9 Quarter 2, a shortfall of £4,171,702.49 was established in the periodic levelisation fund. This is above the mutualisation trigger threshold set by the Secretary of State of £4,069,000, resulting in mutualisation triggering for the first time. This process requires compliant and partially compliant suppliers to make up the shortfall in the periodic levelisation round by making additional payments which Ofgem redistributes to those licensees whose payments were reduced as a result of the shortfall in the levelisation fund. The first time triggering of mutualisation can partly be attributed to:

- High generation of solar electricity in the summer months contributes to particularly high generation payments for Quarter 2
- The levelisation payment deadline for Quarter 2 fell immediately after the RO late payment deadline
- A number of suppliers going in to administration or exiting the market and being unable to make their payments for Quarter 2.

Table 1.2: Late levelisation submissions

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Voluntary FIT licensees	1	0 (2)	0	1 (2)	2 (3)
Mandatory FIT licensees	0	0	1	0	1 (1)
Non-FIT licensees	2 (1)	3(1)	7 (11)	2 (2)	3 (2)
Totals	3 (1)	3 (3)	8 (11)	3 (4)	6 (6)

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

Table 1.3: Incorrect levelisation submissions

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Voluntary FIT licensees	3	6	0	3	4
Mandatory FIT licensees	2	5	0	1	3
Non-FIT licensees	14	19	11	15	5
Totals	19	30	11	19	12

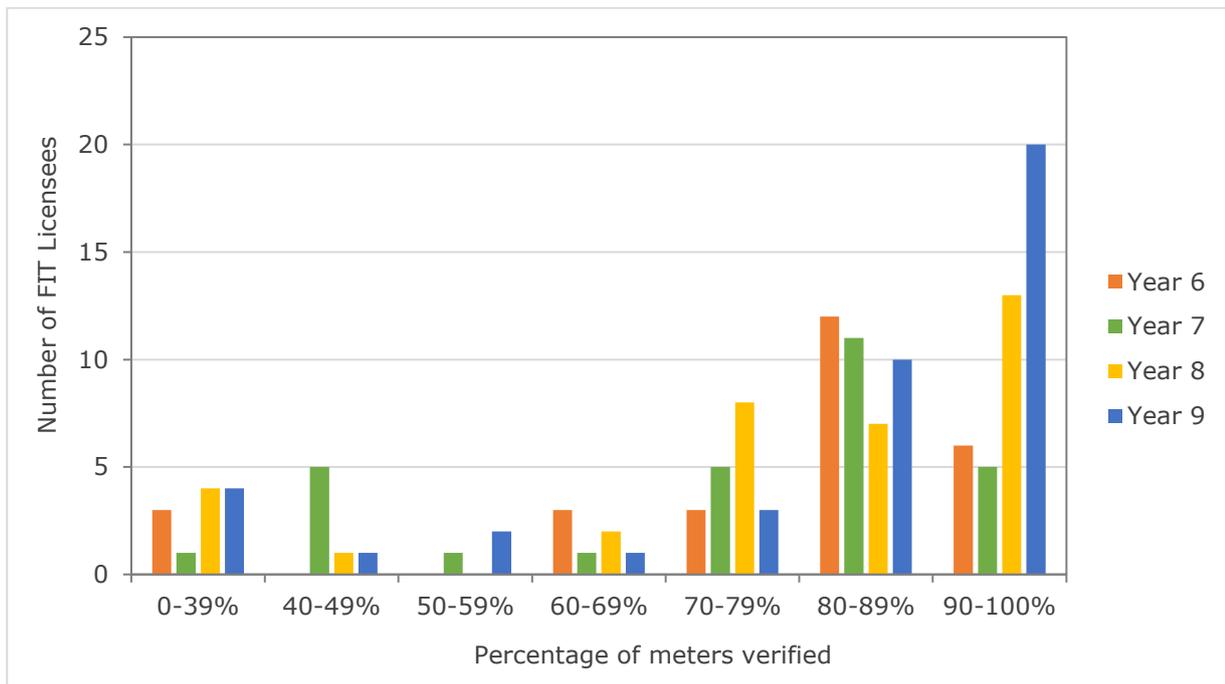
1.4. Biennial meter read verification

In accordance with their licence conditions, 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 weekly to ensure areas of improvement are identified and addressed. We expect suppliers to aim for 100% of meter read within the two-year period.

The graph below shows the performance of licensees in Year 9 in comparison to Years 5, 6, 7 and 8. The data reports the average percentage of meters verified by licensees over the past two years. On average, the performance of suppliers has significantly improved in Year 9, with more licensees averaging a compliance rate of over 80% in any other year. In part, this can be attributed to the compliance team actively engaging with poorly performing licensees and offering support where possible.

Figure 1.1: Biennial Meter Read Verification



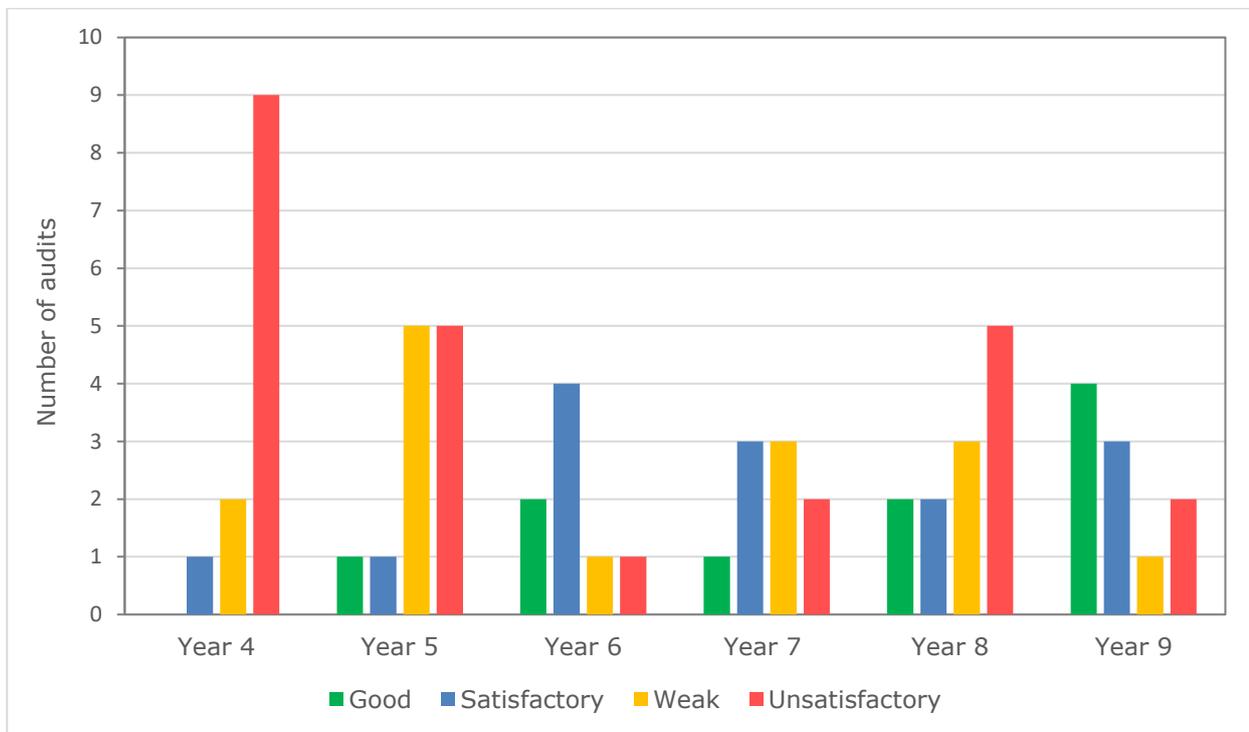
Note: colours indicate the percentage of meters verified. The vertical scale shows the number of licensees reporting that percentage of meters verified.

1.5. Audit

1.5.1. FIT licensee audits

In Year 9 we audited 10 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 targeted audits, 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 – 9



Issues arising from the installation accreditation process were often a result of insufficient processes for checking the information provided and missing information, which resulted in incorrect eligibility dates and therefore incorrect tariffs being assigned to eligible installations. These inaccuracies and any subsequent incorrect FIT payments were corrected following the audits. In relation to general processes (including for levelisation calculations), it was often found that they weren't formalised or documented, that processes didn't align with the Ofgem Supplier Guidance⁸ or that there was insufficient oversight or internal sign-off on submissions. In these cases, we ensure that documentation is produced or updated, in line with the

⁸ <http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-guidance-licensed-electricity-suppliers-version-10>

Electricity Supply Standard Licence Conditions (SLCs)⁹ and most recent Ofgem supplier guidance.

The proportion of unsatisfactory and weak audits has decreased from 67% in Year 8 to 30% in Year 9. These audits were all targeted, with some having specific concerns over processes, and others being selected due to the size of their portfolio or a high volume of FIT payments. This year, the main reasons for the weak and unsatisfactory ratings were a lack of formalised procedures, incorrect processing of applications, insufficient processes for calculating levelisation figures and poor governance.

Following the audits, the reports are shared with the licensees 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 are also highlighted in the audit reports.

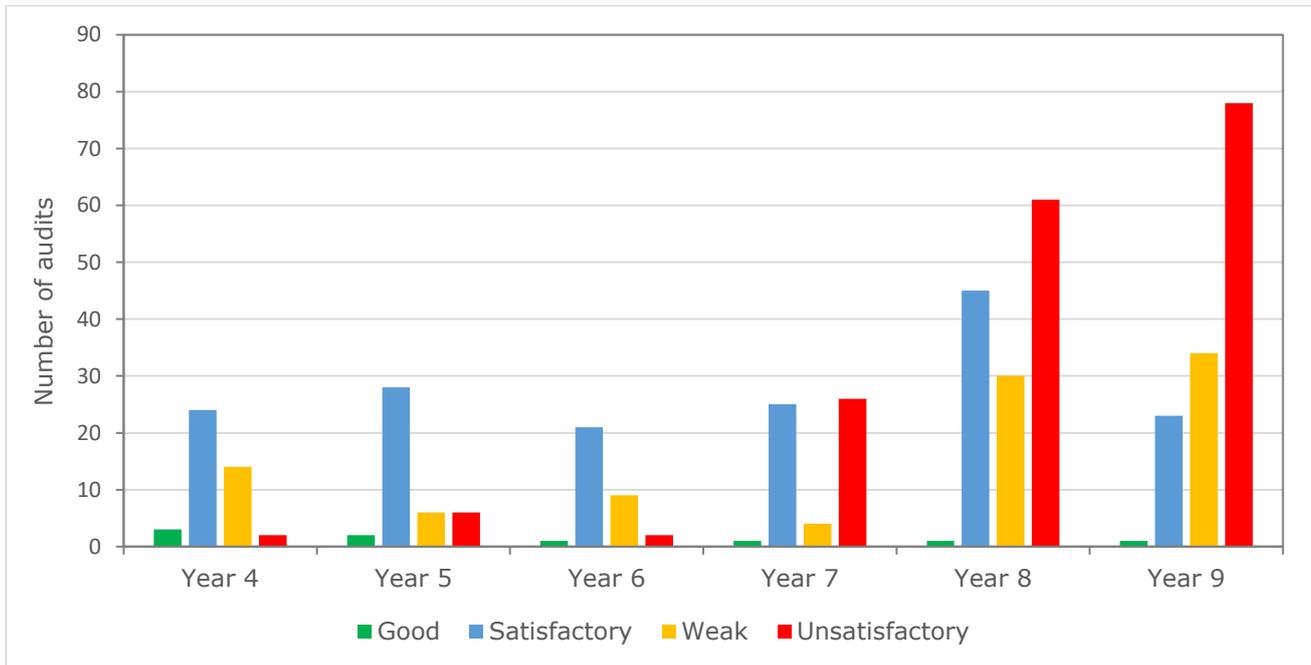
1.5.2. FIT generator audits

In Year 9 we audited 136 FIT stations in total, which was comparable with audit activity during Year 8, when 137 stations were audited. This activity reflects our continued focus on assurance on our Environmental Programmes. We have continued to commit our resources to risk-based, targeted audits on the FIT scheme, based on the assessment of both previous and current areas of risk. This enables us to target potential areas of non-compliance in a structured way. There have been no audits based on statistical sampling during Year 9.

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

Figure 1.3: FIT generator standard audit scores, years 4 – 9



In Year 9, we carried out 90 standard audits on ROO-FIT generating stations as part of our routine audit programme. The objective of these audits was to verify that accurate information has been submitted to us during the application process, and to verify the submissions on which payments are based.

Twenty-two of the generating stations audited as part of our routine programme in Year 9 were rated 'Satisfactory', while one station was rated 'Good'. However, nearly 75% were rated either 'Weak' (27) or 'Unsatisfactory' (40). Given all of the audits were carried out on a targeted basis, based around known areas of weakness or higher risk, we would expect a higher proportion of weak and unsatisfactory audits. This is not necessarily representative of the rate of compliance across the accreditation population as a whole. The most common reasons for the 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' ratings broadly reflected those identified during the previous year. These include applications stating incorrect commissioning dates, preliminary accreditations being invalidated due to material changes, insufficient or unreliable 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 9 audit programme, we also undertook 46 more detailed audits, again targeted at specific generating stations. These audits included stations where we had concerns over the accuracy of the information provided to us in relation to the accreditation application. Nearly 98% were rated either 'Weak' (7) or 'Unsatisfactory' (38). Only one station achieved a 'Satisfactory' rating, and no stations achieved a 'Good' rating. Since these audits were carried out on a targeted basis, we would expect a higher proportion of weak and unsatisfactory audits, and this is not necessarily representative of compliance across the accreditation

population as a whole. 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 stated 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, attach or amend conditions to accreditation, change the tariff a station is receiving and/or 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

Ofgem has a dedicated Counter Fraud team¹⁰ which provides fraud prevention, detection and investigation support to all schemes we administer. During the 2018-19 obligation period the team received 90 referrals of possible suspected fraud on the FIT scheme. In total more than 200 sites were implicated. Forty-three of the referrals came from FIT licensees. The rest were from operational staff within Ofgem, members of the public, and other organisations. There remain a number of ongoing investigations arising from these referrals. In February, the Counter Fraud team and licensees held a meeting to discuss fraud prevention strategies and the potential increased risk of fraud during scheme closure period.

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 Guidelines¹¹. The role of the EOB is to consider significant non-compliance incidents and decide what enforcement action might be appropriate. The enforcement powers available to us include the imposition of a financial penalty, issue of formal regulatory orders to secure compliance (called Provisional Orders and Final Orders), as well as other alternative measures.

Within FIT Year 9, Ofgem took the following enforcement/alternative action in respect of suppliers on the FIT scheme:

- Alternative Action in respect of Foxglove Energy Supply Ltd's failure to pay their Year 9, Quarter 2 FIT levelisation payment on time. Foxglove complied with the Alternative Action agreed, so formal action was not required in this case.
- Alternative Action in respect of SSE's misreporting of generation payments in their 2016/17 annual levelisation submission. SSE complied with the Alternative Action agreed, so further action was not required in this case.
- Issuance and confirmation of a Provisional Order¹² in respect of Solarplicity's non-payment to FIT generators.

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

¹¹ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/enforcement-guidelines>

¹² <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/solarplicity-supply-ltd-provisional-order-failure-make-fit-payments>

2. FIT scheme costs

2.1. FIT Year 9 payment overview

Although the rate of new registrations has generally continued to decline, the total value of the FIT scheme (equal to the total levelisation fund) has increased. The total levelisation fund for Year 9 was around £1.41 billion, an increase of £39.7 million on the previous year. The total generation payments made increased by nearly £46.6 million from £1.36 billion in Year 8 to just under £1.41 billion in Year 9. This is due to increased generation this year compared with last year, as well as an increased number of installations registered to the scheme.

Table 2.1: Total scheme costs by type in year 9

Cost	Total (£)*	Description
FIT generation payments (A)	£1,408,981,589	The total value of payments made to accredited generators, for on-site generation.
Total deemed export payments (B)	£55,517,775	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)	£17,230,225	The total administration costs allocated to FIT licensees. The administration costs are determined annually by the Secretary of State ¹³ .
Value of deemed export (D)	£66,988,086	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)	£1,414,741,502	This figure represents the cost of the scheme in Year 9.
Amount levelised across licensees (=A+B+C)	£1,481,729,588	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 £

¹³ <http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/feed-in-tariffs-fits-determinations>

Table 2.1: Total supply volumes by type in Year 9

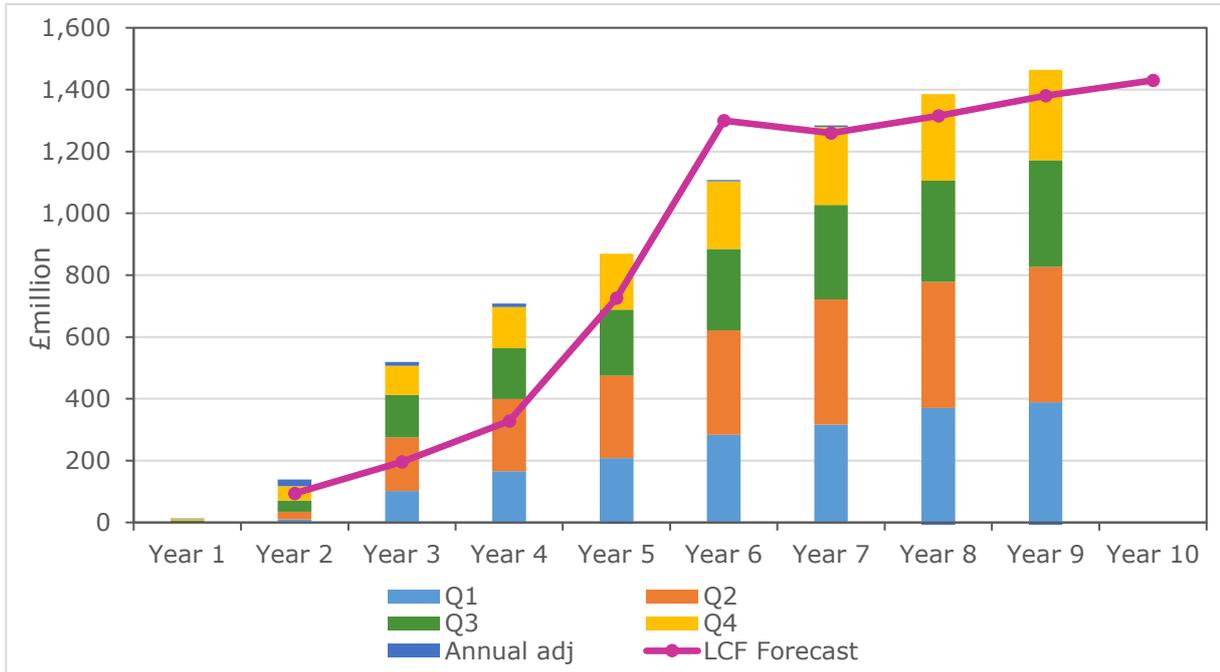
Supply Volume	Total (MWh)*	Description
Total supply (E)	276,625,744	Total electricity supplied to customers within Great Britain
Exempt supply (F)	9,821,877 (33,253,446)	Total renewable electricity supplied to customers within Great Britain from outside the UK. For Year 9 this is capped at 9,821,877 MWh. The actual submitted total is shown in brackets
Total relevant electricity supplied (=E-F)	266,803,867	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

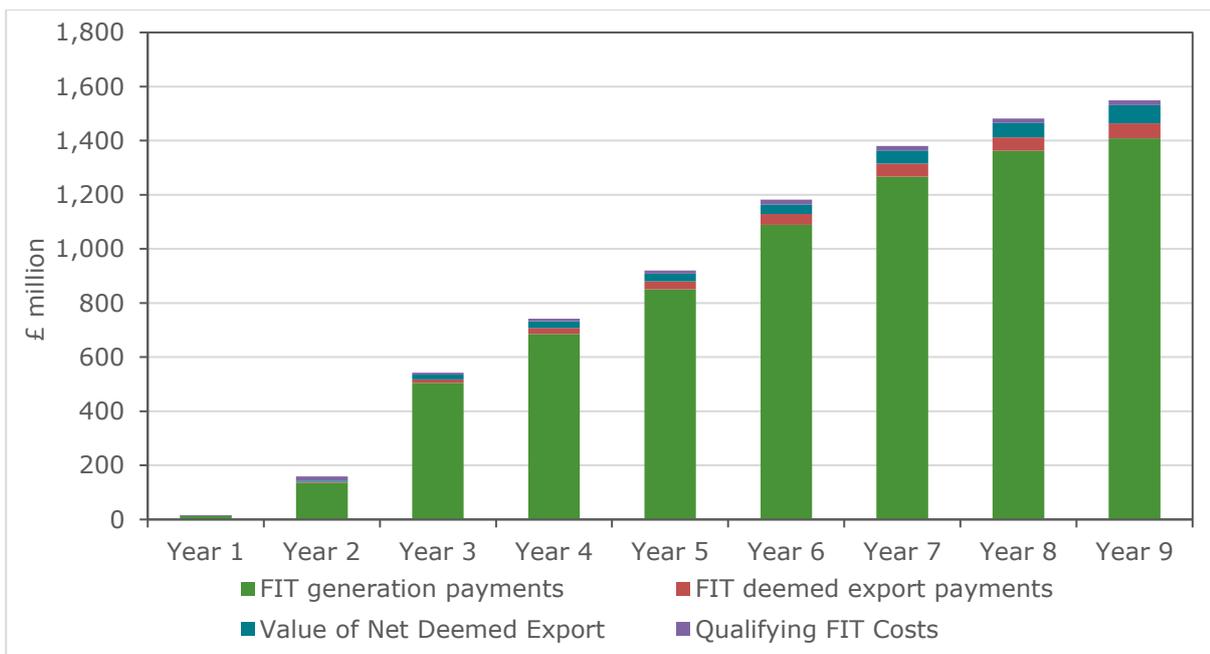
Year 9 saw the largest annual levelisation fund to date, totalling nearly £1.41 billion, an increase of £39.7 million on Year 8. This is consistent with the fund increasing every year since the scheme began. Suppliers were required to pay in a total of £56,786,155 as part of the annual levelisation reconciliation, representing 4% of the scheme value. This is slightly higher than Year 8, but lower than many previous years, reflecting the trend towards more accurate reporting in periodic levelisation submissions. It should be noted that these figures are correct at the time of publishing however are subject to change, pending an external review.

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 the closure of the scheme to new capacity, thus limiting the total capacity of all new installations registered (see Chapter 4.2).

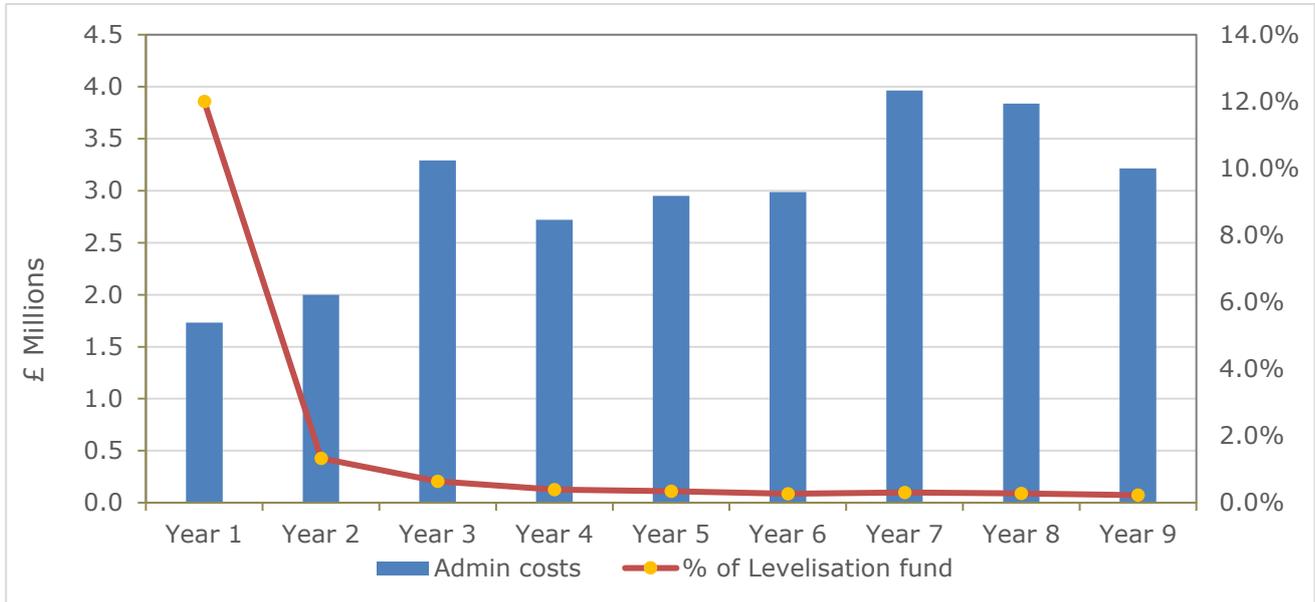
Figure 2.2: FIT scheme value, Years 1–9



As with previous years, by far the largest proportion of the overall scheme cost remains FIT generation payments, which totalled just under £1.41 billion in Year 9.

2.3. Ofgem administrative costs

Figure 2.3: Ofgem administrative costs



In Year 9 our administrative costs fell considerably by £624,269 from year 8 to £3.21 million. Administrative costs in Year 9 equated to 0.23% of the total value of the scheme (the levelisation fund).

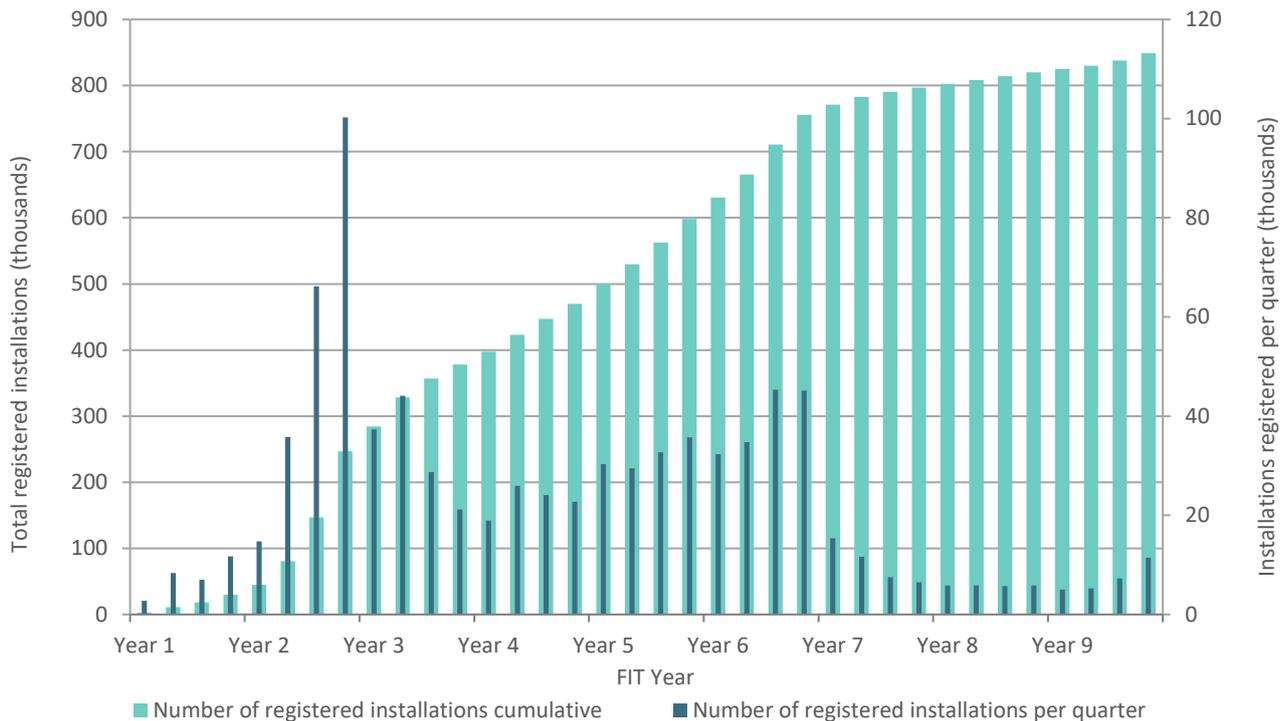
As part of our administration of the scheme, Ofgem seeks to ensure that generators are only paid FIT payments to which they are entitled to receive. To this end, Ofgem works to identify instances where generators are either placed on the incorrect tariff or are incorrectly accredited on the scheme. Such instances may be identified through checks during the accreditation process, 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 9, the value of prevented / detected error totalled £3.86 million, outweighing our administrative costs.

3. Accredited FIT installations

3.1. Number of registered installations

At the end of FIT Year 9 there were 849,026 active installations registered on the Central FIT Register (CFR). Overall, 98.87% of these installations are solar photovoltaic (PV), and 95.63% are domestic installations.

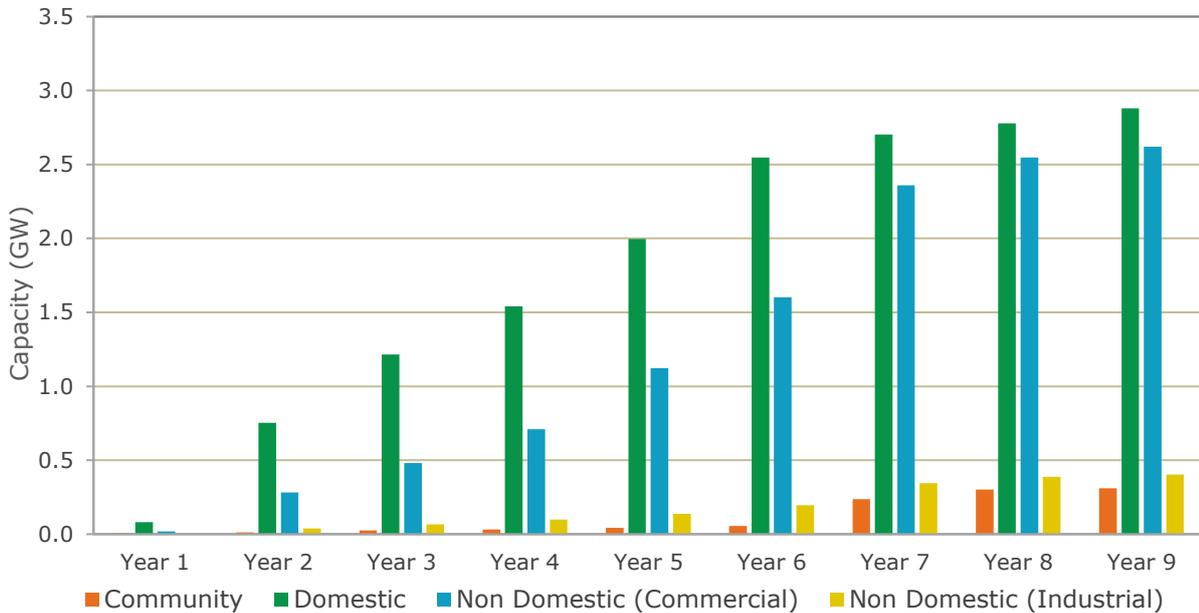
Figure 3.1: Number of registered FIT installations



The introduction of deployment caps at the end of Year 6, alongside ongoing tariff depression, has resulted in the rate of new installations registered on the scheme decreasing significantly over the past two years. However, the closure of the scheme to new capacity at the end of March 2019 led to the last two quarters seeing an increase to new registrations. There were 28,998 new registrations during Year 9, a slight increase on the number of new registrations during year 8 (23,279). In contrast, during Year 7 there were 41,020 new registrations.

Despite higher registration numbers, the new capacity registered almost halved compared to the previous year. During Year 8, 370.6 MW of new capacity was added, while in Year 9 this dropped to 198.1 MW. This reflects the higher proportion of smaller domestic installations being registered this year.

Figure 3.2: Total capacity by installation type (cumulative)



Overall, domestic installations account for the largest proportion of capacity on the scheme (46.5%). Since the end of Year 6 there was a sharp decline in the amount of new domestic capacity registered, while the proportion of new commercial capacity has increased. This is not the case for Year 9, as we have seen a sharp increase in the amount of new domestic capacity registered, with 51.22% of Year 9 capacity being domestic, with 37.08% being commercial capacity. To provide some context, 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)

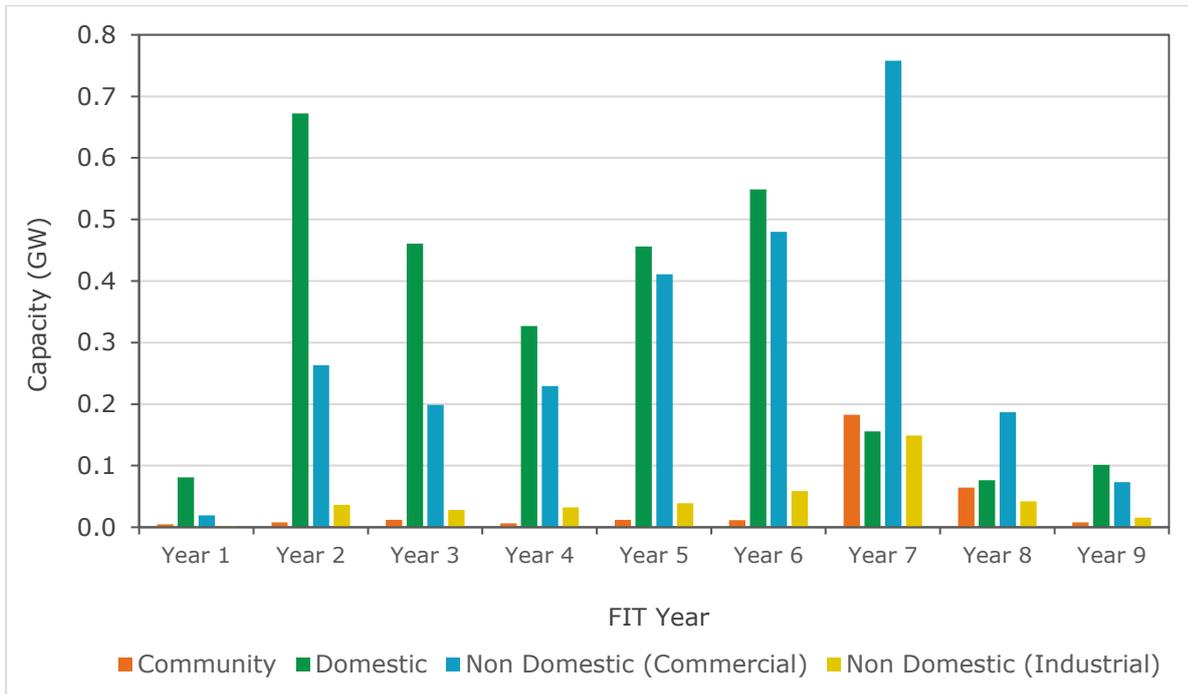
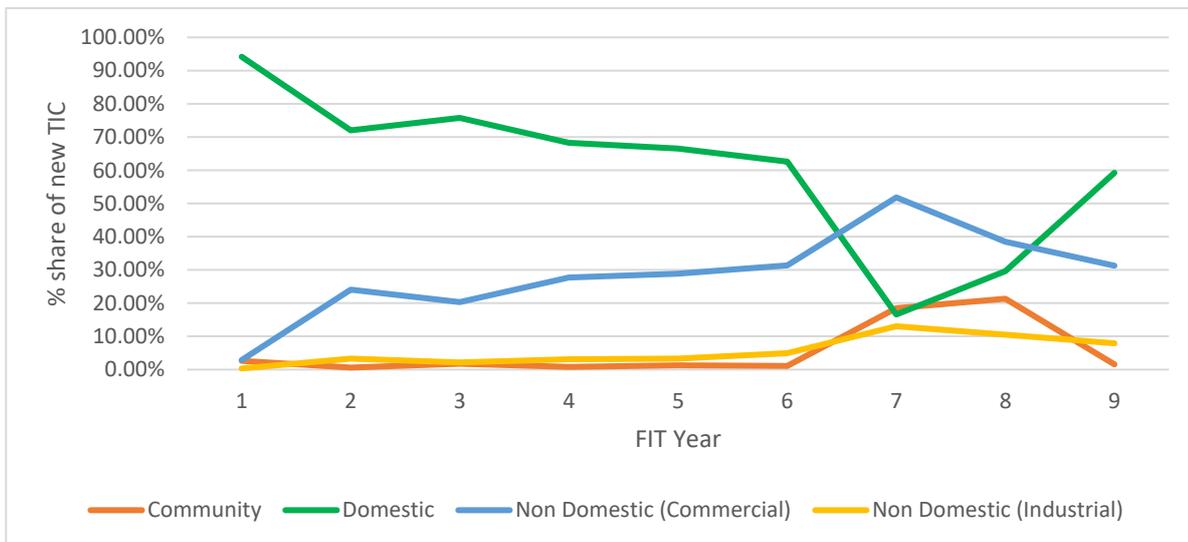


Figure 3.4: Percentage share of PV Capacity by installation type



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, but reversed in Year 9, as there were much fewer non-domestic installations and a noticeable increase in the number of domestic installations. As seen above, there was a sharp decrease in the number of community registrations, but an explanation for that could be the extended grace period for community installations, which meant we did not see a rush of community applications near the 31st of March.

3.2. GB regional overview

Figure 3.5: Geographical distribution of FIT installations by technology type

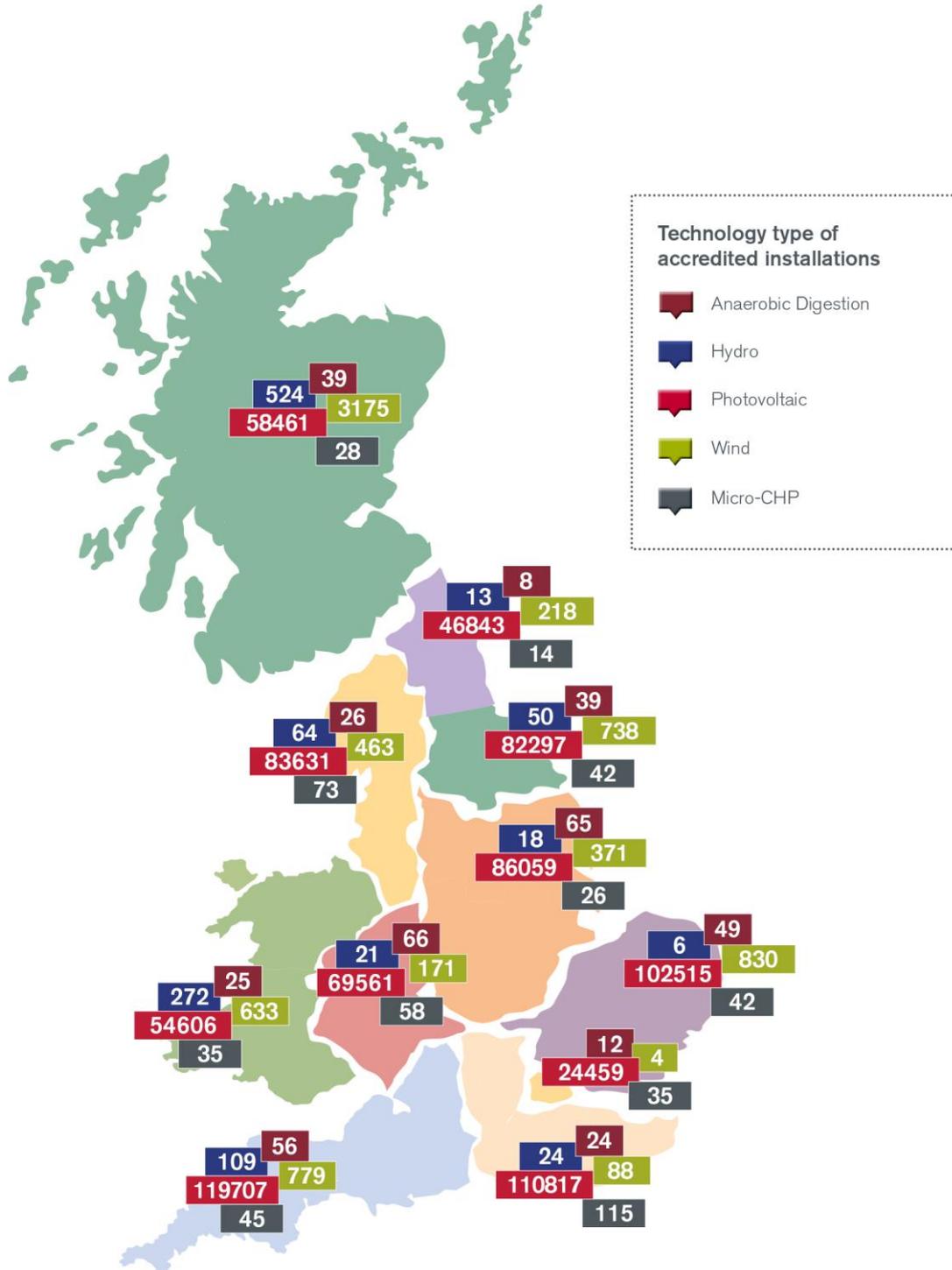


Table 3.1: Geographical distribution of all installations by technology type

Region	Anaerobic digestion		Hydro		Micro CHP	
	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)
East Midlands	65	54,406	18	1,549	25	26
East of England	49	48,532	6	128	42	44
London	4	5,260	-	-	35	36
North East	8	8,708	13	1,806	14	14
North West	26	11,855	64	5,613	73	79
Scotland	39	17,950	524	162,489	28	29
South East	24	20,207	24	1,744	115	121
South West	56	29,544	109	3,228	45	45
Wales	25	14,784	272	14,912	35	50
West Midlands	66	36,916	21	716	58	66
Yorkshire and The Humber	39	28,970	50	4,772	42	42
Total	401	277,131	1,101	196,958	512	552

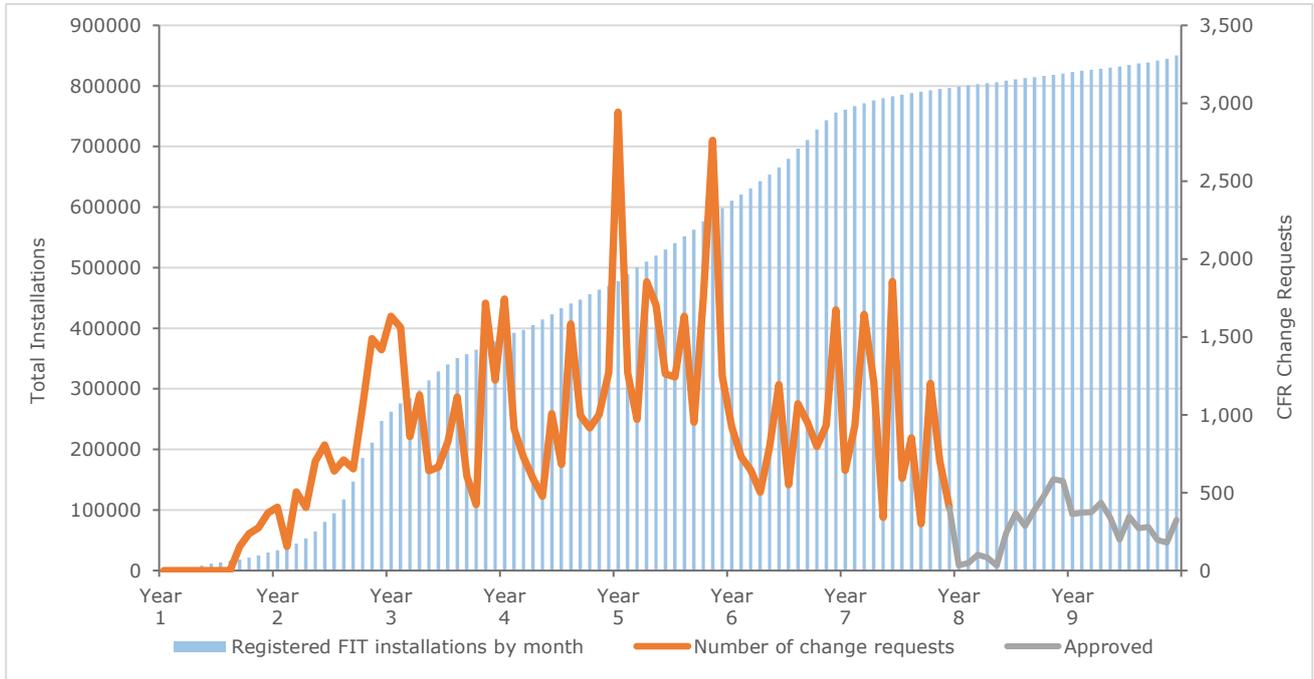
Feed-in Tariffs (FIT)

Region	Photovoltaic		Wind		Total	
	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)
East Midlands	86,059	517,469	371	65,050	86,538	638,499
East of England	102,515	570,218	830	37,447	103,442	656,369
London	24,459	115,528	12	671	24,510	121,495
North East	46,843	179,709	218	14,091	47,096	204,328
North West	83,631	388,651	463	41,998	84,257	448,196
Scotland	58,461	280,404	3,166	284,870	62,218	745,742
South East	110,817	661,336	88	11,821	111,068	695,229
South West	119,707	1,009,945	779	90,587	120,696	1,133,349
Wales	54,606	354,497	633	85,428	55,571	469,672
West Midlands	69,561	421,757	171	10,631	69,877	470,086
Yorkshire and The Humber	82,297	417,886	738	59,581	83,166	511,251
Total	838,956	4,917,399	7,469	702,175	849,026	6,212,412

The South West has the largest proportion of installed FIT capacity, with over 1.1 GW of capacity at the end of Year 9. Scotland has the next highest proportion, with 745 MW of installed capacity. Although Scotland has the second highest share of capacity, it has only the eighth highest number of installations. The South West and South East are first and second in that category, with the majority of their stations being domestic PV sites.

3.3. CFR change requests

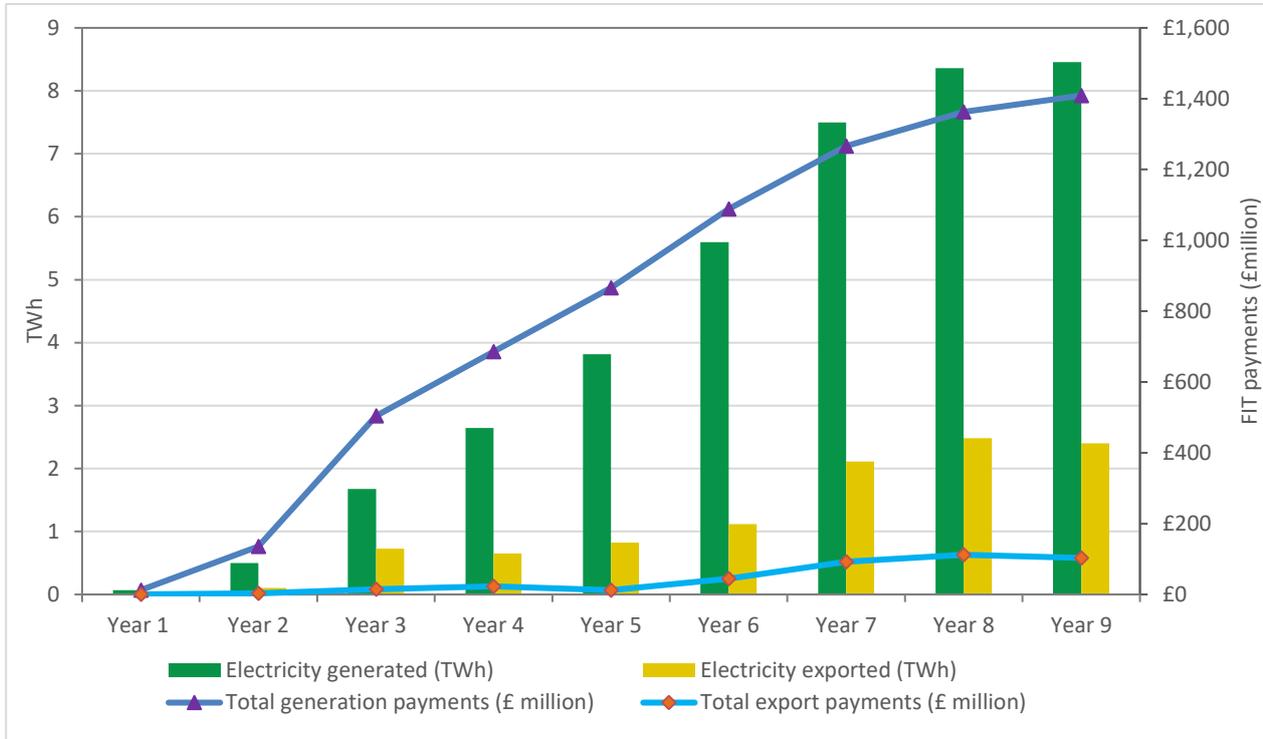
Figure 3.3: CFR change requests per month



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, this process has been streamlined and licensees can now make change requests through the CFR taskbar. Only certain requests now require approval, meaning that fewer change requests come directly to us for approval. Since change requests no longer require licensees to contact us directly, the figures for Years 8 and 9 record the number of change requests that are actioned, rather than the number received, hence the lower numbers.

3.4. Generation and export of electricity

Figure 3.4: Generation and export – annual amounts and payments



In Year 9, 8,454 GWh (8.45 TWh) of electricity was generated by FIT installations, an increase of 1.6% from 8,357 GWh in Year 8. The amount of electricity reported as exported reduced slightly, from 2,483 GWh in Year 8 to 2,399 GWh in Year 9. Exported electricity accounted for 28.4% of total generated electricity in Year 9, a decrease from 29.7% in Year 8.

There has also been a reduction in the proportion of metered export (as opposed to deemed), which now makes up 50% of all export, compared to 55% in Year 8 and just 46% in Year 7. This is likely due to an increase in the proportion of smaller, domestic installations being accredited. These installations are less likely to be metered, hence the trend towards less metered capacity coming online and more consumption on site. Total export payments have reduced by £8.87 million on Year 8, with £103.2 million being made in export payments in Year 9. According to UK Government Figures (DUKES 2019)¹⁴, UK households consumed 105.1 TWh of electricity in 2018. The 8.45 TWh of electricity generated by FIT installations in Year 9 therefore equates to slightly over 8% of final household energy consumption in the UK. However, it should be noted that not all FIT-generated electricity is consumed in households.

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/electricity-chapter-5-digest-of-united-kingdom-energy-statistics-dukes>

4. Change and evolution of the FIT scheme

4.1. Key changes to the FIT scheme

This year marked the last period of the scheme being open to applications for registering new capacity. On 19 July 2018 the Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) published a consultation in which it stated its intention to close the FIT scheme to new applicants from 1 April 2019. The Feed-in Tariffs (Closure, etc) Order 2018¹⁵ was laid in Great Britain on 18 December 2018 to close the scheme to new generating capacity from 1 April 2019, barring some exceptions for community and school installations, valid preliminary application installations and grace period applications submitted by the 31 of March 2019.

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, with tariff period 1 (TP1) 2019 being the last tariff period before closure.

Figure 4.1 shows the utilisation of capacity in TP1 2019 (the final tariff period of FIT Year 9 and the FIT scheme before closure). Five caps were reached: PV over 50kW, PV standalone, Wind 100-1500 kW, Wind over 1500 kW and Hydro over 100kW. As this is the final tariff period, any subsequent applications are not eligible for accreditation.

¹⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2018/1380/made>

Figure 4.1: FITs deployment capacity utilisation – tariff period 1: 1 January to 31 March 2019

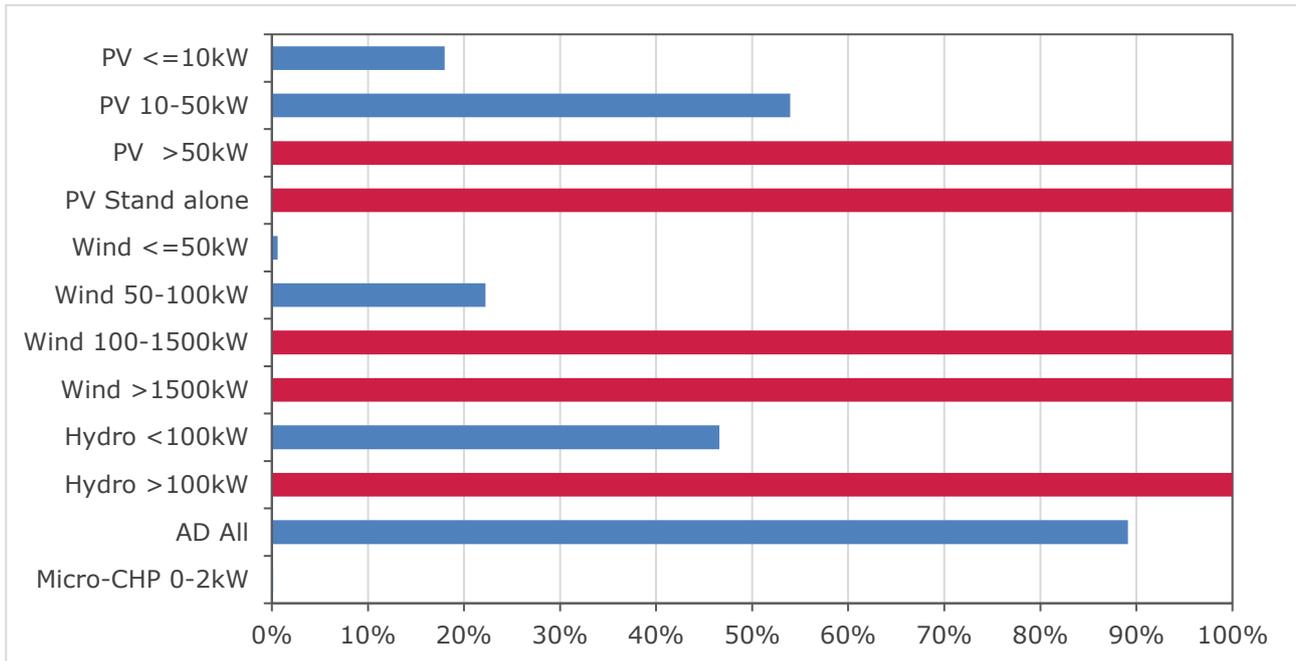


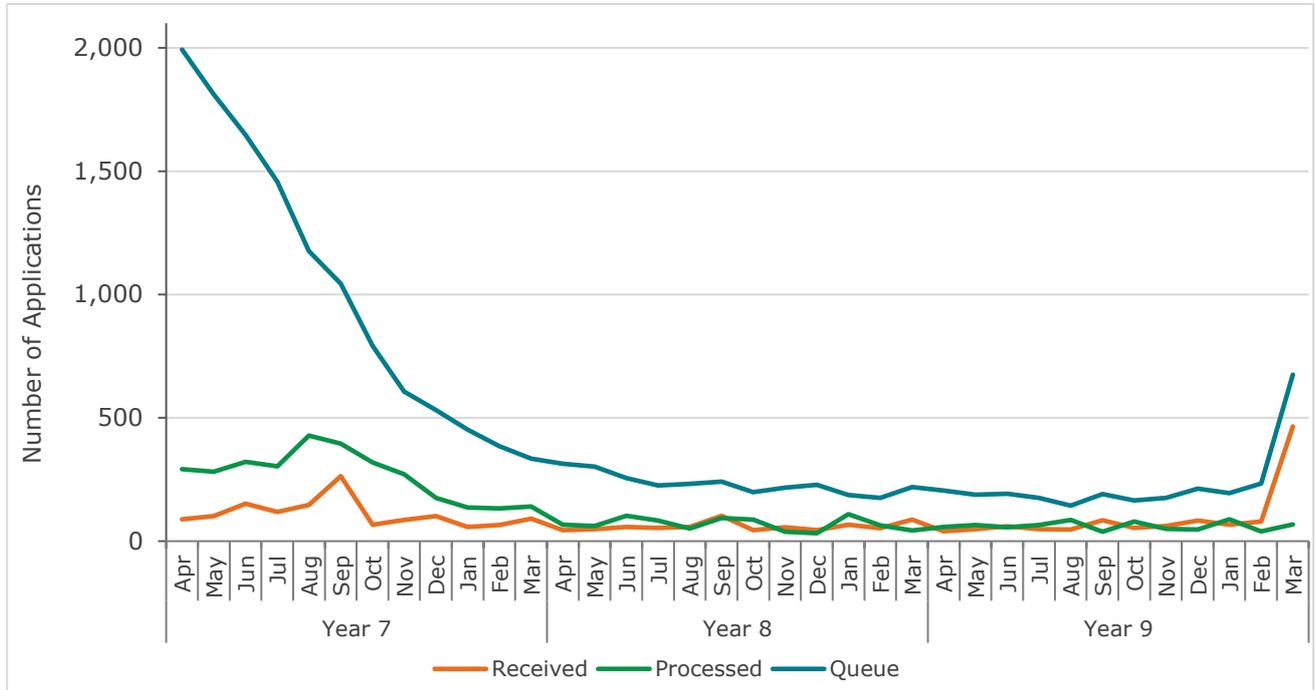
Figure 4.1 shows how, compared to previous tariff periods, the closure drove uptake of other technologies that usually lagged behind. We saw a large uptake of anaerobic digestion, larger standalone PV, and hydro across the two bands. Only wind under 50kW continued on its low, under 1% uptake while hydro and AD had a big jump from last year’s figures. Small-scale (up to 50kW) PV has also seen higher uptake. Community and school installations that are looking to commission by 31st of March 2020 can track the status of the relevant deployment caps by the quarterly Deployment Update on our website¹⁶.

As forecast in the previous annual report, while we saw a jump in the uptake of some previously empty capacity caps, it was difficult for other caps to fill the rolled-over unused capacity. However, given that the overwhelming majority of non-PV applications are preliminary applications, the percentage of installations that will commission and convert to full applications within the validity period will be a key metric to watch for.

¹⁶ <https://authors.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariff-fit-weekly-deployment-update-tariff-period-1-2019>

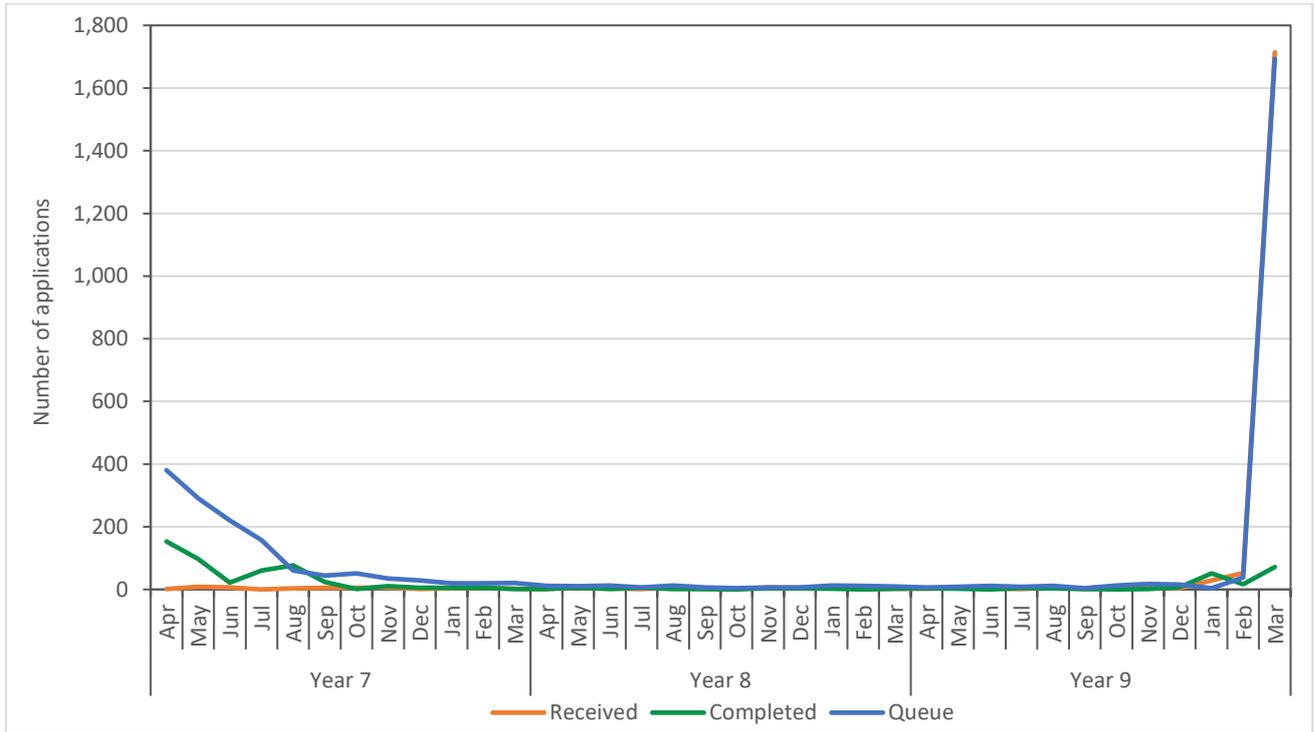
4.3. Policy effect on uptake

Figure 4.2: ROO-FIT applications per month



The rate of new applications was largely consistent with Year 8 activity through year 9, with an average of 61 applications per month, if March figures are excluded. In March, there was a rush of 463 applications, raising the average of the Year 9 to 95. In total, 1139 ROO-FIT applications were received and 741 were processed during Year 9. As of 31 March 2019, the queue of applications yet to be processed stood at 675.

Figure 4.3 Communities and schools applications per month



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.

As community and school applications can be accredited up to 12 months after their pre-registration, we saw a spike in preregistrations from around six a month to 1,714 received in March 2019. The queue has steadily declined as the team progresses through the backlog of applications.

4.4. FIT scheme management and improvements

Guidance Updates

- We published a declaration template for the Energy Efficiency Requirement¹⁷ in June 2018, to be used by applicants of small scale installations seeking to claim the exemption for the Energy Efficiency Requirement.
- Our guidance for generators¹⁸ for co-location of electricity storage facilities with renewable generation supported under the Renewables Obligation or Feed-in Tariff schemes was also published in June 2018. This document provides clarity to participants about the treatment of storage facilities within the framework of the schemes in anticipation of increased uptake of co-located storage. This was updated in December 2018 to clarify eligibility for deemed export payments on the FIT scheme.
- Our Feed-in Tariff Frequently Asked Questions¹⁹ were updated both in June and December 2018 to include further information regarding the closure of the scheme, alongside a dedicated announcement²⁰ on the prospective scheme closure in July 2018 and the essential guide to the closure of the scheme²¹ in March 2019, covering all aspects of the closure in detail.
- Our guidance for suppliers²² was updated in December 2018 in order to include information on the closure of the FIT scheme. This version also includes information on the inclusion of metered export and an exemption from the costs of the scheme for energy intensive industries in the levelisation calculation from FIT Year 10 onwards.
- Lastly, we published guidance²³ on Third Party Ownership in October 2018, with information for homeowners who have solar panels installed on their property that are owned by a third party for commercial purposes (sometimes known as 'Rent-a-Roof').

Stakeholder Engagement

¹⁷ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/declaration-templates-energy-efficiency-requirement-0>

¹⁸ <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>

¹⁹ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-faq-version-5>

²⁰ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/faq-announcement-prospective-scheme-closure>

²¹ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-essential-guide-closure-scheme>

²² <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-guidance-licensed-electricity-suppliers-version-11>

²³ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-third-party-ownership>

- We continue to publish quarterly reports²⁴ 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 website²⁵.

Dormant FIT Applications

- We have published an open letter²⁶ for dormant applications under FIT. This document sets out Ofgem's proposed approach to deal with applications to the FIT scheme where generators have failed to respond to requests for information needed in order to assess the application.

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.

You can follow us on Twitter [@ofgem_schemes](#) and at [Ofgem in LinkedIn](#).

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

²⁴ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/fit/contacts-guidance-and-resources/public-reports-and-data-fit/>

²⁵ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/subscribe-our-news-and-communications>

²⁶ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariff-fit-dormant-applications>

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of mandatory and voluntary FIT licensees

Table A1.1: Mandatory FIT licensees

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

*At the time of writing, licencees marked with an asterisk have ceased trading

Table A1.2: Voluntary FIT Licensees

VOLUNTARY FIT LICENSEES	
Supplier Name	Electricity Supply Licence
Arto.Energy	Arto.Energy Limited
Bristol Energy Limited	Bristol Energy Limited
Bulb Energy Limited	Bulb Energy Limited
Ecotricity	Renewable Energy Company Limited
Effortless Energy	Effortless Energy Supply Limited
Eneco Energy Trade BV	Eneco Energy Trade BV
ENGIE Power Limited	ENGIE Supply Holding Limited
	IPM Energy Retail Limited
F & S Energy Limited	F & S Energy Limited
Flow Energy Limited	Flow Energy Limited
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	Fischer Energy
Gilmond Consulting	Simplest Energy Limited
	Simple Electricity Limited
Good Energy Limited	Good Energy Limited
Green Energy Limited	Green Energy Limited
Haven Power	Haven Power Limited
Home Counties Energy PLC	Home Counties Energy PLC
I Supply Energy	I Supply Energy Limited
	Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH
Igloo Energy Limited	Igloo Energy Limited
Limejump Energy	Limejump Energy Limited
Mongoose Energy	Mongoose Energy Supply Limited
Neas Energy Limited	Neas Energy Limited
Opus Energy	Donnington Energy Limited
	Farmoor Energy Limited
	Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited
	Opus Energy Limited
	Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	Our Power Energy Supply Limited
PX Holdings	Coulomb Energy Supply Limited
Robin Hood Energy Limited	Robin Hood Energy Supply Limited

VOLUNTARY FIT LICENSEES

Supplier Name	Electricity Supply Licence
Solarplicity UK Holding Limited*	Solarplicity Energy Limited
Spark Energy*	Spark Energy Supply Limited
Symbio Energy LLP	Symbio Energy LLP
Texas Retail Energy, LLC	Power4All Limited
Tonik Energy Limited	Tonik Energy Limited
Total Gas & Power	Total Gas & Power UK
Victory Energy Supply Limited	Victory Energy Supply Limited
Zebra Power Limited	Zebra Power Limited

*At the time of writing, licencees marked with an asterisk have ceased trading

Appendix 2: List of total generation and export licensee payments²⁷
Table A2.1: Total generation and export licensee payments

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	£3,663.49	£845.29	£4,508.78
Tonik Energy Limited	£2,199.88	£814.85	£3,014.73
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	£30,216.71	£5,868.95	£36,085.66
Arto.Energy Limited	£8,272,559.65	£1,504,445.46	£9,777,005.11
Bristol Energy Limited	£2,206,606.99	£7,331.89	£2,213,938.88
Bulb Energy Ltd	£42,487.42	£15,015.10	£57,502.52
Limejump Energy Limited	£7,614,220.28	£0.00	£7,614,220.28
Symbio Energy LTD	£33,055.75	£11,461.18	£44,516.93
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£1,218,601.68	£117,845.14	£1,336,446.82
F & S Energy Limited	£19,162,354.08	£5,504.50	£19,167,858.58
Flow Energy Ltd	£317,597.73	£63,745.57	£381,343.30
Hudson Energy	£2,879.22	£1,111.03	£3,990.25
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£7,247,804.83	£430,984.29	£7,678,789.12
Green Energy Limited	£4,522,825.90	£284,702.96	£4,807,528.86
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£2,973,863.80	£557,809.23	£3,531,673.03
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£71,715.36	£15,342.71	£87,058.07
Haven Power Limited	£861,873.80	£12,711.41	£874,585.21
Power4All Limited	£780,821.49	£0.00	£780,821.49
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£6,438,790.55	£959,614.98	£7,398,405.53
SSE Electricity Limited	£162,295,921.55	£12,063,474.76	£174,359,396.31
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£11,447,891.52	£994,752.04	£12,442,643.56
ENGIE Power Limited	£7,640,991.82	£529,158.06	£8,170,149.88
Good Energy Ltd	£169,423,964.65	£9,644,451.23	£179,068,415.88
British Gas Trading	£148,103,077.00	£14,609,306.00	£162,712,383.00
Opus Energy Ltd	£122,743,521.00	£267,200.00	£123,010,721.00
Npower Ltd - GB	£117,594,004.72	£15,086,020.36	£132,680,025.08
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£3,029,113.73	£227,759.27	£3,256,873.00

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)
Npower Direct Limited	£5,405,441.99	£471,013.70	£5,876,455.69
Npower Northern Limited	£101,728,554.19	£7,447,381.96	£109,175,936.15
Total Gas & Power UK	£60,233,935.35	£203,539.30	£60,437,474.65
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£65,663,521.19	£5,902,254.18	£71,565,775.37
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£46,318,594.37	£6,024,553.13	£52,343,147.50
E.ON Energy Ltd	£156,331,413.11	£10,149,930.26	£166,481,343.37
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£167,398,744.02	£15,475,225.11	£182,873,969.13
I Supply Energy	£1,818,759.76	£152,113.65	£1,970,873.41
Total	£1,408,981,588.58	£103,243,287.55	£1,512,224,876.13

Appendix 3: List of quarterly payments by licensees

Table A3.1: FIT Year 9 quarter 1 payments, 1 April 2018 – 30 June 2018

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	£67,021.86	£0.00	£67,021.86
Haven Power Limited	£278,738.01	£5,335.15	£284,073.16
Power4All Limited	£15,474.57	£0.00	£15,474.57
Good Energy Ltd	£48,829,195.59	£2,975,116.96	£51,804,312.55
Arto.Energy Limited	£3,128,397.33	£570,848.65	£3,699,245.98
Npower Ltd - GB	£37,882,877.35	£5,858,526.95	£43,741,404.30
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£929,171.29	£68,707.50	£997,878.79
Npower Direct Limited	£1,569,574.18	£141,575.67	£1,711,149.85
Npower Northern Limited	£31,834,607.41	£3,504,701.69	£35,339,309.10
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	£6,611.13	£830.94	£7,442.07
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	£702.07	£93.80	£795.87
E.ON Energy Ltd	£36,999,743.77	£2,399,533.39	£39,399,277.16
ENGIE Power Limited	£2,048,439.08	£192,080.47	£2,240,519.55
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£92,205.61	£14,458.89	£106,664.50
Tonik Energy Limited	£81.81	£54.51	£136.32
Symbio Energy LTD	£17,305.11	£6,735.69	£24,040.80
Green Energy Limited	£1,298,279.53	£75,049.26	£1,373,328.79
Bristol Energy Limited	£488,585.77	£1,792.73	£490,378.50
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,916,512.92	£122,859.11	£2,039,372.03
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£36,716,259.81	£4,126,861.36	£40,843,121.17
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£2,047,705.10	£300,569.04	£2,348,274.14
SSE Electricity Limited	£44,618,462.23	£3,633,106.91	£48,251,569.14
British Gas Trading	£29,976,355.32	£2,826,688.82	£32,803,044.14
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£15,485,030.74	£1,279,779.72	£16,764,810.46
Opus Energy Ltd	£27,900,228.52	£82,809.33	£27,983,037.85
Total Gas & Power UK	£15,476,047.15	£22,305.00	£15,498,352.15
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£16,374,390.58	£2,209,918.82	£18,584,309.40
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£392,952.98	£36,924.69	£429,877.67

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
I Supply Energy	£390,532.80	£42,360.70	£432,893.50
Solarplicity Supply Limited	£6,987,322.94	£13,095.73	£7,000,418.67
F & S Energy Limited	£3,672,500.03	£1,430.19	£3,673,930.22
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£34,263.21	£5,493.00	£39,756.21
Flow Energy Ltd	£103,673.66	£20,738.07	£124,411.73
Limejump Energy Limited	£1,807,060.02	£0.00	£1,807,060.02
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£918,472.54	£170,884.00	£1,089,356.54
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£3,749,748.49	£317,201.89	£4,066,950.38
Bulb Energy Ltd	£1,118.63	£269.21	£1,387.84
Total	£374,055,649.14	£31,028,737.84	£405,084,386.98

Figure A3.2: Year 9 quarter 2 payments, 1 July 2018 - 30 September 2018

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	£1,099.18	£212.68	£1,311.86
Tonik Energy Limited	£384.53	£147.22	£531.75
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	£11,792.10	£2,035.94	£13,828.04
Arto.Energy Limited	£2,892,702.42	£521,005.17	£3,413,707.59
Bristol Energy Limited	£420,387.69	£2,804.38	£423,192.07
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	£91,742.86	£44.12	£91,786.98
Solarplicity Energy Limited	£3,784,720.39	£10,613.75	£3,795,334.14
Bulb Energy Ltd	£8,339.34	£2,440.75	£10,780.09
Limejump Energy Limited	£1,994,502.08	£0.00	£1,994,502.08
Symbio Energy LTD	£10,786.76	£4,000.01	£14,786.77
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£507,087.53	£47,390.95	£554,478.48
F & S Energy Limited	£3,651,076.67	£1,352.74	£3,652,429.41
Flow Energy Ltd	£114,134.38	£22,758.19	£136,892.57
Hudson Energy	£348.79	£228.12	£576.91
Economy Energy Trading Limited	£132.04	£106.41	£238.45
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£2,419,988.21	£131,319.37	£2,551,307.58
Green Energy Limited	£1,201,040.05	£69,275.48	£1,270,315.53
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£911,331.15	£169,301.41	£1,080,632.56
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£77,021.05	£14,049.33	£91,070.38
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£13,007.98	£3,545.04	£16,553.02
Haven Power Limited	£237,617.34	£4,735.74	£242,353.08
Power4All Limited	£18,184.82	£0.00	£18,184.82
First Utility Ltd	£2,455,755.36	£369,399.68	£2,825,155.04
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£53,003,281.45	£4,175,061.01	£57,178,342.46
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£4,102,540.27	£356,833.91	£4,459,374.18
ENGIE Power Limited	£1,819,569.83	£116,304.51	£1,935,874.34
Good Energy Ltd	£54,590,281.25	£3,554,918.00	£58,145,199.25
British Gas Trading	£53,376,529.81	£6,065,084.65	£59,441,614.46
Opus Energy Ltd	£27,428,555.81	£84,974.08	£27,513,529.89
Npower Ltd - GB	£33,939,230.13	£4,112,935.09	£38,052,165.22
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£1,143,804.89	£87,939.80	£1,231,744.69

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Npower Direct Limited	£2,120,127.93	£195,909.43	£2,316,037.36
Npower Northern Limited	£28,315,984.36	£2,913,268.74	£31,229,253.10
Total Gas & Power UK	£15,312,335.38	£127,681.08	£15,440,016.46
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£22,650,868.98	£1,957,221.96	£24,608,090.94
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£15,124,895.16	£1,995,060.75	£17,119,955.91
E.ON Energy Ltd	£56,642,596.66	£3,812,604.72	£60,455,201.38
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£52,265,588.45	£4,959,420.21	£57,225,008.66
I Supply Energy	£865,500.63	£64,294.91	£929,795.54
Total	£443,524,873.71	£35,956,279.33	£479,481,153.04

Table A3.3: Year 9 quarter 3 payments, 1 October 2018 – 31 December 2018

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	£782.82	£195.55	£978.37
Tonik Energy Limited	£665.07	£151.87	£816.94
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	£6,146.08	£1,681.64	£7,827.72
Arto.Energy Limited	£946,556.29	£171,640.13	£1,118,196.42
Bristol Energy Limited	£603,588.02	£1,120.17	£604,708.19
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	£130,438.21	£12.05	£130,450.26
Solarplicity Energy Limited	£4,718,819.41	£18,769.95	£4,737,589.36
Bulb Energy Ltd	£10,587.95	£3,535.71	£14,123.66
Limejump Energy Limited	£1,890,928.88	£0.00	£1,890,928.88
Symbio Energy LTD	£2,089.14	£303.89	£2,393.03
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£169,118.03	£18,634.54	£187,752.57
F & S Energy Limited	£5,670,059.75	£694.09	£5,670,753.84
Flow Energy Ltd	£45,480.05	£9,072.68	£54,552.73
Hudson Energy	£1,143.04	£0.00	£1,143.04
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,388,186.87	£65,149.92	£1,453,336.79
Green Energy Limited	£1,015,570.99	£65,165.20	£1,080,736.19
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£474,267.53	£92,959.20	£567,226.73
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£11,253.65	£2,334.53	£13,588.18
Haven Power Limited	£136,774.47	£1,411.73	£138,186.20
Power4All Limited	£22,941.36	£0.00	£22,941.36
First Utility Ltd	£1,081,743.69	£163,087.30	£1,244,830.99
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£50,116,141.86	£4,063,004.86	£54,179,146.72
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£1,825,936.34	£164,902.88	£1,990,839.22
ENGIE Power Limited	£1,895,864.98	£133,330.12	£2,029,195.10
Good Energy Ltd	£34,331,312.09	£1,656,475.78	£35,987,787.87
British Gas Trading	£38,825,726.09	£2,839,066.74	£41,664,792.83
Opus Energy Ltd	£32,809,892.71	£42,728.64	£32,852,621.35
Npower Ltd - GB	£29,300,601.77	£4,332,745.73	£33,633,347.50
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£558,160.75	£41,424.55	£599,585.30
Npower Direct Limited	£1,122,831.12	£92,556.46	£1,215,387.58
Npower Northern Limited	£26,229,891.19	£1,529,634.45	£27,759,525.64

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Total Gas & Power UK	£15,211,200.72	£35,728.92	£15,246,929.64
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£15,397,391.78	£1,311,093.02	£16,708,484.80
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£6,324,173.80	£766,117.28	£7,090,291.08
E.ON Energy Ltd	£39,738,341.67	£2,558,280.69	£42,296,622.36
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£37,085,781.22	£3,853,062.17	£40,938,843.39
I Supply Energy	£327,347.44	£26,482.62	£353,830.06
Total	£349,427,736.83	£24,062,555.06	£373,490,291.89

Table A3.4: Year 9 quarter 4 payments, 1 January 2019 – 31 March 2019

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	£1,079.42	£343.26	£1,422.68
Tonik Energy Limited	£1,068.48	£461.24	£1,529.72
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	£5,940.26	£1,434.87	£7,375.13
Arto.Energy Limited	£1,336,649.41	£242,155.26	£1,578,804.67
Bristol Energy Limited	£694,045.51	£1,614.61	£695,660.12
Solarplicity Energy Limited	£3,050,035.64	£41,032.97	£3,091,068.61
Bulb Energy Ltd	£22,319.68	£8,789.35	£31,109.03
Limejump Energy Limited	£1,937,340.04	£0.00	£1,937,340.04
Symbio Energy LTD	£2,874.84	£421.59	£3,296.43
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£149,664.77	£14,959.42	£164,624.19
F & S Energy Limited	£6,168,717.59	£884.48	£6,169,602.07
Flow Energy Ltd	£48,869.55	£9,943.29	£58,812.84
Hudson Energy	£1,387.39	£882.91	£2,270.30
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,123,076.71	£80,837.66	£1,203,914.37
Green Energy Limited	£1,020,272.33	£76,133.54	£1,096,405.87
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£471,872.12	£87,589.39	£559,461.51
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£13,190.52	£3,970.14	£17,160.66
Haven Power Limited	£203,229.85	£3,800.18	£207,030.03
Power4All Limited	£35,265.80	£0.00	£35,265.80
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£861,342.32	£127,308.55	£988,650.87
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£32,698,764.55	£1,755,027.63	£34,453,792.18
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£1,769,666.42	£155,813.36	£1,925,479.78
ENGIE Power Limited	£1,795,176.15	£88,108.09	£1,883,284.24
Good Energy Ltd	£31,679,188.34	£1,459,154.47	£33,138,342.81
British Gas Trading	£26,168,026.83	£2,884,608.48	£29,052,635.31
Opus Energy Ltd	£34,614,785.48	£50,060.90	£34,664,846.38
Npower Ltd - GB	£27,089,209.92	£2,358,175.48	£29,447,385.40
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£414,718.33	£30,067.92	£444,786.25
Npower Direct Limited	£855,938.77	£68,931.28	£924,870.05
Npower Northern Limited	£25,326,682.00	£661,299.35	£25,987,981.35
Total Gas & Power UK	£13,362,927.00	£20,853.70	£13,383,780.70

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£10,202,335.34	£913,014.26	£11,115,349.60
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£8,372,279.75	£1,048,850.06	£9,421,129.81
E.ON Energy Ltd	£22,918,769.13	£1,385,750.11	£24,304,519.24
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£37,532,551.60	£1,908,198.52	£39,440,750.12
I Supply Energy	£229,420.03	£20,670.05	£250,090.08
Total	£292,178,681.87	£15,511,146.37	£307,689,828.24

Appendix 4: List of levelisation non-compliance by licensees²⁸

Table A4.1: Late levelisation submissions

LATE LEVELISATION SUBMISSIONS	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Ampoweruk Ltd	Q1
Brilliant Energy Ltd	Q3
CNG Electricity Limited	Q3
Edgware Energy Limited	Q3
Electraphase	Q2
Electraphase	Q3
Electraphase	Q4
Electraphase LTD	Annual
Eversmart Energy Ltd	Q3
Extra Energy Supply Limited	Q2
Gas and Power Ltd T/A Gulf Gas and Power UK	Q2
Greater London Authority	Q1
Greater London Authority	Q3
Greater London Authority	Annual
Haven Power Limited	Annual
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	Annual
Rutherford Energy Supply Limited	Q3
Snowdrop Energy Supply Limited	Q3
Snowdrop Energy Supply Limited	Q4
Snowdrop Energy Supply Limited	Annual
SSE Electricity Limited	Annual
URE Energy Limited	Q1
URE Energy Limited	Q4

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
Ampoweruk Ltd	Q1
Ampoweruk Ltd	Q2
Avro Energy Limited	Q2
Brilliant Energy Limited	Q3
Bryt Energy Limited	Q4
Delta Gas and Power Ltd	Q3
Delta Gas And Power Ltd	Annual
Dual Energy Direct Limited	Q2
E.ON Energy Limited	Q4
E.ON Energy Ltd	Annual
E.ON UK plc	Q4
Eco Green Management Limited	Q4
Eco Green Management Ltd	Q1
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	Q1
Edgware Energy	Q4
Effortless Energy	Q1
Effortless Energy	Q2
Effortless Energy Limited	Q4
Electraphase	Q1
Electraphase Limited	Q3
Electraphase LTD	Q2
Electricity Supply Licence	Q3
Eneco Energy Trade BV	Q2
Eneco Energy Trade BV	Q4
ESB Energy Limited	Q1
Eversmart Energy Limited	Q3
Eversmart Energy Ltd	Annual
Extra Energy Supply Limited	Q2
Flow Energy	Q3

INCORRECT LEVELISATION SUBMISSIONS

FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Flow Energy Limited	Q4
Flow Energy Ltd	Q1
Flow Energy Ltd	Q2
Foxglove Energy	Q1
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	Q2
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	Annual
Gas and Power	Q1
Gas and Power (Gulf)	Q2
GEN4U	Q1
GLA	Q1
GLA	Q2
Gnergy Limited	Q4
Greater London Authority	Q3
Green Network Energy Limited	Q4
Green Network Energy LTD	Q2
Hartree Partners	Q3
HARTREE PARTNERS SUPPLY (UK) LIMITED	Annual
Haven Power Limited	Q2
Haven Power Limited	Annual
Hudson Energy	Q1
Hudson Energy	Annual
I Supply Energy	Q4
I Supply Energy	Annual
Iresa Ltd	Q1
Kensington Power Limited	Q2
Kensington Power Limited	Q4
Marble Power Limited	Q4
Nabuh Energy	Q1
Octopus Energy Limited	Q2
Orbit Energy	Q1
Orsted Power Sales	Q3

INCORRECT LEVELISATION SUBMISSIONS

FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Ørsted Power Sales (UK) Limited	Q2
Orsted Power Sales (UK) Ltd	Q4
People's Energy (Supply) Limited	Q2
People's Energy Supply Limited	Q4
PFP Energy	Q2
Pozitive Energy Ltd	Q2
Renewable Electricity Company	Q4
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	Q2
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	Q2
Shell	Q1
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	Annual
Shell Energy Supply UK Limited	Q2
Simplicity Energy Limited	Q2
Simplicity Energy Limited	Annual
Simplicity Energy Ltd	Q1
Smartest Energy	Q4
Snowdrop Energy Supply Limited	Q3
SO Energy	Q4
Social Energy Supply Ltd	Annual
Solarplicity Energy Limited	Q2
Spark Energy Supply Limited	Q2
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	Q2
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	Annual
Together Energy	Q3
Together Energy Limited	Q2
Tonik Energy Limited	Q1
Total Gas & Power UK	Q2
TOTO Energy	Q4
TOTO Energy Ltd	Q2
URE Energy Limited	Q1
Usio Energy	Q2

Figure A4.3: Late levelisation payments

LATE LEVELISATION PAYMENTS	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Brilliant Energy	Q3
Eneco Energy Trade BV	Q4
Enstroga	Q3
Eversmart	Q3
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	Q2
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	Q4
GLA	Q1
GLA	Q3
Logicor	Q3
Logicor Energy Limited	Annual
Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited	Annual
Opus Energy Ltd	Annual
Orbit	Q3
Orsted	Q3
OVO	Q3
Pozitive	Q2
POZITIVE ENERGY	Q3
Rutherford Energy Supply Limited	Q4
UK Power Reserve	Q3
UK Power Reserve Limited	Q4
URE Energy Limited	Q2
Vattenfall Energy Trading GmbH	Annual
Zebra	Q3

Figure A4.4: Late audit reports

LATE AUDIT REPORTS	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
E.ON Energy Ltd	Annual
I Supply Energy	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: 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