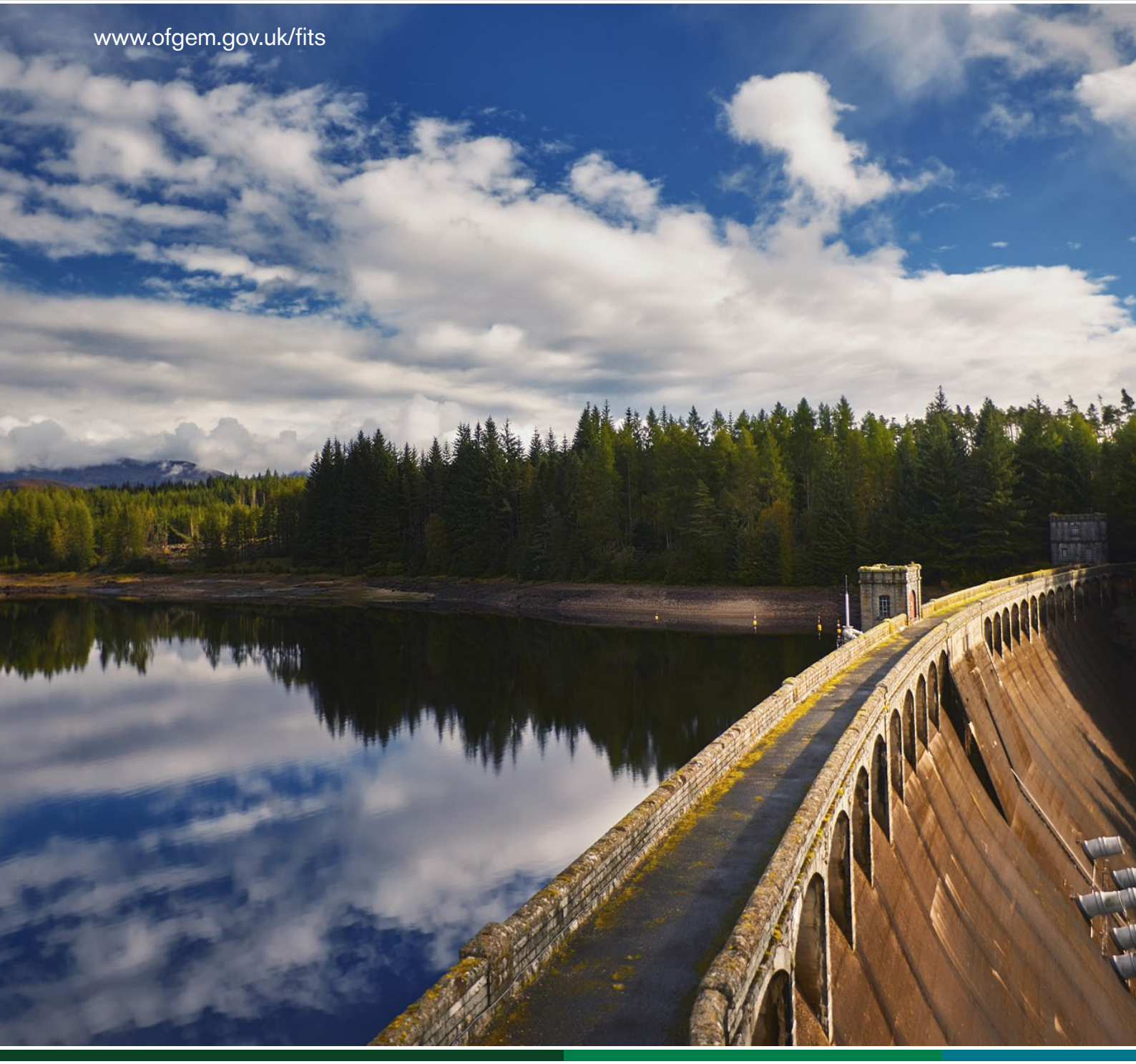
Feed-in Tariff Annual Report
2019-2020

www.ofgem.gov.uk/fits



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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 tenth year of the scheme ("Year 10"), covering 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

Summary

During Year 10 of the FIT scheme the number of new registrations naturally decreased, as expected, due to the closure of the scheme.

Year 10 saw the addition of 19,072 new installations, a 34.2% decrease on the registrations of Year 9. There was a total of 867,870 active installations registered on the Central FIT Register (CFR) at the end of Year 10. Of all installations registered 98.89% are solar photovoltaic (PV), and 95.53% are domestic installations.

The total capacity deployed under the scheme grew from 6.21 GW in Year 9 to 6.43 GW in Year 10, an increase of 3.57%. The value of generation payments made grew from £1.41 billion in Year 9 to £1.5 billion in Year 10.

There were 9,133 GWh of electricity generated by FIT installations during Year 10, an increase from 8,454 GWh in Year 9. The total amount of electricity reported as exported reduced from 2,399 GWh in Year 9 to 1,767 GWh in Year 10.

In response to the unprecedented circumstances faced by prospective FIT generators at this time, the government has amended the Feed-in Tariffs Order 2012 to grant a 12-month extension to validity periods for all pre-registrations for community energy solar photovoltaic (PV) installations and all preliminary accreditations which originally expired on or after 1 March 2020.

Contents

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, while Ofgem processes applications for installations with a TIC greater than 50kW and up to 5MW ("ROO-FIT[2] 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[3]. 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[4]. 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.

As of 31 March 2019, the FIT scheme is closed to new applications[5]. 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 Tariff
[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 10 we continued to see instances of non-compliance related to periodic and annual levelisation. In total, 79 instances were recorded on the Supplier Performance Report[6] in respect of the late submission of data, misreporting of data and late payments being made towards levelisation. We also noted four incidences of late submission of the annual levelisation audit report, and one supplier also failed to provide a valid levelisation audit report.

We have seen the number of suppliers in the market, and hence participating in the FIT scheme, increase in recent years, however this year has seen a drop in participation. Some suppliers have gone into administration during FIT Year 10 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 10 there were slight changes in the total number of suppliers, with 44 supplier groups participating in the scheme. Twenty-five of these were voluntary licensees, while twenty-two 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 year[7]

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Voluntary FIT licensees	9 (9)	14 (12)	22 (19)	33 (25)	34 (26)	47 (30)	36 (29)	39 (29)	39 (32)	25 (25)
Mandatory FIT licensees	15 (7)	15 (7)	17 (9)	17 (7)	18 (8)	19 (9)	19 (10)	23 (12)	24 (13)	22 (19)
Total Licensees	24 (16)	29 (19)	39 (28)	50 (32)	52 (34)	66 (39)	55 (39)	62 (41)	63 (45)	47 (44)

Note: the figures in brackets represent the number of supplier groups participating in the scheme. This number is sometimes 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 10. Late submissions increased from 23 incidents in Year 9 to 29 in Year 10, and incorrect submissions decreased from 91 incidents in Year 9 to 29 in Year 10. This decrease is due to a change in reporting by the Authority.

Year 10 saw the greatest number of licensees participating in the scheme so far. The number of instances of unpaid levelisation payments caused by suppliers exiting the market has increased as well as the number of outstanding late levelisation payments. In Year 10, every

[7] The complete list of mandatory and voluntary licensees for FIT Year 10 is in Appendix 1

quarterly levelisation round experienced a shortfall in the fund, however mutualisation was not triggered.

Table 1.2: Late levelisation submissions

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Voluntary FIT licensees	0	0	0	0	4(4)
Mandatory FIT licensees	0	0	0	0	0(1)
Non-FIT licensees	1(4)	3(2)	3(1)	1	17(1)
Totals	1(4)	3(2)	3(1)	1	21(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	4	0	1	0
Mandatory FIT licensees	0	0	0	0	0
Non-FIT licensees	1	2	9	6	3
Totals	4	6	9	7	3

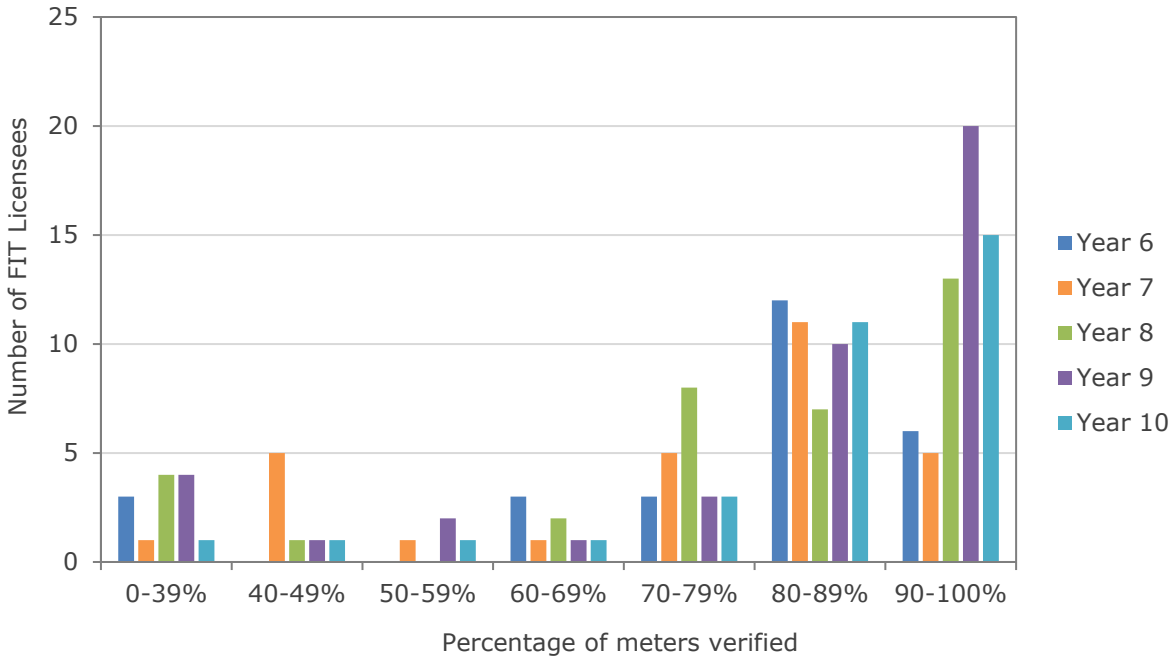
1.4. Biennial meter read verification

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. Where possible, 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 10 in comparison to years 6, 7, 8 and 9. The data reports the average percentage of meters verified by licensees over the past two years. On average, the performance of suppliers has dipped in year 10, with slightly fewer licensees averaging a compliance rate of over 80% compared to year 9. Given this, the compliance team will be engaging with poorly performing licensees and offering support where possible.

Figure 1.1: Biennial Meter Read Verification



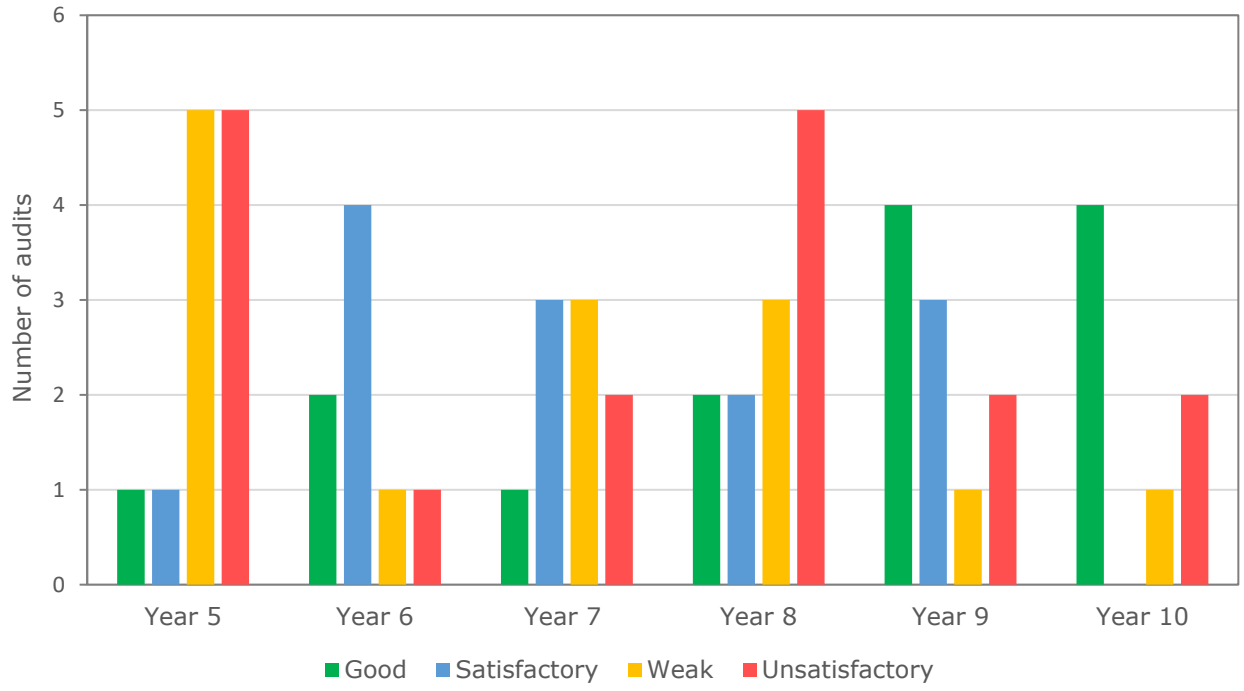
Note: colours indicate the percentage of meters verified. The vertical scale shows the number of licensees reporting that percentage of meters verified.

1.5. Audit

1.5.1. FIT licensee audits

As part of Year 10's audit programme, seven FIT licensees were audited. These audits were carried out to determine whether information submitted to Ofgem was accurate and reliable, and if the processes and controls in place are robust and enable the FIT licensee to fulfil their obligations under the scheme. Each year, FIT licensees are selected using various criteria which may include the size of the licensee's generator portfolio, the length of time since their last audit, previous assurance ratings and any concerns arising in the previous compliance year.

Figure 1.2: FIT licensee audit scores, years 5 – 10



All seven audits were targeted based on the criteria set out above. The audit reports highlighted procedures that weren't aligned with Ofgem's Supplier Guidance[8], often bacause ofa lack of documented processes or insufficient controls in place to deal with generator application. These issues resulted in the submission of incorrect documentation and incorrect eligibility dates, which subsequently led to incorrect tariff rates and payments.

Of the audits conducted, 57% resulted in an assurance rating of 'Good'. The remainder were either 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory'. The proportion of 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' audits increased

[8] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/system/files/docs/2020/09/guidance_for_suppliers_v13.pdf

from 30% in Year 9 to 43% in Year 10. Of the audits with an assurance rating of 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory', the main reasons were incorrect eligibility dates, difficulty confirming the commissioning dates, inability to verify payment data, incorrect initial meter readings, no validation process for meter readings and documents containing inaccurate information.

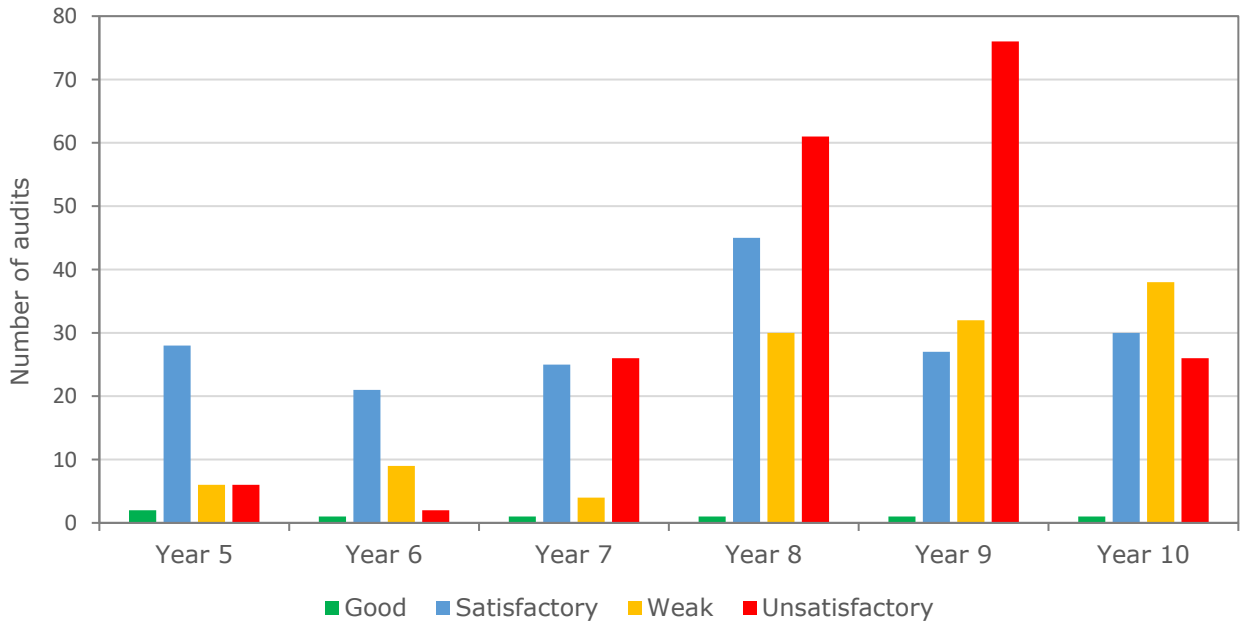
Following completion of each audit, the audit report was shared with the relevant FIT licensee to allow any issues to be resolved, concerns to be addressed and recommendations stemming from the report to be implemented.

Ofgem works alongside the FIT licensees each year to ensure all audit points are addressed. This includes ensuring that processes are updated appropriately and that inaccurate dates and payments are corrected. The audit reports may also contain best practice recommendations which the licensee is encouraged to implement.

1.5.2. FIT generator audits

In Year 10, we carried out audits on 95 ROO-FIT stations. This audit programme is targeted, with the aim to identify and deter potential issues of non-compliance. All 95 audits were targeted based on known weaknesses or high risk areas within the scheme population, which is in keeping with previous years. These audits were conducted to determine the accuracy of the information submitted throughout the application process and to verify the submissions from which payments are calculated.

Figure 1.3: FIT generator standard audit scores, years 5 – 10



Of the stations audited, one station was assigned a rating of 'Good'. Thirty stations were assigned a rating of 'Satisfactory'. The remaining 64 stations (67%) were rated either 'Weak' or 'Unsatisfactory'. A high proportion of 'Weak' and 'Unsatisfactory' assurance ratings was expected as all 95 audits were targeted in scheme risk areas, as set out above. This is not necessarily representative of compliance across the accredited population as a whole.

Findings recorded in the audit reports demonstrated common themes, which included incorrect information on accreditation applications, incorrect commissioning dates and insufficient evidence being provided to confirm the Total Installed Capacity (TIC), Declared Net Capacity (DNC), commissioning date and/or evidence to validate FIT payments.

A number of audits of small-scale stations under 50kW were also conducted this year. These were all targeted and were undertaken to verify commissioning dates and the accuracy of information submitted to FIT licensees during the accreditation process. The findings are forming part of an ongoing compliance investigation.

Ofgem works closely with generators once audits are complete to ensure findings from the audit are addressed and to ensure we obtain any outstanding evidence. Ofgem investigates any potential non-compliances or fraudulent activity identified via the audit programme. Ofgem can also contact law enforcement agencies where evidence demonstrates potential fraud. Issues of non-compliance and fraudulent activity can lead to Ofgem withdrawing accreditation, amending a tariff, or withholding orrecouping FIT payments made under the scheme.

1.6. Participant compliance

Ofgem has a team dedicated to assessing the compliance of generating stations against the FIT legislation. When concerns have been identified regarding the eligibility of an installation to the relevant legislation, an investigation is undertaken to determine if compliance action is required. These actions are outlined in articles 17 and 35 of the FIT Order 2012 (as amended). Where appropriate, the Particpant Compliance team may decided to suspend FIT Payments before a compliance decision has been finalised and so the figures presented may not align with the actions taken by other teams in Year 10.

In Year 10, a total of eight new investigations were opened, which was reduced compared to the number of investigations during Year 9, when 75 new investigations were opened. The large reduction in new investigations for Year 10 was due to three compliance-specific projects, which targeted high-risk areas of the FIT scheme, starting in Year 9 or prior which greatly increased the volume of investigations and are still ongoing. Given the projects focussed on

high-risk areas of the scheme, we would expect for the these investigations to take a considerable amount of time before being able to be closed.

During Year 10, five investigations were closed by the team:

- Two of the investigations resulted in compliance action to withdraw the installations' FIT accreditation on the basis that the information in which Ofgem granted accreditation was incorrect in a material particular. The materially incorrect information related to the FIT installations' commissioning dates. Subsequently Ofgem instructed the FIT Licensees to recoup all FIT Payments made, and no further payments are to be made to either of the FIT installations. The value of the compliance decisions is estimated at approximatley £767k over the 20-year lifetime support period, with a total of £110k recouped by the FIT Licensees.
- Three of the investigations resulted in a change of tariff to the FIT installation on the basis that the information in which Ofgem granted accreditation was incorrect in a material particular. The materially incorrect information related to the FIT installations' commissioning dates. Subsequently Ofgem instructed the FIT Licensees to withhold FIT Payments to the installation until such time the overpayments have been recouped. The value of the compliance decision is estimated at approximately £919k over the 20-year lifetime support period.

1.7. Counter Fraud

Ofgem has a dedicated Counter Fraud team[9] which provides fraud prevention, detection and investigation support to all schemes we administer. During the 2019-20 obligation period the team received 93 referrals of possible suspected fraud on the FIT scheme. These referralsrelated to more than 110 sites. Of these, 52 came from FIT Licensees or other external parties, and the remainder came from internal colleagues in Audit and Operational teams. There remain a number of ongoing investigations arising from these referrals. During Year 10, the Counter Fraud team met virtually with FIT Licensees to discuss fraud prevention strategies and the increased risk of fraud during scheme closure period.

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

1.8. 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 Oversight Board (EOB) and steered by Ofgem's Enforcement Guidelines[10]. 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 10, Ofgem took the following enforcement/alternative action in respect of suppliers on the FIT scheme:

- Issue of a Provisional Order for Foxglove Energy Supply Limited in respect of their Quarter 3 periodic levelisation payment. The Provisional Order was not confirmed as Foxglove complied with the requirements of the Order.

- Alternative action in respect of Orbit Energy Limited's failure to pay their Quarter 4 periodic levelisation payment on time. Orbit complied with the Alternative Action agreed, so formal action was not required in this case.

- Consultation on a Final Order for Tonik Energy Limited in respect of their annual levelisation payment. A Final Order was not made due to the licensee exiting the market.

- Consultation on and making of a Final Order for Robin Hood Energy Limited.

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

2. FIT scheme costs

2.1. FIT Year 10 payment overview

The total value of the FIT scheme (equal to the total levelisation fund) has increased since Year 9. The total levelisation fund for Year 10 was around £1.53 billion, an increase of £130.7 million on the previous year. The total generation payments made increased by nearly £92.1 million from £1.41 billion in Year 9 to just over £1.5 billion in Year 10. This is due to increased 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 10

Cost	Total (£)*	Description
FIT generation payments (A)	£1,501,082,684	The total value of payments made to accredited generators, for on-site generation
Total deemed export payments (B)	£58,010,402	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)	£18,002,550	The total administration costs allocated to FIT licensees. The administration costs are determined annually by the Secretary of State
Value of deemed export (D)	£45,558,770	The total value of deemed export to the licesees 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
Total metered export payments (E)	£28,623,646	The total value of payments made to accredited generators for electricity that is metered to have been exported to the grid
Value of metered export (F)	£20,478,214	The total value of metered 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+E-F)	£1,539,682,298	This figure represents the cost of the scheme in Year 10
Amount levelised across licensees (=A+B+C+E)	£1,605,719,282	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 £

Table 2.1: Total supply volumes by type in Year 10

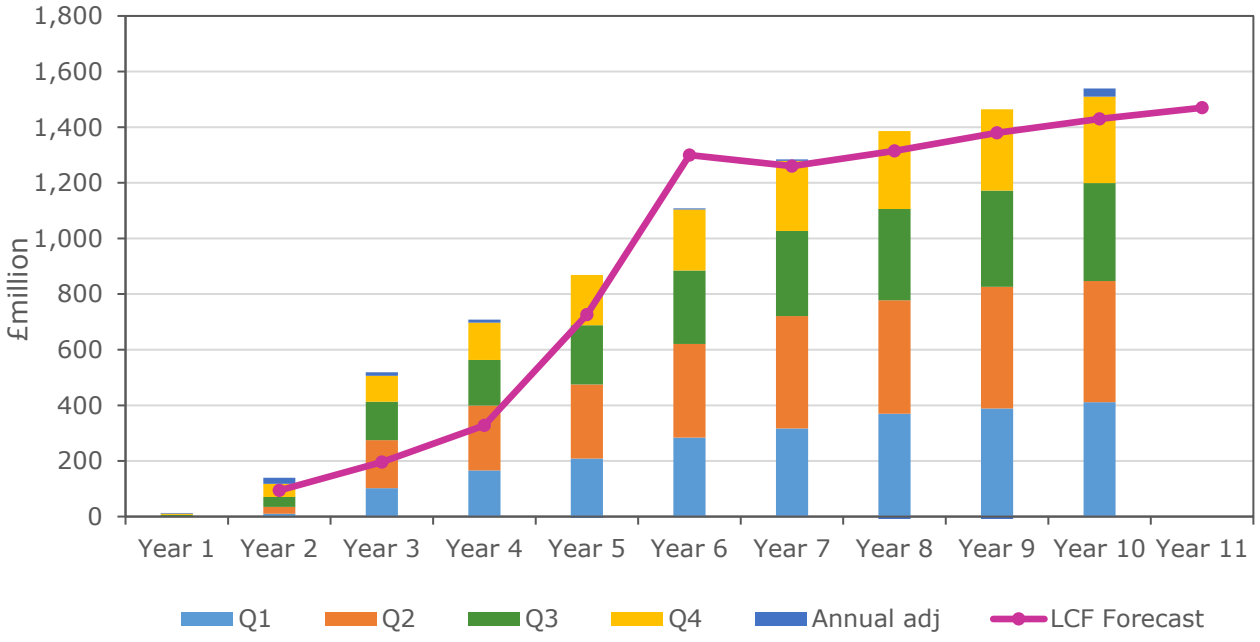
Supply Volume	Total (MWh)*	Description
Total supply (E)	274,323,497	Total electricity supplied to customers within Great Britain
Exempt supply (F)	10,804,065	Total renewable electricity supplied to customers within Great Britain from outside the UK. For Year 10 this is capped at 10,804,065 MWh
Exempt supply for EII (F)	8,962,392	Total renewable electricity supplied to Energy Intensive Industries.
Total relevant electricity supplied (=E-F)	254,557,039	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

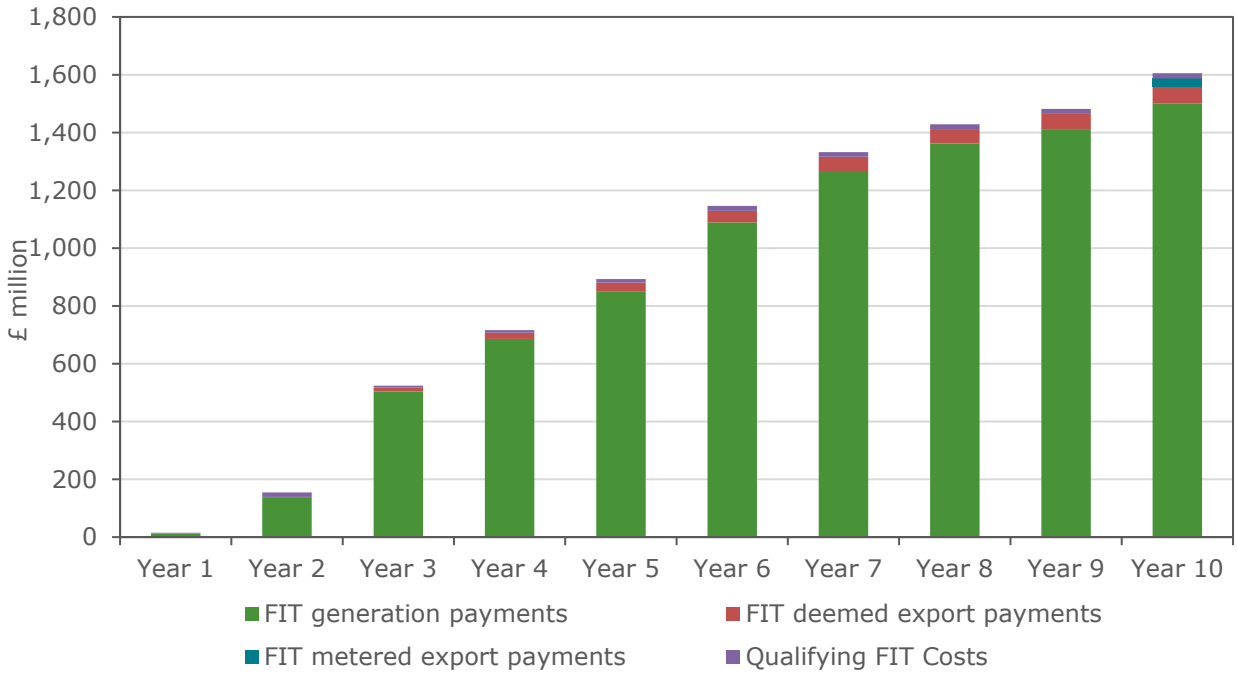
Year 10 saw the largest annual levelisation fund to date, totalling nearly £1.53 billion, an increase of £130.7 million on Year 9. This is consistent with the fund increasing every year since the scheme began. Suppliers were required to pay in a total of £28,743,200 as part of the annual levelisation reconciliation, representing 1.87% of the scheme value. This is in absolute terms half the amount of Year 9, reflecting the trend towards more accurate reporting in periodic levelisation submissions.

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



As with many previous years the scheme exceeded the Levy Control Framework (LCF)[11] forecast for the year.

Figure 2.2: FIT scheme value, Years 1–10

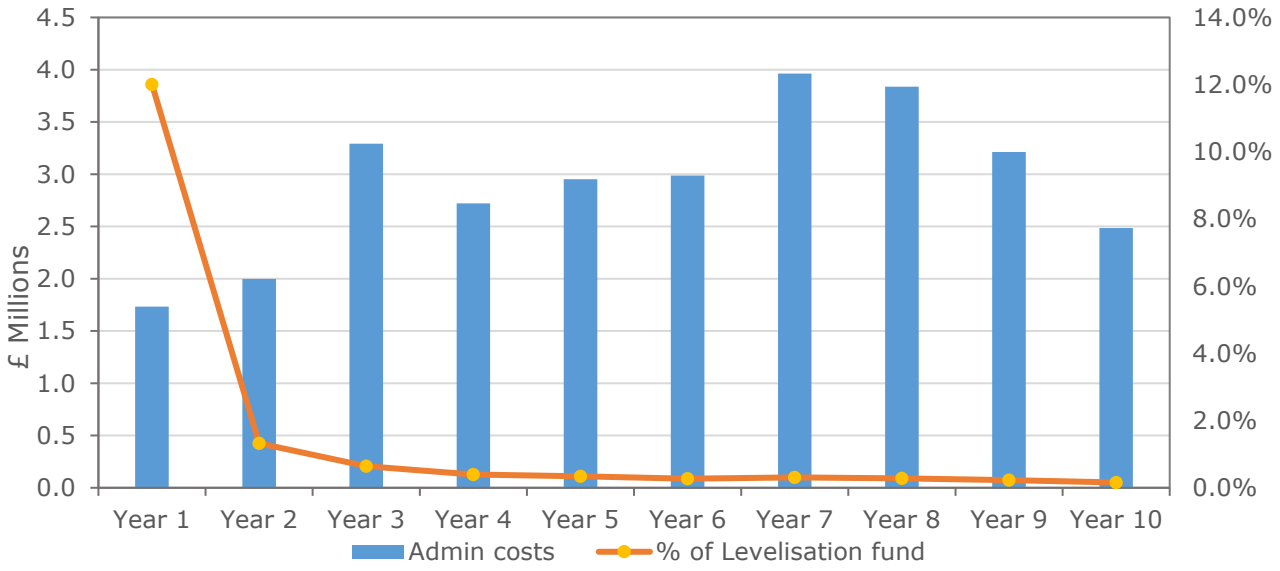


As with previous years, by far the largest proportion of the overall scheme cost remains FIT generation payments, which totalled just under £1.5 billion in Year 10.

[11] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/levy-control-framework-lcf

2.3. Ofgem administrative costs

Figure 2.3: Ofgem administrative costs



In Year 10 our administrative costs fell considerably by £728,291 from Year 9 to £2.48 million. Administrative costs in Year 10 equated to 0.16% of the total value of the scheme (the levelisation fund).

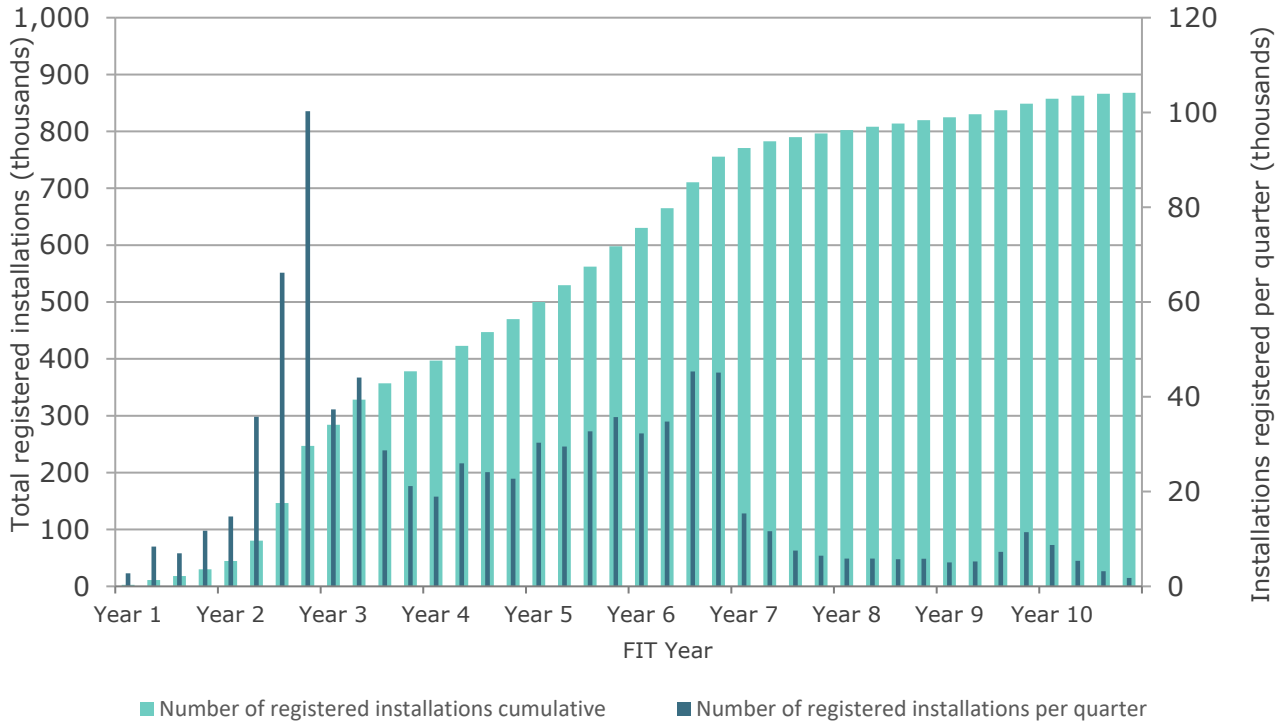
As part of our administration of the scheme, Ofgem seeks to ensure that generators are only paid FIT payments to which they are entitled to receive. To this end, Ofgem works to identify instances where generators are either placed on the incorrect tariff or are incorrectly accredited on the scheme. Such 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 10, the value of prevented anddetected error totalled £5.71 million, over twice our administrative costs.

3. Accredited FIT installations

3.1. Number of registered installations

At the end of FIT Year 10 there were 867,870 active installations registered on the Central FIT Register (CFR). Overall, 98.89% of these installations are solar photovoltaic (PV), and 95.53% are domestic installations. Post closure, installations can be registered into the CFR after their accreditation application, submitted before the closure, is approved or after commissioning of a pre-registered community or school site, for generating stations under 50kW.

Figure 3.1: Number of registered FIT installations

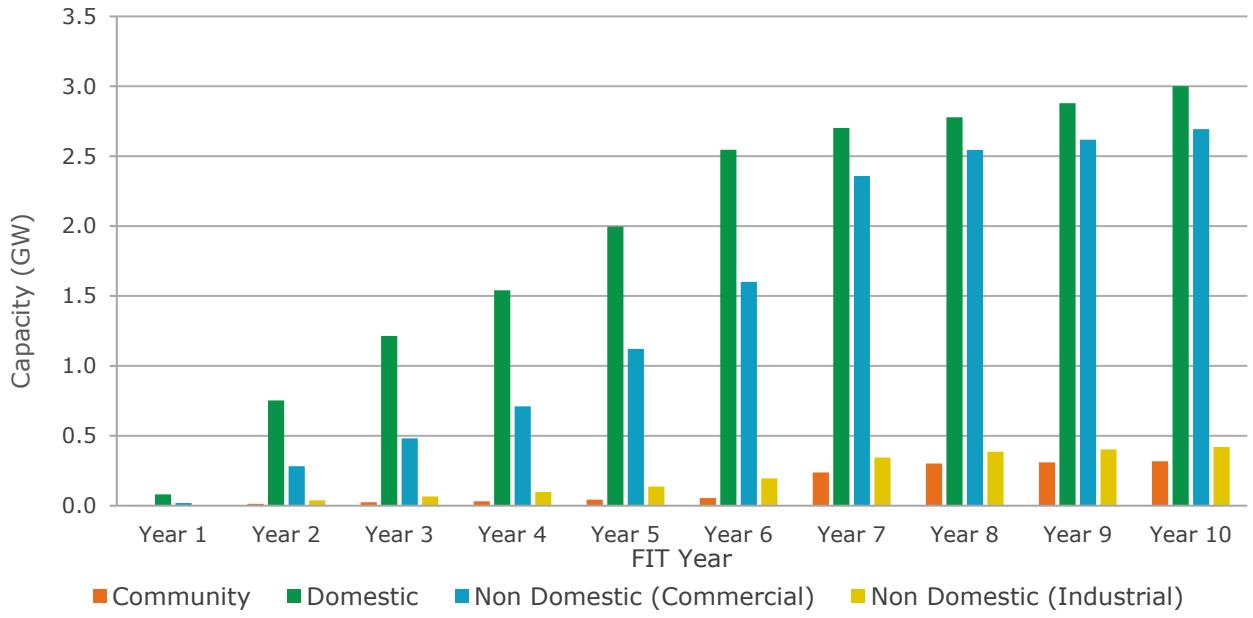


The introduction of deployment caps at the end of Year 6, alongside ongoing tariff degression, has resulted in the rate of new installations registered on the scheme decreasing significantly over the past four years. With the exception of the closure of the scheme to new capacity at the end of March 2019, which led to the last two quarters seeing an increase in new registrations, Year 10 saw a sharp decline in registrations. There were 19,072 new registrations during Year 10, with the decrease in the number of new registrations during Year 9 (28,998) being expected due to closure. Additionally, the quarterly total of registrations showed a steady decrease, from 8,730 registrations during the March-May 2019 period to only 1,772 registrations during the January-March 2020 period.

New capacity did not decline as sharply as the total number of registrations compared to the previous year. During Year 9, 198.1 MW of new capacity was added, while in Year 10 this

dropped to 146.8 MW. This reflects a higher proportion of larger scale wind sites being registered, while the drops in all other technologies were relatively small.

Figure 3.2: Total capacity by installation type (cumulative)



Overall, domestic installations account for the largest proportion of capacity on the scheme (46.65%). 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. Year 9 saw more domestic sites than commercial sites installed, a trend that continued in Year 10, with 54.67% of Year 10 capacity being domestic and 33.7% 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)

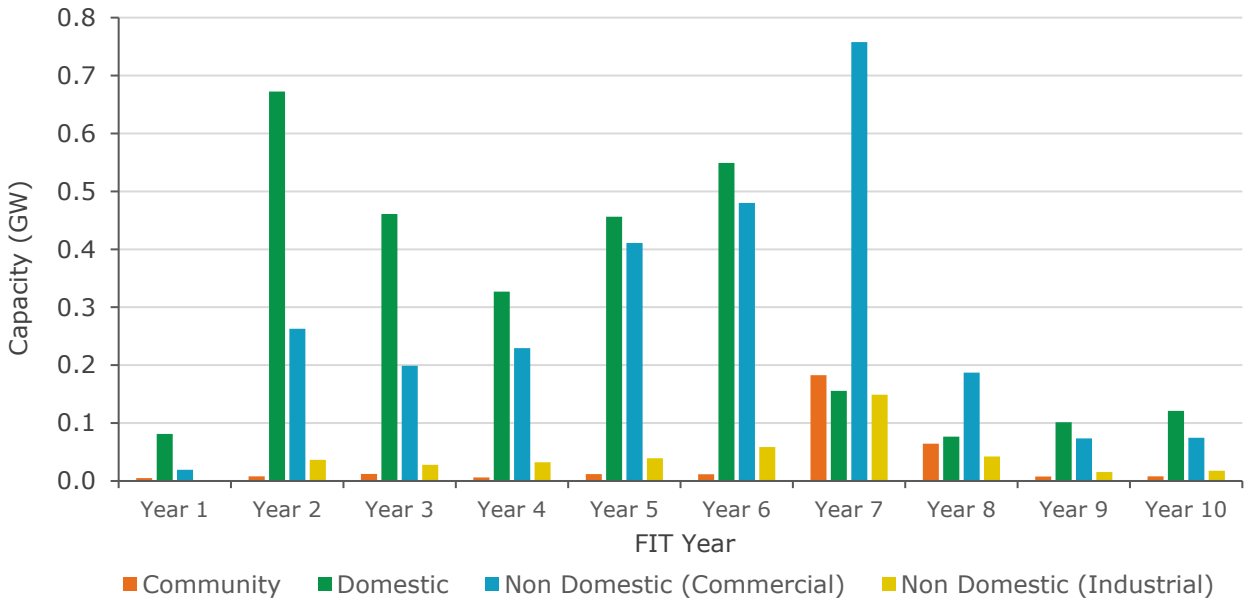
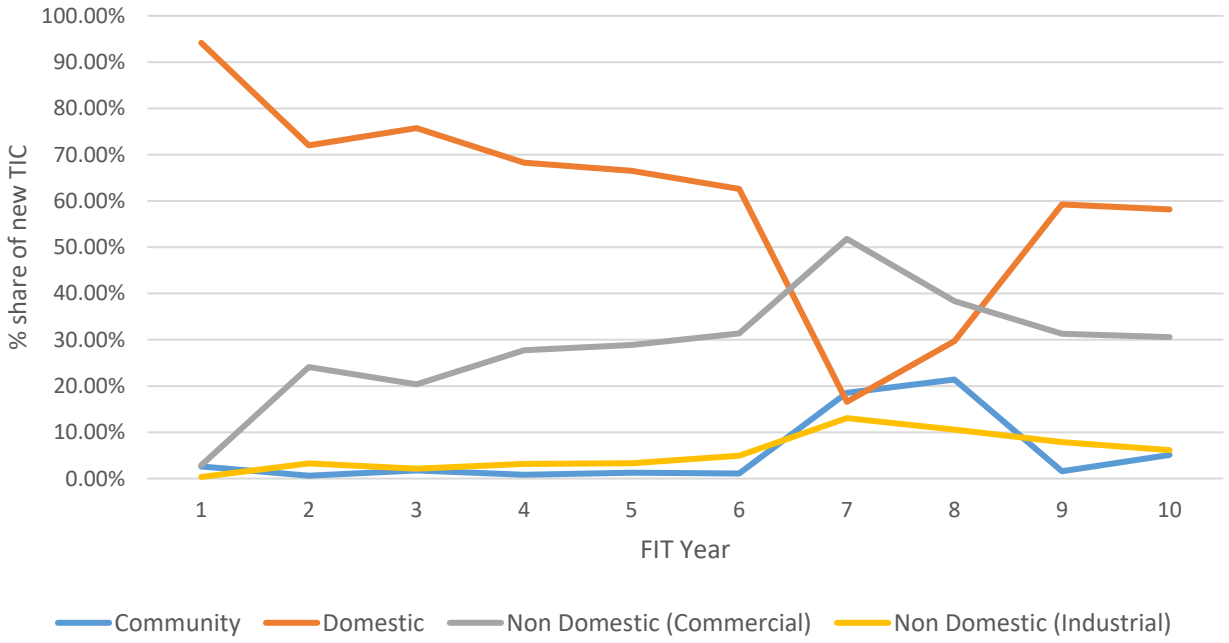


Figure 3.4: Percentage share of PV Capacity by installation type



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 and 8 commercial capacity and community capacity took the lead. However, this was reversed in Year 9, as non-domestic installations continued at a steady rate against a noticeable increase in the number of domestic installations, a trend that continued in Year 10. As seen above, Year 10 is seeing steady declines in the capacity installed, with the exception of community & school sites.

3.2. GB regional overview

Figure 3.5: Geographical distribution of FIT installations by technology type

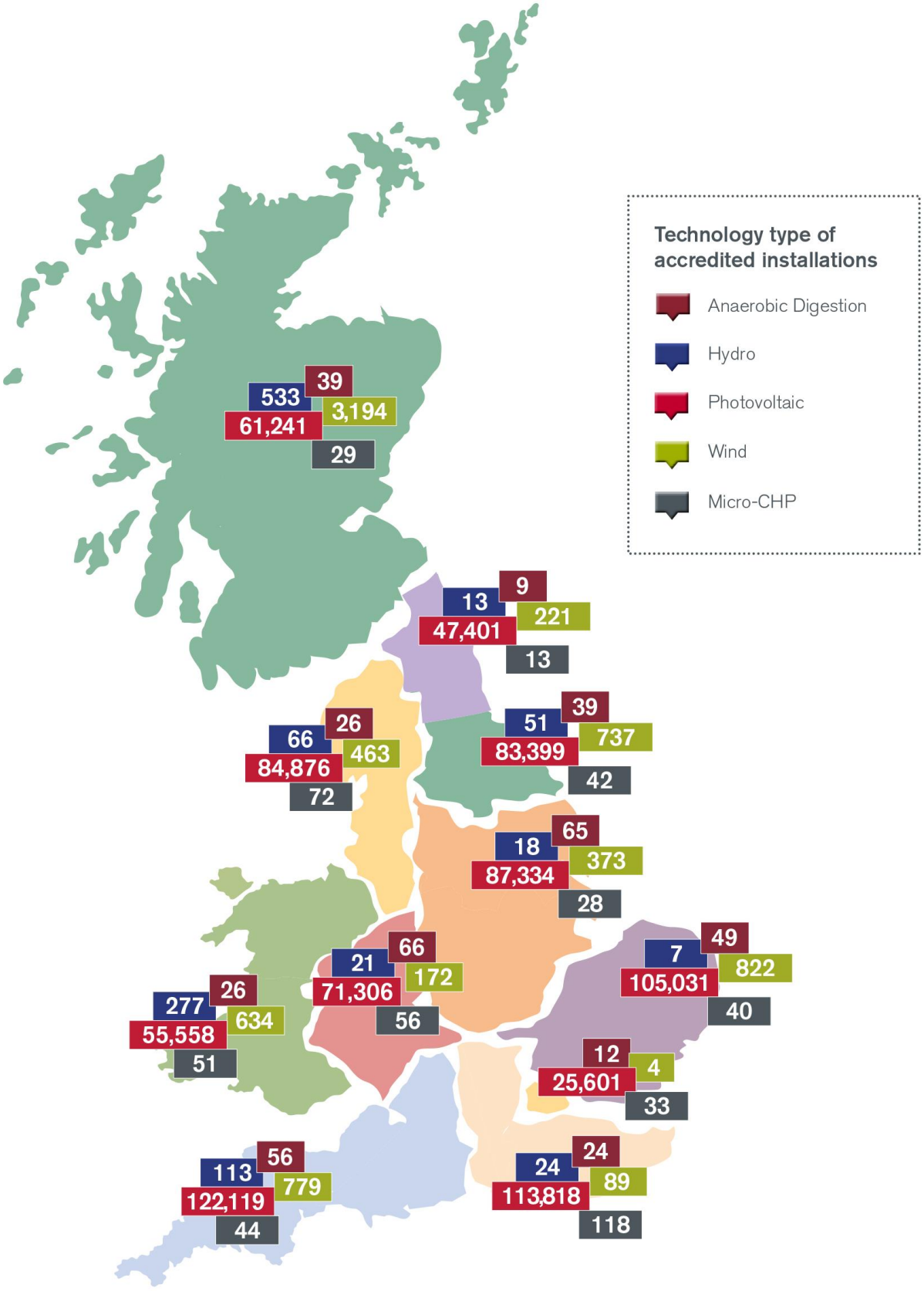


Table 3.1: Geographical distribution of all installations by technology type

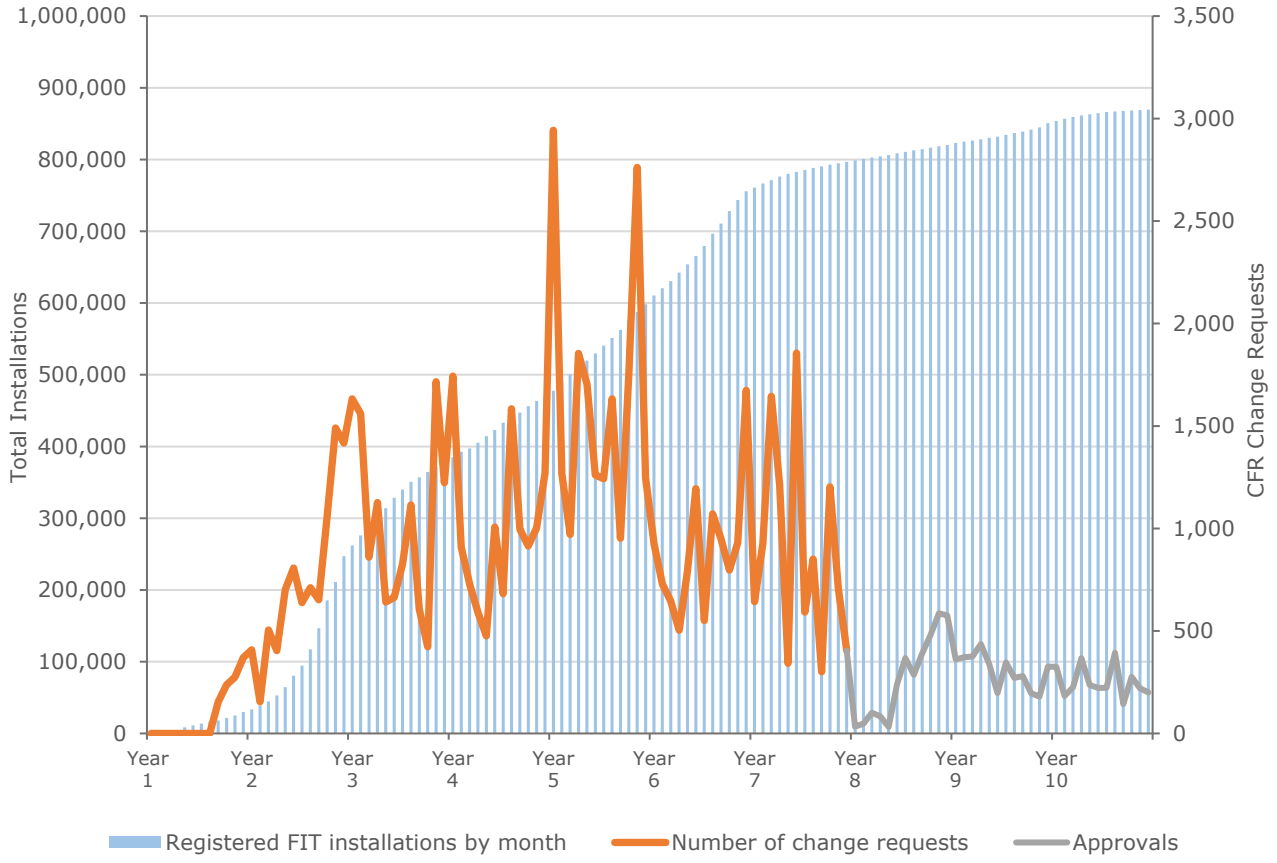
Region	Anaerobic digestion		Hydro		Micro CHP	
	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)
East Midlands	65	53,958	18	1,549	28	28
East of England	49	48,532	7	158	40	42
London	4	5,260			33	34
North East	9	8,832	13	1,806	13	13
North West	26	11,855	66	5,828	72	79
Scotland	39	17,950	533	163,436	29	29
South East	24	20,207	24	1,744	118	123
South West	56	29,943	113	3,306	44	44
Wales	26	14,994	277	15,077	51	77
West Midlands	66	36,916	21	716	56	64
Yorkshire and The Humber	39	29,218	51	4,860	42	41
Total	**403**	**277,664**	**1,123**	**198,480**	**526**	**575**

Region	Photovoltaic		Wind		Total	
	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)
East Midlands	87,334	526,201	373	65,225	87,818	646,961
East of England	105,031	586,899	822	37,312	105,949	672,943
London	25,601	121,899	12	671	25,650	127,864
North East	47,401	183,553	221	14,112	47,657	208,316
North West	84,876	401,354	463	42,996	85,503	462,112
Scotland	61,241	293,781	3,194	287,251	65,036	762,448
South East	113,818	679,954	89	16,261	114,073	718,290
South West	122,119	1,024,149	779	93,085	123,111	1,150,526
Wales	55,558	361,239	634	85,434	56,546	476,821
West Midlands	71,306	432,086	172	10,606	71,621	480,388
Yorkshire and The Humber	83,399	425,392	737	59,563	84,268	519,074
Total	**857,684**	**5,036,506**	**7,496**	**712,517**	**867,232**	**6,225,742**

The South West has the largest proportion of installed FIT capacity, with over 1.15 GW of capacity at the end of Year 10. Scotland has the next highest proportion, with 762 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

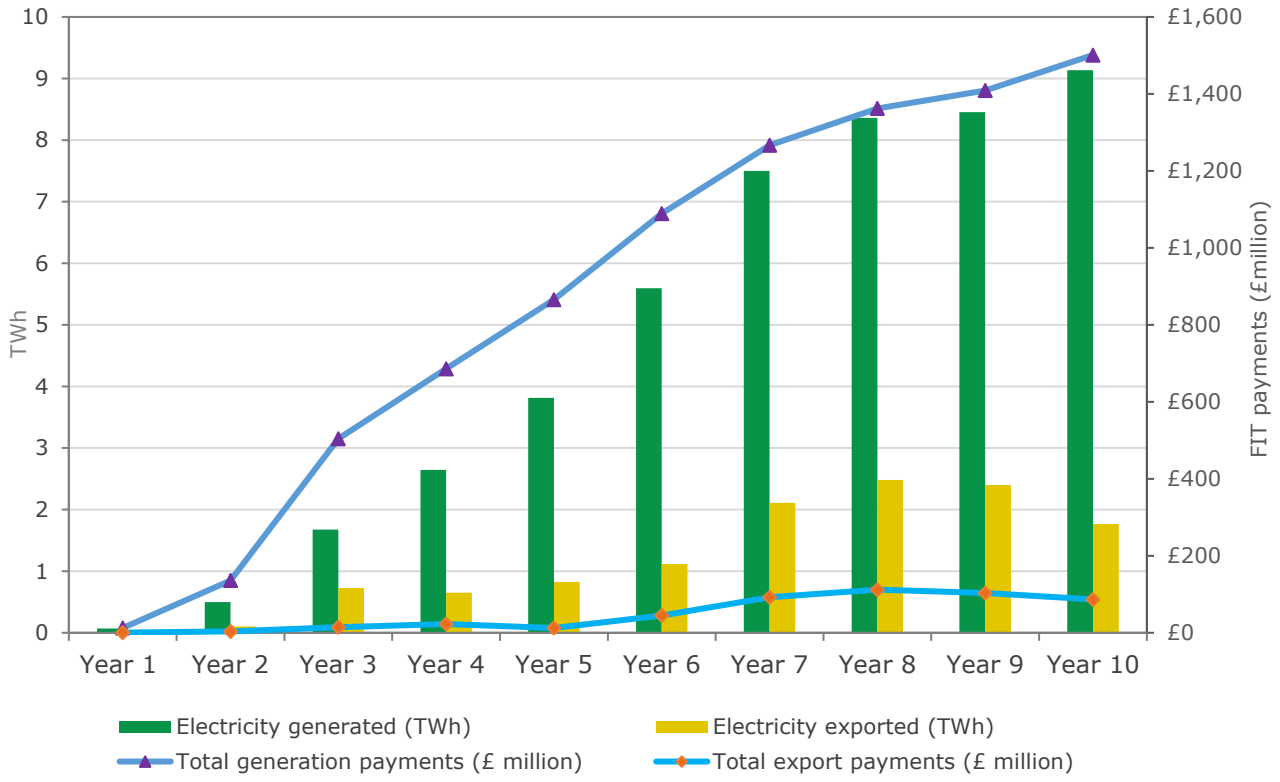
Figure 3.3: CFR change requests per month



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. Due to that change, the figures for Years 8, 9 and 10 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 10, 9,133 GWh (9.13 TWh) of electricity was generated by FIT installations, an increase of 8% from 8,454 GWh in Year 9. The amount of electricity reported as exported reduced, from 2,399 GWh in Year 9 to 1,767 GWh in Year 10. Exported electricity accounted for 19.35% of total generated electricity in Year 10, a decrease from 28.4% in Year 9.

There has also been a reduction in the proportion of metered export (as opposed to deemed), which now makes up 31% of all export, compared to 50% in Year 9 and 55% in Year 8. Total export payments have reduced by £16.61 million on Year 9, with £86.63 million being made in export payments in Year 10.

4. Change and evolution of the FIT scheme

4.1. Key changes to the FIT scheme

This year marked the first year post-closure for the FIT scheme. The Feed-in Tariffs (Closure, etc) Order 2018[12] 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.

In response to the unprecedented circumstances faced by prospective FIT generators at this time, the government has amended the Feed-in Tariffs Order 2012. The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) (Coronavirus) Order 2020[13] and the Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) (Coronavirus) (No.2) Order 2020[14] collectively grant a 12-month extension to validity periods for all pre-registrations for community energy solar photovoltaic (PV) installations and all preliminary accreditations which originally expired on or after 1 March 2020.

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 were 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.

As part of the scheme closure, Tariff Period 1 2019 (the final tariff period of FIT Year 9 and the FIT scheme before closure) was finalised for all technologies, except for the "PV <=10 kW" and "PV 10-50 kW" caps, which were open to community and school stations that submitted a pre-registration application by 31 March 2019.

Figure 4.1 shows the utilisation of capacity in TP1 2019 for those caps as of 1 October 2020. As this is the final tariff period, any subsequent applications are not eligible for accreditation.

[12] https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/1380
[13] https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/375/
[14] https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/957

Figure 4.1: FITs deployment capacity utilisation – Tariff Period 1: 1 January to 31 March 2019

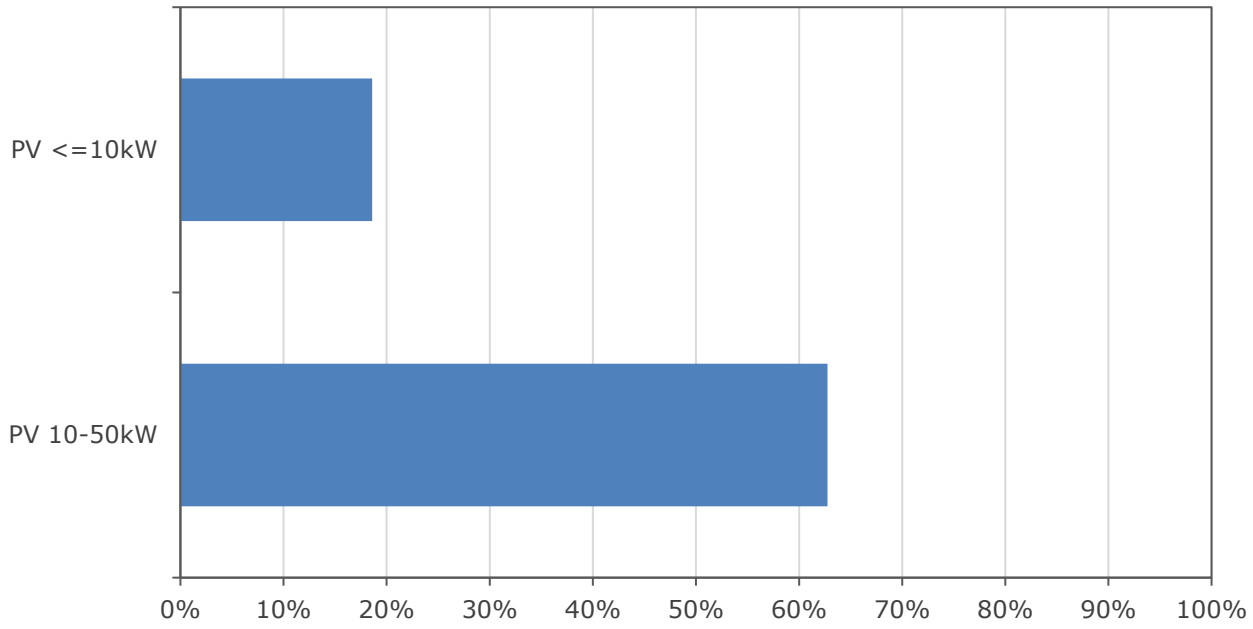
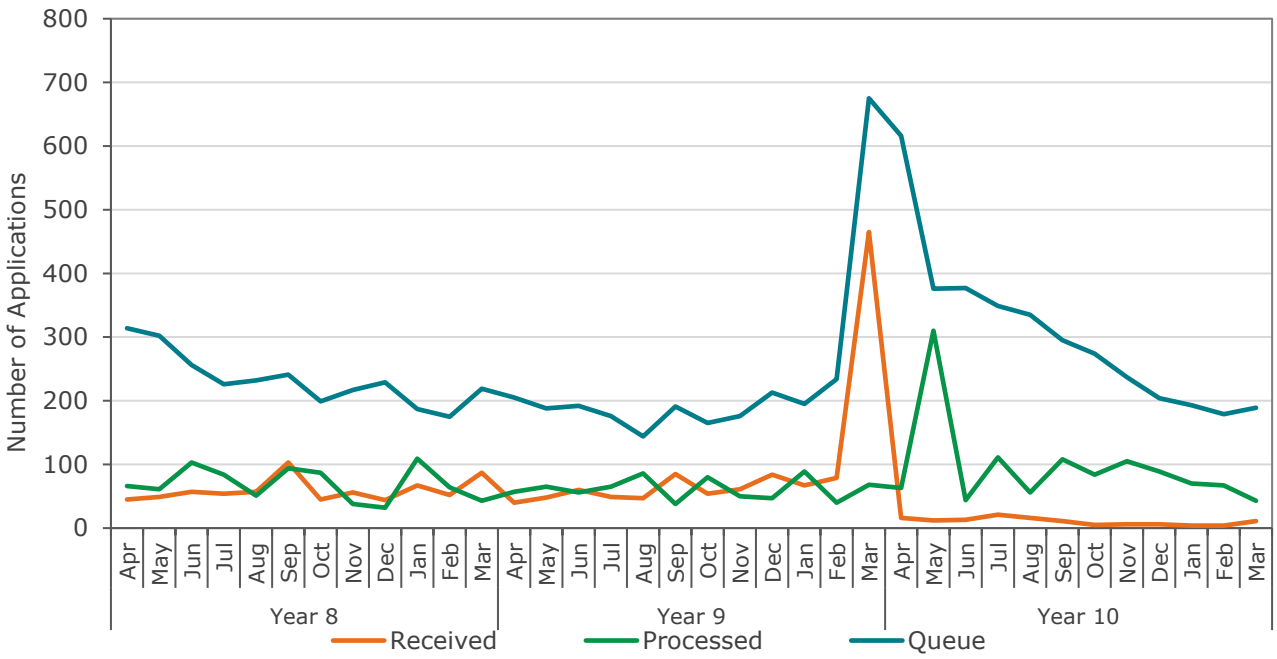


Figure 4.1 shows continued low deployment in the sub-50kW. There are several reasons for this, with closure restricting the applications that were eligible to fill the queue from all sites under 50kW to only pre-registered community or school sites being the largest contributing factor. Lockdown and restrictions around early 2020 have also potentially had an impact. Community and school stations that were looking to commission by 31 March 2020 now have an 12 months extension to validity periods for all pre-registrations for community energy solar photovoltaic (PV) installations, and prospective FIT generators can track the status of the relevant deployment caps by the quarterly Deployment Update on our website[15].

[15] https:// ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariff-fit-weekly-deployment-update-tariff-period-1-2019

4.3. Policy effect on uptake

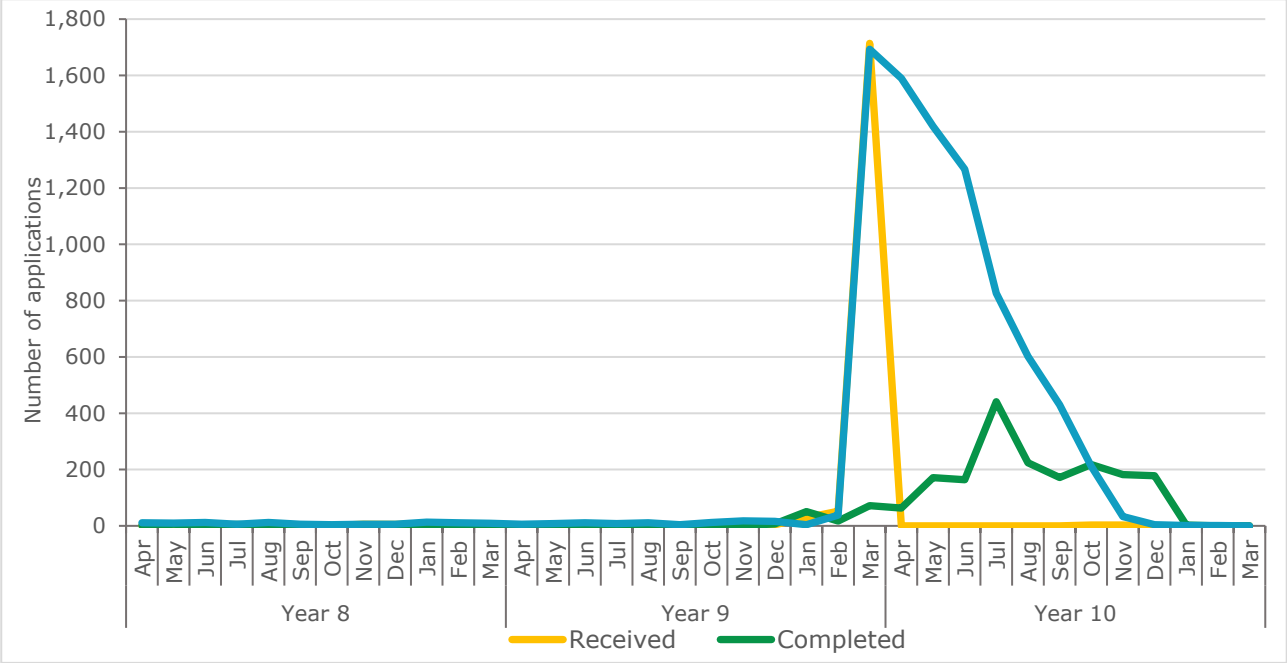
Figure 4.2: ROO-FIT applications per month



In Year 10 the operations team has continued to work through or process the rush of applications received in the run up to closure. With an average of 96 applications processed per month, the team worked through more applications than both Year 8 and 9 by around 30%. In total, 125 ROO-FIT applications were received and 1,150 were processed during Year 10. As of 31 March 2020, the queue of applications yet to be processed stood at 189.

A total of 10 applications, worth £4,922,445 were refused during the year. In each case, this was due to the applicants being unable to meet the requirements of the scheme. In addition to this, for the first time, work was undertaken on a number of applications which had not been progressed for some time due to the operator not engaging with Ofgem. This meant that the required evidence to determine eligibility was not provided. Operators were given a number of reminders about the information required, and as a result, 69 applications returned to assessment. a further 332 were cancelled, refused or withdrawn.

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 pre-registrations from around six a month to 1,714 received in March 2019. The team progressed through this queue at an average of around 202 pre-registrations processed per month, clearing the queue in February 2020.

4.4. FIT scheme management and improvements

Guidance updates

- We updated the co-located storage guidance to append the Battery Storage Installation Declaration (July 2020) to assist generators and FIT licensees in assessing the eligibility of installations with co-located storage for generation and export payments.

- We expanded our guidance on dispute resolution, voluntary licensee obligations and continuation of FIT payments (CoFPD) for suppliers to ensure that they and generators best understand their obligations and rights under the scheme. We also introduced guidance on extensions to preliminary accreditations and pre-registrations to reflect the first FIT Coronavirus amendment Order 2020. See Changes to the FIT Scheme[16] webpage for a summary.

- We published online updates on the redevelopment of the Renewables & CHP register, tracking it's progress to launch:
    - Nov 2019
    - Feb 2020
    - July 2020
    - October 2020

- We further updated our guidance on extensions to preliminary accreditations and pre-registrations to reflect the second Feed-in Tariffs Coronavirus Amendment Order 2020 (September 2020).

Stakeholder engagement

- We continue to publish quarterly reports[17] 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[18].

[16] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/fit/about-fit-scheme/changes-fit-scheme
[17] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/fit/contacts-guidance-and-resources/public-reports-and-data-fit/
[18] https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/subscribe-our-news-and-communications

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 renewable@ofgem.gov.uk.

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of mandatory and voluntary FIT licensees

Table A1.1: Mandatory FIT licensees

MANDATORY FIT LICENSEES	
Supplier Name	Electricity Supply Licence
Affect Energy Limited	Affect Energy Limited
Avro Energy Limited	Avro Energy Limited
British Gas Trading	British Gas Trading
Bulb Energy Ltd	Bulb Energy Ltd
Co-operative Energy Ltd	Co-operative Energy Ltd
E.ON Energy Solutions Limited	E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd
	E.ON UK plc
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	EDF Energy Customers Ltd
Edgware Energy Limited	Edgware Energy Limited
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	Electricity Plus Supply Ltd
Flow Energy Ltd	Flow Energy Ltd
Npower Ltd	Npower Direct Limited
	Npower Ltd - GB
	Npower Northern Limited
	Npower Yorkshire Limited
Octopus Energy Limited	Octopus Energy Limited
Ovo Electricity Ltd	Ovo Electricity Ltd
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	Shell Energy Retail Ltd
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	SSE Electricity Limited
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	SSE Energy Supply Ltd
Utilita Electricity Ltd	Utilita Electricity Ltd

Table A1.2: Voluntary FIT Licensees

VOLUNTARY FIT LICENSEES	
Supplier Name	Electricity Supply Licence
Arto.Energy Limited	Arto.Energy Limited
Bristol Energy Limited	Bristol Energy Limited
Coulomb Energy Supply Limited	Coulomb Energy Supply Limited
ECOTRICITY LIMITED	ECOTRICITY LIMITED
Effortless Energy Limited	Effortless Energy Limited
Electroroute Energy Limited	Electroroute Energy Limited
ENGIE Power Limited	ENGIE Power Limited
F & S Energy Limited	F & S Energy Limited
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	Foxglove Energy Supply Limited
Good Energy Ltd	Good Energy Ltd
Green Energy Limited	Green Energy Limited
Haven Power Limited	Haven Power Limited
Hudson Energy	Hudson Energy
I Supply Energy	I Supply Energy
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	Igloo Energy Supply Limited
Limejump Energy Limited	Limejump Energy Limited
Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited	Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited
Opus Energy Ltd	Opus Energy Ltd
Power4All Limited	Power4All Limited
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd
Symbio Energy LTD	Symbio Energy LTD
Tonik Energy Limited	Tonik Energy Limited
Total Gas & Power UK	Total Gas & Power UK
Valda Energy Limited	Valda Energy Limited
Zebra Power Limited	Zebra Power Limited

Appendix 2: List of total generation and export licensee payments[19]

Table A2.1: Total generation and export licensee payments

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£8,507,283.55	£1,537,569.83	£10,044,853.38
Avro Energy Limited	£1,793.33	£459.94	£2,253.27
Bristol Energy Limited	£2,596,415.52	£15,385.07	£2,611,800.59
British Gas Trading	£146,130,336.00	£11,994,749.00	£158,125,085.00
Bulb Energy Ltd	£414,677.50	£152,790.24	£567,467.74
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£8,291,212.15	£419,915.24	£8,711,127.39
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	£149,498,703.13	£9,641,324.92	£159,140,028.05
ECOTRICITY LIMITED	£54,520,857.48	£6,733,184.43	£61,254,041.91
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£177,485,570.44	£9,504,314.19	£186,989,884.63
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£11,292,622.38	£998,019.42	£12,290,641.80
ENGIE Power Limited	£13,286,697.32	£450,629.18	£13,737,326.50
F & S Energy Limited	£23,849,977.08	£597,820.71	£24,447,797.79
Flow Energy Ltd	£319,937.28	£69,190.55	£389,127.83
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	£49,919.09	£16,756.92	£66,676.01
Good Energy Ltd	£188,506,889.43	£10,877,517.62	£199,384,407.05
Green Energy Limited	£4,698,517.09	£205,941.79	£4,904,458.88
Haven Power Limited	£837,326.69	£31,586.46	£868,913.15
Hudson Energy	£12,059.34	£7,378.54	£19,437.88
I Supply Energy	£1,719,301.91	£156,563.20	£1,875,865.11
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	£14,870.64	£5,099.79	£19,970.43
Limejump Energy Limited	£9,109,526.04	£0.00	£9,109,526.04
Npower Direct Limited	£5,473,467.52	£463,860.13	£5,937,327.65
Npower Ltd - GB	£124,855,379.10	£9,725,150.32	£134,580,529.42
Npower Northern Limited	£124,990,205.91	£4,969,715.28	£129,959,921.19
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£2,984,543.28	£225,120.58	£3,209,663.86
Octopus Energy Limited	£12,266.12	£1,307.66	£13,573.78
Opus Energy Ltd	£135,996,477.76	£332,760.13	£136,329,237.89

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

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£3,294,675.04	£673,408.32	£3,968,083.36
Power4All Limited	£273,141.07	£0.00	£273,141.07
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£1,574,389.72	£148,541.42	£1,722,931.14
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£66,121,028.79	£5,485,276.67	£71,606,305.46
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£6,386,635.19	£982,741.43	£7,369,376.62
SSE Electricity Limited	£166,374,340.06	£9,848,306.24	£176,222,646.30
Symbio Energy LTD	£19,681.52	£4,228.92	£23,910.44
Tonik Energy Limited	£16,833.03	£8,204.86	£25,037.89
Total Gas & Power UK	£61,519,207.94	£334,724.00	£61,853,931.94
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£45,918.66	£14,504.43	£60,423.09
Total	**£1,501,082,684.10**	**£86,634,047.43**	**£1,587,716,731.53**

Appendix 3: List of quarterly payments by licensees

Table A3.1: FIT Year 10 quarter 1 payments, 1 April 2019 – 30 June 2019

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Bulb Energy Ltd	£99,644.51	£45,255.70	£144,900.21
Flow Energy Ltd	£107,203.89	£23,267.83	£130,471.72
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£1,082,389.29	£218,385.01	£1,300,774.30
Arto.Energy Limited	£3,130,977.90	£581,626.65	£3,712,604.55
Bristol Energy Limited	£461,226.87	£4,763.67	£465,990.54
British Gas Trading	£33,824,705.18	£2,943,378.54	£36,768,083.72
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£40,531,636.53	£1,099,314.59	£41,630,951.12
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,505,936.14	£132,452.14	£1,638,388.28
E.ON Energy Ltd	£39,026,040.35	£2,412,085.52	£41,438,125.87
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£3,686,030.79	£313,133.16	£3,999,163.95
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	£17,606.55	£5,184.99	£22,791.54
ENGIE Power Limited	£1,825,576.70	£127,529.31	£1,953,106.01
F & S Energy Limited	£4,276,721.75	£7,938.11	£4,284,659.86
Good Energy Ltd	£53,845,050.98	£3,485,300.88	£57,330,351.86
Green Energy Limited	£1,264,777.90	£51,706.21	£1,316,484.11
I Supply Energy	£551,933.09	£54,697.92	£606,631.01
Haven Power Limited	£250,797.12	£7,716.11	£258,513.23
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	£4,325.30	£1,600.77	£5,926.07
Hudson Energy	£3,008.28	£1,642.55	£4,650.83
Limejump Energy Limited	£3,068,067.12	£0.00	£3,068,067.12
Npower Ltd - GB	£33,744,281.36	£2,250,144.35	£35,994,425.71
Npower Direct Limited	£1,747,589.24	£149,901.06	£1,897,490.30
Npower Northern Limited	£32,332,872.49	£1,044,290.92	£33,377,163.41
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£1,019,160.56	£76,830.47	£1,095,991.03
Opus Energy Ltd	£29,566,624.41	£79,706.44	£29,646,330.85
Power4All Limited	£99,649.71	£0.00	£99,649.71
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£527,790.15	£49,205.00	£576,995.15
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£16,761,709.95	£1,423,769.16	£18,185,479.11
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£17,539,557.74	£2,314,549.09	£19,854,106.83

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£2,157,383.96	£328,590.81	£2,485,974.77
Solarplicity Supply Limited	£2,375,926.08	£23,818.27	£2,399,744.35
SSE Electricity Limited	£50,004,361.06	£3,427,439.87	£53,431,800.93
Symbio Energy LTD	£8,457.76	£2,222.42	£10,680.18
Tonik Energy Limited	£5,140.93	£2,554.14	£7,695.07
Total Gas & Power UK	£16,779,075.31	£68,312.73	£16,847,388.04
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£8,633.29	£2,922.59	£11,555.88
Total	**£393,241,870.24**	**£22,761,236.98**	**£416,003,107.22**

Figure A3.2: Year 10 quarter 2 payments, 1 July 2019 - 30 September 2019

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£2,950,801.82	£539,311.71	£3,490,113.53
Avro Energy Limited	£447.63	£90.09	£537.72
Bristol Energy Limited	£532,405.00	£5,505.12	£537,910.12
British Gas Trading	£56,602,306.54	£4,640,610.12	£61,242,916.66
Bulb Energy Ltd	£137,820.79	£56,633.17	£194,453.96
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£3,141,298.13	£167,716.58	£3,309,014.71
E.ON Energy Ltd	£48,189,756.29	£3,173,437.86	£51,363,194.15
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£45,865,319.74	£2,687,817.59	£48,553,137.33
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£4,153,926.11	£375,341.92	£4,529,268.03
ENGIE Power Limited	£2,297,602.99	£122,637.19	£2,420,240.18
F & S Energy Limited	£4,819,842.02	£26,526.35	£4,846,368.37
Flow Energy Ltd	£108,573.77	£24,151.67	£132,725.44
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	£18,434.98	£6,363.36	£24,798.34
Good Energy Ltd	£59,866,834.96	£3,944,738.75	£63,811,573.71
Green Energy Limited	£1,343,931.37	£57,379.46	£1,401,310.83
Haven Power Limited	£280,248.25	£8,297.03	£288,545.28
Hudson Energy	£4,880.21	£3,206.22	£8,086.43
I Supply Energy	£733,337.92	£60,112.77	£793,450.69
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	£4,853.82	£1,914.16	£6,767.98
Limejump Energy Limited	£2,325,566.36	£0.00	£2,325,566.36
Npower Direct Limited	£1,938,790.02	£169,605.92	£2,108,395.94
Npower Ltd - GB	£36,496,783.82	£3,789,847.63	£40,286,631.45
Npower Northern Limited	£32,055,098.27	£1,900,711.85	£33,955,810.12
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£1,084,005.05	£83,070.11	£1,167,075.16
Opus Energy Ltd	£31,303,590.06	£89,598.70	£31,393,188.76
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£1,211,016.48	£254,211.37	£1,465,227.85
Power4All Limited	£101,857.20	£0.00	£101,857.20
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£18,059,887.82	£2,346,801.81	£20,406,689.63
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£619,201.86	£59,342.68	£678,544.54
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£21,159,695.58	£1,814,598.06	£22,974,293.64
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£2,338,468.16	£367,806.11	£2,706,274.27

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
SSE Electricity Limited	£49,857,086.15	£3,247,862.61	£53,104,948.76
Symbio Energy LTD	£5,955.10	£1,058.34	£7,013.44
Tonik Energy Limited	£6,202.02	£3,168.41	£9,370.43
Total Gas & Power UK	£15,692,916.06	£241,947.87	£15,934,863.93
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£17,732.13	£4,955.31	£22,687.44
Total	**£445,326,474.48**	**£30,276,377.90**	**£475,602,852.38**

Table A3.3: Year 10 quarter 3 payments, 1 October 2019 – 31 December 2019

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£1,030,679.44	£168,129.99	£1,198,809.43
Avro Energy Limited	£502.87	£123.64	£626.51
Bristol Energy Limited	£650,283.84	£2,595.74	£652,879.58
British Gas Trading	£38,033,251.31	£3,168,954.76	£41,202,206.07
Bulb Energy Ltd	£92,728.85	£24,575.63	£117,304.48
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,711,695.72	£59,298.05	£1,770,993.77
E.ON Energy Ltd	£40,418,675.45	£2,699,296.25	£43,117,971.70
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£43,700,648.56	£2,494,354.08	£46,195,002.64
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£1,732,668.83	£158,150.62	£1,890,819.45
ENGIE Power Limited	£3,218,451.83	£144,110.41	£3,362,562.24
F & S Energy Limited	£6,026,094.62	£116,457.40	£6,142,552.02
Flow Energy Ltd	£37,412.54	£7,605.64	£45,018.18
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	£5,594.49	£2,215.61	£7,810.10
Good Energy Ltd	£36,685,934.58	£1,777,286.54	£38,463,221.12
Green Energy Limited	£1,024,635.96	£50,546.55	£1,075,182.51
Haven Power Limited	£152,109.30	£6,477.64	£158,586.94
Hudson Energy	£6,342.40	£2,837.18	£9,179.58
I Supply Energy	£247,157.68	£24,287.21	£271,444.89
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	£1,999.51	£619.33	£2,618.84
Limejump Energy Limited	£2,209,246.29	£0.00	£2,209,246.29
Npower Direct Limited	£954,226.42	£81,901.42	£1,036,127.84
Npower Ltd - GB	£25,766,994.50	£2,527,110.08	£28,294,104.58
Npower Northern Limited	£23,103,780.35	£981,506.81	£24,085,287.16
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£488,357.92	£36,950.45	£525,308.37
Octopus Energy Limited	£6,133.06	£653.83	£6,786.89
Opus Energy Ltd	£32,322,908.65	£52,163.28	£32,375,071.93
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£476,288.64	£96,016.40	£572,305.04
Power4All Limited	£26,014.25	£0.00	£26,014.25
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£7,362,772.89	£841,410.98	£8,204,183.87
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£172,734.44	£16,591.52	£189,325.96
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£15,397,200.81	£1,312,984.20	£16,710,185.01

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£1,061,770.32	£163,287.52	£1,225,057.84
SSE Electricity Limited	£49,759,066.98	£2,622,526.76	£52,381,593.74
Symbio Energy LTD	£2,028.70	£351.36	£2,380.06
Tonik Energy Limited	£2,283.39	£1,129.36	£3,412.75
Total Gas & Power UK	£14,198,924.36	£32,986.21	£14,231,910.57
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£11,041.22	£2,805.89	£13,847.11
Total	**£348,098,640.97**	**£19,678,298.34**	**£367,776,939.31**

Table A3.4: Year 10 quarter 4 payments, 1 January 2020 – 31 March 2020

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£1,394,824.39	£248,501.48	£1,643,325.87
Avro Energy Limited	£542.69	£132.44	£675.13
Bristol Energy Limited	£952,503.01	£2,522.57	£955,025.58
British Gas Trading	£19,083,202.34	£1,444,685.49	£20,527,887.83
Bulb Energy Ltd	£109,639.40	£26,761.71	£136,401.11
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,790,340.83	£53,018.45	£1,843,359.28
E.ON Energy Ltd	£21,864,366.41	£1,356,120.72	£23,220,487.13
EDF Energy Customers Ltd	£43,750,719.21	£3,022,116.39	£46,772,835.60
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£1,719,996.65	£151,393.72	£1,871,390.37
ENGIE Power Limited	£6,005,049.84	£36,398.77	£6,041,448.61
F & S Energy Limited	£8,727,681.26	£448,522.13	£9,176,203.39
Flow Energy Ltd	£34,545.97	£7,146.86	£41,692.83
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	£6,554.48	£2,313.29	£8,867.77
Good Energy Ltd	£38,115,272.90	£1,670,191.45	£39,785,464.35
Green Energy Limited	£1,066,276.34	£48,449.72	£1,114,726.06
Haven Power Limited	£132,521.76	£9,509.27	£142,031.03
Hudson Energy	£1,783.89	£982.06	£2,765.95
I Supply Energy	£208,215.57	£17,663.25	£225,878.82
Igloo Energy Supply Limited	£3,601.20	£948.26	£4,549.46
Limejump Energy Limited	£1,506,646.27	£0.00	£1,506,646.27
Npower Direct Limited	£864,095.44	£64,506.91	£928,602.35
Npower Ltd - GB	£23,296,241.91	£1,394,357.13	£24,690,599.04
Npower Northern Limited	£23,997,267.96	£589,269.60	£24,586,537.56
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£359,110.52	£27,476.56	£386,587.08
Octopus Energy Limited	£6,133.06	£653.83	£6,786.89
Opus Energy Ltd	£42,163,442.89	£45,304.47	£42,208,747.36
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£495,119.27	£101,275.52	£596,394.79
Power4All Limited	£45,619.91	£0.00	£45,619.91
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£11,542,797.43	£1,250,822.65	£12,793,620.08
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£254,663.28	£23,402.22	£278,065.50
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£10,483,853.65	£975,568.77	£11,459,422.42

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Shell Energy Retail Ltd	£965,730.39	£125,035.22	£1,090,765.61
SSE Electricity Limited	£28,696,618.48	£1,653,755.88	£30,350,374.36
Symbio Energy LTD	£3,239.96	£596.80	£3,836.76
Tonik Energy Limited	£3,206.34	£2,666.36	£5,872.70
Total Gas & Power UK	£15,942,446.68	£16,957.84	£15,959,404.52
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£10,341.21	£2,724.72	£13,065.93
Total	**£305,604,212.79**	**£14,821,752.51**	**£320,425,965.30**

Appendix 4: List of levelisation non-compliance by licensees[20]

Table A4.1: Late levelisation submissions

LATE LEVELISATION SUBMISSIONS	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Brook Green Trading Limited	Q1
Ampoweruk Ltd	Q2
Daisy Energy Supply Limited	Q2
Bluegreen Energy	Q2
Ampoweruk Ltd	Q3
Bluegreen Energy	Q3
Logicor	Q3
Bluegreen Energy	Q4
Squeaky Clean Energy Limited	Annual
Avid Energy	Annual
Co-operative Energy Ltd	Annual
Delta Gas And Power Ltd	Annual
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	Annual
E.ON UK plc	Annual
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	Annual
Farringdon Energy Limited	Annual
Gas and Power Ltd	Annual
Gazprom Marketing & Trading Retail Ltd	Annual
Home Energy Trading Ltd	Annual
Logicor Energy Limited	Annual
MAXEN POWER SUPPLY LIMITED	Annual
MONEYPLUS ENERGY LIMITED	Annual
Orbit Energy Limited	Annual
Simply Your Energy Limited	Annual
Switch Business Gas and Power	Annual
Tillicum Energy Limited	Annual

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

LATE LEVELISATION SUBMISSIONS	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Toucan Energy Limited	Annual
Tru Energy Limited	Annual

Table A4.2: Incorrect levelisation submissions

INCORRECT LEVELISATION SUBMISSIONS	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Flow Energy Ltd	Q1
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	Q1
Utilita Electricity Ltd	Q1
Utilita Electricity Ltd	Q1
ALABAMA ENERGY	Q2
Affect Energy Limited	Q2
Octopus Energy Limited	Q2
MISSISSIPPI ENERGY	Q2
Npower Ltd - GB	Q2
Npower Ltd - GB	Q2
E.ON Energy Solutions Limited	Q3
Ørsted Power Sales (UK)	Q3
Ørsted Power Sales (UK)	Q3
Simply Your Energy Limited	Q3
Shell Energy Supply UK	Q3
Daisy Energy Supply Limitedd	Q3
Dual Energy	Q3
Edgware	Q3
Moneyplus Energy	Q3
Co-operative Energy Ltd	Q4
Kensington Power Limited	Q4
Logicor	Q4
GOTO Energy (UK) Limited	Q4
Ørsted Power Sales (UK)	Q4
Ørsted Power Sales (UK)	Q4
Ørsted Power Sales (UK)	Q4
AXPOUK Limited	Annual
Delta Gas And Power Ltd	Annual
Marble Power Limited	Annual

Figure A4.3: Late levelisation payments

LATE LEVELISATION PAYMENTS	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Tru Energy	Q1
Pozitive Energy Limited	Q1
Flow Energy	Q1
Rutherford Energy Supply Limited	Q1
Ampoweruk Ltd	Q2
Pozitive Energy Limited	Q2
Nabuh Limited	Q3
Ovo Electricity Ltd	Annual
Simplicity Energy Limited	Annual

Figure A4.4: Late audit reports

LATE AUDIT REPORTS	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	Annual
E.ON UK plc	Annual
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	Annual
Utilita Electricity Ltd	Annual
Octopus Energy Limited	Non Submission

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 (Amendment) (Coronavirus) Order 2020

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/375

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) (Coronavirus) (No. 2) Order 2020

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/957

The Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for licensed electricity suppliers (v13

https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-guidance-licensed-electricity-suppliers-version-13

The Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for renewable installations (v15)

https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-guidance-renewable-installations-version-15

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 3)
https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/system/files/docs/2020/07/storage_guidance.pdf