

Renewables Obligation (RO)

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Renewables Obligation: Guidance for Suppliers

Context

The Renewables Obligation (RO) supports large scale renewable electricity projects in the UK. The scheme came into effect in England, Wales and Scotland in 2002 and in Northern Ireland in 2005. It is governed by three separate RO Orders to reflect the responsibilities of the devolved administrations. Generally, there is consistency between the obligations as there is a UK-wide market for Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs).

The RO places an obligation on suppliers in the UK to provide a specified number of ROCs per MWh of electricity supplied. The obligation is set annually by the UK and devolved governments. It is based on a prediction of the amount of electricity that will be supplied in the UK and the number of ROCs that Ofgem will issue to eligible renewable generators.

The RO schemes are administered by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority ('the Authority') with its day-to-day functions performed by its office ('Ofgem'). The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) is responsible for the scheme policy.

From 1 April 2017, the RO closed to new capacity, meaning both new generating stations and additional capacity added to existing accredited stations. Further information can be found at <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/about-ro/ro-closure>.

Associated Documents

Renewables Obligation Annual Report 2017-18:

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-ro-annual-report-2017-18>

Previous versions of the annual report are on the RO homepage:

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/renewables-obligation-ro>

The Renewables and CHP Register:

<https://www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/>

Renewables and CHP Register - User Guide:

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-and-chp-register-user-guide-april-2015>

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Executive Summary

This document provides guidance on the Renewables Obligation (RO) for all suppliers in the UK. The pieces of legislation that underpin the RO are known as the RO Orders (ROO). These include the Renewables Obligation Order 2015 (England and Wales), the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009 (as amended) and the Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2009 (as amended). The term 'Amendment Orders' describes the amendments made to the RO Orders. There have been several amendments to each Order. The latest amendment affecting supplier compliance came into force in December 2017.

This document describes how Ofgem,¹ as scheme administrator, calculates each supplier's obligation and what suppliers must do to comply with their obligations. It also contains a step-by-step guide to the compliance process, how we set our budget for recovering our administration costs, and information on the buy-out price and mutualisation ceiling.

In 2016, HM Government, with the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC, now BEIS) as contact Department, consulted on implementing an exemption for Energy Intensive Industries from the indirect costs of the RO. The Scottish Government consulted in parallel. Legislation for England and Wales, and Scotland came into force in December 2017 as amendments to the ROO. The exemption will not be introduced in Northern Ireland at this stage, but may be extended to Northern Ireland in future. This guidance has been updated in line with this.

This document cannot and does not anticipate every possible scenario. Where a scenario arises which is not addressed in these procedures, we will adopt an approach consistent with the relevant legislation. We will publish any separate guidance in addition to this document on our website.

¹ Ofgem is the office of the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority.

1. Introduction

The Scheme

1.1. The RO places an obligation on licensed electricity suppliers in the UK to provide a specified number of ROCs per MWh of electricity supplied. The obligation is set annually by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Scottish Ministers and the Department for the Economy (DfE), and the obligation period runs from 1 April to 31 March.

1.2. Suppliers can meet their annual obligation by presenting ROCs, making a payment into a buy-out fund or a combination of the two. Where no electricity has been supplied during an obligation period, a zero sales declaration must be made instead. We set the buy-out price per ROC, adjusted with the Retail Prices Index annually.

1.3. Our scheme administration costs are recovered from the buy-out fund. The remaining buy-out fund together with any interest accrued is then redistributed to suppliers in proportion to the number of ROCs each supplier has presented to Ofgem.

Amendments

1.4. The RO has been subject to various amendments over the years. The most significant was in April 2009 when banding was introduced. This saw different levels of support for generators based on their generation technology. Because of this, from the 2009-10 obligation period, the supplier obligation changed from a percentage of electricity supplied to a number of ROCs per MWh of electricity supplied.

1.5. In 2013, changes to the RO scheme that affected supplier compliance were introduced by the RO (Amendment) Orders 2013. The two changes affecting the compliance requirements for suppliers were:

- removing the cap on the number of co-fired ROCs suppliers could present from the 2013-14 obligation period onwards, and
- introducing a cap for the presentation of ROCs derived from combustion of bioliquids, starting in 2013-14

1.6. There were further changes to the scheme in the 2014 and 2016 Amendment Orders and the ROO 2015, but none of these had a direct impact on compliance by suppliers.

1.7. The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) (Energy Intensive Industries) Order 2017 and the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Amendment Order 2017 introduce further changes that affect suppliers. These include:

- Inserting a new definition of “EII excluded electricity” which is defined by reference to regulation 6(1) of the Electricity Supplier Obligations (Amendment and Excluded Electricity) Regulations 2015 and comprises electricity which is supplied to certain industrial users of electricity. This definition will be used to determine “relevant electricity” supplied for the purposes of determining a supplier’s renewables obligation.
- Adjusting the formula for calculating the number of ROCs to be produced by a supplier, from the 2019-20 obligation period onwards. This is to reflect the exclusion of EII excluded electricity from the electricity supply.
- Enabling the Secretary of State to revise the renewables obligation for the 2017-18 and 2018-19 obligation periods after the number of Renewables Obligation Certificates to be produced for that period has been published. The revised 2018-19 obligation level was published on 18 December 2017,² while the 2017-18 obligation level will remain unchanged.
- Setting out the circumstances in which suppliers have to provide Ofgem and the Secretary of State with information regarding the supply of EII excluded electricity to customers.

1.8. The changes will not be introduced for the RO in Northern Ireland at this stage.

²https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/668743/Explanatory_note_on_revised_2018-19_obligation_level.pdf

Ofgem's responsibilities

1.9. The Renewables Obligation Orders³ describe Ofgem's powers and functions for the RO. For compliance, those functions include (but are not limited to):

- Monitoring and administering compliance with the requirements of the Orders
- Calculating, annually, the buy-out price and mutualisation ceiling to reflect changes in the Retail Prices Index (RPI)
- Receiving and redistributing buy-out and late payments

1.10. By virtue of section 121 of the Energy Act 2004, the Authority⁴ and the Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation (NIAUR) can enter into an arrangement for the Authority to act on behalf of NIAUR in respect of the NIRO. We (Ofgem⁵) do this via an Agency Services Agreement (ASA) with NIAUR. Under this agreement, we carry out the functions listed in 1.9 for the NIRO on behalf of NIAUR. However, NIAUR retains the *statutory responsibility* for administering the NIRO.

1.11. This is a guidance document only. At all times, the onus is on the supplier to ensure that it is aware of the requirements of the Orders. This document is not intended to provide comprehensive legal advice on how to interpret RO legislation.

1.12. Unless apparent from the context, where we use 'RO' this means the RO (England and Wales), RO Scotland (ROS) and Northern Ireland RO (NIRO) collectively. Where we use 'ROC', this means ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs. We use 'Ofgem', 'us', 'our' and 'we' interchangeably when referring to our powers and functions under the RO.

1.13. For any compliance enquiries, email us at recompliance@ofgem.gov.uk.

³ The Renewables Obligation Order 2015 (ROO), Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009 (as amended) (ROS) and Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2009 (as amended) (NIRO). See Appendix 1 for a full list of recent RO legislation.

⁴ The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority.

⁵ Ofgem administers the Renewables Obligation scheme on behalf of the Authority.

Updates to this Guidance

1.14. This document has been updated to provide additional information and clarity surrounding the redistribution of mutualisation and late payment funds. The following chapter(s) have been updated:

- 6. Redistribution of funds and recovery of administration costs
- 7. Mutualisation: Mutualisation fund redistribution
- Appendix 5 – Recommended Methodology for calculating electricity supply data

2. Calculating the Renewables Obligation

Chapter Summary

Obligation periods run from 1 April to 31 March every year. Each supplier's obligation is based on its total supply of electricity to customers in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland during the obligation period. This chapter explains how we calculate each supplier's obligation.

Calculating each supplier's obligation

2.1. A supplier's obligation is based on the amount of electricity it has supplied to customers in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland during the preceding obligation period. Table 1 shows the obligation level and buy-out price in recent years⁶.

Table 1

Obligation period (1st April - 31st March)	Buy-out price	Obligation for England and Wales and Scotland (ROCs/MWh)	Obligation for Northern Ireland (ROCs/MWh)
2009-2010	£37.19	0.097	0.035
2010-2011	£36.99	0.111	0.0427
2011-2012	£38.69	0.124	0.055
2012-2013	£40.71	0.158	0.081
2013-2014	£42.02	0.206	0.097
2014-2015	£43.30	0.244	0.107
2015-2016	£44.33	0.290	0.119

⁶ This table is not updated annually. The latest information on the buy-out and mutualisation ceilings can be found under 'publications' here :

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/about-ro>

Obligation period (1st April - 31st March)	Buy-out price	Obligation for England and Wales and Scotland (ROCs/MWh)	Obligation for Northern Ireland (ROCs/MWh)
2016-2017	£44.77	0.348	0.142
2017-2018	£45.58	0.409	0.167
2018-2019	£47.22	0.468	0.185

2.2. The obligation levels are set by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Scottish Ministers and DfE. They publish these on their websites by 1 October each year⁷ for the following obligation period.

Obligation Level in Great Britain from 1 April 2018

2.3. From 1 April 2018 onwards, a supplier's obligation is set using the formula below:

$$\text{Supplier obligation (ROCs)} = \frac{\text{total relevant electricity supplied (MWh) (G)}}{\text{obligation level (ROCs/MWh)}}$$

2.4. We will round a supplier's obligation to the nearest whole ROC, with any half ROC rounded upwards.

2.5. "Relevant electricity" is a term introduced by the Renewables Obligation (Amendment) (Energy Intensive Industries) Order 2017,⁸ and generally a supplier's relevant supply volume under the RO (G) will be:

$$G = (B + C + D) - F$$

Where:

⁷ Eg the 2018-19 calculation <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewables-obligation-level-calculations-201819>

⁸ The definition can be found in article 7(5) of the ROO 2015 (as amended) and article 2(1) of the ROS 2009 (as amended)

- B = supply to customers connected directly to a licensed distribution network,
- C = supply to customers connected to a licence-exempt distribution network,
- D = supply to customers connected directly to the transmission system,

and

- F = supply to Energy Intensive Industries (EIIs) which is exempt from RO costs (referred to as 'EII Excluded Electricity').

EII Excluded Electricity

2.6. A prospective EII must apply to BEIS, who are responsible for assessing applications for EII certificates. If appropriate, BEIS will issue an EII certificate stating the percentage of electricity that is EII excluded electricity. To calculate the level of the exemption, BEIS multiply the proportion of electricity consumed from the meter by the eligible business to make eligible products by 85%. The EII should provide this certificate to their supplier to get a reduction in energy costs. More information on EII eligibility and certificates can be found in BEIS' 'Guidance for applicants seeking a certificate for an exemption from the indirect costs of funding Contracts for Difference (CfD)'.⁹

2.7. For RO compliance purposes, there is now an additional requirement for suppliers to provide information on the amount of eligible EII excluded electricity supplied.¹⁰

2.8. We also request that suppliers provide the total amount of electricity supplied to eligible EIIs for validation purposes only, which will not be used as part of the calculation to identify a supplier's renewables obligation.

2.9. The total supply to EIIs and EII excluded electricity figures should be provided by suppliers at the same time as the total supply volumes for each obligation period. The Renewables and CHP Register will be updated to provide fields where this data may be entered.

⁹<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-for-applicants-seeking-a-certificate-for-an-exemption-from-a-proportion-of-the-indirect-costs-of-funding-contracts-for-difference-cfd>

¹⁰ Article 79(2)(b) of the ROO 2015 (as amended) and article 53(5)(b) of the ROS 2009 (as amended)

Obligation level in Northern Ireland (and Great Britain up to 31 March 2018)

2.10. The exemption for EIIs from the costs of the RO has not been introduced in Northern Ireland. This means that the publication of a separate Northern Ireland obligation will continue, and the calculation and scope of the obligation level in Northern Ireland will remain as before.

2.11. Therefore, in Northern Ireland until further notice,¹¹ and in Great Britain until the exemption comes into effect, a supplier's obligation is set using the formula below:

$$\text{Supplier obligation (ROCs)} = \text{total electricity supplied (MWh)} \times \text{obligation level (ROCs/MWh)}$$

2.12. A supplier's supply volume under the NIRO, and under the RO and ROS up to 31 March 2018, (G), will be:

$$G = B + C + D$$

where

- B = supply to customers connected directly to a licensed distribution network,
- C = supply to customers connected to a licence-exempt distribution network,

and

- D = supply to customers connected directly to the transmission system

Supply to customers connected directly to the transmission system

2.13. Exceptions to the relevant Commencement Order¹² no longer apply on or after 1 April 2010, with regard to supply to transmission-connected customers.

¹¹ The exemption will not be introduced for the RO in Northern Ireland at this stage. However, it may be extended to Northern Ireland in future. As a devolved policy matter, this would be for a restored Northern Ireland Executive to take forward if it so decides

¹² Article 3(2) of the Energy Act 2004 (Commencement No. 6) Order 2005 (SI 2965)

3. Submission of supply volumes

Chapter Summary

Suppliers must provide supply volumes to us each year for the preceding obligation period. This chapter explains the information required, how to provide it and the deadlines involved.

Information Required

3.1. We will contact every supplier each year in April or May to remind them of what they need to provide to comply with their obligations and by when.

3.2. Suppliers should set up an account on the Renewables and CHP Register¹³ (the Register) to submit compliance information. There is guidance on setting up a supplier account in the Register User Guide on our website.¹⁴ We expect each holder of a supplier account to comply with the guidelines in the user guide.

3.3. [Appendix 3](#) includes a one-page RO compliance process map. This shows the key dates, steps and information required for RO compliance. We recommend that all suppliers refer to this for quick reference.

Providing estimated supply figures to Ofgem by 1 June

3.4. The RO, ROS and NIRO require each supplier to give us estimates of its total supply of electricity during the preceding obligation period on or before 1 June. Each supplier must provide separate information on electricity supplied to customers in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

3.5. In calculating the estimated supply data for the 1 June submission, electricity suppliers should refer to our recommended methodology in Appendix 5.

¹³ <https://www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk>

¹⁴ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-and-chp-register-user-guide-april-2015>

3.6. For suppliers in Great Britain, Ofgem will obtain reports from Elexon that record each licensee's supply volumes during the preceding obligation period. These figures will correspond to the supplier's estimated supply volume, following the methodology described in Appendix 5 (A5.2–A5.16). The licensee concerned will receive an extract of this report from us around mid-May, or as soon as possible after we have received these reports from Elexon. Suppliers should use the information to validate their own supply figures and investigate any variances from Elexon's figures.

3.7. For suppliers in Northern Ireland, Ofgem will obtain reports from Northern Ireland Electricity Transmission & Distribution (NIE). These reports will again represent the supply, according to the methodology detailed in Appendix 5 (A5.26–A5.34). We will follow the same process for NI suppliers, as that stated in 3.6.

3.8. Suppliers in Great Britain must now provide Ofgem with the amount of EII excluded electricity (and the total supply to EIIs) they have supplied in an obligation period. This should be calculated using the same methodology as that used by EMRS Settlement Ltd (EMRS, a subsidiary of Elexon), in its calculation of supplier market shares for the Contracts for Difference (CFD) scheme.¹⁵ These volumes should be provided in draft form by 1 June.

3.9. For suppliers in Great Britain, Ofgem will obtain reports from EMRS, acting on behalf of the Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC). These reports will represent the EII exempt supply volume, according to the methodology described in Appendix 5 (A5.2–A5.16). EMRS will report on the figures that correspond to the supplier's estimated EII excluded electricity supply volume, in mid-May. We will follow the same process as that detailed at 3.6, to validate the amount of EII excluded electricity supplied.

3.10. The Elexon, EMRS and NIE reports we provide to suppliers are purely indicative and are not guaranteed to be 100% accurate. The supplier still retains the statutory responsibility for ensuring the accuracy of their own submissions, and its timeliness. Any variances between the figures in the Elexon/EMRS/NIE reports, and the supplier's submission, should be clearly explained to us when the figures are submitted to Ofgem.

¹⁵ EMRS perform this function on behalf of LCCC.

See: <https://lowcarboncontracts.uk/sites/default/files/publications/LCCC%20Guidance%20on%20EII%20Excluded%20Electricity%20-%20Relevant%20Arrangements.pdf>

3.11. The supplier must then submit its estimated supply volumes (including total supply to EIIs and EII excluded electricity supplied, if appropriate) by email to recompliance@ofgem.gov.uk. The submission should contain volumes supplied for each month of the obligation period.

Providing final supply figures to Ofgem by 1 July

3.12. Suppliers must provide us with final details of the amount of electricity they have supplied during the preceding obligation period on or before 1 July. Suppliers should again follow the methodology outlined in [Appendix 5](#) for calculating their supply volumes for the 1 July submission.

3.13. For suppliers in Great Britain, Ofgem will obtain a second set of reports from Elexon and EMRS. These will be used for the same purpose described in 3.8-3.10. However, the figures included on this occasion will correspond to the supplier's final supply volumes. We will send an extract of these reports to licensees around mid-June for validating their supply figures for the 1 July submission.

3.14. For suppliers in Northern Ireland, we will also obtain and send a second set of reports from NIE, similarly to 3.7.

3.15. Every supplier should use its account on the Register to submit its final supply figures. Chapter 7 in the Register User Guide describes how to do this.

Changes to supply figures provided to Ofgem

3.16. Supply data submitted to the Register may be edited by the supplier up to and including 1 July. If you have discovered a problem with the supply figures that will result in you wanting to amend them after 1 July, you should contact us immediately (before 1 July) to discuss this.

Confirmation of supplier's obligation

3.17. We will email each supplier to confirm its obligations under the RO and ROS, after we have received the final relevant supply figures; for the NIRO after we have received the final supply figures; and, if appropriate, after we have resolved any queries about them.

3.18. After we have confirmed all suppliers' individual obligations, we will publish the total UK obligation on our website.¹⁶

Licences granted and revoked during the obligation period

3.19. If a supplier's electricity supply licence was granted after 1 April in the relevant obligation period, supply figures should relate to the period from the date the licence was granted until the end of the obligation period (ie 31 March). For example, if the licence was granted on 1 July, the supplier should submit supply figures for the period from 1 July to 31 March. The same principle applies for licences revoked during an obligation period.

Zero supply and licence not used

3.20. If you have not supplied any electricity during the obligation period, you should submit a zero supply declaration using your account on the Register. The steps required to do this are in Chapter 7 of the Register User Guide.

3.21. If you are no longer using your electricity supply licence and you want to revoke it, you should contact:

- In Great Britain - the Ofgem Licensing team at licensing@ofgem.gov.uk or in writing to the Ofgem London address, marked 'FAO Licensing team'
- In Northern Ireland - the NIAUR Licensing team at info@uregni.gov.uk or in writing to NIAUR, Queens House, 14 Queen Street, Belfast BT1 6ED.

¹⁶ Eg for 2016-17 here: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewable-obligation-number-rocs-presented-towards-201617-uk-obligation>

4. Compliance with the RO

Chapter Summary

This chapter explains how suppliers can comply with their obligations once we have confirmed them.

Procedure for supplier compliance

4.1. Suppliers can comply with their obligations by presenting ROCs, making a buy-out payment, or through a combination of both.

Presenting ROCs - the compliance report

4.2. If suppliers want to present ROCs towards their obligations, they must do this on or before 1 September following the obligation period.¹⁷ Suppliers can present ROCs by submitting a compliance report using the Register.

4.3. Suppliers must submit separate compliance reports for each obligation they have incurred (ie in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland). However, you may use ROCs we have issued under any of the Orders to meet any of your obligations. For example, you can use ROCs we have issued for generation in Northern Ireland towards an obligation in England and Wales.

4.4. Suppliers can meet up to 25% of a given obligation using ROCs from generation in the previous obligation period.¹⁸ We refer to these as *banked ROCs*. For example, a supplier may meet up to 25% of its obligation in 2017-18 by presenting ROCs issued for 2016-17.

4.5. Suppliers can meet up to 4% of an obligation by presenting ROCs issued for electricity generated from bioliquids.¹⁹ We refer to these as the *bioliquid cap* and *bioliquid ROCs*. However,

¹⁷ Article 7 of the ROO 2015, where 'specified day' is defined in Article 2.

¹⁸ Article 14(2) of the ROO 2015.

¹⁹ Article 14(3) of the ROO 2015, 13 of the NIRO 2009 (as amended), and Article 13 of the ROS 2009 (as amended).

there are a number of exceptions. Bioliqid ROCs from the following sources are exempt from the 4% cap:

- Energy from waste with combined heat and power (CHP).
- Advanced fuels (ie pyrolysis, gasification and anaerobic digestion).
- Microgenerators (below 50 kW).
- Qualifying CHP generating stations²⁰ below 1 MWe.
- Any generation that took place in GB before 1 April 2013.
- Any generation that took place in NI before 1 May 2013.

4.6. The Register will clearly identify which ROCs the 4% bioliqid cap applies to and which are exempt. The majority will have a generation type with suffix 'BL'; as shown in Table 2:

Table 2

Generation types	ROC generation type qualifier code ²¹
Co-firing of regular bioliqid	CQ
Co-firing of regular bioliqid with CHP	QC
Dedicated biomass – BL	DQ
Dedicated biomass with CHP – BL (excluding CHP generating stations below 1 MWe)	QD

²⁰ 'Qualifying combined heat and power generating station' is defined in Article 2 of the 2015 Order

²¹ The generation type qualifier code is included in the ROC identifier. Details are in sections 5.14 to 5.18 of our generator guidance document, at <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-guidance-generators-2>

Generation types	ROC generation type qualifier code ²¹
Station conversion – BL	SQ
Station conversion with CHP – BL	QS
Unit conversion – BL	UQ
Unit conversion with CHP – BL	QU

4.7. The steps to submit your compliance report are in Chapter 7 of the Register User Guide. Contact us immediately if you have any problems submitting your compliance report. We also recommend you contact us for confirmation that we have received your compliance report after submission.

4.8. The supply figure you submitted previously will be used by the Register to calculate your obligation in ROCs, and displayed onscreen (we will have already confirmed this by email). The limits on banked and bioliquid ROCs, as described in 4.4 and 4.5, will also be calculated and displayed.

4.9. The Register will not allow you to present ROCs exceeding any of these limits and a notification will appear onscreen if you try to do this. You will need to go back and adjust the ROCs you have selected to submit with your compliance report (the overall total selected, number of banked ROCs, or number of qualifying bioliquid ROCs, as applicable).

4.10. The onus is on the supplier to ensure that ROCs are presented correctly. You should ensure that you are familiar with the limits on banked and bioliquid ROCs.

4.11. When suppliers present ROCs to us, they change status from “Issued” to “Pending Redeem” on the Register. While they are Pending Redeem, they are not visible on the public reports section of the Register. During September, we carry out checks on the number and type of ROCs presented in each compliance report and, if there are any problems, contact the supplier as soon as possible. Once we have completed these checks and redistributed the buy-out fund (see Chapter 6), we will change the status of the presented ROCs to “Redeemed”.

Bank account details

4.12. If you have presented valid ROCs towards your obligations, you will receive payments from the redistribution of the buy-out fund. We need your bank account details to make this payment(s).

4.13. You should provide your bank details after submitting your compliance report. This is explained in Chapter 7 of the Register User Guide.

4.14. Every year, suppliers must provide proof of their bank account details. This proof should show the company name, sort code and account number, as sent from your bank, eg a bank statement, letter, or screenshot from your online account. You should upload this document of proof onto the Register, on the same screen that you enter your bank account details.

Buy-out payments

4.15. Suppliers must make a buy-out payment for each ROC that they do not present for compliance towards an obligation.²²

4.16. We adjust the buy-out price per ROC in January or February before each obligation period. We adjust it in line with changes in RPI over the previous calendar year, as described in Chapter 9. Table 3 shows the buy-out price for recent obligation periods²³.

Table 3

Obligation period	Buy-out price (per ROC)
2010-2011	£36.99
2011-2012	£38.69
2012-2013	£40.71

²² Article 67 of the ROO 2015, article 42 of the ROS 2009 Order (as amended) and Article 40 of the NIRO 2009 Order (as amended).

²³ This table is not updated annually. The latest information on the buy-out and mutualisation ceilings can be found here :

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/about-ro>

Obligation period	Buy-out price (per ROC)
2013-2014	£42.02
2014-2015	£43.30
2015-2016	£44.33
2016-2017	£44.77
2017-2018	£45.58
2018-2019	£47.22
2019-2020	£48.78
2020-2021	£50.05

4.17. You should make buy-out payments to us on or before 31 August following the obligation period. This means that the payments should be in our accounts by the end of 31 August. Any payments we receive after this deadline will be a late payment and subject to additional interest. If you make an overpayment we will return this without interest.

4.18. You should make buy-out payments by electronic transfer to the dedicated Ofgem bank accounts for the RO, ROS and NIRO. We will give you the details of these bank accounts when we write to confirm your obligations. You must ensure that you pay the correct buy-out amount for each obligation to the correct account, and include a reference so it is clear to us who the payment is from.

4.19. As it is the supplier's choice how they meet their obligations between presenting ROCs and making buy-out payments, we do not issue invoices for buy-out payments.

Late payments

4.20. Suppliers must make a late payment if they have not fully met their obligations by 1 September. We will write to any supplier who owes a late payment as soon as possible after this date. Again we will include bank account details in this correspondence.

4.21. Late payments must be made during the late payment period, which runs from 1 September to 31 October. Suppliers cannot present ROCs during the late payment period.²⁴

4.22. Late payments are subject to a daily interest penalty on top of the amount owed. The interest penalty is charged at an annualised rate of 5% plus the Bank of England base rate on the first day of the late payment period:

$$\text{Interest} = \text{Amount owed} \times \text{interest rate} \times \frac{\text{the number of days late}}{365}$$

4.23. You should make any late payments, including the applicable interest, by electronic transfer to the dedicated Ofgem late payment accounts for the RO, ROS, and NIRO respectively.

Non-compliance with the Renewables Obligation

4.24. The Supplier Performance Report²⁵ (SPR), which was published for the first time in 2017, aims to increase transparency of the delivery and administration of government schemes to ensure they promote consumer interests. It logs all incidents of non-compliance, including minor or administrative issues. Scheme non-compliance might include not meeting a deadline in relevant legislation, or submitting inaccurate data to us.

4.25. We will use the scores to work with suppliers to help them to improve their performance. Similarly, where appropriate, we will work with suppliers to improve our guidance to them.

4.26. Any obligation or requirement imposed on a supplier by the Orders is a relevant requirement under section 32 – 32M of the Electricity Act 1989 (the Act). If a licensee breaches this, it may receive an enforcement order or a financial penalty from the Authority. Breaching a requirement of an NI electricity supply licence can attract enforcement action by NIAUR, including imposing an enforcement order or a financial penalty.

4.27. Generally, the Authority has the discretion to impose a financial penalty where it is satisfied that a licensee has contravened or is contravening any condition of its licence.

²⁴ Article 68 of the ROO 2015, article 44 of the ROS 2009 Order (as amended) and Article 41 of the NIRO 2009 Order (as amended).

²⁵ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/e-serve/maps-and-data/supplier-performance-report-government-environmental-programmes>

4.28. Specifically for the RO and ROS, the Authority has the discretion to impose a financial penalty where it is satisfied that an electricity supplier has contravened or is contravening a relevant requirement, ie one that is set out in either of the Orders. Any decision to impose a penalty will take into account Ofgem's current enforcement powers, referenced on our website.²⁶

4.29. NIAUR has the discretion to impose a financial penalty where it is satisfied that a supplier has contravened or is contravening any duty or requirement imposed on it by the NIRO.

4.30. Suppliers can breach the Orders in the following ways (although this list is not exhaustive):

- failing to provide relevant information to us by the dates specified in the Orders, or if requested to do so,
- making an error in calculating total electricity supply,
- failing to present ROCs or pay buy-out before the deadlines,
- failing to make the necessary late payment before the end of the late payment period,
- presenting ROCs incorrectly (including bioliquid and banked ROCs) in excess of the limits stipulated in the Orders, where a late payment has not been made by the supplier to meet its full obligation,
- presenting revoked ROCs,
- presenting a ROC for which the presenting supplier is not the registered holder,
- presenting a ROC which is not on the Register, or
- failing to make the payment into the mutualisation fund by the dates specified in the Orders

²⁶ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/protecting-customers-ofgem%E2%80%99s-enforcement-powers-0>

Revoking ROCs that have already been redeemed

4.31. Where a supplier has redeemed ROCs against its obligation and it later transpires that the ROCs are inaccurate, ie they do not represent eligible renewable electricity, we will not revoke these ROCs.

4.32. We have power to withhold the issue of ROCs in situations where ROCs already used for compliance are later found to be inaccurate, or have been issued on the basis of fraudulent or false information.²⁷ Ofgem can refuse to issue future ROCs to the generating station where the invalid ROCs came from. This is subject to the original ROC not being more than six years old²⁸ and not being issued under a NFFO contract.²⁹

²⁷ Article 24 of the ROO 2015, Article 41 of the ROS 2009(as amended), and Article 37 of the NIRO 2009 (as amended)

²⁸ Article 25 of the ROO 2015, Article 41A of the ROS 2009 (as amended), and Article 37A of the NIRO 2009 (as amended).

²⁹ The Non-Fossil Fuel Order

5. Setting Ofgem's administration costs for the RO

Chapter Summary

This chapter describes the process we go through to establish our costs for administering the RO each year.

5.1. Each year Ofgem sets its budget for the following year as part of its corporate planning. This includes setting the budget for the administration of the RO. The spending review, which includes our budget, is drafted in November/December.

5.2. All sections of the proposed plan undergo an internal scrutiny session before the draft is approved for consultation. The spending review also projects the expected costs for the following year. As part of our scrutiny session, we must justify any significant changes from the previous year's plan for the upcoming year, and we must also justify any major changes from the previous year's budget.

5.3. We publish our draft plan on our website in January. All stakeholders can comment on our proposed activities and expenditure.

5.4. Since 2011-12, we have published separate cost projections for the RO to make these costs more transparent. We publish our budget for the coming year to allow stakeholders to comment.³⁰

5.5. Stakeholders can give us feedback on the proposed budget plan within a specified period, normally four weeks from the date of publication.

5.6. Ofgem's budget for the year must also be approved by HM Treasury. It is laid in parliament around April or May of each year.

5.7. The budget for the RO is based on a projection of the resources we need to administer the RO in the coming year. We take into account the change in the size and complexity of the RO, any major changes we need to make to our work processes, and any efficiency

³⁰ These can be found on the ofgem webpage here:

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/about-ro>

improvements we can make. The costs of administering the RO include staff costs (administrative, IT and legal) and overheads. There are also some costs associated with obtaining external advice, including technical advice for informing decisions on accrediting stations and for fraud prevention (including audit costs).

6. Redistribution of funds and recovery of administration costs

Chapter Summary

We redistribute the buy-out and late payment funds to all suppliers who have presented ROCs towards their obligations. Ofgem recovers its costs for administering the RO from these funds before redistributing them. This chapter describes how this process works.

Recovering administration costs for the RO

6.1. All payments we receive from suppliers before 1 September form the buy-out fund for the obligation period. There are three separate buy-out funds for the RO, ROS and NIRO respectively.

6.2. In September or October each year, we recover our costs for administering the RO and ROS (as described in Chapter 5) from these buy-out funds. We also recover the costs we incur in administering the NIRO on behalf of NIAUR, as well as NIAUR's own administration costs.

6.3. We will recover these administration costs proportionally from each buy-out fund. For example, if the buy-out funds amounted to £30m for NI, £60m for Scotland and £210m for England and Wales, and the total cost of administering the RO scheme was £4m, we would recover £400,000 from the NI buy-out fund, £800,000 from the Scotland buy-out fund and £2.8m from the England and Wales buy-out fund.

6.4. If there is not enough money in all three buy-out funds combined to cover our costs, then we will take the full amount of the buy-out funds and the remaining costs from the late payment funds. If there is still not enough money to cover our costs across all buy-out and late payment funds, then we will seek alternative funding from BEIS, the Scottish government and DfE.

Buy-out fund redistribution

6.5. We redistribute the RO, ROS and NIRO buy-out funds, including any interest accrued, through the single recycling mechanism³¹. We do this after recovering the RO administration costs from the funds, as described above.

6.6. Subject to 6.10, we will redistribute the buy-out funds to eligible suppliers in proportion to the total number of ROCs that each has presented across the three obligations. For example, a supplier that presented three percent of the total number of ROCs across the three obligations would get back three percent of the total buy-out funds.

6.7. We round down each redistribution payment from the buy-out funds to the nearest pound. Any money that remains in the buy-out funds is carried over for redistribution in the following obligation period.

6.8. We redistribute the buy-out funds as soon as possible after the 1 September deadline and certainly by 1 November, which is the legislative deadline. The buy-out funds are redistributed to suppliers who presented ROCs towards their obligation in proportion to the number of ROCs presented (irrespective of whether the supplier has complied in full or not). We must complete extensive and rigorous checks prior to redistributing payments – often including independent assurance – so we will not usually make the payments before 30 September.

6.9. We make the payments by electronic transfer to the bank account specified by each supplier.

Late payment fund redistribution

6.10. Any payments received after 31 August form the late payment fund for the obligation period. Again, there are separate late payment funds for the RO, ROS and NIRO.

6.11. We redistribute the late payment funds, including any interest accrued, in the same way as the buy-out fund. This is with the exception of the withdrawal of our administration costs.

³¹ Article 71 ROO 2015, article 47 ROS 2009 Order (as amended) and article 44 of the NIRO 2009 Order (as amended).

6.12. We redistribute the late payments as soon as possible after the 31 October payment deadline for suppliers and certainly by 1 January, which is the legislative deadline. The late payment funds are redistributed to suppliers who presented ROCs towards their obligation, in proportion to the number of ROCs they presented. Payments to these suppliers will be made irrespective of whether the supplier discharged their obligation in full or in part, by the late payment deadline.

6.13. Suppliers which have ceased trading and/or had their licence revoked will not receive a share of the late payment fund. Any sum that would have been due to these suppliers will be redistributed to suppliers who presented ROCs by the 1 September deadline, in proportion to the number of ROCs they presented.

6.14. We will not redistribute the late payment funds if they total less than £50,000. Instead, these funds will roll over into the following year and we will redistribute them as part of the buy-out funds in the following obligation period.³²

Payments received after the late payment deadline

6.15. When a supplier fails to discharge their obligation(s) in full by the late payment deadline of 31 October but Ofgem receives a payment from the supplier after this deadline, these payments do not form part of the late payment fund and are not redistributed with that fund. This section outlines how Ofgem will treat such payments.

6.16. In an obligation year where mutualisation is **not** triggered, late payments received after the late payment deadline will be redistributed to UK suppliers who have presented ROCs by the 31 October deadline, in proportion to the **number of ROCs** they presented.

6.17. In the compliance years when mutualisation **is** triggered, late payments received after the 31 October late payment deadline will be redistributed to all UK suppliers in proportion to the **total mutualisation payments** they are responsible for making in respect of that relevant period.

6.18. Payments to these UK suppliers are irrespective of whether the supplier discharged their obligation in full or in part by the late payment deadline. Suppliers which have ceased trading

³² Article 70 of the ROO 2015, article 46 of the ROS 2009 Order (as amended) and article 43 of the NIRO 2009 Order (as amended).

and/or had their licence revoked will not receive a share of the payments. Any sum which would have been due to suppliers which have ceased trading and/or had their licence revoked will be redistributed as follows:

- a) If mutualisation **is not** triggered, to suppliers who presented ROCs by the 1 September deadline, in proportion to the number of ROCs they presented; or
- b) If mutualisation **is** triggered, to suppliers who have an obligation to make mutualisation payments in respect of the relevant period for which mutualisation was triggered.

6.19. Rationale on our approach to payments received after the late payment deadline is available in [open letters published on our website](#).

7. Mutualisation

Chapter Summary

Mutualisation is the process by which all suppliers with an obligation under the RO and/or ROS must make additional payments to make up a relevant shortfall in the buy-out fund. This chapter explains how this process is triggered and, if so, how it will work in practice.

Mutualisation and relevant shortfall

7.1. If a supplier is unable to meet its obligation under the RO or ROS, for example because it is entering administration or has become insolvent during the obligation period, there may be a shortfall in the buy-out fund. This means that the buy-out fund will be smaller than it would have been if all suppliers had met their obligations. Where this shortfall is of a certain size, a 'relevant shortfall', it will trigger the mutualisation process. Mutualisation does not apply to the NIRO buy-out fund, although Northern Ireland suppliers will receive a share of the mutualisation funds if it does occur.

7.2. Table 4 shows the 'relevant shortfall' level for each obligation period for the RO and ROS. This is taken from Article 72 of the ROO 2015 and Schedule 3 of the ROS and NIRO.

Table 4

England and Wales - Obligation period	Relevant shortfall amount
1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016	£15,400,000
Each subsequent period of 12 months up to and including the period of twelve months ending on 31 March 2037	£15,400,000
Scotland - Obligation period	Relevant shortfall amount
1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016	£1,540,000
Each subsequent period of 12 months up to and including the period of twelve months ending on 31 March 2037	£1,540,000

7.3. When mutualisation is triggered, all suppliers who have an obligation under the RO or ROS will be required to make additional payments to make up the shortfall.³³

7.4. If mutualisation is triggered, we will notify each supplier with an obligation under the RO or ROS of the size of the shortfall and the amount of additional payment that it must make. We will do this as soon as possible after the end of the late payment period, or earlier if we have access to the information and it has been verified.

7.5. Any shortfall in the RO will be met by suppliers with an obligation under the RO. Any shortfall in the ROS will be met by suppliers with an obligation under the ROS. In other words, a shortfall in the RO will not be met by suppliers who only have an obligation under the ROS, and vice-versa.

Calculation of mutualisation payments

7.6. Each supplier that has met all, or part, of its obligation in the shortfall period, has to pay a proportion of the total relevant shortfall to be recovered. We will calculate this proportion by assessing that supplier's obligation as a proportion of the total obligation for the shortfall period, taking into account the fact that the failed supplier cannot make any payment. We will recover the whole shortfall up to the level of the mutualisation ceiling we published for each obligation period (at the same time we update the buy-put price). Table 5 shows this ceiling amount for recent obligation periods³⁴:

Table 5

Obligation period (1st April - 31st March)	Mutualisation ceiling England and Wales	Mutualisation ceiling Scotland
2010-2011	£222,805,333.33	£22,280,533.33
2011-2012	£233,072,945.77	£23,307,294.57
2012-2013	£245,212,161.70	£24,521,216.16

³³ Article 74 of the ROO 2015 and 49 of the ROS Order

³⁴ This table is not updated annually. The latest information on the buy-out and mutualisation ceilings can be found under 'publications' here :

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/ro/about-ro>

Obligation period (1st April - 31st March)	Mutualisation ceiling England and Wales	Mutualisation ceiling Scotland
2013-2014	£253,099,819.57	£25,309,981.95
2014-2015	£260,819,364.07	£26,081,936.40
2015-2016	£267,035,558.91	£26,703,555.88
2016-2017	£269,705,914.50	£26,970,591.44
2017-2018	£274,560,620.96	£27,456,062.09
2018-2019	£284,444,803.31	£28,444,480.33
2019-2020	£293,831,481.82	£29,383,148.18
2020-2021	£301,471,100.35	£30,147,110.03

7.7. Suppliers will have to make mutualisation payments in four equal instalments, as shown in Table 6. They will make the first payment in September following the compliance period where the relevant shortfall occurred, and every three months thereafter.

Table 6

Payment deadline	Proportion	Redistribution deadline
Before 1 September	25%	Before 1 November
Before 1 December	25%	Before 1 February
Before 1 March	25%	Before 1 May
Before 1 June	25%	Before 1 August

7.8. As with buy-out and late payments, we will contact suppliers to let them know how much they will need to pay and to which bank account. We will publish on our website details of the amount of shortfall and the amount to be recovered from all suppliers.

Mutualisation fund redistribution

7.9. Payments from suppliers during the mutualisation process go into the mutualisation fund for the obligation period when the shortfall occurred.

7.10. We will redistribute the mutualisation funds to all UK suppliers who complied with their obligations in full for the obligation period when the shortfall occurred.

7.11. We will redistribute the mutualisation funds, including any interest accrued, in the same way as the buy-out and late payment funds (ie in the same proportions).

7.12. We will redistribute the mutualisation funds within two months of each payment instalment deadline for suppliers, as in Table 6. We will make these to the same accounts the suppliers have specified for receiving their share of the buy-out and late payment funds.

7.13. We will redistribute mutualisation funds to compliant UK suppliers (suppliers which have presented ROCs and discharged their obligations by the 31 October late payment deadline of the relevant year.) Suppliers which have ceased trading and/or had their licence revoked will not receive a mutualisation payment. Any sum due to be made to these suppliers will instead be redistributed to compliant UK suppliers (as defined above).

8. Contingency arrangements

Chapter Summary

This chapter explains what we will do if suppliers have difficulty or are unable to submit their compliance report using the Register.

Contingency if you are unable to submit a compliance report

8.1. Suppliers that experience difficulty submitting a compliance report via the Register during the period 1 July to 1 September should contact us in the first instance. We will try to resolve the problem where we can.

8.2. If we are unable to resolve it, we will ask suppliers to submit their compliance report(s) in a spreadsheet on or before 1 September. This should show which ROCs the supplier wants to present for compliance.

8.3. Each spreadsheet submission should be accompanied by a signed copy of the declaration attached in Appendix 4. We will confirm receipt of your submission.

8.4. Suppliers should calculate any buy-out that is due (for each of their separate obligations) if they are not submitting enough ROCs to meet their obligation(s) in full. This should be entered into the declaration in Appendix 4.

8.5. We recommend using the fields in the Register certificate report in the spreadsheet copy of the compliance report. As a minimum it should include the following information:

- generator name,
- accreditation ID,
- ROC start number,
- ROC end number,
- number of ROCs,
- output period.

Contingency if you are unable to view ROCs in your account

8.6. Suppliers who are unable to view the ROCs in their account should contact us so we can make the information available by other means (most likely a spreadsheet). Suppliers will need to use the information we send to build a report to be submitted in line with the process described in 8.1 to 8.5. We will confirm receipt by email.

Amending the ROC status

8.7. If we receive spreadsheet compliance reports, we will amend the status of the ROCs submitted from "Issued" to "Pending Redeem" in the Register. These ROCs will not be visible in the public Register until after we have redistributed the buy-out fund and we change their status to "Redeemed".

Confirming compliance

8.8. As usual, But we will write to each supplier confirming compliance with its obligation(s) as soon as possible after 1 September.

9. Adjustment of the buy-out price and mutualisation ceiling

Chapter Summary

We adjust the buy-out price and mutualisation ceiling before each obligation period to reflect any changes in the Retail Prices Index (RPI).

9.1. The buy-out price was £30 per ROC for the first obligation period (2002-03). In each subsequent obligation period, we have amended the buy-out price in line with changes in RPI.³⁵ We do this by taking the previous buy-out price and inflating (or deflating) it by the average percentage change in RPI during the previous calendar year. We round the buy-out price to the nearest penny, with anything greater than or equal to half of a penny rounded upwards.

Adjustment of mutualisation ceiling

9.2. As with the buy-out price, we are also required³⁶ to adjust the mutualisation ceiling each year in line with changes in RPI. We do this on the same basis as we adjust the buy-out price as described above, and publish it on our website at the same time.

Retail Prices Index

9.3. We calculate the revised buy-out price and mutualisation ceiling once the Office of National Statistics³⁷ publishes the previous year's RPI figures. We then publish the new values on our website shortly afterwards, usually in February.³⁸

³⁵ Article 67 of the ROO 2015, article 43 of the ROS 2009 Order (as amended) and Article 40 of the NIRO 2009 Order (as amended).

³⁶ Article 73 of the ROO 2015 and article 48 of the ROS 2009 Order (as amended).

³⁷ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/>

³⁸ Example for 2017-18 here: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-ro-buy-out-price-and-mutualisation-ceilings-2017-18>

Appendices

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Appendix 1 – RO legislation

England and Wales

The Renewables Obligation Order 2015 for England and Wales

<http://legislation.data.gov.uk/uksi/2015/1947/made/data.pdf>

The Renewables Obligation Closure Order 2014

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2014/2388/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation Closure (Amendment) Order 2015

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/920/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation Closure Etc. (Amendment) Order 2016

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/457/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) (Energy Intensive Industries) Order 2017

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1289/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) Regulations 2017

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1234/contents/made>

Scotland

The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2009/140/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Amendment Order 2010

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/147/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Amendment Order 2011

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/225/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Amendment Order 2013

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2013/116/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Amendment Order 2014

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2014/94/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Amendment Order 2015

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2015/384/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Amendment Order 2017

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/432/contents/made>

Northern Ireland

The Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2009

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2009/154/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2010

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2010/134/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2011

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2011/169/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2013

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2013/116/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 2013

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2013/174/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2014

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2014/146/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2015/287/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation Closure Order (Northern Ireland) 2015

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2015/346/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2016

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2016/84/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation Closure Order (Northern Ireland) 2016

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2016/174/contents/made>

The Renewables Obligation Closure (No.2) Order (Northern Ireland) 2016

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2016/252/contents/made>

Appendix 2 – Summary of key dates and legislation articles

The following is a summary of the key dates and articles for an obligation period from the RO Orders.

Table A1: Supply volumes, presenting ROCs and making buy-out payments

Action required	Dates	Relevant Article RO	Relevant Article ROS	Relevant Article NIRO
Suppliers required to provide Ofgem with estimated figures (in MWh) for their total supply of electricity to customers in each of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland during the relevant obligation period.	On or before 1 June	79(2)	53(5)	45(5)
Suppliers required to provide Ofgem with estimated figures (in MWh) for their total supply of EII excluded electricity to customers in each of England and Wales, and Scotland during the relevant obligation period.	On or before 1 June	79(2)	53(5)	n/a
Suppliers required to report final figures to Ofgem for the amount of electricity supplied (in MWh).	On or before 1 July	79(2)	53(5)	45(5)
Suppliers required to report final figures to Ofgem for the amount of EII excluded electricity supplied (in MWh).	On or before 1 July	79(2)	53(5)	n/a
Ofgem will confirm, in writing, each supplier's obligations.	As soon as possible after 1 July	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ofgem will publish the total UK obligation for the obligation period.	As soon as possible after confirming each supplier's obligation			
Suppliers to present ROCs towards their obligations.	On or before 1 September ³⁹	7(2)	5(2)	5(2)
Suppliers to make buy-out payments towards their obligations (if they have not submitted the full amount of ROCs).	Money must be <i>in our accounts</i> on or before 31 August	67	43	40

³⁹ Suppliers can present ROCs up to midnight 1 September. They must make buy-out payments before 1 September, ie by midnight 31 August.

Ofgem will confirm compliance with each supplier has met is obligation.	As soon as practicable after 1 September	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ofgem will notify any supplier which has not fully discharged its obligation.	As soon as practicable after 1 September	68(1)	44(1)	41(1)
Ofgem will redistribute the buy-out funds to suppliers who presented ROCs	By 1 November	71	47	44
Ofgem will publish the amount of the buy-out funds recycled and the proportions to each supplier.	As soon as possible after recycle of the buy-out fund			

Table A2: Late payments

Action required	Dates	Relevant Article RO	Relevant Article ROS	Relevant Article (NIRO)
Suppliers to make late payments (including interest) to Ofgem if they have not met their obligations by 1 September.	1 September to 31 October	68(6)	44(6)	41(6)
Ofgem will redistribute the late payment funds to suppliers who presented ROCs.	By 1 January	71	47	44
Ofgem will publish the amount of the late payment funds recycled and the proportions to each supplier.	As soon as possible after recycle of the late payment fund			

Table A3: Mutualisation

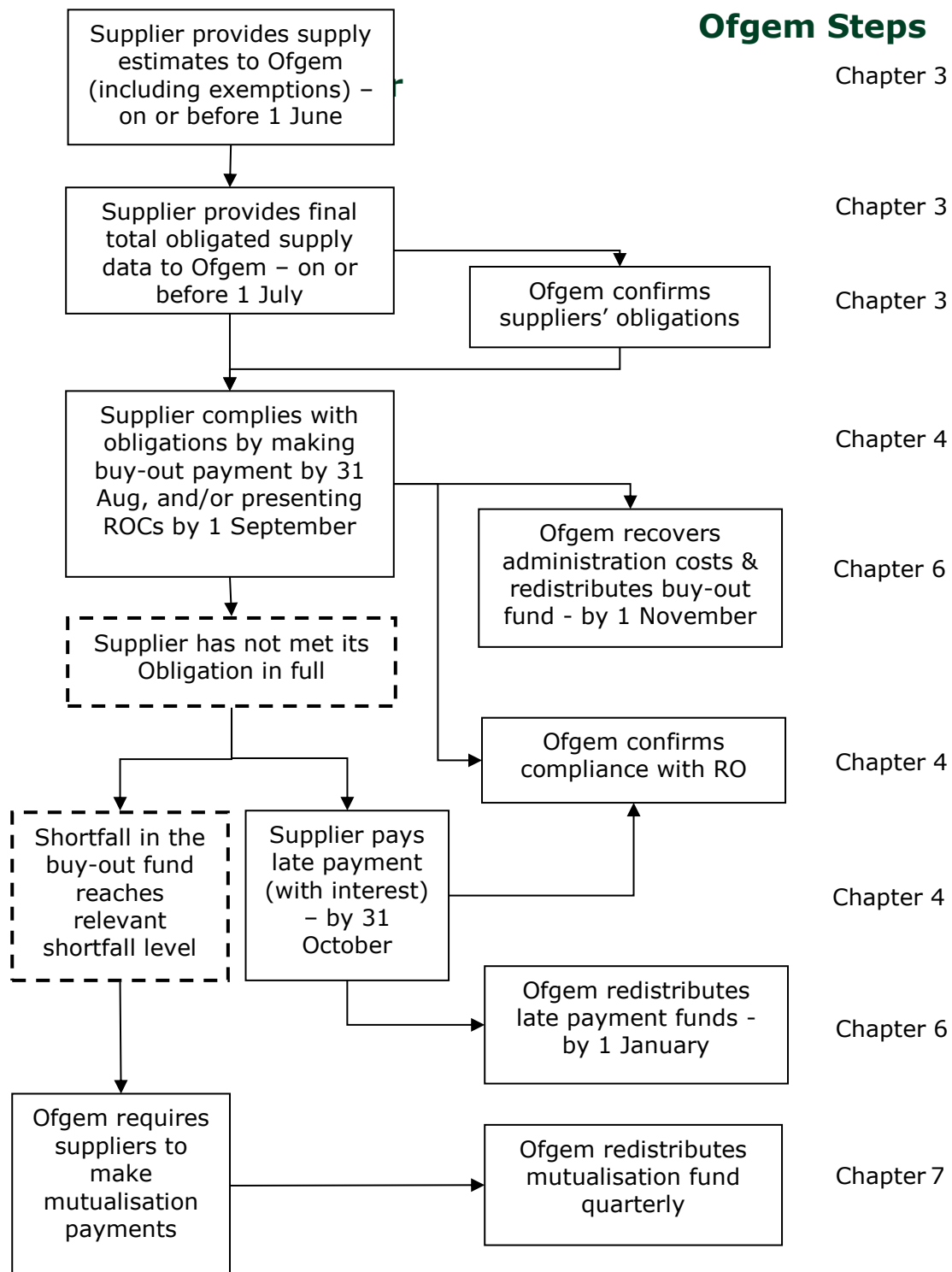
Action required	Dates	Relevant Article RO	Relevant Article ROS
Ofgem will notify relevant suppliers of any shortfall in the buy-out fund and the amount to be paid by each supplier into the mutualisation fund.	As soon as practicable after 31 October	74(1)	49(1)
Suppliers required to make first 25% instalment into mutualisation fund in respect of any shortfall in the buy-out fund.	Before 1 September	74(5)	49(5)
Ofgem will redistribute the first instalment of the mutualisation fund to relevant suppliers.	By 1 November	77(2)	52(2)
Suppliers required to make second 25% instalment into mutualisation fund in respect of any shortfall in the buy-out fund.	Before 1 December	74(5)	49(5)

Action required	Dates	Relevant Article RO	Relevant Article ROS
Ofgem will redistribute the second instalment of the mutualisation fund to relevant suppliers.	By 1 February	77(2)	52(2)
Suppliers required to make third 25% instalment into mutualisation fund in respect of any shortfall in the buy-out fund.	Before 1 March	74(5)	49(5)
Ofgem will redistribute the third instalment of the mutualisation fund to relevant suppliers.	By 1 May	77(2)	52(2)
Suppliers required to make fourth 25% instalment into mutualisation fund in respect of any shortfall in the buy-out fund.	Before 1 June	74(5)	49(5)
Ofgem will redistribute the fourth instalment of the mutualisation fund to relevant suppliers.	By 1 August	77(2)	52(2)

Table A 4: Annual report

Action required	Dates	Relevant Article RO	Relevant Article ROS	Relevant Article (NIRO)
Ofgem will publish the Renewables Obligation Annual Report.	By 1 April	86(1)(f)	57(1)(f)	49(1)(e)

Appendix 3 – RO compliance process map



Appendix 4 – Contingency Declaration

Supplier compliance declaration

Compliance period 1st April 20[] - 31st March 20[]

Company details

Company name	
Licence name	
Renewables & CHP Register Registered Holder ID and Holder name	

Declaration

1. a) I declare that I wish to present [] ROCs listed in the attached supplier compliance template to Ofgem against our Renewables Obligation. This includes [] Qualifying BL ROCs and [] banked ROCs⁴⁰.

1. b) I declare that I wish to present [] ROCs listed in the attached supplier compliance template to Ofgem against our Renewables Obligation Scotland. This includes [] Qualifying BL ROCs and [] banked ROCs.

1. c) I declare that I wish to present [] ROCs listed in the attached supplier compliance template to Ofgem against our Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation. This includes [] Qualifying BL ROCs and [] banked ROCs.

2. I confirm that Ofgem will change the status of the ROCs listed against any of the 3 obligations from 'issued' to 'redeemed' in the Renewables & CHP Register, and that they will not be available to present against any future obligation.

3. a) I confirm that we have made a buy-out payment of £[] into the England and Wales bank account against our Renewables Obligation.

3. b) I confirm that we have made a buy-out payment of £[] into the Scotland bank account against our Renewables Obligation Scotland.

⁴⁰ Banked ROCs are ROCs issued in the previous obligation period.

3. c) I confirm that we have made a buy-out payment of £ into the Northern Ireland bank account against our Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation.

Signature

Signature (Compliance contact or designated authority):	
Name of signatory:	
Position within the company:	
Date:	

Note

Use of this declaration should be restricted to periods when the Renewables & CHP Register and the online Compliance Report are unavailable. You will be informed by Ofgem when the Register is unavailable and when this declaration and manual Compliance Report should be used.

This declaration should be completed by the compliance contact or a designated authority within the company (ie Director or Company Secretary).

This declaration should be returned along with your compliance report. Ofgem will not be able to confirm compliance without this declaration being completed.

Appendix 5 – Recommended methodology for calculating electricity supply data

A5.1. Suppliers are required to calculate their supply data for the volumes which relate to their Renewables Obligation for each compliance period. Article 79(2) of the Renewables Obligation Order 2015 (as amended) and article 53(5) of the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009 (as amended) require that an initial submission be provided by 1 June and a final submission by 1 July of each year. This appendix summarises the requirements for calculating the supply data to be reported for the Renewables Obligation each year. It contains guidance on the recommended approach including which data flows should be used and the timing of when each calculation should occur to enable consistency of the supply data used across all obligated suppliers.⁴¹

Great Britain

A5.2. Suppliers are required to report an initial view of supply figures to Ofgem and BEIS by 1 June and a final view of supply figures by 1 July for each compliance period. Supply in this context is as defined in section 4(4) of the Electricity Act 1989 (as amended):

“‘supply’, in relation to electricity, means its supply to premises in cases where—

- (a) it is conveyed to the premises wholly or partly by means of a distribution system, or
- (b) (without being so conveyed) it is supplied to the premises from a substation to which it has been conveyed by means of a transmission system,

but does not include its supply to premises occupied by a licence holder for the purpose of carrying on activities which he is authorised by his licence to carry on”

Related definitions are as follows:

A 'distribution system' is:

“..a system which consists (wholly or mainly) of low voltage lines and electrical plant and is used for conveying electricity to any premises or any other distribution system.”⁴²

⁴¹ This final version of the methodology for calculating electricity supply data has been altered from the original that was released for consultation in March 2011 to encompass comments made as part of the response to consultation.

⁴² Section 4(4) of the Electricity Act 1989

A “low voltage line” must be interpreted in accordance with the definition of “high voltage line”: and so is an electric line which has a nominal voltage of less than 132kV (Scotland) or 132kV or less (England and Wales)⁴³

A “licence” is defined as a licence that is granted under section 6,⁴⁴ a “licence holder” must be construed accordingly. Licences that may be granted under section 6 are licences authorising persons to:

- a. generate electricity for the purpose of giving a supply to any premises or to enable a supply to be so given;
- b. participate in the transmission of electricity for [the purpose of giving a supply to any premises or to enable a supply to be so given];
- c. distribute electricity for [the purpose of giving a supply to any premises or to enable a supply to be so given];
- d. supply electricity to premises;
- e. participate in the operation of an electricity interconnector.

A5.3. Suppliers are obligated to report supply data based on the above definition. The examples and guidance in this appendix are intended to cover the vast majority of supply arrangements. However, there may be more complicated or legacy supply arrangements that are not captured by the approach and data flows recommended. Suppliers should ensure their approach for reporting supply data complies with the requirements of the Order, and should inform Ofgem well ahead of the deadline, if reporting through a means other than the approach and data flows recommended. Appropriate evidence will be required to support the calculations.

A5.4. Supply volumes reported should therefore include, among other things:

- Supply volumes to demand sites connected to the distribution network
- Supply volumes to demand sites connected to the transmission network
- Import to sites with on-site generation where this import does not relate to their activity as a licensed generator (for example, import to an industrial site with on-site generation that relates to the industrial activities should be included in reported supply volumes).

⁴³ Section 64(1) of the Electricity Act 1989

⁴⁴ Section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989 (as amended)

- Total supply to EII-certified customers
- Supply to EIIs which is exempt from RO costs

For the avoidance of doubt, supply volumes should therefore not include:

- Losses in transmission of electricity across transmission / distribution systems;
- Electricity imported by a licensed generator in relation to their operations as a generator;
- Any adjustment for exports (ie exports should not be netted off against imports).

A5.5. Supply volumes reported should not include volumes arising from self-generation / embedded generation – ie supply from production of electricity as part of manufacturing or other commercial activities by companies whose main business is not electricity generation. This includes where this activity is performed by an energy services company. However, additional supply to such sites should be included, as noted in paragraph A5.4 above.

A5.6. In order to maintain a consistent basis of measurement amongst suppliers, Elexon settlement data is considered the standard for settlements data across the industry, which provides a consistent basis on which all suppliers can report. We recommend that all submissions should be based on Elexon data, as detailed in this Appendix.

A5.7. Most suppliers collate their energy supply volumes on a monthly basis and a similar approach has been adopted for Renewables Obligation reporting, with the same settlement run type being used for complete months.

A5.8. For all distribution connected non-half hourly customers, the Elexon dataflow D0030 Non Half Hourly DUoS Report (summation of Daily Profiled SPM Total Annualised Advance and Daily Profiled SPM Total EAC in Group TOT) should be used for reporting supply data. Alternatively, D0296 Supplier BM Unit Report (summation of Daily Aggregated BM Unit Energy in Group TL1 for Consumption Component Classes 17-19 in Group CCC, ie Active Import for Measurement Quantity id AI for Data Aggregation Type N) could be used. These flows contain the volumes which have been delivered to customers, and therefore no adjustments to line losses need to be made in respect to reporting supply for the Renewables Obligation.

A5.9. For all distribution connected half hourly customers, the Elexon dataflow D0296 Supplier BM Unit Report (summation of Daily Aggregated BM Unit Energy in Group TL1 for Consumption Component Classes 1, 2, 9, 10, 23, 28, 42, 45, 54 and 57 in Group CCC, ie Active Import for Measurement Quantity id AI for Data Aggregation Type H) should be used for reporting supply data. Alternatively, other data flows containing equivalent information (for example, D0040 and

D0298 Aggregated Half Hour Data File⁴⁵ or D0036/D0275 Validated Half Hourly Advances, although these latter two contain data at MPAN level rather than summarised to Consumption Component Class) could be used. These flows contain the volumes which have been delivered to customers, and therefore no line loss factors need to be applied in respect of this supply data.

A5.10. For all embedded directly connected supply, the Elexon dataflow CDCA-i012 (also known as C0121) "Report Raw Meter Data" should be used for reporting supply data. Only embedded connected import should be included (ie all Main Active Import channels should be used) for BM Unit IDs prefixed with 'E' for those embedded units meeting the definition of supply in paragraph 5.2 above.

A5.11. For all transmission connected customers, the Elexon dataflow SAA-i014 (also known as S0141) "Settlement Reports" should be used for reporting supply data. Only transmission connected import should be included (ie BM Unit Metered Volume (QM) for negative (off taking) for BM Unit IDs prefixed with 'T' and selected BM Unit IDs prefixed with 'M'⁴⁶).

A5.12. We recommend that all submissions of EII excluded electricity should be based on EMRS data.

A5.13. For all suppliers who supply electricity to a certified EII with meters registered in the Supplier Meter Registration Service (SMRS), typically used for distribution-connected sites, the Elexon dataflow D0354 EMR Reporting Notification should be sent from the supplier to the Half Hourly Data Aggregator (HHDA). If the EMR Reporting Notification is valid, the HHDA will confirm to the supplier that it will submit metered data to EMRS via the D0355 dataflow. The supplier should then send the D0355 information in an email to contact@emrsettlement.co.uk.⁴⁷

A5.14. Suppliers who supply electricity to a certified EII with meters registered in the Central Meter Registration Service (CMRS), typically used for transmission-connected sites, do not need to notify EMRS that they have a customer with an EII certificate. However, they may be contacted by EMRS to discuss the metering set-up.

A5.15. The first view of supply data is due to Ofgem on 1 June and an updated final view is due 1 July and this is the view on which the final obligation will be settled. The timetable set out

⁴⁵ If using D0040 and D0298 dataflows then all D0040 and D0298 dataflows received should be used.

⁴⁶ M_ACTLLU_C, M_CAS-BEU01, M_CAS-CLU01, M_CAS-CON01, M_CAS-GAR01, M_CAS-KIL01, M_CAS-MOR01, M_GRTO, M_SLOY-1, M_SLOY-4, M_TEMP.

⁴⁷ For further information, see https://www.elexon.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/HHDA_Metering_EMR_FAQs_v4.0.pdf

below should be used for extracting data on a month-by-month basis for reporting under the Renewables Obligation, along with the associated settlement runs which should be used.

A5.16. For the initial reporting by 1 June, suppliers should use extracts from Elexon/EMRS for complete months containing the following settlement runs:

April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
R3	R3	R3	R3	R3	R3	R2	R2	R2	R1	R1	SF

A5.17. For the final reporting by 1 July, suppliers should use extracts from Elexon/EMRS for complete months containing the following settlement runs:

April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
R3	R3	R3	R3	R3	R3	R3	R2	R2	R2	R1	R1

A5.18. It is expected that the timetable for the extraction of data will allow sufficient time for any internal review and sign off procedures to be completed by suppliers prior to submission. Greater time has been allowed for checking of the initial reporting as it is anticipated that the bulk of checking will be performed at that stage, with only movements in excess of trivial amounts requiring to be checked for final reporting.

A5.19. Under the terms of the RO, supply data for any customers located in the Isle of Man must be removed from supply figures reported to Ofgem. For those suppliers who have customers in the Isle of Man this is an acceptable adjustment to be made to supply figures. Such adjustments should be clearly documented as an exclusion from the supply totals.

A5.20. It is recognised that there may be other adjustments or additions which suppliers feel are necessary to make to the supply volumes computed from Elexon data flows above in order to include all reportable supply volumes. These may relate to specific customer sites and EACs⁴⁸ which it is aware have been settled by Elexon using incorrect or unrealistic values. For suppliers with smart metered customers, it may be the case that the actual consumption, indicated by

⁴⁸ Estimated annual consumption

data received from smart meters, indicates consumption either higher or lower than Elexon data suggests, and any adjustment made in respect of this data should include supporting calculations. It may also be the case that certain complex arrangements cause in-scope supply not to be captured by the recommended data flows (eg import to a site which is normally supplied by on-site generation which flows through a supplier's production account). Any adjustments which are made should be transparent and substantiated in the reporting, with a clear reconciliation between supply volumes thus calculated and supply volumes reported on relevant settlement reports.

A5.21. Suppliers who have customers on sale and buy back contracts must include supply under these contracts in the reporting figures provided to Ofgem in respect of the Renewables Obligation. For those suppliers who have a White Label provider,⁴⁹ the supply made under the White Label agreement must be included in the supply figures reported for the supplier. Suppliers with a single on-site customer may continue to report supply volumes in an appropriate alternative manner agreed with Ofgem.

A5.22. Where suppliers seeking to exclude electricity imported by a licensed generator in relation to their operations as a generator within their notified supply volumes, we expect them to keep a record of these exemptions and note them within their submission.

A5.23. Suppliers should provide an overall reconciliation of supply volumes reported as at 1 July to those previously reported as at 1 June, with an explanation of any significant movements. It is recognised that there are likely to be movements in respect of consumption reported for the months of October, January and March where data from later settlement runs should have been used for the supply volumes reported as at 1 July.

A5.24. Suppliers should provide a reconciliation of supply volumes reported as at 1 June to those previously reported each month to BEIS, with an explanation of any significant movements.

A5.25. Any deviations from the requirements set out above should be confirmed with Ofgem, prior to submission of supply volumes. Suppliers should be aware that if they opt to calculate their volumes on an alternative basis, Ofgem may recalculate their volumes on the basis set out above and they will be required to account for any material differences. An exemption to this being for suppliers with a single on-site customer that have agreed in advance an alternative method of calculation with Ofgem.

⁴⁹ A "White Label" supply provider is an existing company (usually with an established brand name) that markets electricity through and on behalf of a licensed supplier

Northern Ireland

A5.26. Suppliers are required to report an initial view of supply figures to Ofgem and DfE by 1 June and a final view of supply figures by 1 July in each compliance period. Supply in this context is as defined in the Electricity (Northern Ireland) Order 1992:

“‘supply’, in relation to electricity, means supply through electric lines otherwise than to premises occupied by a licence holder for the purpose of carrying on the activities which he is authorised by his licence to carry on”

Related definitions are as follows:

An “electric line”, in relation to electricity, is defined as:

“...any line which is used for carrying electricity for any purpose and includes—

- (a) any support for any such line, that is to say, any structure, pole or other thing in, on, by or from which any such line is or may be supported, carried or suspended;
- (b) any apparatus connected to any such line for the purpose of carrying electricity; and
- (c) any wire, cable, tube, pipe or other similar thing (including its casing or coating) which surrounds or supports, or is surrounded or supported by, or is installed in close proximity to, or is supported, carried or suspended in association with, any such line.”⁵⁰

A “licence” is a licence granted under article 10⁵¹; and, a “licence holder” is the holder of such a licence.

Licences that may be granted under article 10⁵² are licences authorising persons to:

- a. generate electricity for the purpose of giving a supply to any premises or to enable a supply to be so given;
- b. participate in the transmission of electricity for [the purpose of giving a supply to any premises or to enable a supply to be so given];
- c. distribute electricity for [the purpose of giving a supply to any premises or to enable a supply to be so given];

⁵⁰ Article 3 of the Electricity (Northern Ireland) Order 1992

⁵¹ Article 10 of the Electricity (Northern Ireland) Order 1992

⁵² Article 10 of the Electricity (Northern Ireland) Order 1992

- d. supply electricity to premises;
- e. act as SEM operator.

A5.27. Suppliers are obligated to report supply data based on the above definition. The examples and guidance in this appendix are intended to cover the vast majority of supply arrangements; however, there may be specific complex or legacy supply arrangements that may not be captured by the approach and data flows recommended. Suppliers should ensure their approach for reporting supply data complies with the requirements of the Order and should inform Ofgem well ahead of the deadline, if reporting through a means other than the approach and data flows recommended. Appropriate evidence will be required to support the calculations.

A5.28. Supply volumes reported should therefore include, among other things:

- supply volumes to demand sites connected to the distribution network,
- supply volumes to demand sites connected to the transmission network,
- supply volumes via the distribution / transmission network to sites with non-participating generation. This should include gross import to the site (ie any export should not be netted off) but should not include volumes supplied from the non-participating generation.

For the avoidance of doubt supply volumes should therefore not include:

- losses in transmission of electricity across transmission / distribution systems,
- electricity imported by a generator in relation to their operations as a generator,
- any adjustment for exports (ie exports should not be netted off imports),
- import of electricity via an interconnector that is to be traded in the Single Electricity Market (SEM) pool.

A5.29. In order to maintain a consistent basis of measurement amongst suppliers, Northern Ireland Electricity Transmission & Distribution (NIE T&D) provided import data is considered the standard source for data across the industry which provides a consistent basis on which all suppliers can report. We recommend that all submissions should be based on NIE T&D data, as detailed in this Appendix.

A5.30. Most suppliers collate their energy supply volumes on a monthly basis and a similar approach has been adopted for Renewables Obligation reporting, with the same settlement run type being used for complete months.

A5.31. For all non-interval customers, the NIE T&D message 591 Aggregated Non-Interval Import Data should be used for reporting supply data. The field 'Aggregated Consumption' should be used – ie volumes should be reported prior to loss adjustment. These flows contain the volumes which have been delivered to customers and therefore no adjustments to line losses need to be made in respect of reporting supply for the Renewables Obligation.

A5.32. For all interval metered customers, the NIE T&D message 595 Aggregated Interval Import Data should be used for reporting supply data. The field 'Aggregated Consumption' should be used – ie volumes should be reported prior to loss adjustment. These flows contain the volumes which have been delivered to customers and therefore no line loss factors need to be applied in respect of this supply data.

A5.33. The first view of supply data is due to Ofgem for 1 June and an updated final view is due for 1 July, and this is the view on which the final obligation will be settled. The timetable set out below should be used for extracting data on a month-by-month basis for reporting under the Renewables Obligation, along with the associated settlement runs which should be utilised.

A5.34. For the initial reporting by 1 June, suppliers should use the following settlement runs from NIE T&D, unless there have been subsequent ad-hoc runs for particular dates within the period which should be used instead (NB: ad-hoc runs have a settlement run indicator of 50):

	April	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Settlement run ⁵³	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	D+4	D+4	D+4
Settlement run Indicator ⁵⁴	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	20

A5.35. For the final reporting by 1 July, suppliers should use the following settlement runs from NIE T&D, unless there have been subsequent ad-hoc runs for particular dates within the period which should be used instead (NB: ad-hoc runs have a settlement run indicator of 50):

⁵³ SEM naming convention

⁵⁴ Per 591 / 595 message

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Settlement run ⁵⁵	M+13	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	M+4	D+4
Settlement run Indicator ⁵⁶	40	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20

A5.36. It is expected that the timetable for the extraction of data will allow sufficient time for any internal review and sign off procedures to be completed prior to submission.

A5.37. It is expected that with the use of the above NIE T&D data flows, it will not be necessary to make adjustments to volumes for any line losses. It is expected that any other adjustments to data will be limited and should be reported under the following guidance.

A5.38. It is recognised that there may be other adjustments which suppliers feel are necessary to make to the supply volumes computed from NIE T&D Supplier Aggregated Import Data Reports as set out above. These may relate to specific customer sites and meter advances or Estimated Usage Factors (EUFs), which the supplier is aware have been settled in the SEM using incorrect or unrealistic values, particularly for D+4 data. For suppliers with smart metered customers, it may be the case that the actual consumption indicated by data received from smart meters indicates consumption either higher or lower than NIE T&D data suggests and any adjustment made in respect of this data should include supporting calculations. Any other adjustments which are made to data should be transparent and substantiated in the reporting, with a clear reconciliation between supply volumes thus calculated and supply volumes reported on relevant NIE T&D settlement reports.

A5.39. Suppliers which have customers on sale and buy back contracts must include supply under these contracts in the reporting figures provided to Ofgem in respect of the Renewables Obligation. For those suppliers who have a White Label provider, the supply made under the White Label agreement must be included in the supply figures reported for the supplier. Suppliers

⁵⁵ SEM naming convention

⁵⁶ Per 591 / 595 message

with a single on-site customer may continue to report supply volumes in an appropriate alternative manner agreed with Ofgem.

A5.40. Suppliers should provide an overall reconciliation of supply volumes reported as at 1 July to those previously reported as at 1 June, with an explanation of any significant movements. It is recognised that there are likely to be movements in respect of consumption reported for the months of April, January and February, where data from later settlement runs should have been used for the supply volumes reported as at 1 July.

A5.41. Any deviations from the requirements set out above should be confirmed with Ofgem prior to submission of supply volumes. Suppliers should be aware that if they opt to calculate their volumes on an alternative basis, Ofgem may recalculate their volumes on the basis set out above and they will be required to account for any material differences. An exemption to this being for suppliers with a single on-site customer that have agreed in advance an alternative method of calculation with Ofgem.

Appendix 6 – Glossary

A

Act	Electricity Act 1989
Authority	Gas and Electricity Markets Authority

B

BEIS	Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
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C

CMRS	Central Meter Registration Service
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D

DETI	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DfE	Department for the Economy

E

EII	Energy Intensive Industry
EMRS	EMR Settlement Ltd

G

GB	Great Britain
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H

HHDA	Half Hourly Data Aggregator
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K

kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hour

L

LCCC	Low Carbon Contracts Company
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M

MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt hour

N

NI	Northern Ireland
NIAUR	Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation
NIE T&D	Northern Ireland Electricity Transmission and Distribution
NIRO	Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation
NIROC	Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation Certificates
NFFO	Non Fossil Fuel Obligation

O

Ofgem	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets
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R

RO	Renewables Obligation
ROC	Renewables Obligation Certificate
ROS	Renewables Obligation (Scotland)

RPI Retail Prices Index

S

SMRS

Supplier Meter Registration Service

SROC

Scottish Renewables Obligation Certificate

U

UK

United Kingdom