

Feed-in Tariff **Annual Report** **2017**

www.ofgem.gov.uk

15 December 2017



The Feed-in Tariffs (FIT) scheme is a government programme designed to promote the uptake of small-scale renewable and low-carbon electricity generation technologies. This report summarises the activity in the seventh year of the scheme ("year 7"), covering 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

Summary

In year 7 the market responded to changes to the scheme made in year 6, including the introduction of deployment caps and changes made to the degression mechanisms which resulted in further decreases in tariff values. In contrast to year 6, there were no major policy changes made to the scheme in year 7.

Year 7 saw the addition of only 40,905 new FIT installations, approximately 25% of the figure added in year 6. We did, however, see a trend towards larger installations being accredited onto the scheme as the ROO-FIT queue was processed. The scheme resultantly grew nearly 30% in capacity by 1.25 GW to 5.65 GW despite the reduced number of new installations registered. This also caused the scheme to grow in value by over £170 million to £1.28 billion, despite the continued reduction in tariff rates across the life of the scheme.

The rollout of deployment caps has had an uneven effect on deployment across the scheme. Deployment in some technology bands has been well below the cap limit, whereas caps in other bands have already been heavily exceeded and resulted in installations being queued up for a number of tariff periods into the future.

Compliance activities continue to focus on ensuring all scheme participants are compliant with the legislative requirements and Ofgem guidance. The recently published Supplier Performance Report (SPR) aims to increase accountability around energy companies' performance on

the scheme and help them improve their compliance, improve transparency for consumers, and minimise costs to consumers of delivering schemes. In total, 253 incidents of non-compliance by suppliers were noted within year 7, principally involving the levelisation process and use of the Central FIT Register (CFR).

Year 7 was a significant year in terms of scheme administration with the creation and launch of a new Central FIT Register. The new system has streamlined the registration and amendment of installations for both Ofgem and FIT licensees. The new CFR has resulted in greater efficiencies being realised in the administration of the scheme.

A total of 7,500 GWh of electricity was generated by FIT installations in year 7, an increase from 5,594 GWh in year 6. Additionally, the amount of electricity reported as exported under the scheme almost doubled from 1,118 GWh in year 6 to 2,110 GWh in year 7.

In terms of its value as an environmental scheme, FIT has now resulted in a total of over 10.4 million tonnes of CO₂e emissions being saved, 3.25 million tonnes of which was achieved in year 7 alone.

Potentially emerging issues noted include the need for ensuring the scheme is compatible with new technologies entering the renewable generation space, including the co-location of battery storage and the roll-out of smart meters across FIT installations.

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Context

The Feed-in Tariffs scheme was introduced on 1 April 2010 by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)¹, as it then was, and requires participating licensed electricity suppliers ("FIT licensees") to make payments on both generation and export, both metered and deemed, from installations that are accredited.

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. FIT licensees process applications for installations up to 50kW, while Ofgem process applications for installations between 50kW and 5MW (ROO-FIT² scale) as well as all AD and hydro.

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 regulations.

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

Following positive feedback, the format of the annual report for year 7 is consistent with the updated format used for year 6.

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

² Renewables Obligation Order Feed-in Tariffs

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

1. Compliance of licensed electricity suppliers

1.1 Trends in non-compliance

In year 7 we continued to see instances of non-compliance related to periodic and annual levelisation. In total, 124 incidences were recorded in respect of the late submission of data, mis-reporting of data and late payments being made towards levelisation. We also noted two incidences of late submission of the annual levelisation audit report. As this is the first year we have published Supplier Performance Report (SPR) figures we cannot comment on any existing trends, however these baseline figures will enable us to do so in future scheme years. We would expect to see the number of such incidents logged on the SPR decreasing in future years.

We also noted an overall drop in the performance of suppliers fulfilling their obligations towards the biennial meter read verification process, where they are required to read the meters of all registered installations at least once every two years. We will continue to work with licensees to ensure they improve their performance.

In terms of licensee's use of the Central FIT Register (CFR), we recorded 127 incidences where corrections were required following licensees making incorrect entries / determinations. In each case the licensee was notified to encourage them to act more vigilantly in their use of the CFR. While these incidents affect the smooth running of the day to day operation of the scheme, they have not impacted the value of what the generators are eligible for.

The Supplier Performance Report, which was published for the first time in 2017, logs all incidents of non-compliance, including minor or administrative issues. We will use this to work with licensees and anticipate that they will be further incentivised to improve their compliance.

1.2 FIT licensees & annual notifications

By 14 February of each FIT year, all licensed electricity suppliers are required to notify Ofgem whether they will be a mandatory, voluntary or non-FIT licensee for the FIT year beginning on 1 April following the notification. A mandatory FIT licensee is any licensed electricity supplier with over 250,000 domestic electricity customers on 31 December of the preceding year. Licensed electricity suppliers with less than 250,000 domestic customers may choose to become a voluntary FIT licensee.

In year 7 the total number of suppliers, either mandatory or voluntary, remained the same as in year 6. There was however a reduction in the overall number of individual supply licences as Utilisoft, who held 11 licences in year 6, did not participate in year 7 and became a non-FIT licensee.

Figure 1.1: FIT licensees per scheme year (graph and table)⁴

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

Note, the figures in brackets represent the number of companies participating in the scheme. This number is lower as some companies hold multiple licenses (each licence is a FIT licensee).

1.3 Levelisation compliance

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

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

- providing us with information to enable us to administer the process, and
- making levelisation payments as instructed by us

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

The tables below indicate the numbers of licensees that provided either late or incorrect data submissions as part of the levelisation process during year 7. Whilst late submissions fell from 52 incidences in year 6 to 17 in year 7, incorrect submissions actually increased from 35 incidences in year 6 to 88 in year 7. It should be noted however that many of these incorrect submissions were very minor. We have subsequently reviewed our scoring methodology on the Supplier Performance Report with the result that many of these incidences would no longer be recorded as non-compliance events.

Figure 1.2: Late levelisation submissions⁵

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

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

⁴ The complete list of mandatory and voluntary licensees for FIT Year 7 is in Appendix 1

⁵ The complete list of licensee compliance is available in Appendix 4

Figure 1.3: Incorrect levelisation submissions⁶

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Voluntary FIT licensees	3	7	5	7	8
Mandatory FIT licensees	1	1	1	2	0
Non-FIT licensees	3	14	13	11	12
Totals	7	22	19	20	20

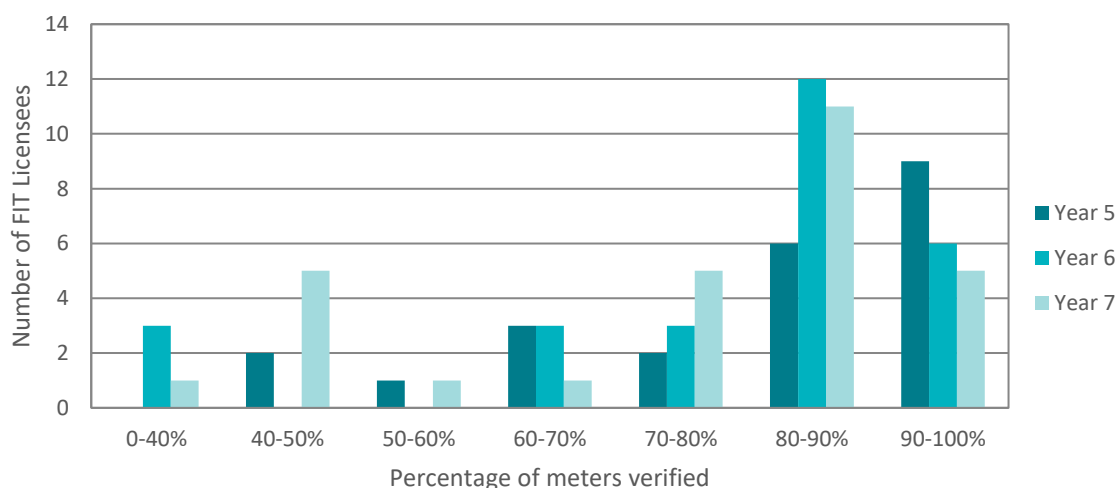
1.4 Biennial meter read verification

FIT licensees are required to take all reasonable steps to verify an installations meter at least once every two years. We work with licensees to try to encourage them to improve the percentage of meters that have been verified, including tracking performance and requesting regular updates on progress.

This graph displays the meter read rate of FIT licensees in year 7 compared with years 5 and 6. The data reports the average percentage of meters verified by licensees over the past two years. On average the performance of licensees has worsened in year 7, with fewer licensees averaging over 80% of meters read within the required two years. We did, however, note an improvement towards the end of the reporting year following intervention and the targeting of poorly performing licensees.

We are currently considering how to score these incidents of scheme non-compliance on the Supplier Performance Report going forward.

Figure 1.4: FIT licensee meter read verification data, years 5-7

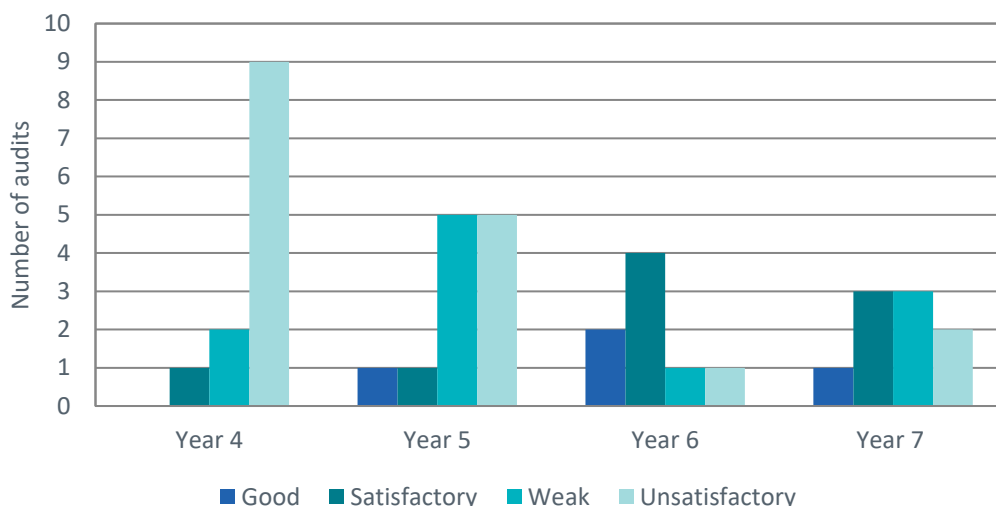


⁶ The complete list of Licensee compliance is available in Appendix 4

1.5 Audits

1.5.1 FIT licensee audits

Figure 1.5: FIT licensee audit scores, years 4-7



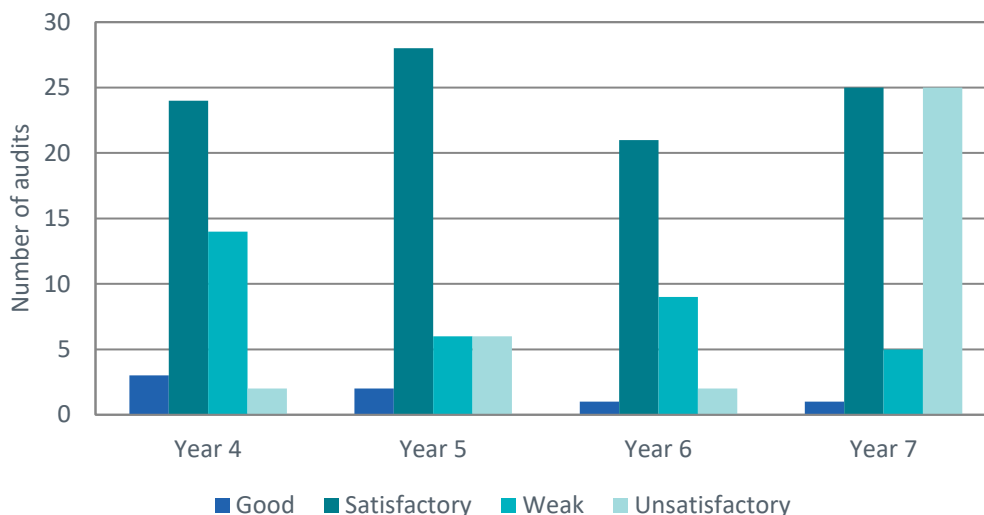
In year 7 we audited nine FIT licensees as part of our audit programme. The objective of these audits was to determine whether licensees have appropriate processes in place to fulfil their obligations under the scheme and whether the information being provided to us is accurate and reliable. When selecting licensees for audit, we consider criteria such as the size of their generator portfolio, issues encountered during the previous compliance year and the time since their last audit.

The proportion of unsatisfactory and weak audits has increased from 25% in year 6 to 55% in year 7. This year, the main reasons for these scores were related to incorrect annual levelisation submissions and issues with the generator registration processes. Incorrect process was often the cause for errors in annual levelisation submissions, so following the audits we provided recommendations to ensure processes were updated and figures were re-submitted to reflect this. Issues arising from the generator registration process were often a result of inadequate checks and missing information, which resulted in incorrect eligibility dates and therefore incorrect tariffs being assigned to installations. As a result a number of changes were made to the information held on the CFR. Two licensees were also required to undertake further checks on the information submitted for their portfolio of installations.

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

1.5.2 FIT generator audits

Figure 1.6: FIT generator audit scores, years 4-7



In year 7 we audited 35 ROO-FIT generating stations as part of our routine audit programme. The objective of these audits was to verify that the correct information has been submitted to us during the application process and to verify the submissions on which payments are based. Generating stations selected for audit were a mixture of those where we have specific concerns (often relating to the commissioning date or capacity) and those selected at random.

A majority of the generating stations audited as part of our routine programme in year 7 were rated satisfactory; however, over a third were rated weak or unsatisfactory. The proportion of stations receiving these weak or unsatisfactory ratings was higher amongst the stations that had been selected based on specific concerns. The reasons for the weak and unsatisfactory ratings include uncertain or incorrect commissioning dates reported, preliminary accreditations being invalidated due to material changes, potential connections between sites being noted and FIT over-claims being made.

In Year 7 we also undertook 21 more detailed audits on generating stations where we were aware of concerns over the information provided to us in relation to the accreditation application. The results of those audits are also included in Figure 1.6. The majority (14) were rated unsatisfactory, with the others rated weak (3) or satisfactory (4). No stations achieved a 'good' rating. In combination with our routine audit programme, the total number of stations audited was the highest of any scheme year to date at 56.

Following the audit, we request any outstanding information and consider this alongside the information in the audit report to make decisions on issues surrounding commissioning dates and eligibility. We work closely with generators to resolve any issues and ensure that any recommendations from the audits are implemented effectively, including adjusting tariffs, recouping historic overpayments as necessary and ensuring that there isn't a systemic issue with portfolio generators applications. We also liaise with colleagues in counter-fraud where audit outcomes indicate suspicious activity.

1.6 Counter Fraud

In year 7, our counter fraud team held regular workshops with licensees and other stakeholders to build on licensees awareness of potential scheme abuse and fraud cases. The team also continues to investigate any cases arising and take action (including notifying Action Fraud) where appropriate.

There was an increase in case of suspected fraud reported by licensees in year 7 compared to the previous year.

<p>We held four workshops with licensees (one jointly with FIT Compliance). The topics covered included counter fraud strategies, fraud detection training and emerging trends.</p>	<p>Licensees are now requested to submit their FITs Fraud Prevention Strategies for review by end of September each year. This gives the Counter Fraud team the opportunity to discuss emerging trends/issues with each licensee on an individual basis.</p>	<p>100 cases of suspected fraud were referred to us by licensees/other sources. Following an initial analysis, this led us to open 26 investigations, two of which are on-going. The majority of these related to concerns over Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) certificates and Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs).</p>	<p>There are some licensees who have never made a referral to us; this is surprising, as other licensees of similar portfolio size do so on a regular basis. We encourage all licensees to make referrals to us whenever they come across something unusual or suspicious.</p>
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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 Guidelines⁷. The role of the EOB is to consider significant non-compliance incidents and decide whether or not to open a formal investigation. If an investigation is opened we may take enforcement action, which could result in the imposition of a financial penalty or formal regulatory orders to secure compliance, as well as other alternative measures.

No enforcement investigations relating to FIT non-compliance were opened by Ofgem Enforcement in year 7 of the scheme.

⁷ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/enforcement-guidelines>

2. FIT scheme costs

2.1 FIT year 7 payment overview

Following the trend from previous scheme years the total value of the FIT scheme has continued to increase, despite ongoing tariff degeneration and the introduction of deployment caps. The total levelisation fund from year 7 was over £1.25 billion, an increase of over £170 million from the previous year. The majority of the increase can be attributed to an increase in generation payments made.

Figure 2.1: Total scheme costs by type in year 7

Cost	Total (£)*	Description
FIT generation payments (A)	£1,266,681,846	The total value of payments made to accredited generators, for on-site generation.
Total deemed export payments (B)	£48,790,253	The total value of payments made to accredited generators for electricity that is deemed to have been exported to the grid.
Qualifying FIT costs (C)	£16,339,120	The total administration costs allocated to FIT licensees. The administration costs are determined annually by the Secretary of State ⁸ .
Value of deemed export (D)	£48,294,816	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)	£1,283,516,404	This figure represents the cost of the scheme in year 7.
Amount levelised across licensees (=A+B+C)	£1,331,811,220	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 £

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/feed-in-tariffs-fits-determinations>

Figure 2.2: Total supply volumes by type in year 7

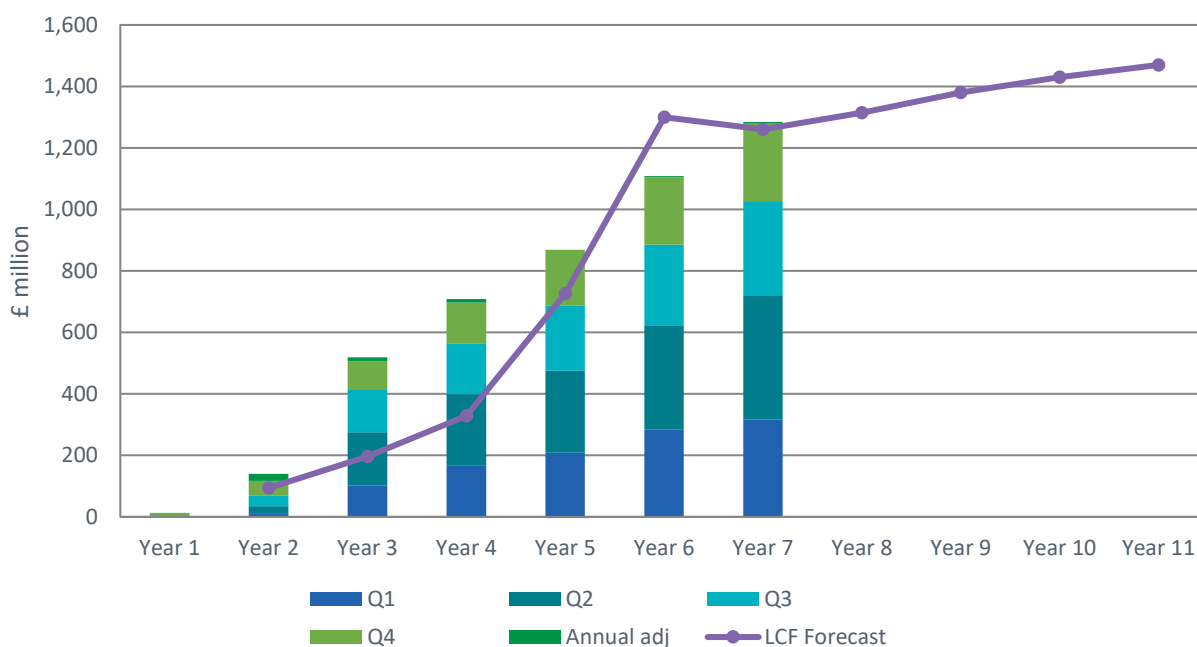
Supply Volume	Total (MWh)*	Description
Total supply (E)	285,860,660	Total electricity supplied to customers within Great Britain
Exempt supply (F)	8,117,254 (20,765,603)	Total renewable electricity supplied to customers within Great Britain from outside of the UK. For year 7 this is capped at 8,117,254 MWh. The actual submitted total is shown in brackets.
Total relevant electricity supplied (=E-F)	277,743,406	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

Consistent with an increase every year since the scheme began, year 7 saw the largest annual levelisation fund to date, totalling over £1.28 billion. Suppliers were required to pay in a total of £49,310,927.84 as part of the annual levelisation reconciliation, representing 3.8% of the scheme value. This percentage figure is lower than many previous years and reflects a growing trend of more accurate reporting by suppliers of their supply figures.

Figure 2.3: Levelisation fund vs LCF forecast (forecast in nominal terms)⁹

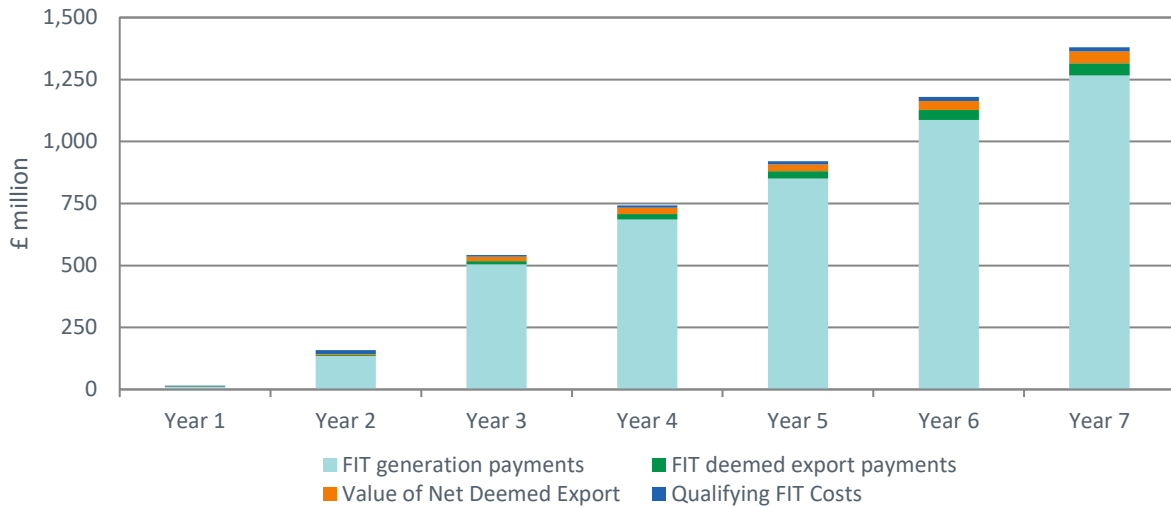


⁹ Year 7 LCF forecast:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/572509/Consumer_Funded_Policies_Report_-_Version_2_24-11-16.pdf

As with many previous years the scheme exceeded the Levy Control Framework (LCF) forecast for the year. It will continue to be easier to forecast the likely costs of the FIT scheme due to deployment caps now limiting the total capacity of all new installations registered (see Chapter 4.2).

Figure 2.4: FIT scheme value, years 1-7

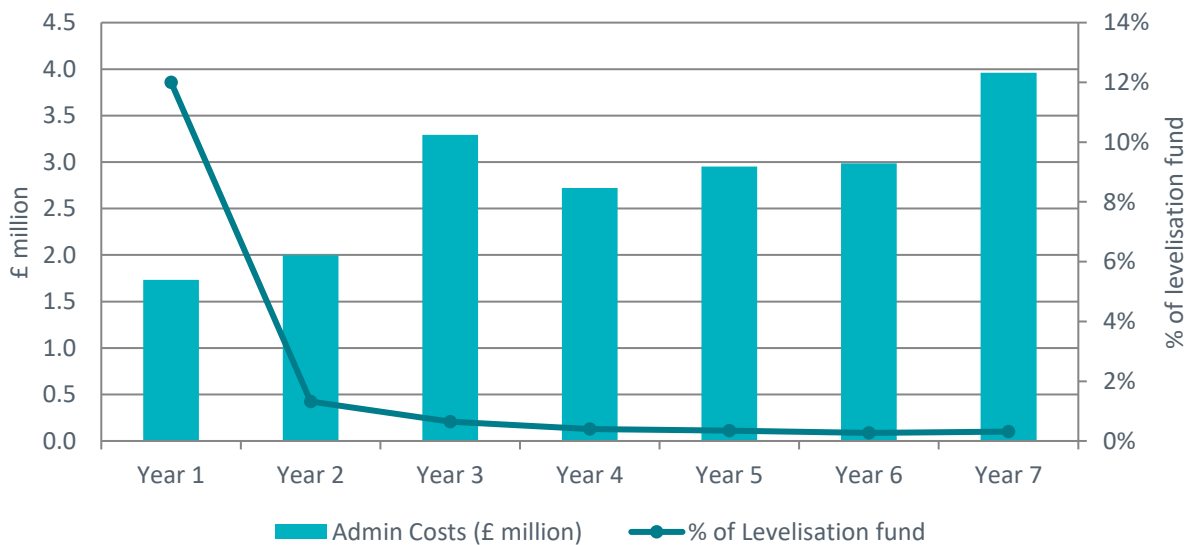


As the value of the scheme has grown, the overwhelmingly largest proportion of the overall costs remains FIT generation payments.

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

2.3 Ofgem administrative costs

Figure 2.5: Ofgem administrative costs

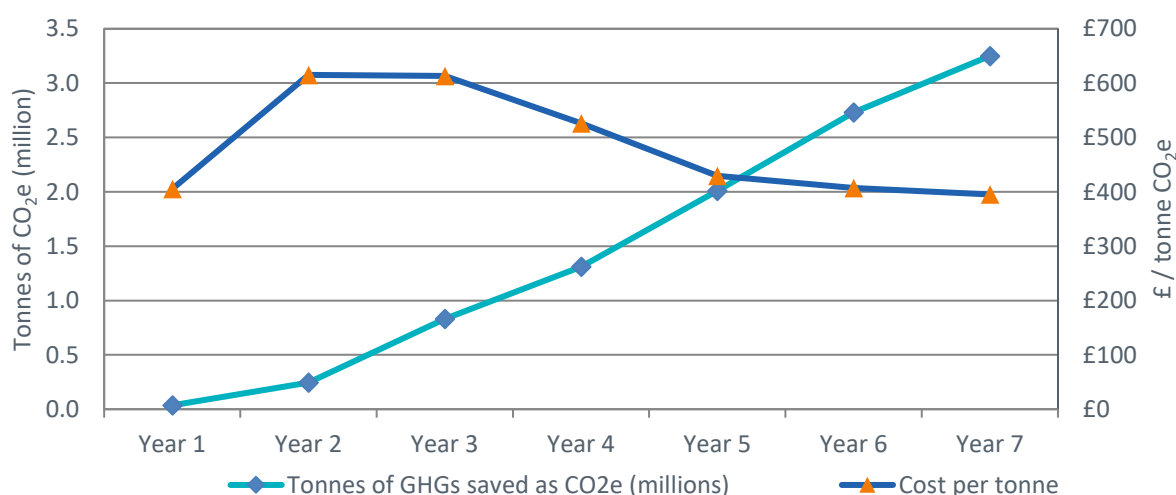


Our administrative costs rose by roughly £1 million from year 6 to £3.97 million. This was largely attributable to the costs associated with the CFR re-write, all of which were borne in year 7. This value equates to 0.31% of the total value of the scheme (the levelisation fund).

As part of our administration of the scheme, Ofgem seeks to ensure that generators are only paid FIT payments to which they are entitled to receive. To this end, Ofgem works to identify instances where generators are either placed on the incorrect tariff or are incorrectly accredited on the scheme. Such instances may be identified through audits, counter-fraud investigations and other general compliance and assurance work. Where errors are identified and corrected, they result in savings to the total cost of the scheme. In year 7, the value of prevented / detected error totalled £14.94 million, equivalent to 377% of our administrative costs.

2.4 Cost of carbon / greenhouse gas saving

Figure 2.6: Annual CO₂e saving / cost of carbon saving



The amount of greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes) saved per year as a result of the scheme continues to increase annually. In year 7, the scheme resulted in estimated savings of 3.25 million tonnes of CO₂e (CO₂ equivalent). This is calculated by multiplying the total annual amount of electricity generated by FIT installations by the average CO₂e emissions factor for electricity generation in scheme year 7.

Cumulatively, the scheme has saved an estimated 10.4m tonnes of CO₂e emissions up to the end of year 7. Factoring in additional electricity exported to the grid from FIT installations, the emissions saving would be even higher.

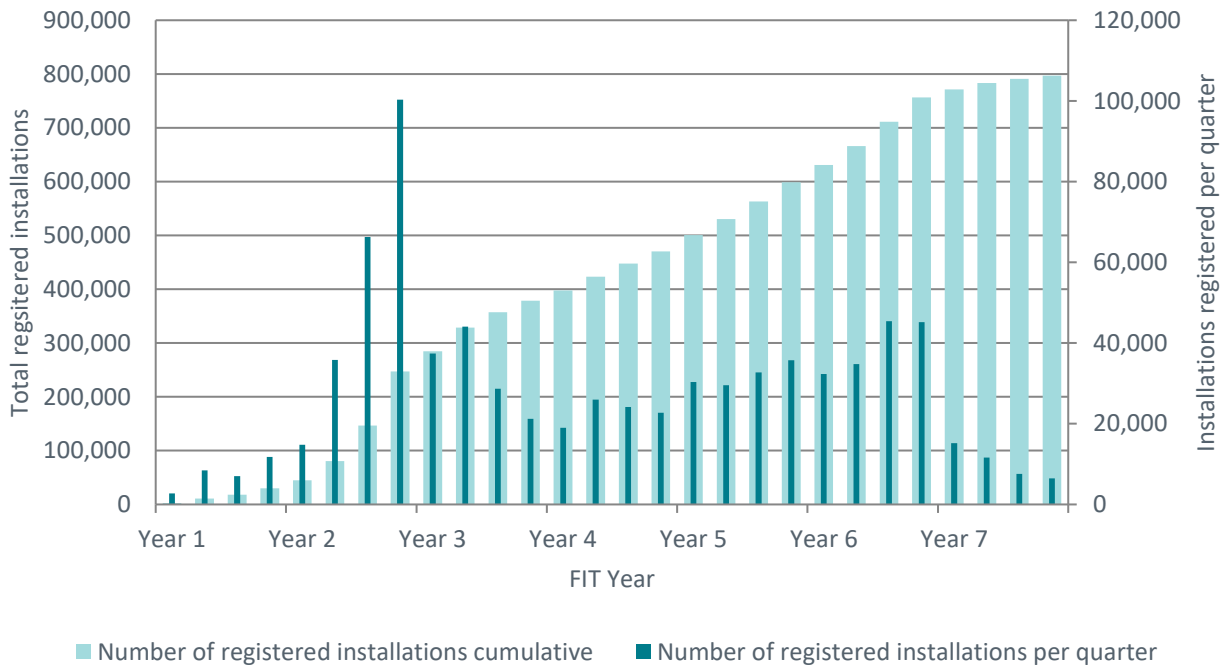
The average cost per tonne of CO₂e saved as a result of the scheme has once again decreased, reflecting the increased cost effectiveness of the scheme as a greenhouse gas emissions saving instrument. This reduced marginal cost of emissions can be attributed largely to tariff depression. The figure is generated by dividing the total annual value of the scheme by the total amount of CO₂e emissions saved. The cost per tonne of CO₂e saved is now down from £407 in year 6 to £395 in year 7. This continues a year-on-year decrease from a high in year 2 of £615.

3. Accredited FIT installations

3.1 Number of registered installations

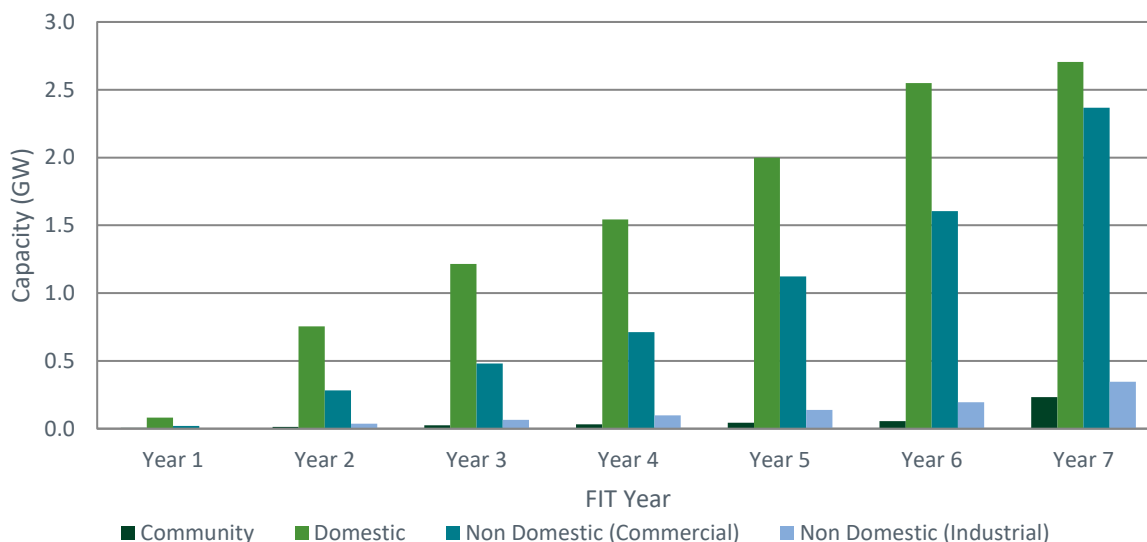
Year 7 saw the number of registered FIT installations increasing to over 797,000.

Figure 3.1: Number of registered FIT installations



A combination of the introduction of deployment caps at the end of year 6, alongside ongoing tariff depression, resulted in the rate of new installations being registered decreasing significantly. The number of new registrations in year 7 (40,905) totalled just over a quarter of those added in year 6 (157,658). More installations were registered in the final quarter of year 6 than in the entirety of year 7.

Figure 3.2: Total capacity by installation type



Despite figure 3.2 highlighting the cumulative capacity of all installations increasing in year 7, the actual rate of installation of new domestic capacity has dropped significantly following the introduction of deployment caps. In contrast the rate of capacity added for the other installation types increased.

One example is new solar photovoltaic (PV) capacity. In year 6 just over 1 GW of PV capacity was added, of which the majority was domestic. In year 7 a similar amount of total capacity was added, however the majority was commercial, with the rate of installed domestic capacity falling considerably. Given that the overall registration rate of installations has decreased, this illustrates how larger projects are now entering the scheme in greater numbers as the ROO-FIT queue continues to be processed.

3.2 GB Regional Overview

Figure 3.3a: Geographical distribution of all installations by technology type (map)

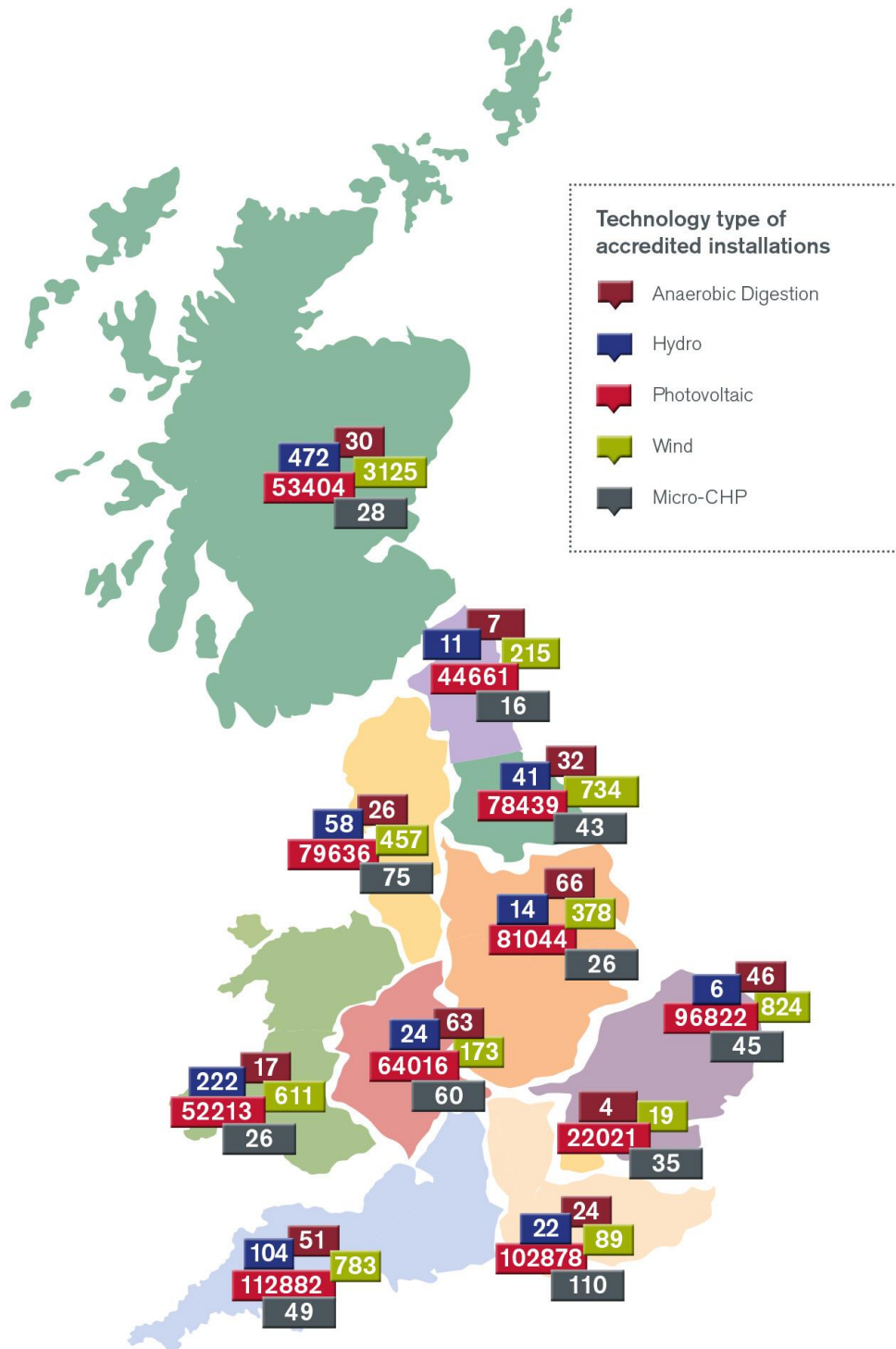


Figure 3.3b: Geographical distribution of all installations by technology type (table)

Region	Anaerobic digestion		Hydro		Micro CHP	
	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)
East Midlands	66	55,295	14	1,006	26	27
East of England	46	48,593	6	128	45	47
London	4	5,260	-	-	35	36
North East	7	3,720	11	1,681	16	16
North West	26	12,321	58	5,284	75	80
Scotland	30	12,337	472	146,857	28	29
South East	24	18,956	22	1,274	110	112
South West	51	27,803	104	3,094	49	49
Wales	17	8,886	222	12,575	26	33
West Midlands	63	35,712	24	836	60	68
Yorkshire and The Humber	32	20,903	41	3,039	43	43
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	366	249,786	974	175,773	513	541

Region	Photovoltaic		Wind		Total	
	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)	Number of Installations	TIC (kW)
East Midlands	81,044	480,732	378	68,442	81,528	605,502
East of England	96,822	530,963	824	35,615	97,743	615,346
London	22,021	100,089	19	710	22,079	106,095
North East	44,661	168,879	215	16,414	44,910	190,710
North West	79,636	358,649	457	41,134	80,252	417,468
Scotland	53,404	248,760	3,125	277,770	57,059	685,752
South East	102,878	618,268	89	8,931	103,123	647,541
South West	112,882	939,584	783	90,926	113,869	1,061,455
Wales	52,213	323,241	611	74,652	53,089	419,387
West Midlands	64,016	379,564	173	10,577	64,336	426,757
Yorkshire and The Humber	78,439	390,640	734	58,959	79,289	473,584
Unknown	10	24	-	-	10	24
Total	788,026	4,539,391	7,408	684,130	797,287	5,649,621

The South West has the greatest amount of installed FIT capacity at over 1 GW. The next highest region is Scotland at 686 MW.

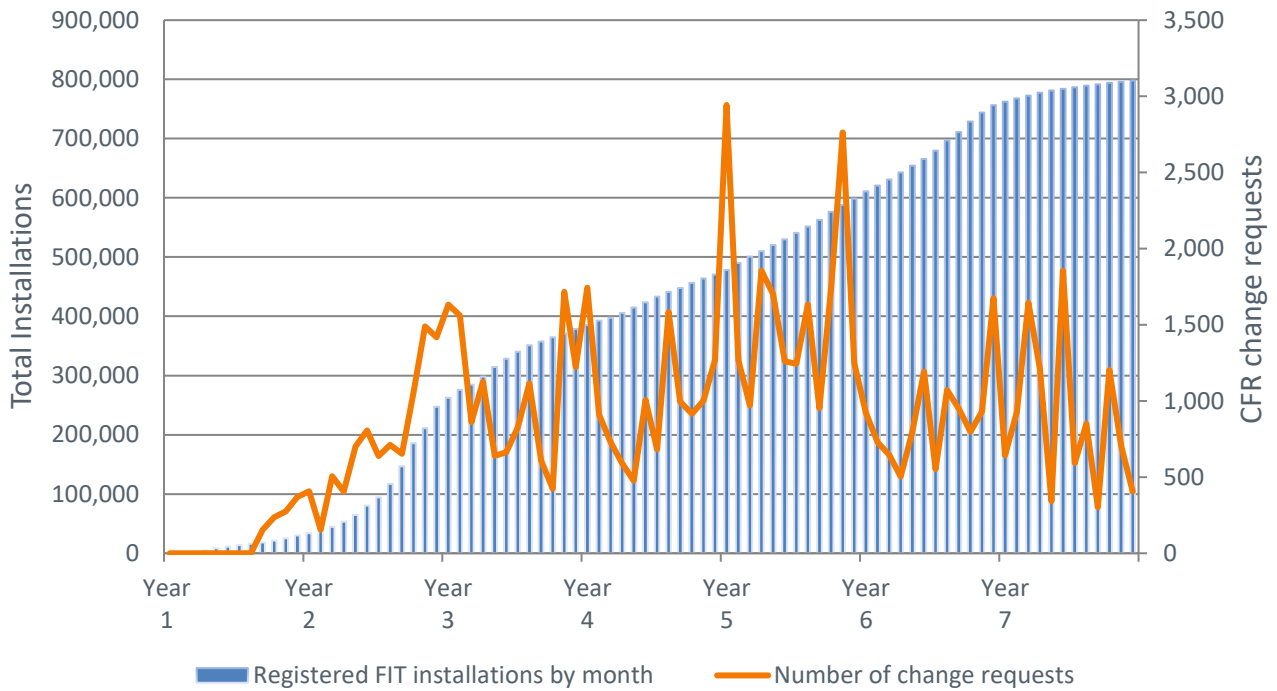
Solar PV installations contribute the majority of capacity in all regions except Scotland, where wind and hydro are also prominent. Overall, solar PV contributes over 80% of installed FIT capacity in GB, an increase of 2% from last year. Wind is the next largest contributor at 12% of capacity, 40% of which is located in Scotland.

All regions experienced significant drops in the rate of new installations registered in year 7. The largest decreases were in the North West of England (19.7% of year 6 rate) and the West

Midlands (21.9%). London saw the smallest decline of the regions (47.3% of year 6 registration rate), although London has by far the smallest TIC of any of the regions.

3.3 CFR Change Requests

Figure 3.4: CFR change requests per month

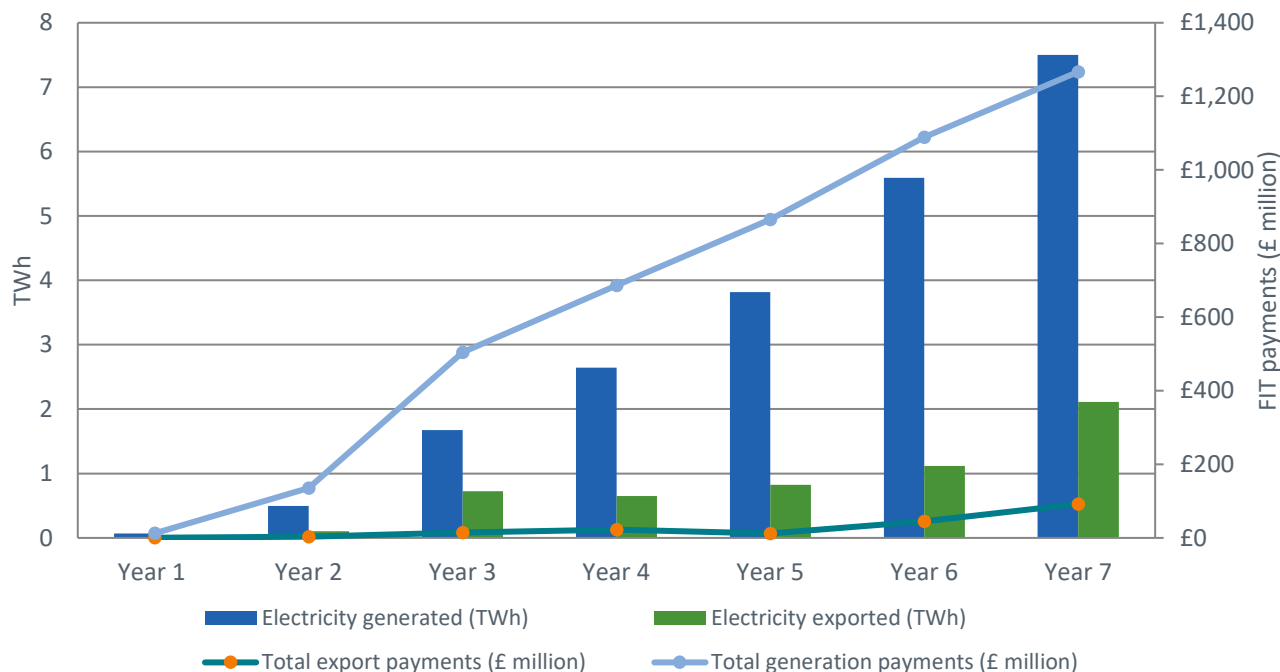


We monitor the number of amendment requests that are sent from licensees to make changes to the CFR. Figure 3.4 compares the cumulative total number of registered installations with the number of monthly amendment requests processed by us. The overall number of amendment requests relative to the total number of installations has significantly dropped since year 5. Year 7 has shown only a slight (2%) increase relative to year 6.

It is likely that the volume of change requests will drop in year 8, as licensees now have the facility to make non-complex amendments to installations themselves as part of the functionality in the new CFR.

3.4 Generation and export of electricity

Figure 3.5: Generation and export – amounts and payments



In year 7, 7,500 GWh (7.75 TWh) of electricity was generated by FIT installations, an increase from 5,594 GWh in year 6. More significantly, the amount of electricity reported as exported under the scheme almost doubled from 1,118 GWh in year 6 to 2,110 GWh in year 7. This increase can be largely attributed to an increase in metered export relative to deemed, which now makes up 47% of all export, up from just 12.5% in year 6 and 7.9% in year 5. This increase in metered export has resulted in an increase in the total export payments made, from £44.8 million in year 6 to £92.2 million in year 7. This can at least in part be explained by the continuing rollout of smart meters across the market which are capable of metering export¹⁰. This trend towards metered export will therefore likely continue as the rate of smart meter deployment continues to increase.

According to UK Government figures (DUKES)¹¹, UK households consumed 108 TWh of electricity in 2016. As a means of reference, electricity generated for use by FIT installations therefore equates to approximately 6.9% of final household electricity consumption, although not all FIT-generated electricity is consumed in households.

¹⁰https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/640759/2017_Q2_Smart_Meters_Report.pdf

¹¹https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/633779/Chapter_5.pdf

4. Change and evolution of FITs

4.1 Key changes to the FIT scheme

The list below details all recent changes made to the FIT scheme, including changes made in years 6 and 8 in addition to year 7.

2016

- The FIT scheme was paused by law between 15 January and 8 February 2016. This suspended new applications received from MCS registration or ROO-FIT accreditation.
- Extensions to existing accredited FIT installations are no longer eligible for the FIT scheme where they are commissioned on or after 15 January 2016.
- A number of changes were introduced to the scheme on 8 February. These included:
 - Quarterly deployment caps for all technologies and capacities (with the exception of micro-CHP),
 - Changes to the default and contingent degression mechanisms which reduce generation tariff rates,
 - Reintroduction of preliminary accreditation for ROO-FIT installations, and
 - Amendments to the Energy Efficiency Requirement (EER) for solar PV installations to have an EPC issued on or before the commissioning date.
- For FIT year 7, a statutory cap was introduced on the amount of overseas electricity that can be exempted from supply for levelisation purposes each year. The cap was set at 8,117,254 MWh for year 7, and will grow by 10% each FIT year. This came into effect on 1 April 2016.
- From 10 May the EER was further amended to require solar PV installations (<250kW) to have an EPC issued before the commissioning date in order to receive the higher tariff rate.

2017

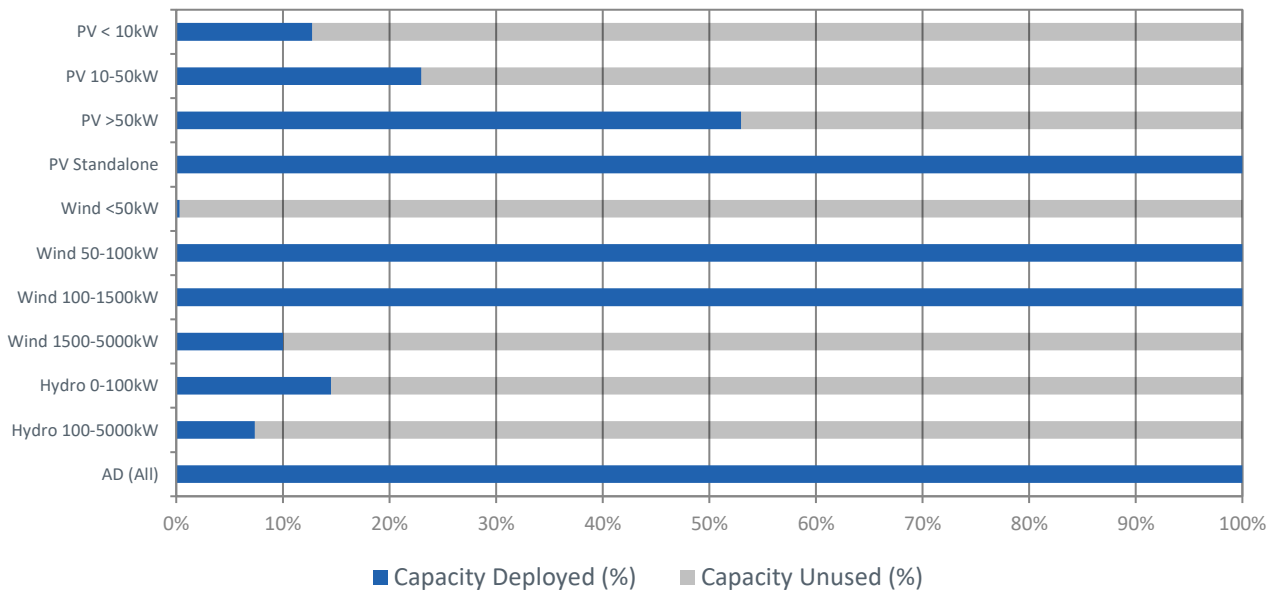
- On 1 April 2017 the following changes came into force:
 - New reduced tariff rates and tariff degression was introduced for anaerobic digestion (AD), applying to installations with installation dates on or after 1 April 2017. Rates were set out until 31 March 2019, and
 - Six-monthly deployment caps were introduced for micro-CHP installations.
- As of 1 May 2017, newly applying AD installations are only entitled to payments for electricity from biogas if the biogas meets defined sustainability criteria. Generators with AD installations over 1MW in TIC are further required to submit an annual independent report to provide assurance on their reported sustainability information. Feedstock restrictions were also introduced, whereby if the feedstock used is <50% waste or residue, payments will be curtailed.

4.2 Degression and Deployment Caps

Deployment caps were introduced into the scheme on 8 February 2016 for all technologies except micro-CHP. Caps were later introduced for micro-CHP on 1 April 2017. The caps place limits on the total capacity that can be accredited and receive a particular tariff rate in a particular tariff period. Where a cap is reached, an additional 10% contingent degression is triggered for that tariff in the next tariff period. Tariff periods are quarterly for all technologies except micro-CHP, which are six-monthly.

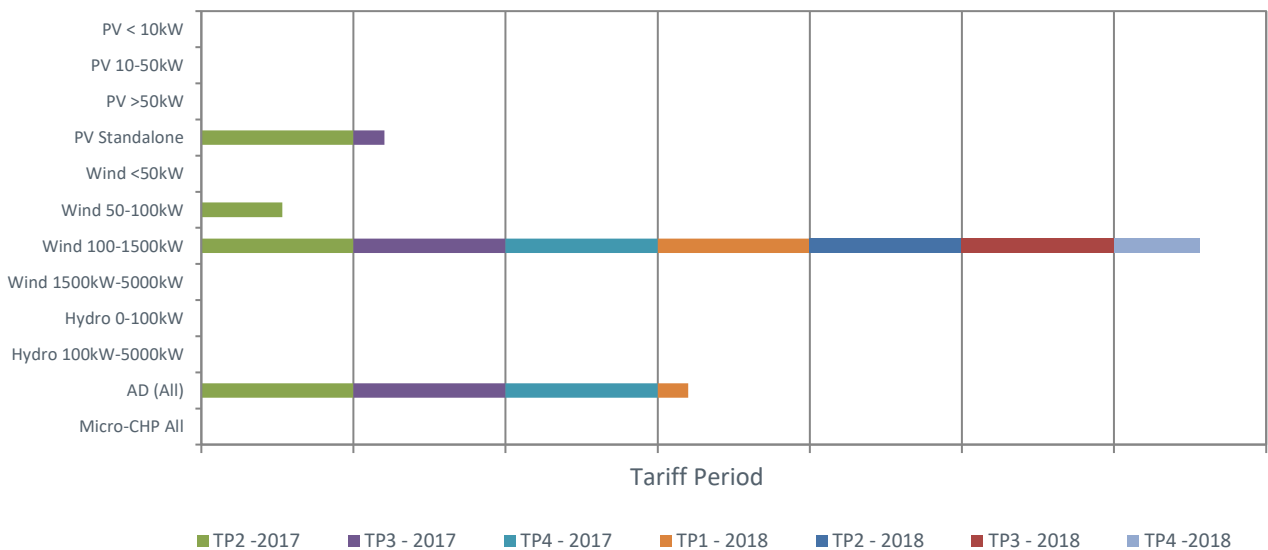
Figure 4.1 displays the utilisation of capacity within each tariff band as at the end of tariff period 1, 2017 (ends 31 March). In total four caps were reached, including PV standalone, wind 50-100 kW, wind 100-1500 kW and anaerobic digestion. If the cap is not reached, the remaining capacity is rolled over into the next tariff period, thereby increasing the total capacity available.

Figure 4.1: FITs deployment capacity utilisation – tariff period 1, 1 Jan to 31 March 2017



Once the cap for a particular technology is reached, subsequent applications will be queued for entry in the next available tariff period. Figure 4.2 displays the status of the queues for each technology band as at the end of tariff period 1, 2017.

Figure 4.2: Queued capacity at end of tariff period 1, 31 March 2017



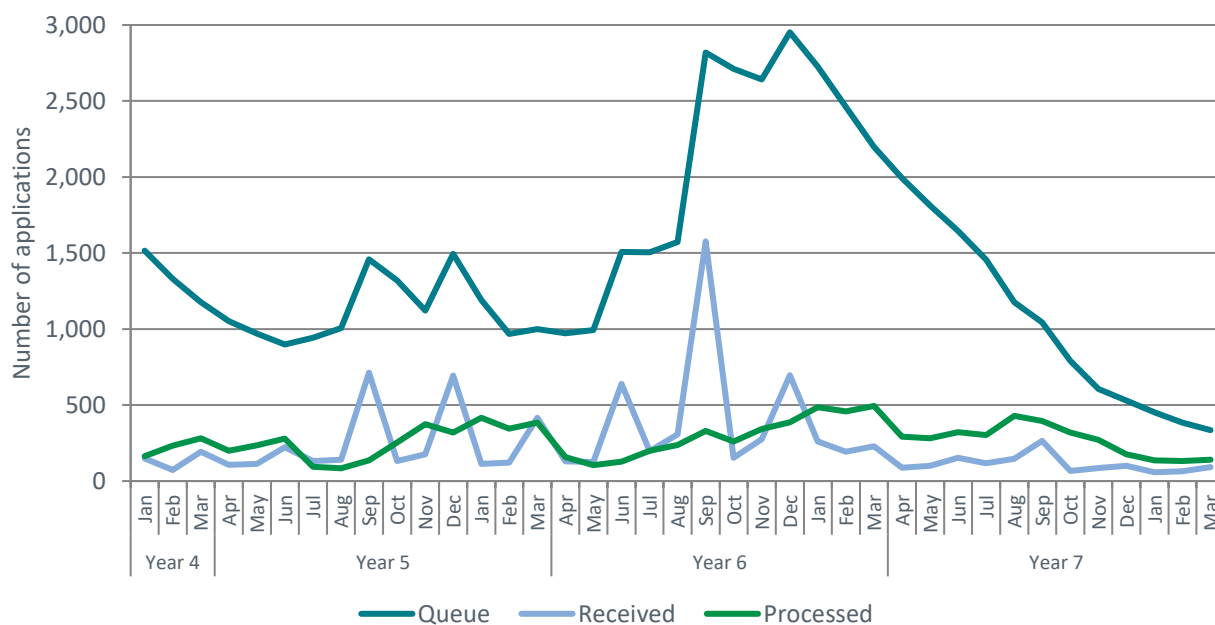
Figures 4.1 and 4.2 highlight how unevenly uptake on the scheme is adjusting to the caps in place. Some technology bands experienced <10% capacity deployment relative to their respective cap, whilst three bands were so oversubscribed that they also reached the cap for tariff period 2 (April to June 2017). Wind (100-1500kW) and anaerobic digestion are both full into 2018, resulting in a current disincentive to further new installations within these technology bands being deployed to claim for FITs. There are likely to be a number of factors affecting the variable take-up seen within the technology bands, including the size of the caps and the relative rates of return offered through the different tariffs.

We publish a 'weekly deployment update' report¹², which provides indicative information on both the status of caps within the current tariff period and a forecast for how far out technologies that have breached their current caps are queued.

4.3 Policy effect on uptake

Following the peaks in ROO-FIT scale applications received due to policy changes in year 6, year 7 saw a much more consistent stream of new applications being received, primarily due to a lack of legislative changes being made to the scheme.

Figure 4.3: ROO-FIT applications



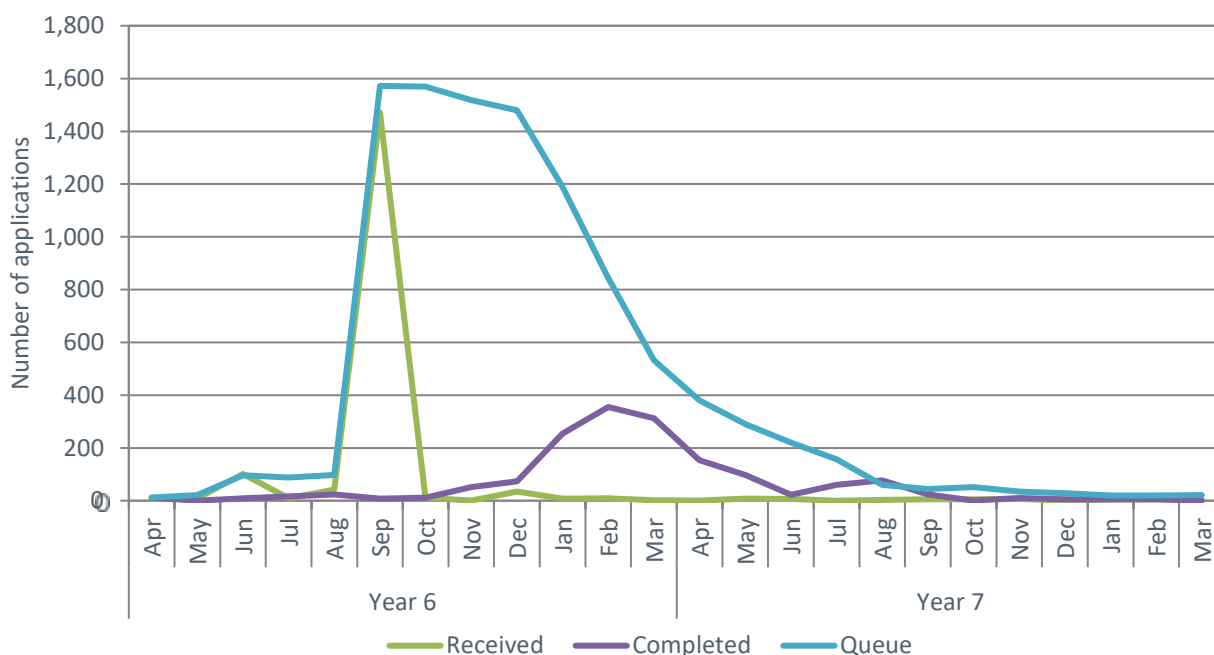
The spike in applications (1,577) received in September 2015 (year 6) was due to the closure of preliminary accreditation at the end of that month. This had allowed proposed installations to achieve a tariff guarantee for a limited time ahead of commissioning. Further smaller peaks in application rates are usually seen in the last month of each quarter ahead of tariff drops (June, September, December, March). Finally, two small peaks were witnessed corresponding with the end of the validity periods during which applications were required to convert, from the rush of preliminary accreditations received in September 2015, to full accreditation. These

¹² <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/fit/contacts-guidance-and-resources/public-reports-and-data-fit/feed-tariffs-deployment-caps-reports>

peaks were seen in March of year 6 for PV installations (6 month validity period) and September of year 7 for AD and wind (one year validity period).

During year 7, the combination of the processing of queued applications and the lapsing of incomplete applications caused the queue to steadily decrease, particularly as fewer new applications were received. As of 31 March 2017, the queue of applications yet to be processed stood at 335. In total throughout year 7, 1,337 ROO-FIT applications were received and 3,058 were processed.

Figure 4.4: Communities and schools applications



There are certain benefits available for community and schools installations under the FIT scheme. We are responsible for pre-registering these proposed installations as eligible under the scheme, prior to any application being made to a FIT licensee or our ROO-FIT team.

A spike of applications (1,471) was received in September 2015 (year 6) prior to the removal of the tariff guarantee for new installations registered. Since then the rate of new applications received has reduced significantly and the queue has steadily decreased. We currently receive a small number of applications (<10) per month.

4.4 FIT scheme management and improvements

General Updates

- Key updates were made to our guidance for licensed electricity suppliers following changes made to legislation, resulting in the publication of version 8.1¹³ on 10 May 2016. These updates included the introduction of six-monthly caps for micro-CHP installations, amendments made to AD tariffs and the introduction of sustainability criteria and feedstock restrictions for AD installations. A separate dedicated guidance document¹⁴ was also published on the sustainability and feedstock restrictions for AD installations.
- There has been an increase in audit activity under the scheme in year 7, largely based around the special audit programme undertaken to investigate stations where concerns were noted during the accreditation process.
- We published a document¹⁵ on 3 June 2016 to clarify the way in which Market Share Contribution is calculated for the purpose of FIT Levelisation. This is as a result of the introduction of a cap on the amount of overseas electricity that can be exempted from levelisation each year.
- On 8 July 2016 we updated our FAQs¹⁶ as a result of changes to the FIT legislative framework made over the previous year. This document intends to provide greater clarity and a high level overview of the FIT scheme; it should not however be regarded as a definitive technical or legal guide to the scheme.
- We also introduced a new and improved tariff table format¹⁷ to make it more accessible and user friendly. This has been very well received by users.

Stakeholder engagement

- The largest project that we undertook in year 7 was the re-write of the CFR. This project required significant work from ourselves, external contractors and the FIT licensees to ensure this was successfully delivered. The CFR went live in May 2017, combining all of the original functionality with many new and improved features, improving the usability of the system for both us and our stakeholders.
- Following on from work we did with Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) in year 6, a number of additional DNOs have requested data-sharing agreements with us. As administrators of the FIT scheme, Ofgem hold information on every accredited installation that exports to the grid. By sharing information about the location and capacity of installations with DNOs, we can help them better predict where electricity will be flowing onto their network. As a result DNOs can better balance the network which is essential to ensure security of supply.
- As part of operational improvement, the ROO-FIT team have run a series of webinars entitled "How to submit a successful FIT application" for generators and prospective generators. These sessions have been very well attended and received.

¹³ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariff-guidance-licensed-electricity-suppliers-version-8-1>

¹⁴ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-draft-guidance-sustainability-criteria-and-feedstock-restrictions>

¹⁵ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/clarification-ofgem-s-calculation-fit-market-share-contribution>

¹⁶ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-faqs-v2>

¹⁷ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariff-fit-tariff-table-1-april-2017>

4.5 New Central FIT Register

The new CFR was created to provide a streamlined and effective approach to registering and amending installations, improving on the existing CFR previously in place. When developing and producing the new CFR we looked at a number of key areas.

Some of the key functionality now included in the new system is as follows:-

- Inbuilt validations based on legislative requirements of the Feed-In Tariffs Order 2012 ensure that installations registered are valid and meet all scheme requirements
- Licensees are able to make non-complex amendments to installations without interaction with the CFR Team.
- A robust reporting functionality allows all users to manipulate and compile reports based on data held within the CFR, to best meet their needs.
- Bulk Capacity Status uploads allow up to 1000 installations at a time to have all relevant statuses updated.
- Licensees can switch up to 1000 installations at a time with our new switching function.
- Automated tolerance checks for levelisation submissions. This reduces the requirement for the Ofgem Compliance team to revert to suppliers with queries regarding potentially incorrect submissions.

Following the launch of the new CFR in year 8, we are currently in the process of compiling information on the extent of efficiency savings made as a result of the above new functionality. We have, however, noted areas that have seen a significant improvement:-

- The introduction of non-complex amendments being completed by licensees has allowed the CFR Team to focus on complex amendments, ensuring that the scheme rules are applied in a consistent manner across all installations.
- We have also seen a decrease in contact from suppliers related to the switching of installations.

As the new CFR continues to embed and develop over year 8, we expect to realise further efficiency savings both for us and licensees.

4.6 Emerging Issues

Smart Metering

Under the Standard License Conditions, there is an obligation placed on licensed electricity supply companies to deploy smart meters to all of their domestic customers by the end of 2020. Smart meters have the capability of measuring export, which has implications for the FIT scheme - under current regulations, generators with a smart meter installed would be switched from deemed export to metered export payments.

As of 30 June 2017 approximately 3,799,300 smart electricity meters have been deployed, against a total of 25.6 million electricity meters in domestic properties in Great Britain.

We suspect that switching from deemed FIT export to metered FIT export payments may not always happen, particularly as there may be a financial incentive for FIT generator to continue claiming deemed FIT export payments in cases where doing so is more advantageous to them.

We recognise that the smart meter rollout may potentially lead to some export payments being made by licensees on an incorrect basis. A comprehensive program of engagement and communication with our stakeholders will allow us to set out clear expectations in guidance.

Battery Storage

We are working to develop guidance on battery storage in relation to the FIT scheme. This will include consideration of when and where configurations are / are not compatible with metering requirements.

We are working to ensure that the upcoming guidance is clear about the requirements to be satisfied and that our communications of this new guidance are effectively targeted at key stakeholders, including FIT licensees.

We will also consider what additional compliance activities we and/or licensees should undertake regarding battery storage. We are engaging with Gemserv regarding whether changes might be required to their MCS installers guidance.

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 our [LinkedIn](#) page.

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

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of mandatory and voluntary FIT licensees

Figure A1.1: Mandatory and voluntary FIT licensees

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

VOLUNTARY FIT LICENSEES	
Supplier Name	Electricity Supply Licence
Affect Energy Ltd	Affect Energy Limited
Arto.Energy Limited	Arto.Energy Limited
Bristol Energy Technology and Services Ltd	Bristol Energy Technology and Services Ltd
Corona Group	Corona Energy Retail 5 Limited
The Midcounties Co-operative Limited	Co-operative Energy Ltd
	Energy COOP Limited
F & S Energy Limited	F & S Energy Limited
Flow Energy Limited	Flow Energy Limited
Engie Power Limited	ENGIE Power Limited
	IPM Energy Retail Limited
I Supply Energy Limited	I Supply Energy Limited
	I Supply Electricity Ltd
	I Supply Electricity 2
	Simply Electricity Limited
	Supply Energy Limited
Good Energy Ltd	Good Energy Limited
Green Energy UK	Green Energy (UK) plc
NEAS Energy Limited	Neas Energy Limited
Opus Energy Group Ltd	Opus Energy (Corporate) Limited
	Opus Energy Limited
PX Holdings	Coulomb Energy Supply Limited
Haven Power Limited	Haven Power Limited
Limejump Energy Limited	Limejump Energy Limited
Marble Power Limited	Marble Power Limited
Mongoose Energy Limited	Mongoose Energy Limited

VOLUNTARY FIT LICENSEES cont.	
Supplier Name	Electricity Supply Licence
Our Power Energy Supply Limited	Our Power Energy Supply Limited
Utilisoft Ltd	Palladium Energy Supply Limited
Power4All Limited	Power4All Limited
Renewable Energy Company (Ecotricity)	Renewable Energy Company Ltd
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd
SmartestEnergy Limited*	Smartest Energy
Spark Energy Supply Ltd	Spark Energy Supply Limited
Symbio Energy LLP	Symbio Energy LLP
Total Gas and Power Ltd	Total Gas & Power UK
TradeLink Solutions Ltd	Tradelink Solutions Ltd
UK Healthcare Corporation Limited	UK Healthcare Corporation Ltd

Note, Smartest Energy are no longer a FIT licensee in year 8.

Appendix 2: List of total generation and export licensee payments¹⁸

Figure A2.1: Total generation and export licensee payments

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£5,173,750.91	£998,408.02	£6,172,158.93
Bristol Energy Technology and Services Ltd	£199,174.78	£0.00	£199,174.78
British Gas Trading	£127,317,523.84	£8,359,974.93	£135,677,498.77
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£4,369,219.58	£299,051.63	£4,668,271.21
Corona Energy Retail 5 Limited	£23,420.00	£1,985.19	£25,405.19
E.ON Energy Ltd	£168,173,067.82	£11,842,104.34	£180,015,172.16
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£122,303,010.90	£15,926,368.88	£138,229,379.78
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£10,339,708.02	£856,386.23	£11,196,094.25
ENGIE Power Limited	£7,059,428.52	£212,884.17	£7,272,312.69
F & S Energy Limited	£11,652,267.25	£3,336.64	£11,655,603.89
First Utility Ltd	£5,734,909.92	£802,900.20	£6,537,810.12
Flow Energy Ltd	£251,349.82	£44,167.54	£295,517.36
Good Energy Ltd	£145,354,439.49	£7,753,476.04	£153,107,915.53
Green Energy Limited	£3,889,029.46	£187,401.69	£4,076,431.15
Haven Power Limited	£289,865.00	£1,032.16	£290,897.16
I Supply Energy	£2,838,428.24	£183,431.32	£3,021,859.56
Limejump Energy Limited	£2,421,171.68	£0.00	£2,421,171.68
Neas Energy Limited	£9,006,080.74	£0.00	£9,006,080.74
Npower Direct Limited	£5,086,289.40	£426,339.73	£5,512,629.13
Npower Ltd – GB	£93,197,856.92	£13,971,724.24	£107,169,581.16

¹⁸ 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 Northern Limited	£74,906,519.40	£9,769,762.16	£84,676,281.56
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£2,749,316.43	£201,282.08	£2,950,598.51
Opus Energy Ltd	£107,810,524.91	£207,440.04	£108,017,964.95
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£2,739,028.23	£407,740.65	£3,146,768.88
Power4All Limited	£99,452.34	£0.00	£99,452.34
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£21,259,339.86	£3,106,994.01	£24,366,333.87
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£175,379.41	£51,106.49	£226,485.90
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£59,762,709.78	£4,812,526.34	£64,575,236.12
Smartest Energy	£55,733,903.33	£2,117.46	£55,736,020.79
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£207,664.90	£35,962.15	£243,627.05
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£147,239,851.63	£11,578,739.67	£158,818,591.30
Symbio Energy LLP	£45,843.26	£16,475.32	£62,318.58
Total Gas & Power UK	£45,185,855.17	£55,691.59	£45,241,546.76
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£24,025,549.34	£77,479.95	£24,103,029.29
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£60,916.21	£9,230.26	£70,146.47
Total:	£1,266,681,846.49	£92,203,521.12	£1,358,885,367.61

Appendix 3: List of quarterly payments by licensees

Figure A3.1: FIT Year 7 quarter 1 payments, 1 April 2016 – 30 June 2016

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£1,507,643.80	£300,683.72	£1,808,327.52
British Gas Trading	£27,322,778.54	£1,827,871.96	£29,150,650.50
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,154,926.49	£103,106.42	£1,258,032.91
Corona Energy Retail 5 Limited	£6,562.00	£679.00	£7,241.00
E.ON Energy Ltd	£39,438,488.14	£2,539,648.97	£41,978,137.11
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£23,084,881.38	£2,530,850.07	£25,615,731.45
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£3,513,061.51	£284,989.69	£3,798,051.20
ENGIE Power Limited	£1,461,718.52	£88,206.49	£1,549,925.01
F & S Energy Limited	£2,695,101.77	£1,284.33	£2,696,386.10
First Utility Ltd	£1,941,734.53	£266,015.18	£2,207,749.71
Flow Energy Ltd	£84,693.21	£14,872.55	£99,565.76
Good Energy Ltd	£44,647,197.02	£2,642,409.65	£47,289,606.67
Green Energy Limited	£1,145,429.45	£58,531.03	£1,203,960.48
I Supply Energy	£1,187,412.50	£69,980.54	£1,257,393.04
Limejump Energy Limited	£539,588.13	£0.00	£539,588.13
Neas Energy Limited	£3,078,455.14	£0.00	£3,078,455.14
Npower Direct Limited	£1,558,559.67	£121,901.33	£1,680,461.00
Npower Ltd - GB	£26,669,559.88	£1,571,229.56	£28,240,789.44
Npower Northern Limited	£11,133,939.80	£798,501.56	£11,932,441.36
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£930,488.50	£66,254.39	£996,742.89

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Opus Energy Ltd	£25,697,327.02	£66,542.58	£25,763,869.60
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£939,646.32	£136,420.22	£1,076,066.54
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£7,323,961.43	£1,117,289.92	£8,441,251.35
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£45,940.50	£9,863.51	£55,804.01
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£14,668,087.64	£1,136,324.09	£15,804,411.73
Smartest Energy	£15,550,444.71	£926.16	£15,551,370.87
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£73,287.93	£12,858.32	£86,146.25
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£24,946,425.51	£1,615,651.04	£26,562,076.55
Symbio Energy LTD	£20,675.17	£7,880.68	£28,555.85
Total Gas & Power UK	£11,429,891.05	£22,042.92	£11,451,933.97
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£6,023,532.02	£18,605.52	£6,042,137.54
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£21,433.57	£2,365.41	£23,798.98
Total:	£299,842,872.85	£17,433,786.81	£317,276,659.66

Figure A3.2: Year 7 quarter 2 payments, 1 July 2016 - 30 September 2016

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£2,003,330.48	£384,684.41	£2,388,014.89
British Gas Trading	£46,371,541.43	£2,865,081.80	£49,236,623.23
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£1,278,759.19	£100,968.35	£1,379,727.54
Corona Energy Retail 5 Limited	£9,146.71	£484.32	£9,631.03
E.ON Energy Ltd	£58,515,944.58	£3,893,919.42	£62,409,864.00
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£35,753,184.20	£3,962,672.38	£39,715,856.58
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£3,696,825.14	£307,114.32	£4,003,939.46
ENGIE Power Limited	£1,808,685.96	£58,373.56	£1,867,059.52
F & S Energy Limited	£2,716,255.93	£1,203.85	£2,717,459.78
First Utility Ltd	£2,145,907.10	£304,122.81	£2,450,029.91
Flow Energy Ltd	£89,107.97	£15,612.45	£104,720.42
Good Energy Ltd	£47,160,444.50	£2,744,155.40	£49,904,599.90
Green Energy Limited	£1,150,061.50	£49,438.40	£1,199,499.90
I Supply Energy	£790,792.54	£59,944.94	£850,737.48
Limejump Energy Limited	£897,915.23	£0.00	£897,915.23
Neas Energy Limited	£3,501,061.43	£0.00	£3,501,061.43
Npower Direct Limited	£1,873,307.06	£158,205.99	£2,031,513.05
Npower Ltd - GB	£31,765,680.31	£3,773,177.47	£35,538,857.78
Npower Northern Limited	£19,381,839.84	£1,981,651.47	£21,363,491.31
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£1,035,433.35	£78,325.66	£1,113,759.01

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Opus Energy Ltd	£26,637,949.28	£67,381.04	£26,705,330.32
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£800,758.23	£142,265.81	£943,024.04
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£6,692,583.17	£984,405.70	£7,676,988.87
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£83,456.38	£27,578.27	£111,034.65
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£19,899,504.75	£1,530,668.76	£21,430,173.51
Smartest Energy	£15,685,405.84	£762.91	£15,686,168.75
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£74,312.00	£12,816.05	£87,128.05
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£51,343,170.46	£3,554,845.47	£54,898,015.93
Symbio Energy LTD	£17,278.94	£6,827.98	£24,106.92
Total Gas & Power UK	£11,639,507.80	£25,303.42	£11,664,811.22
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£5,134,560.25	£13,637.53	£5,148,197.78
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£33,902.26	£5,087.43	£38,989.69
Total:	£399,987,613.81	£27,110,717.37	£427,098,331.18

Figure A3.3: Year 7 quarter 3 payments, 1 October 2016 – 31 December 2016

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£747,691.25	£140,605.71	£888,296.96
Bristol Energy Technology and Services Ltd	£57,928.02	£0.00	£57,928.02
British Gas Trading	£36,022,203.74	£2,218,569.00	£38,240,772.74
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£776,339.79	£46,419.91	£822,759.70
Corona Energy Retail 5 Limited	£4,501.02	£540.94	£5,041.96
E.ON Energy Ltd	£46,552,906.17	£3,420,776.45	£49,973,682.62
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£32,011,592.96	£1,763,426.95	£33,775,019.91
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£1,631,681.98	£136,980.30	£1,768,662.28
ENGIE Power Limited	£1,808,987.72	£37,130.49	£1,846,118.21
F & S Energy Limited	£2,729,101.53	£381.05	£2,729,482.58
First Utility Ltd	£944,202.03	£135,789.77	£1,079,991.80
Flow Energy Ltd	£38,547.18	£6,792.28	£45,339.46
Good Energy Ltd	£27,931,457.72	£1,369,200.87	£29,300,658.59
Green Energy Limited	£904,504.92	£37,728.34	£942,233.26
Haven Power Limited	£169,238.01	£721.36	£169,959.37
I Supply Energy	£556,781.98	£32,716.87	£589,498.85
Limejump Energy Limited	£698,521.99	£0.00	£698,521.99
Neas Energy Limited	£1,087,336.39	£0.00	£1,087,336.39
Npower Direct Limited	£1,023,379.84	£83,464.47	£1,106,844.31
Npower Ltd - GB	£27,020,760.86	£5,566,461.05	£32,587,221.91

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Npower Northern Limited	£12,196,944.00	£1,655,517.26	£13,852,461.26
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£486,496.99	£34,939.27	£521,436.26
Opus Energy Ltd	£24,161,446.08	£33,045.10	£24,194,491.18
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£377,630.36	£62,973.60	£440,603.96
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£3,398,029.64	£487,015.19	£3,885,044.83
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£25,483.84	£7,557.42	£33,041.26
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£14,033,702.57	£1,241,038.05	£15,274,740.62
Smartest Energy	£13,074,854.25	£202.10	£13,075,056.35
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£30,653.63	£5,158.69	£35,812.32
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£39,885,852.40	£3,417,876.73	£43,303,729.13
Symbio Energy LTD	£4,232.57	£1,155.04	£5,387.61
Total Gas & Power UK	£12,637,249.53	£8,242.40	£12,645,491.93
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£5,010,534.96	£10,905.99	£5,021,440.95
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£15,002.83	£1,664.62	£16,667.45
Total:	£308,055,778.75	£21,964,997.27	£330,020,776.02

Figure A3.4: Year 7 quarter 4 payments, 1 January 2017 – 31 March 2017

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Arto.Energy Limited	£915,111.70	£172,439.48	£1,087,551.18
Bristol Energy Technology and Services Ltd	£141,246.77	£0.00	£141,246.77
British Gas Trading	£17,746,161.14	£1,500,140.47	£19,246,301.61
Co-operative Energy Ltd	£747,576.32	£52,083.69	£799,660.01
Corona Energy Retail 5 Limited	£3,210.53	£280.80	£3,491.33
E.ON Energy Ltd	£23,426,458.43	£1,796,587.52	£25,223,045.95
EDF Energy Customers Plc	£22,924,232.58	£3,900,860.02	£26,825,092.60
Electricity Plus Supply Ltd	£2,852,800.06	£237,075.32	£3,089,875.38
ENGIE Power Limited	£1,980,041.93	£29,173.83	£2,009,215.76
F & S Energy Limited	£3,614,802.40	£467.41	£3,615,269.81
First Utility Ltd	£719,607.27	£99,286.17	£818,893.44
Flow Energy Ltd	£37,080.86	£6,548.43	£43,629.29
Good Energy Ltd	£25,676,814.54	£999,024.54	£26,675,839.08
Green Energy Limited	£687,262.64	£38,345.53	£725,608.17
Haven Power Limited	£120,627.23	£310.80	£120,938.03
I Supply Energy	£304,070.44	£20,797.41	£324,867.85
Limejump Energy Limited	£285,146.33	£0.00	£285,146.33
Neas Energy Limited	£1,339,227.79	£0.00	£1,339,227.79
Npower Direct Limited	£719,393.90	£65,888.34	£785,282.24
Npower Ltd - GB	£25,894,298.16	£4,324,994.65	£30,219,292.81

Licensee	Total generation payments made	Total export payments made	Total payments (sum)
Npower Northern Limited	£13,601,148.66	£2,170,235.20	£15,771,383.86
Npower Yorkshire Limited	£338,279.29	£24,547.58	£362,826.87
Opus Energy Ltd	£31,286,428.62	£37,948.84	£31,324,377.46
Ovo Electricity Ltd	£393,826.61	£67,718.18	£461,544.79
Power4All Limited	£96,452.78	£0.00	£96,452.78
Renewable Energy Company Ltd	£3,792,336.99	£520,270.62	£4,312,607.61
Robin Hood Energy Supply Ltd	£21,674.98	£6,107.29	£27,782.27
ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd	£8,497,455.30	£846,452.91	£9,343,908.21
Smartest Energy	£11,422,907.98	£223.29	£11,423,131.27
Spark Energy Supply Limited	£29,411.34	£5,129.09	£34,540.43
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£26,699,599.21	£2,198,959.75	£28,898,558.96
Symbio Energy LTD	£3,656.57	£611.63	£4,268.20
Total Gas & Power UK	£18,309,002.07	£9,003.48	£18,318,005.55
Tradelink Solutions Ltd	£7,856,922.11	£34,330.91	£7,891,253.02
Utilita Electricity Ltd	£11,883.41	£2,158.49	£14,041.90
Total:	£252,496,156.94	£19,168,001.67	£271,664,158.61

Appendix 4: List of non-compliance by licensees¹⁹

Figure A4.1: Late levelisation submissions

Late levelisation submissions	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Breeze Energy Supply	Q1
Bulb Energy	Annual
Eco Green Management Ltd	Annual
Economy Energy Trading	Q1
Enstroga Ltd	Q3, Annual
Eversmart Energy	Annual
F & S Energy	Annual
Foxglove Energy Supply Limited	Annual
Future Energy Utilities	Q1, Annual
Iresa Limited	Q1
Marble power	Annual
Planet 9 Energy	Annual
So Energy	Annual
Switch Business Gas and Power	Q1
Together Energy Limited	Annual

¹⁹ Mandatory content as detailed in Article 33(a) of the FIT Order

Figure A4.2: Incorrect levelisation submissions

Incorrect levelisation submissions	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Axis	Q2
AXPOUK Limited	Q3
Breeze Energy Supply	Q3, Annual
Bruntwood	Annual
British Gas	Q4
Bulb Energy	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4
Business Power and Gas	Q2
Co-operative Energy Ltd	Q4
Corona Energy Retail 5	Q4, Annual
DONG Energy	Annual
Dual Energy Direct	Q3, Q4
Eco Green Management Ltd	Q4
Ecotricity	Q2
EDF Energy	Q1
Effortless Energy	Q1, Q2, Q4, Annual
Electraphase Ltd	Q4
ENGIE	Q2, Q4
Eversmart Energy	Q2, Q3, Q4
F & S Energy	Q3
Flow Energy	Q1
Future Energy Utilities	Q2, Q3
GB Energy Supply	Q2
GEN4U Ltd	Annual

Incorrect levelisation submissions cont.	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
GnERGY	Q2, Annual
Good Energy	Q2
Green Energy	Q4
Green Network Energy	Q3
Haven Power Ltd	Q3
Hudson Energy	Q4
Iresa Limited	Q2, Q3, Q4, Annual
Kensington Power	Q2
Limejump Energy	Q1, Q2, Q3, Annual
LoCO2 Energy	Q3
Marble power	Q2, Annual
NEAS Energy	Q3, Annual
Octopus Energy Limited	Q2, Q3, Annual
Opus Energy	Q4, Annual
Our Power Energy	Q1, Q2, Annual
OVO Energy	Q2, Q4
Planet 9 Energy	Q4, Annual
Power 4 All	Annual
Pozitive Energy	Q3
Sinq Power Ltd	Q3
SmartestEnergy	Q3, Q4
So Energy	Q2
Solarplicity Energy Ltd	Q4
Spark Energy	Q3, Q4, Annual

Incorrect levelisation submissions cont.	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Statkraft Markets	Q2
Switch Business Gas and Power	Annual
Tempus Energy	Q1, Q2
Together Energy Limited	Annual
Tonik Energy Ltd	Q4
Total Gas & Power Ltd	Q2, Q4
UK Power Reserve	Q4, Annual
Utilita Energy	Q3, Q4

Figure A4.3: Late levelisation payments

Late levelisation payments	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Affect Energy	Q3
Arto.Energy	Annual
Cyclone Energy Supply Limited	Q3
Enstroga Ltd	Q3, Q4
Eversmart Energy	Q3, Annual
GEN4U Ltd	Q4
Iresa Limited	Annual
Statkraft Markets	Q1
Tempus Energy	Q1
Total Gas & Power Ltd	Q2
UK Power Reserve	Q1

Figure A4.4: Late audit reports

Late audit reports	
FIT Licensee (Mandatory, Voluntary and Non-)	Non-compliance period
Corona Energy Retail 5	Annual
Power 4 All	Annual

Appendix 5: Associated Documents

Standard Conditions 33 and 34 of the Electricity Supply Licences:

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

The Feed-in Tariffs Order 2012:

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

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) Order 2013

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

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) Order 2014

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

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2014

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

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) Order 2015

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

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2015

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/1659/pdfs/uksi_20151659_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 2015

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/2045/pdfs/uksi_20152045_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) Order 2016

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/319/pdfs/uksi_20160319_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs (Amendment) Order 2017

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/131/pdfs/uksi_20170131_en.pdf

The Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for licensed electricity suppliers (v9)

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-guidance-licensed-electricity-suppliers-version-9>

The Feed-in Tariffs: Guidance for Renewable Installations (v11)

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariffs-guidance-renewable-installations-version-11>