

Renewables Obligation: Annual report 2005-06

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Target audience: All stakeholders with an interest in the Renewables Obligations.

Overview:

The Government has introduced a number of schemes to encourage the development of renewable generation in the UK.

In April 2002, the Renewables Obligation and Renewables Obligation (Scotland) came into effect, with the Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation coming into effect on 1 April 2005. Ofgem administers these schemes on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry, the Scottish Executive and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment respectively.

This report provides information in respect of the 2005-06 obligation period. It includes information on how licensed electricity suppliers complied with their obligations in this period, the number of ROCs we issued and detail on generators we accredited for the schemes.

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Context

The Government's aim is that renewable energy will make an increasing contribution to energy supplies in the UK, with renewable energy playing a key role in the wider climate change programme.

The Renewables Obligation, the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) and the Renewables Obligation (Northern Ireland) are designed to incentivise renewable generation into the electricity generation market. These schemes were introduced by the Department of Trade and Industry, the Scottish Executive and the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment respectively and are administered by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (whose day to day functions are performed by Ofgem).

The first Renewables Obligation Order came into force in April 2002, as did the first Renewables Obligation Order (Scotland). These Orders were subject to review in 2004, 2005 and 2006. The first Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) came into force in April 2005. New Orders came into force on 1 April 2005 and 1 April 2006. In April 2007 the Renewables Obligation Order 2006 will be amended and new Orders for Scotland and Northern Ireland will come into force.

These Orders place an obligation on licensed electricity suppliers in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland to source an increasing proportion of electricity from renewable sources. In 2005-06 it was 5.5 per cent in England and Wales and Scotland and 2.5 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Suppliers meet their obligations by presenting sufficient Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) to cover their obligations. Where suppliers do not have sufficient ROCs to meet their obligation, they must pay an equivalent amount into a fund, the proceeds of which are paid back on a pro-rated basis to those suppliers that have presented ROCs. The Government intends that suppliers will be subject to a renewables obligation until 31 March 2027.

This annual report is based on the requirements on the Authority and obligations on suppliers under the Orders which came into force in April 2005.

Associated Documents

Readers should be aware of the following documents which support this publication. These documents are available on our website at www.ofgem.gov.uk.

- The Renewables Obligation: Third annual report (ref 35/06)
- The Renewables Obligation: Third annual report - appendices (ref 35/06)
- The Renewables Obligation: Second annual report (ref 44/05), and
- The Renewables Obligation: First annual report (ref 45/04)

Table of Contents

Summary	1
1. Compliance by licensed electricity suppliers	3
Total Renewables Obligation for England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland	3
Headline figures	3
Detail about ROCs presented.....	7
Co-fired ROCs	9
The buy-out and late payment funds and their redistribution	12
Non-compliance by suppliers	17
Mutualisation	18
2. Renewable Obligation Certificates	19
Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs)	19
Headline figures	19
ROCs issued by technology type and country	21
ROCs issued per month	25
ROC revocation and replacement	27
3. Generators accredited for the Renewables Obligation	28
Accreditation of generating stations.....	28
Headline figures	28
Accreditations by country	28
NFFO and SRO generating stations.....	30
Types of generating station we accredited	30
Our audit process	31
4. Implementation issues	34
2005-06 obligation period	34
IT systems review	34
RO buy-out fund.....	35
Size of late payment fund	35
2006-07 obligation period	35
Fuel measurement and sampling of waste	35
Funding the RO	35
5. Changes in legislation	37
Renewables Obligation 2006.....	37
Renewables Obligation 2007.....	38
RO Review - UK wide	38
Marine Supply Obligation - Scotland only	38
Renewables Obligation 2008 and beyond.....	38
Appendices	40
Appendix 1 The Authority's Powers and Duties	41
Appendix 2 Compliance by licensed electricity suppliers	43
Table A1: 2005-06 supplier compliance with the RO	43
Table A2: 2005-06 supplier compliance with the ROS	44
Table A3: 2005-06 supplier compliance with the NIRO	46
Table A4: ROCs presented in England and Wales.....	46
Table A5: ROCs presented in Scotland	48
Table A6: ROCs presented in Northern Ireland	50

Table A7: Total number of GB ROCs and NIROCs presented under each obligation	51
Table A8: Late payments and interest	51
Table A9: Distribution of England and Wales buyout and late payment funds to suppliers	52
Table A10: Distribution of Scotland buyout and late payment funds paid to suppliers	53
Table A11: Distribution of Northern Ireland buyout and late payment funds paid to suppliers	54
Table A12: Suppliers with no obligation	56
Appendix 3 - Renewable Obligation certificates issued - detailed information.....	61
Table B1: 2005-06 ROCs issued by generation technology type.....	61
Table B2: 2005-06 ROCs issued by month of generation	62
Table B3: 2005-06 ROCs issued by generation technology type and month (in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland)	63
Table B4: 2005-06 ROCs issued by generation technology type and month (in England and Wales)	64
Table B5: 2005-06 SROCs issued by generation technology type and month (in Scotland)	65
Table B6: 2005-06 NIROCs issued by generation technology type and month (in Northern Ireland)	66
Table B7: 2005-06 ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs issued by location and month ...	67
Table B8: 2005-06 ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs issued by location and generation technology type	68
Table B9: 2005-06 ROCs issued by location and month.....	69
Table B10: 2005-06 ROCs issued by location and generation technology type .	70
Table B11: 2005-06 SROCs issued by location and month	71
Table B12: 2005-06 SROCs issued by location and generation technology type	72
Table B13: 2005-06 NIROCs issued by location and month.....	73
Table B14: 2005-06 NIROCs issued by location and generation technology type	74
Table B15: Revoked and replaced ROCs/SROCs/NIROCs	74
Appendix 4 - Accredited generating stations: Detailed information	75
Table C1: Comparison of the number of accredited stations by generation technology type and location (all capacities).....	75
Table C1a: Comparison of the number of accredited stations with a capacity of over 50kW by generation technology type and location	76
Table C1b: Comparison of the number of accredited stations with a capacity of 50kW and under by generation technology type and location	76
Table C2: Comparison of the total installed generating capacity of accredited generating stations by technology type and location (all capacities)	77
Table C2a: Comparison of the total installed generating capacity of accredited generating stations with a capacity of over 50kW by technology type and location.....	78
Table C2b: Comparison of the total installed generating capacity of accredited generating stations with a capacity of 50kW and under by technology type and location.....	78
Table C3: Comparison of generating stations accredited before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by technology type	79

Table C3a: Comparison of generating stations with a capacity of over 50kW accredited before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by technology type	80
Table C3b: Comparison of generating stations with a capacity of 50kW and under accredited before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by technology type	81
Table C4: Comparison of generating stations commissioned before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by technology type	82
Table C5: Comparison of generating stations accredited before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by location.....	83
Table C5a: Comparison of generating stations with a capacity over 50kW accredited before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by location	83
Table C5b: Comparison of generating stations with a capacity 50kW and under accredited before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by location	84
Table C6: Comparison of generating stations commissioned before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by location.....	84
Table C7: Comparison of NFFO/SRO and non-NFFO/non-SRO generating stations accredited before and on or after 1st April 2005.....	85
Appendix 5 Glossary	86

Summary

The Renewables Obligation Order (RO) and the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) (ROS) Order detail Ofgem's powers and functions in respect of the Renewables Obligation in England and Wales and in Scotland, respectively. Those functions include:

- accrediting generating stations as being capable of generating electricity from eligible renewable energy sources
- issuing Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs) and Scottish Renewable Obligation Certificates (SROCs)
- establishing and maintaining a register of ROCs and SROCs
- revoking ROCs and SROCs where necessary
- monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Orders
- calculating annually the buy-out price resulting from the adjustments made to reflect changes in the RPI
- receiving buy-out payments and redistributing the buy-out fund
- receiving late payments and redistributing the late payment fund, and
- publishing an annual report on the operation of and compliance with the requirements of the Orders.

We carry out these functions as efficiently and effectively as possible according to the provisions of the Orders. We cannot act beyond the scope of the powers laid down in the Orders. For example, we have no remit over the operation or regulation of the ROC market itself. Amendments to the relevant legislation in respect of the Renewables Obligation are a matter for the Secretary of State, Scottish Ministers and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

We administer the Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation (NIRO) on behalf of the Northern Ireland Authority for Energy Regulation (NIAER) under an Agency Services Agreement. Under this agreement the Authority is required to carry out the functions listed above in respect of Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation Certificates (NIROCs). However the NIAER continues to retain legislative responsibility for the NIRO.

Ofgem's costs of exercising its functions under the Orders were around £600,000 in 2005-06. These costs included:

- staffing costs
- IT system support costs
- technical, legal and IT support

- undertaking audits of generating stations
- undertaking audits of suppliers, and
- the maintenance of bank accounts.

This annual report incorporates information on the RO, ROS and NIRO. Unless apparent from the context, where "RO" is used it denotes the RO, ROS and NIRO and where "ROC" is used it denotes ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs. The use of "GB ROCs" denotes ROCs and SROCs only and does not include NIROCs.

The use of "Ofgem", 'us', "our" and "we" are used interchangeably when referring to the exercise of the Authority's powers and functions under the RO.

Chapters 1 to 4 provide details on:

- how each supplier has complied with its obligation (in terms of ROCs presented, the buy-out payments made or a combination of both as appropriate)
- the amount of the buy-out fund and late payment fund each licensed supplier received
- summaries of the outcomes of any enquiries or investigations regarding implementation of the RO and compliance by suppliers and operators of generating stations
- the total number of ROCs issued by us during the 2005-06 obligation period
- the number of ROCs issued disaggregated by the different eligible renewable technologies
- the number of ROCs accepted by us as evidence of compliance
- the total number of ROCs issued but not deleted from the ROC Register for use in the next period (April 2006 - March 2007), and
- any other matters which we consider relevant.

Chapter 5 provides a summary of legislative changes made in April 2006 and changes we expect to be made in April 2007. It also summarises proposals for changes to be made to the RO in the longer term.

Enquiries on any aspect of this report should be emailed to renewable@ofgem.gov.uk with the email clearly marked "2005-06 annual report". Alternatively, you can telephone Yvonne Naughton on 0141 331 6006.

1. Compliance by licensed electricity suppliers

This chapter, when read with Appendix 2, provides information on:

- how each licensed electricity supplier (supplier) complied with its obligation in 2005-06 (in terms of ROCs presented, the buy-out and/or late payment made or a combination of these)
- the total number of ROCs correctly presented against each supplier's obligation
- the money each supplier received from the distribution of the buy-out and late payment funds, and
- the total number of ROCs that remain on the ROC Register for use in the next obligation period (i.e. April 2006 - March 2007).

We are required to publish this information under the Orders.

Total Renewables Obligation for England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

1.1. The RO and ROS requires each supplier to source a proportion of the electricity that it has supplied in Great Britain from eligible renewable sources¹. The NIRO requires each supplier to source a proportion of the electricity that it has supplied in Northern Ireland from eligible renewable sources². The proportion for the 2005-06 obligation period was 5.5 per cent in England & Wales and Scotland and 2.5 per cent in Northern Ireland. This proportion increases each year as set out in the Orders.

1.2. The Orders require each supplier to provide evidence that it has done this, that another supplier has done this or that between them they have done this. In practice, this means that suppliers meet their obligations by presenting ROCs, making buy-out payments to cover any shortfall in the presentation of sufficient ROCs or by a combination of both.

Headline figures

1.3. The key headline figures about compliance by suppliers in 2005-06 in England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are set out in Tables 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Further detail can be found in Appendix 2.

1.4. In summary, 35 suppliers had an obligation under the RO, 25 had an obligation under the ROS, and 7 had an obligation under the NIRO.

¹ See Article 2(1) of the RO and ROS for the definition of eligible renewable sources.

² See Article 2(1) of the NIRO for the definition of eligible renewable sources.

1.5. Fifty-one suppliers did not have an obligation under the RO, 61 did not have an obligation under the ROS, and 5 did not have an obligation under the NIRO. This was because they either had no sales to customers or all their sales were to transmission connected customers.

1.6. For the 2005-06 obligation period, the total Renewables Obligation for electricity supplied to customers in England & Wales was 16,175,906 MWh, 1,648,679 MWh for electricity supplied to customers in Scotland and 208,319 MWh for electricity supplied to customers in Northern Ireland.

1.7. The amount of buy-out paid per ROC presented for the 2005-06 obligation period was £10.21. The buy-out paid per ROC was equal across all three obligations. This was due to the introduction of the single recycling mechanism in the 2005-06 obligation period. Further information on the single recycling mechanism can be found in paragraph 1.23.

1.8. The percentage of suppliers' obligations met by presenting ROCs increased under the RO and ROS for the third year since the introduction of the RO. This has resulted in a reduction in the total buy-out funds redistributed to suppliers.

1.9. A total of 175,800 ROCs issued during the 2005-06 obligation period was not presented back to us for compliance purposes in 2005-06. This number consisted of 65,431 ROCs, 110,213 SROCs and 156 NIROCs. These ROCs remain on the ROC Register for use in the 2006-07 obligation period.

1.10. Tables 1, 2 and 3 summarise the headline figures and make comparisons to earlier obligation periods. Detailed information can be found in appendix 2.

Table 1: How suppliers complied with their obligations in England & Wales (2005-06)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total obligation (MWh)	8,393,972	12,387,720	14,315,784	16,175,906
Total number of ROCs presented	4,973,091	6,914,524	9,971,851	12,232,153
Number of GB ROCs presented (included in total above)	4,973,091	6,914,524	9,971,851	11,986,983
Total number of NIROCs presented (included in total above)	n/a	n/a	n/a	245,170

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Percentage obligation met by ROCs	59%	56%	70%	76%
Total Buy-out paid	£78,853,260	£157,960,978	£135,657,001	£126,704,565
Total late payments paid ^{3 4}	n/a	n/a	n/a	£32.36
Shortfall in buy-out fund	£23,773,170	£9,026,232	£699,055	£796,935
Total buy-out redistributed	£79,251,930	£158,466,502	£136,169,914	£127,167,900
Total late payments redistributed	n/a	n/a	n/a	£34
Buy-out paid per ROC produced ⁵	£15.94	£22.92	£13.66	£10.21
What a ROC was "worth" to a supplier ⁶	£45.94	£53.43	£45.05	£42.54

Table 2: How suppliers complied with their obligations in Scotland (2005-06)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total obligation (MWh)	867,596	1,239,692	1,445,283	1,648,679
Total number of ROCs presented	478,358	695,620	883,997	1,425,869
Number of GB ROCs presented (included in total above)	478,358	695,620	883,997	1,418,183

³ If a supplier does not meet its obligation in full by 1 October, it can make a late payment up until 30 November. Late payments are subject to an interest charge in addition to the amount owed. Interest is charged at 5 percentage points above the Bank of England base rate as at the first day of the late payment period (i.e. 1 October).

⁴ Late payments were included in the Orders from 1 April 2005. Prior to that date any supplier who did not meet its obligation in full by 1 October was in breach of the Orders.

⁵ £10.21 includes sums redistributed from the buy-out and late payment funds.

⁶ When combined with the buy-out price that suppliers effectively avoid paying by presenting ROCs, a ROC produced against the RO was "worth" £42.54 to suppliers in 2005-06.

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total number of NIROCs presented (included in total above)	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,686
Percentage obligation met by ROCs	55%	56%	61%	86%
Total Buy-out paid	£11,210,730	£16,436,835	£17,602,787	£7,086,897
Total late payments paid	n/a	n/a	n/a	£114,766.78
Shortfall in buy-out fund	£466,410	£162,801	£15,067.20	£1,972
Total Buy-out redistributed	£11,267,124	£16,488,755	£17,668,392	£7,112,617
Total late payments redistributed	n/a	n/a	n/a	£115,070
Buy-out paid per ROC produced ⁷	£23.55	£23.70	£19.99	£10.21
What a ROC was "worth" to a supplier	£53.55	£54.21	£51.38	£42.54

Table 3: How suppliers complied with their obligations in Northern Ireland (2005-06)⁸

	2005-06
Total obligation (MWh)	208,319
Total number of ROCs presented	41,295
Number of GB ROCs presented (included in total above)	20,868
Total number of NIROCs presented (included in total above)	20,427
Percentage obligation met by ROCs	20%
Total Buy-out paid	£5,354,332.86
Total late payments paid	£45,613.90
Shortfall in buy-out fund	£0
Total Buy-out redistributed	£5,373,877
Total late payments redistributed	£45,697
Buy-out paid per ROC produced ⁹	£10.21
What a ROC was "worth" to a supplier	£42.54

⁷ £10.21 includes sums redistributed from the buy-out and late payment funds.

⁸ The Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation came into effect on 1 April 2005.

⁹ £10.21 includes sums redistributed from the buy-out and late payment funds.

Detail about ROCs presented

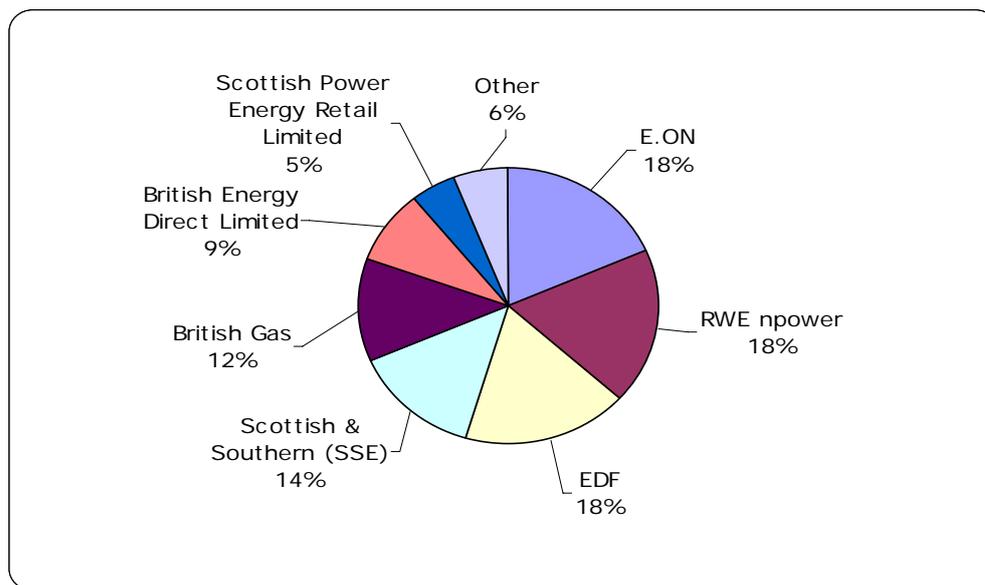
1.11. London Energy plc (part of EdF group) had the largest obligation in England and Wales (2,317,990 MWh) followed by SSE Energy Supply Limited and nPower Limited (part of RWE nPower Group) with obligations of 2,272,034 MWh and 2,018,965 MWh respectively.

1.12. Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited had the largest obligation in Scotland (655,204 MWh) followed by SSE Energy Supply Limited and British Gas Trading Limited with obligations of 455,525 MWh and 199,397 MWh respectively.

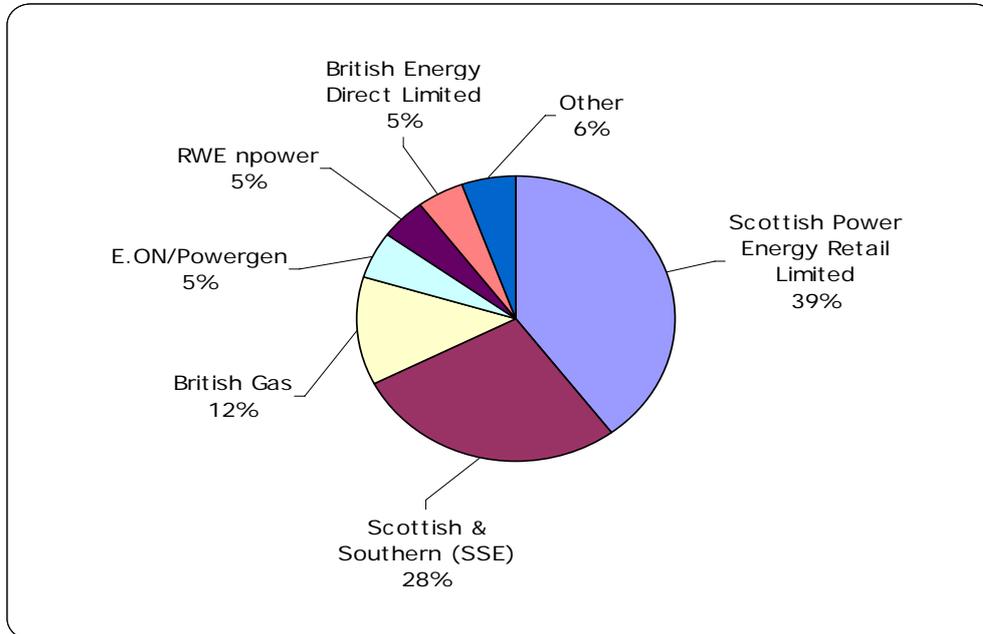
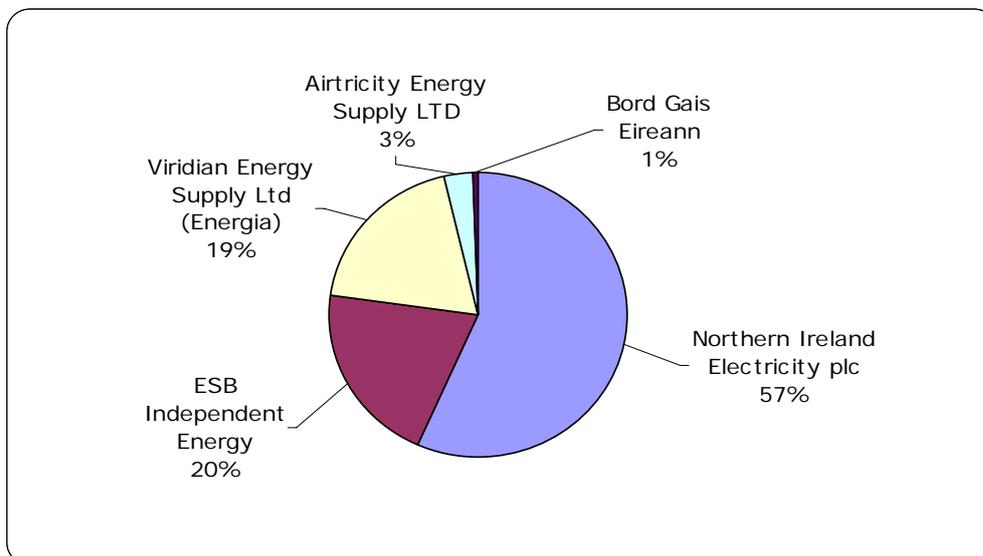
1.13. Northern Ireland Electricity plc had the largest obligation in Northern Ireland (118,073 MWh) followed by ESB Independent Energy and Viridian Energy Supply Limited (Energia) with obligations of 42,530 MWh and 40,242 MWh respectively.

1.14. Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the breakdown of the total obligation by supplier group.

Figure 1: Proportion of the total size of the RO by supplier group¹⁰



¹⁰ A list of supplier groups and their individual supply licences can be found in table A10 in Appendix 2.

Figure 2: Proportion of the total size of the ROS by supplier group ¹¹**Figure 3: Proportion of the total size of the NIRO by supplier group ¹²**

¹¹ A list of supplier groups and their individual supply licences can be found in table A10 in Appendix 2.

¹² Due to small number of suppliers in Northern Ireland, shown by licensee rather than supplier group.

1.15. Five suppliers fulfilled their obligations under the RO entirely by presenting ROCs. These were:

- British Gas Trading Ltd
- Electricity Direct (UK) Ltd (part of the British Gas Group)
- Good Energy Ltd
- The Renewable Energy Company Ltd, and
- Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd.

1.16. Seven suppliers fulfilled their obligations under the ROS entirely by presenting ROCs. These were:

- British Energy Direct Ltd
- British Gas Trading Ltd (part of the British Gas Group)
- Electricity Direct (UK) Ltd (part of the British Gas Group)
- Good Energy Ltd
- Opus Energy Ltd
- The Renewable Energy Company Ltd, and
- Tradelink Solutions Ltd.

1.17. Two suppliers fulfilled their obligations under the NIRO entirely by presenting ROCs. These were:

- Airtricity, and
- Tradelink Solutions Ltd.

1.18. In terms of the volume of ROCs presented, SSE Energy Supply Limited presented the most ROCs under the RO (2,095,802), which made up 92 per cent of its obligation.

1.19. Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited presented the most ROCs under the ROS (636,671). This made up 97 per cent of its obligation.

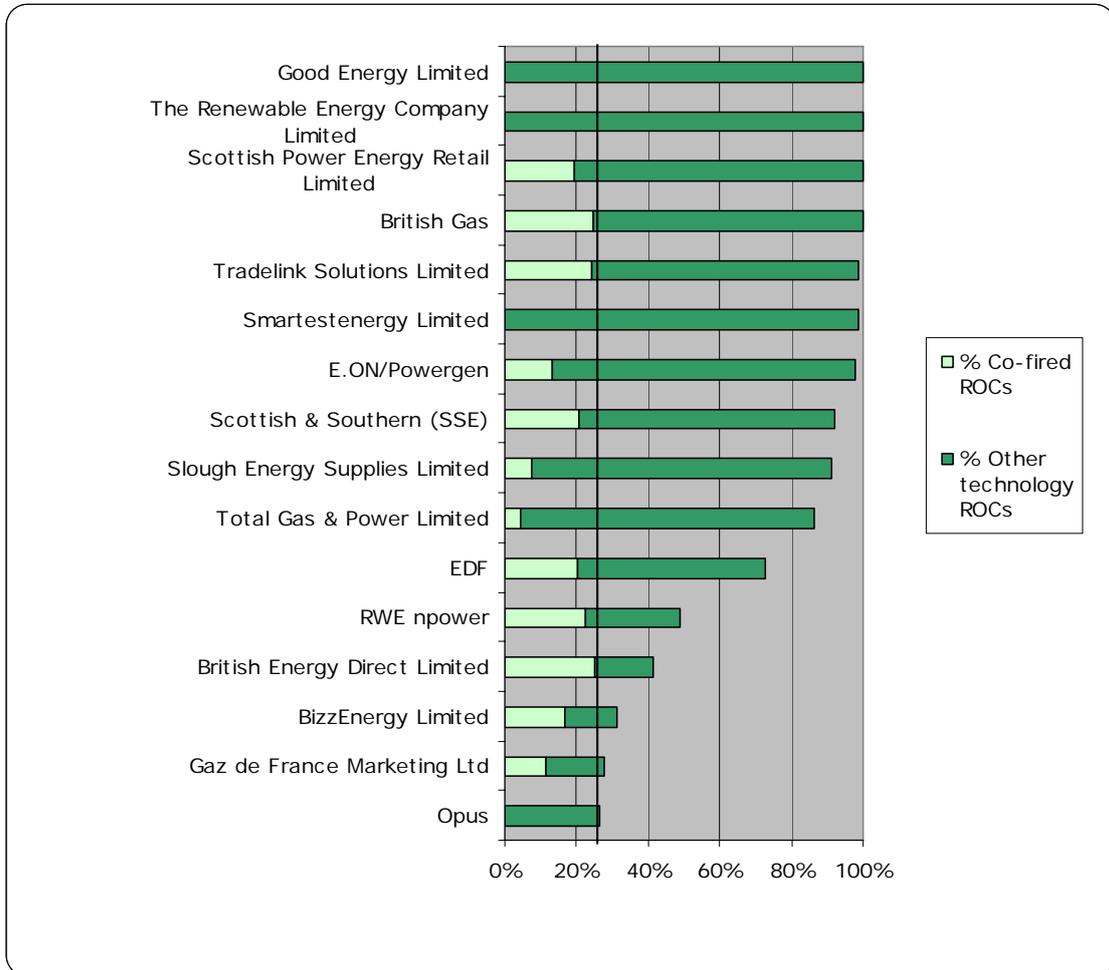
1.20. ESB Independent Energy presented the most ROCs under the NIRO (35,270). This made up 83 per cent of its obligation.

Co-fired ROCs

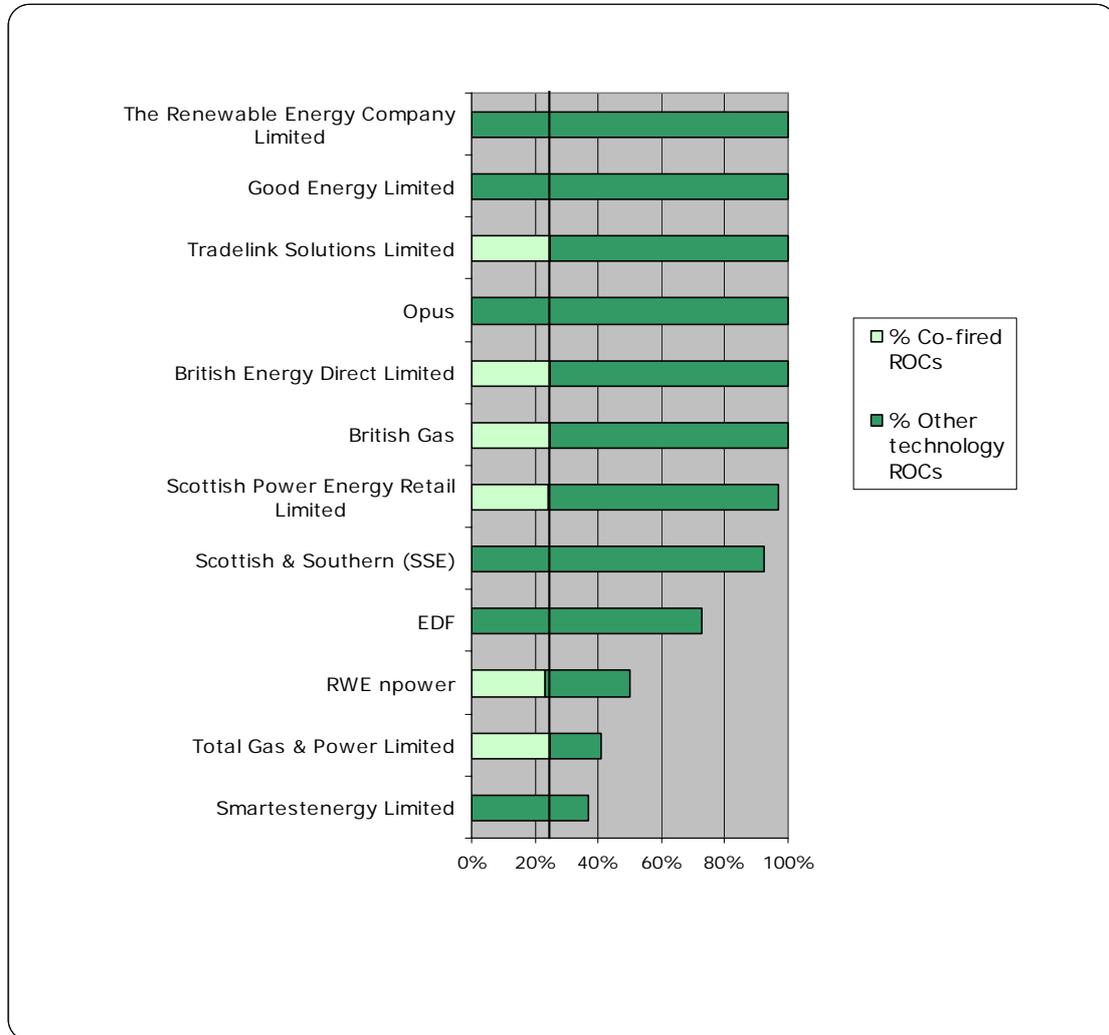
1.21. Under the 2005 Orders, each supplier is allowed to meet 25 per cent of its obligation by presenting ROCs that have been issued to co-firing generating stations (i.e. those fuelled partly by fossil fuels and partly by biomass).

1.22. Figures 4, 5 and 6 compare the proportion of ROCs and co-fired ROCs presented by suppliers in meeting their obligations in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively in 2005-06. Further detail can be found in Appendix 2.

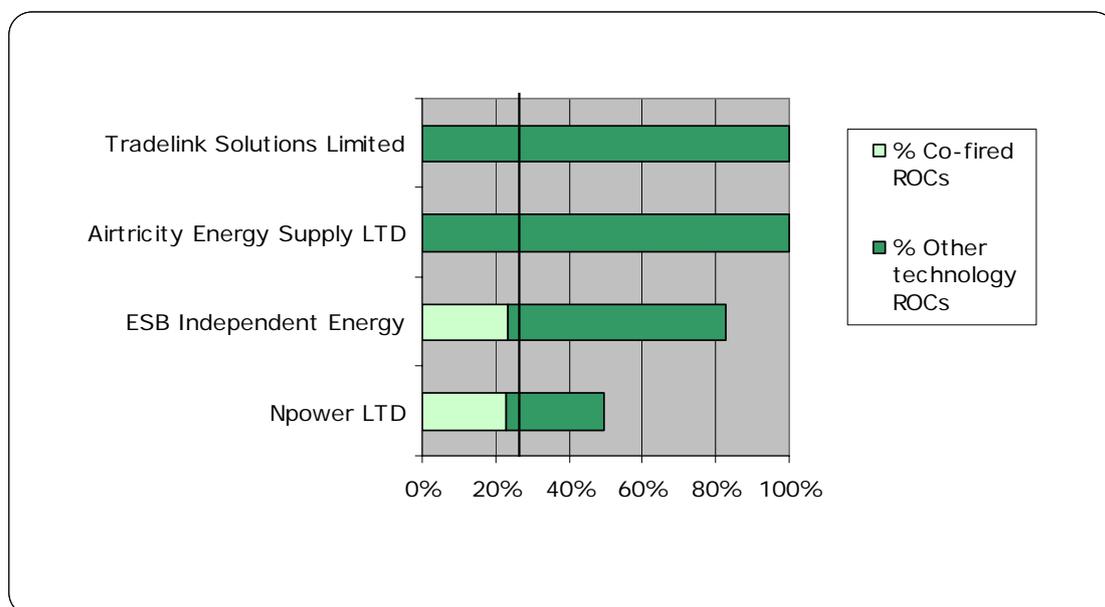
Figure 4: Proportion of RO that was satisfied by co-fired ROCs¹³



¹³ A list of supplier groups and their individual supply licences can be found in table A10 in Appendix 2.

Figure 5: Proportion of ROS that was satisfied by co-fired ROCs¹⁴

¹⁴ A list of supplier groups and their individual supply licences can be found in table A10 in Appendix 2.

Figure 6: Proportion of NIRO that was satisfied by co-fired ROCs

The buy-out and late payment funds and their redistribution

1.23. The buy-out funds and late payment funds, including any interest accrued, are recycled through the single recycling mechanism. The funds are redistributed to suppliers in proportion to the total number of ROCs that each has presented across the three obligations. For example, a supplier that presented ROCs representing 3 per cent of the total number of ROCs presented across all three obligations would get back 3 per cent of the total sum of the three buy-out funds and any late payment funds. That would still be the case if that supplier had only presented ROCs in respect of just one of the obligations.

1.24. Table 4 shows the proportion of the buy-out and late payment funds received by each supplier.

Table 4: Proportion of total ROCs presented by each licensee across the three obligations

Licence	Proportion
BizzEnergy Limited	0.272524535%
British Energy Direct Limited	4.810487997%
British Gas Trading Limited	15.703593106%
Electricity Direct (UK) Ltd	0.075668006%
London Energy Plc	12.599993124%
SEEBOARD Energy Limited	2.784839565%

Licence	Proportion
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	1.277173161%
Good Energy Limited	0.038439873%
Opus Energy Ltd	0.106041783%
Economy Power Limited	0.179877581%
E.ON UK Plc	8.042189257%
Powergen Retail Ltd	13.168656510%
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	0.056586763%
Npower Ltd	7.687361348%
Npower Direct Ltd	0.862429857%
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	0.780527964%
Npower Northern Ltd	1.484957243%
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	18.365835319%
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	10.467784635%
Slough Energy Supplies Limited	0.102384666%
Smartestenergy Limited	0.079617108%
Total Gas & Power Limited	0.740051493%
Tradelink Solutions Limited	0.011540721%
Airtricity Energy Supply LTD	0.043688309%
ESB Independent Energy	0.257458091%
Npower Limited (NI)	0.000284685%
Tradelink Solutions Limited (NI)	0.000007299%
Total	100%

1.25. Twenty-seven suppliers received a share of each of the buy-out funds and late payment funds. Of these, SSE Energy Supply Limited received the largest payments.

1.26. Figures 7, 8, and 9 compare the amount of buy-out and late payment funds redistributed to each supplier group. More detail on a supplier basis can be found in Appendix 2.

Figure 7: Redistribution of RO buy-out and late payment funds (by supplier group)

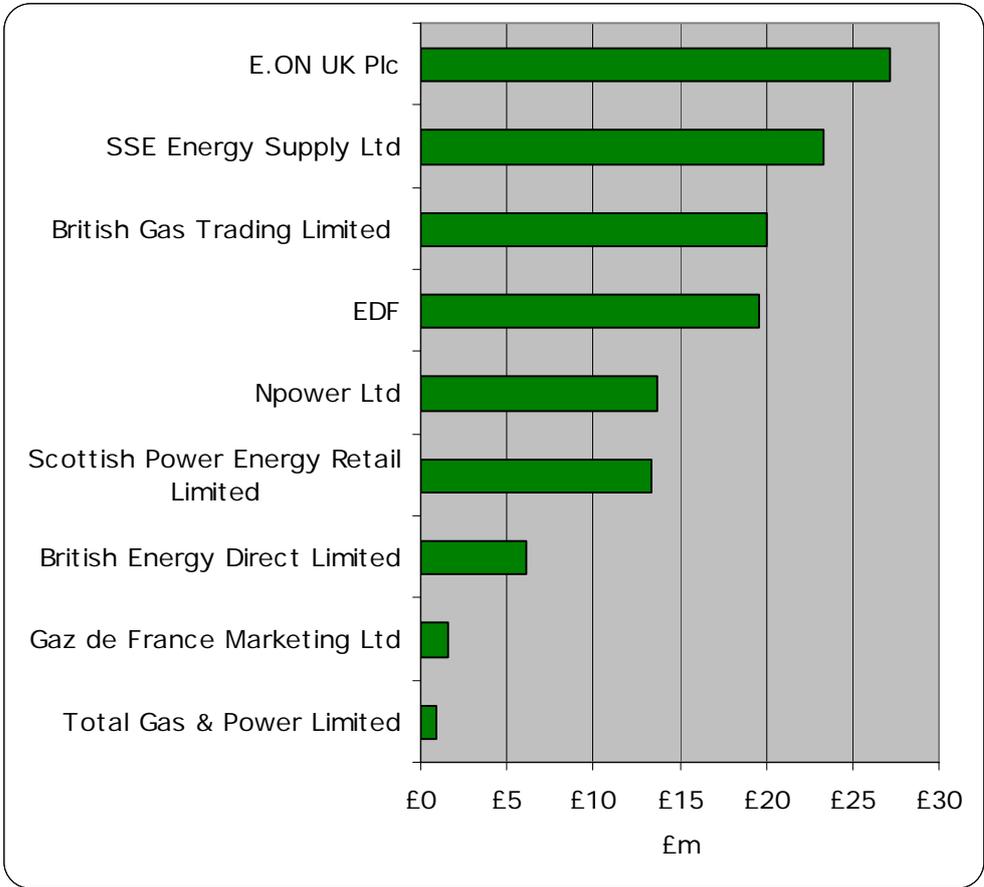


Figure 8: The amount of the Scotland buy-out and late payment funds redistributed

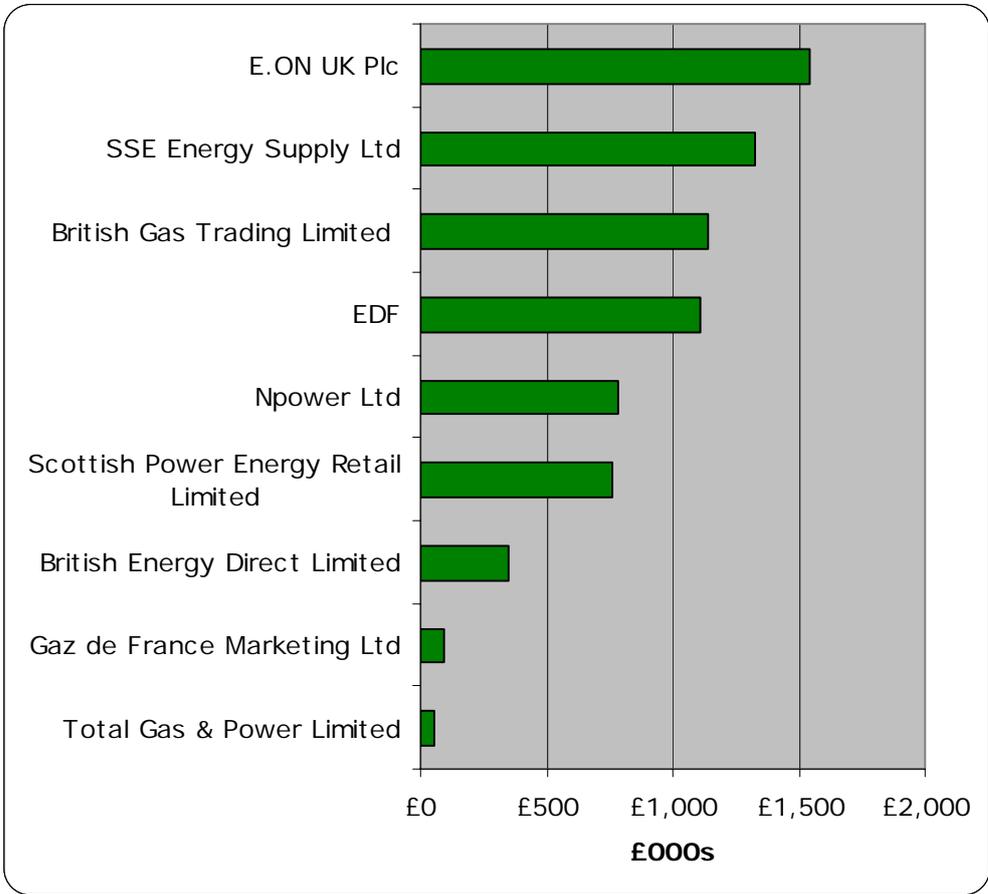
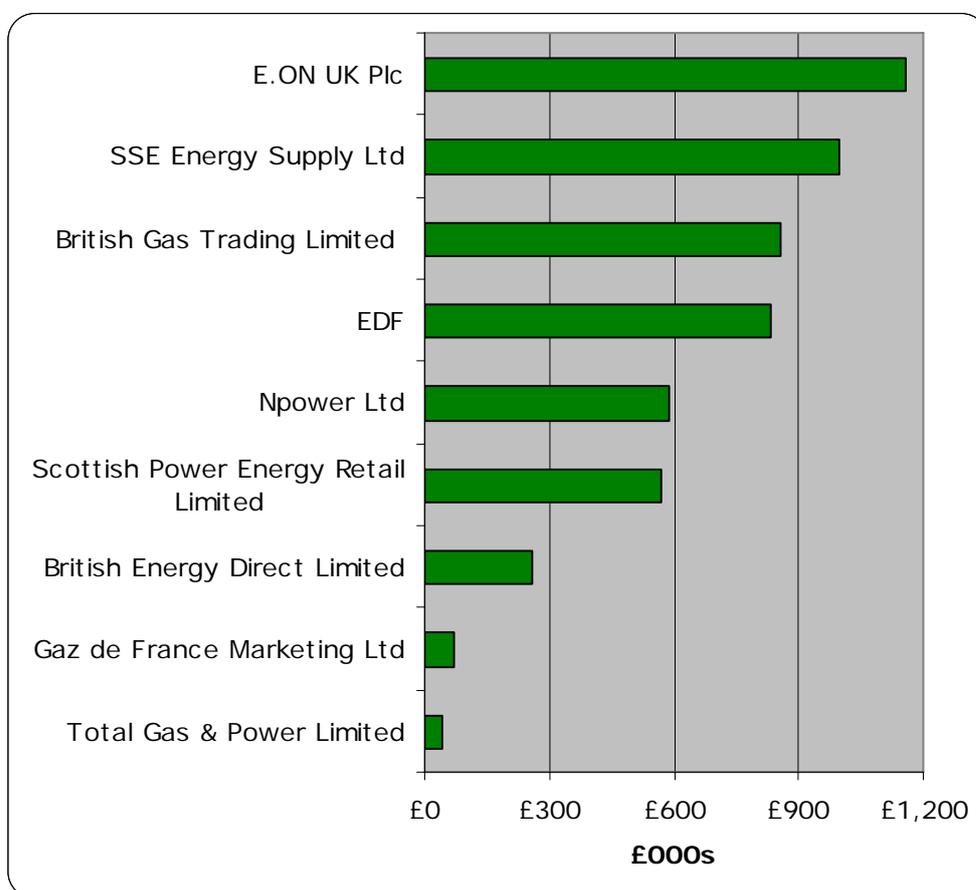


Figure 9: The amount of the Northern Ireland buy-out and late payment funds redistributed

1.27. Table 5 shows the residual balances of the RO bank accounts after all funds were redistributed on 31 October 2006. The small amounts arise from rounding down the buy-out payments to the nearest pound and interest earned on the small surpluses carried over.

Table 5: Residual balances

RO buy-out fund	£46.35
ROS buy-out fund	£11.50
NIRO buy-out fund	£12.71
RO late payment fund	£5.36
ROS late payment fund	£13.92
NIRO late payment fund	£9.15

Non-compliance by suppliers

1.28. The Orders place a number of obligations on suppliers including a requirement to:

- Provide information to DTI/DETI before 20 June 2006
- Provide us with a copy of the information to DTI/DETI before 7 August 2006
- Provide us with the amount of electricity that they have supplied during the obligation period and the level of their obligation before 7 August 2006
- Present ROCs, make a buy-out payment, or a combination of both to meet their total obligation before 1 October 2006, and
- Make a late payment, where required, to meet any outstanding obligation by 30 November 2006.

1.29. The Authority has the powers to take enforcement action against any supplier who fails to meet the requirements of the Orders.

1.30. Three suppliers did not send correct information on electricity sales to DTI by 20 June 2006.

1.31. Five suppliers did not send us a copy of electricity sales information provided to DTI.

1.32. Thirteen suppliers did not send correct information on electricity sales to Ofgem by 7 August 2006.

1.33. One supplier incorrectly calculated its RO.

1.34. In the majority of cases, this was the first time that the supplier had not submitted correct sales information on time or correctly calculated its RO. However, Total Gas and Power Ltd has not provided Ofgem with a copy of sales information provided to DTI in three consecutive years. In all cases, the issues were resolved quickly and the late or incorrect provision of this information did not affect our ability to confirm suppliers' obligations ahead of the compliance date of 1 October 2006.

1.35. Given that compliance with the RO is a relevant requirement of the Electricity Supply Licence, the Authority may use its enforcement powers in the same way that it can in respect of breaches of other licence conditions. We make decisions on whether or not to take enforcement action on a case-by-case basis. To date, we have not taken this type of action in respect of non-compliance with the RO. We may take a different view in future years, particularly if breaches are repeated and/or have a material impact.

1.36. The following four suppliers failed to meet their obligations as the company had gone into administration.

- Eledor Limited
- Team Group of Companies Limited
- Utility Link, and
- Zest4 Electricity.

1.37. This resulted in a shortfall in the England and Wales buy-out fund of £796,935 and £1,972 in Scotland.

Mutualisation

1.38. In the event of a supplier being unable to meet its RO and/or ROS, for example the supplier has gone into administration during the obligation period, there may be a shortfall in the buy-out fund. This means that the buy-out fund would be less than the total amount which would have been paid in if all suppliers had properly discharged their RO and/or ROS.

1.39. Where the shortfall reaches a certain level, known as the 'relevant shortfall' a mutualisation process applies where all suppliers who have met their obligations will be required to make additional payments to make up the relevant shortfall.

1.40. These additional payments, known as the mutualisation fund are redistributed to suppliers in the same way as the buy-out and late payment funds. Additional payments were capped at £200m in England and Wales and £20m in Scotland for the 2005-06 obligation period. This cap is adjusted each year by RPI.

1.41. Mutualisation provisions did not apply in the 2005-06 obligation period as the shortfall did not reach the relevant shortfall level of £5.5m in England and Wales and £0.55m in Scotland.

1.42. Mutualisation does not apply in Northern Ireland; however suppliers in Northern Ireland will receive a share of any mutualisation funds.

2. Renewable Obligation Certificates

This chapter, together with Appendix 3, provides information on the number of Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs), Scottish Renewable Obligation Certificates (SROCs) and Northern Ireland Renewable Certificates (NIROCs) issued in the 2005-06 obligation period (April 2005 to March 2006). It details information on:

- ➔ The total number of ROCs issued by Ofgem, and
- ➔ This total broken down by technology type.

We are required to publish this information under the Orders.

Information on the number of ROCs that have been issued since April 2006 can be found on the Renewable Statistics page of our website www.ofgem.gov.uk

Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs)

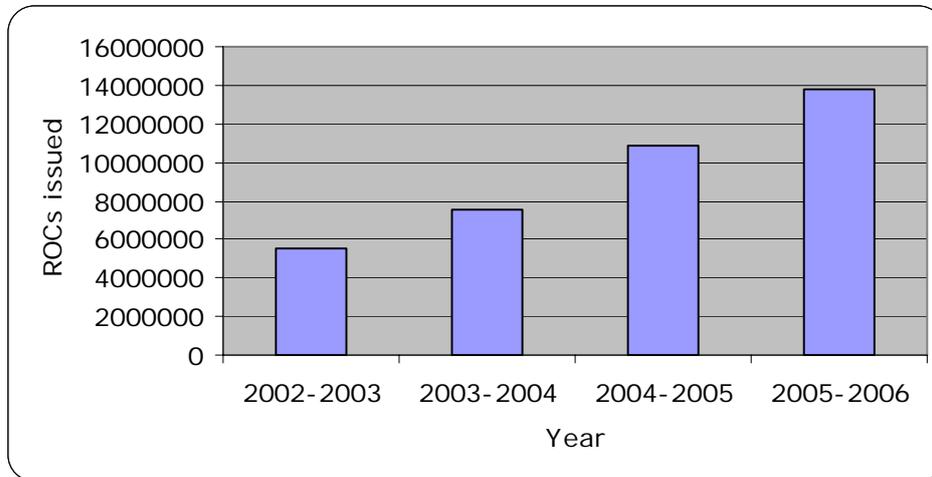
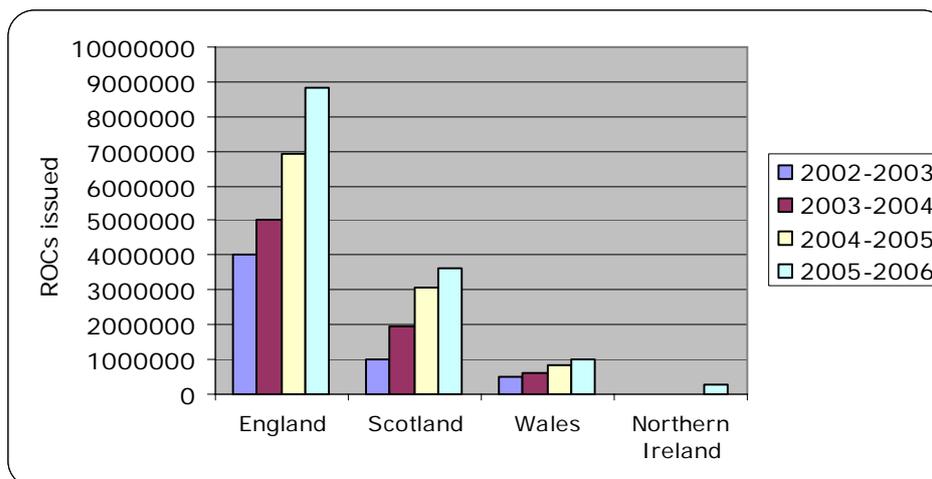
2.1. The Orders require us to issue ROCs to accredited generating stations that have generated electricity from eligible renewable sources¹⁵. One ROC is issued for each MWh of electricity generated.

Headline figures

2.2. We issued 13,767,375 ROCs in total between 1 April 2005 and 31 March 2006. This total was made up of 9,940,828 ROCs, 3,553,108 SROCs and 273,439 NIROCs.

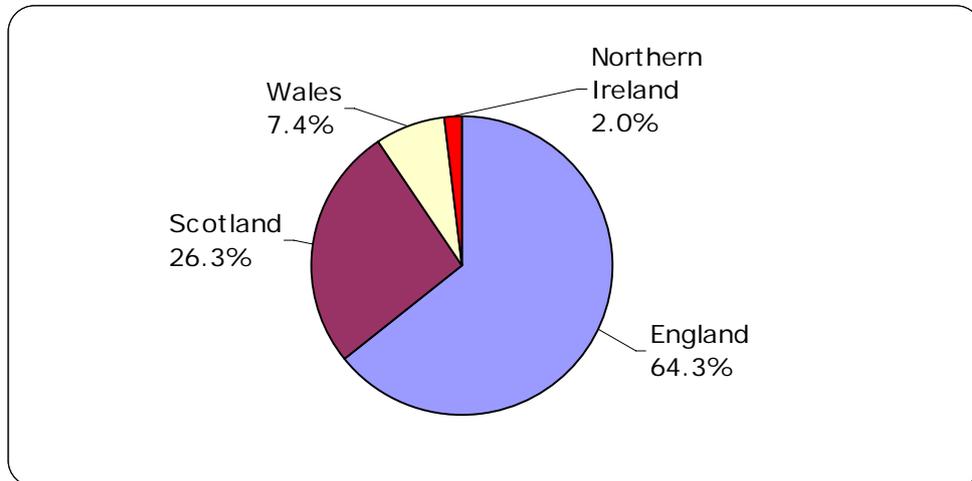
2.3. There have been year-on-year increases in the total number of ROCs we have issued since the RO began, illustrated in Figures 10 and 11.

¹⁵ See Article 2(1) of the Orders for the definition of eligible renewable sources.

Figure 10: Total number of ROCs issued since 2002**Figure 11: Total number of ROCs issued since 2002 by country**

2.4. Renewable generating stations located in England received just under two thirds of all ROCs issued in 2005-06. This compares with just over a quarter to generating stations located in Scotland and around 7 per cent to generating stations located in Wales. Generating stations located in Northern Ireland received 2 per cent of the total number of ROCs issued in this period. This is illustrated in figure 12.

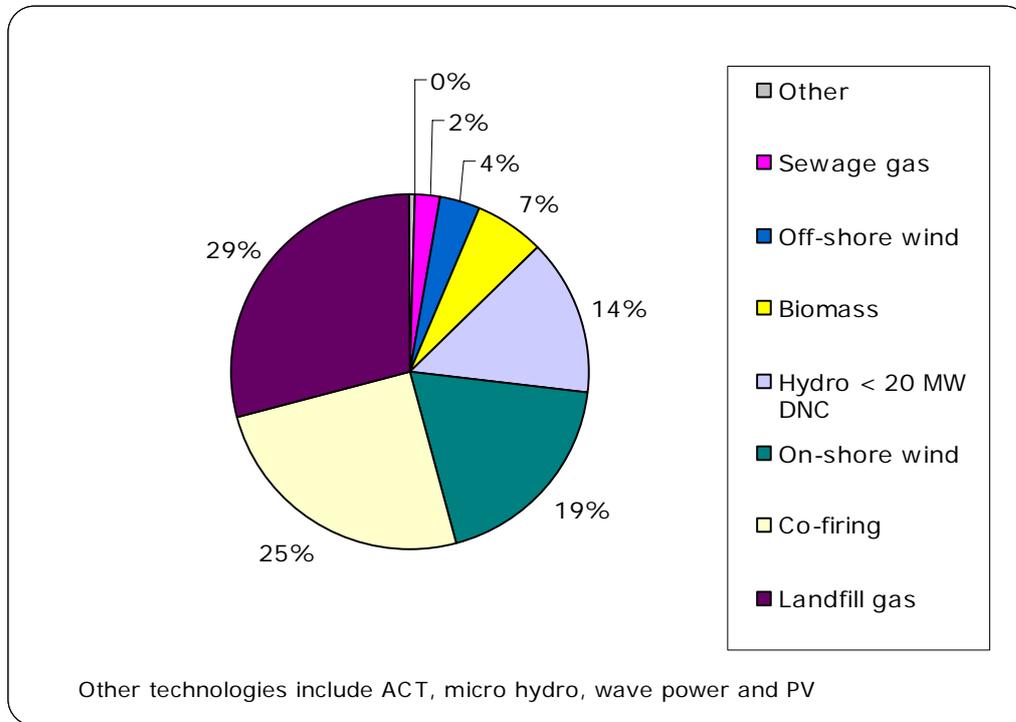
Figure 12: Comparison of the number of ROCs issued in each country in the 2005-06 obligation period



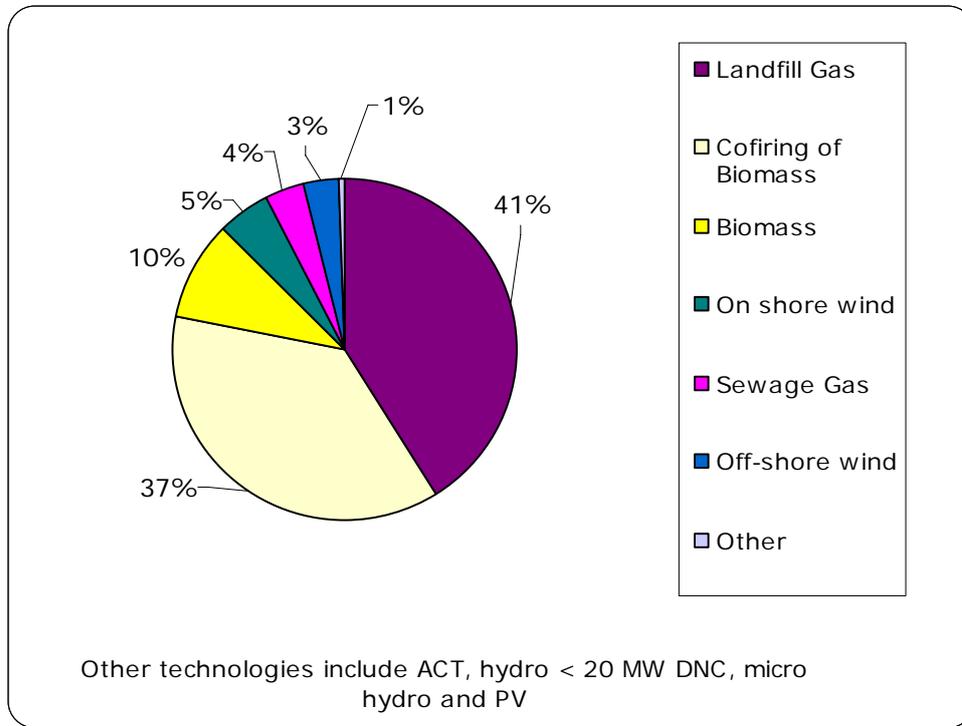
ROCs issued by technology type and country

2.5. Landfill gas sites received the largest number of ROCs in the 2005-06 obligation period (4,028,642 ROCs). In 2004-05, this technology type received 3,335,570 and 3,151,530 in 2003-04. In terms of total ROCs issued the next biggest beneficiary was co-firing sites, who received 3,441,641 ROCs. On-shore wind generating stations were issued 2,595,267 in total in the period. Further detail on the spread of ROCs issued can be found in table B1 in Appendix 3.

2.6. Figure 13 shows the percentage breakdown of the total ROCs issued by technology type.

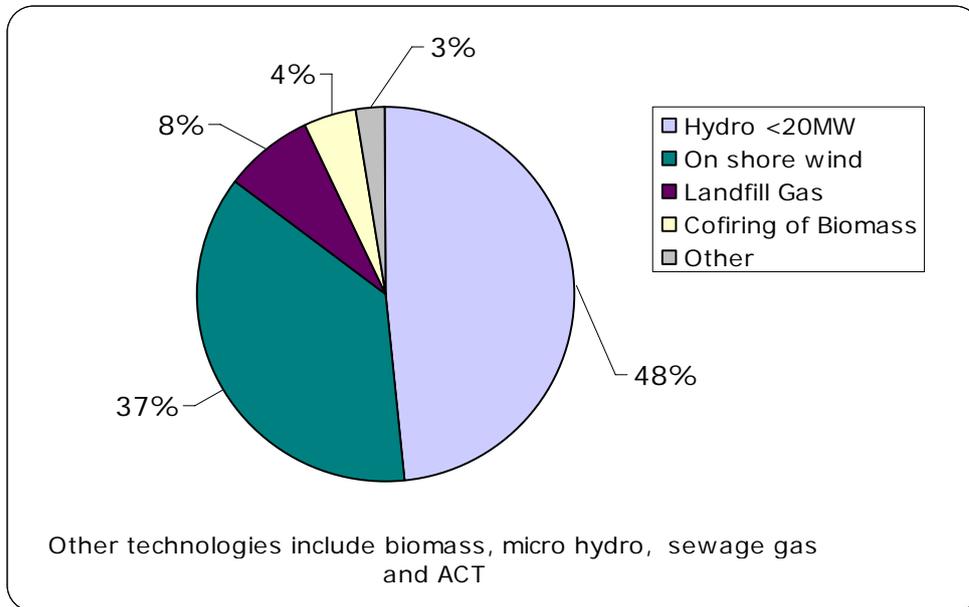
Figure 13: Breakdown of ROCs issued by technology type

2.7. As can be seen from Figure 13, landfill gas generation attracted just under 30 per cent of the total ROCs issued in 2005-06, which is comparable to the share it received in 2004-05 (33%). Co-firing generating stations received 25 per cent of total ROCs with on-shore wind receiving 19 per cent. Figures 14, 15, 16 and 17 disaggregate this information by country.

Figure 14: Breakdown of ROCs issued by technology type in England

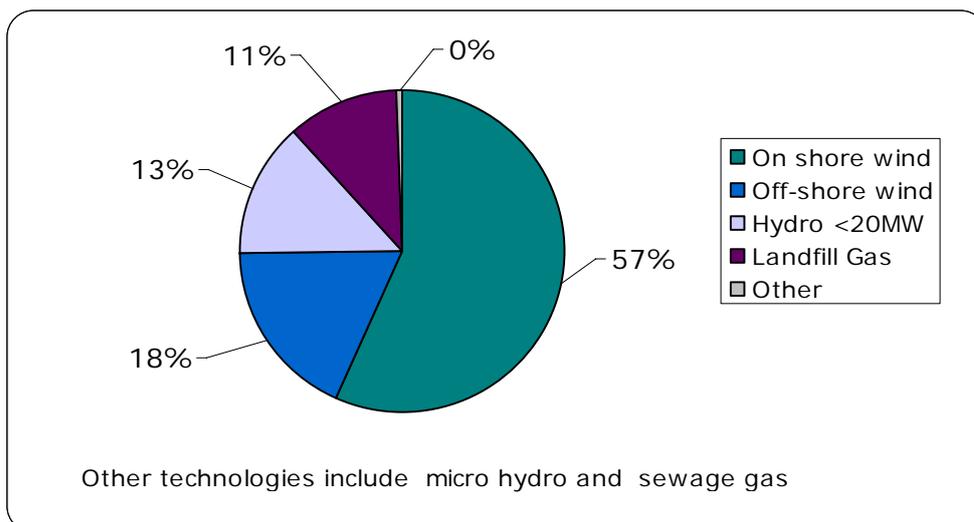
2.8. The majority of ROCs issued in England went to landfill gas and co-firing generating stations. Biomass stations were also issued a significant number of ROCs.

Figure 15: Breakdown of ROCs issued by technology type in Scotland



2.9. The majority of ROCs issued in Scotland went to hydro generating stations with a Declared Net Capacity (DNC) of under 20MW and on-shore wind generating stations.

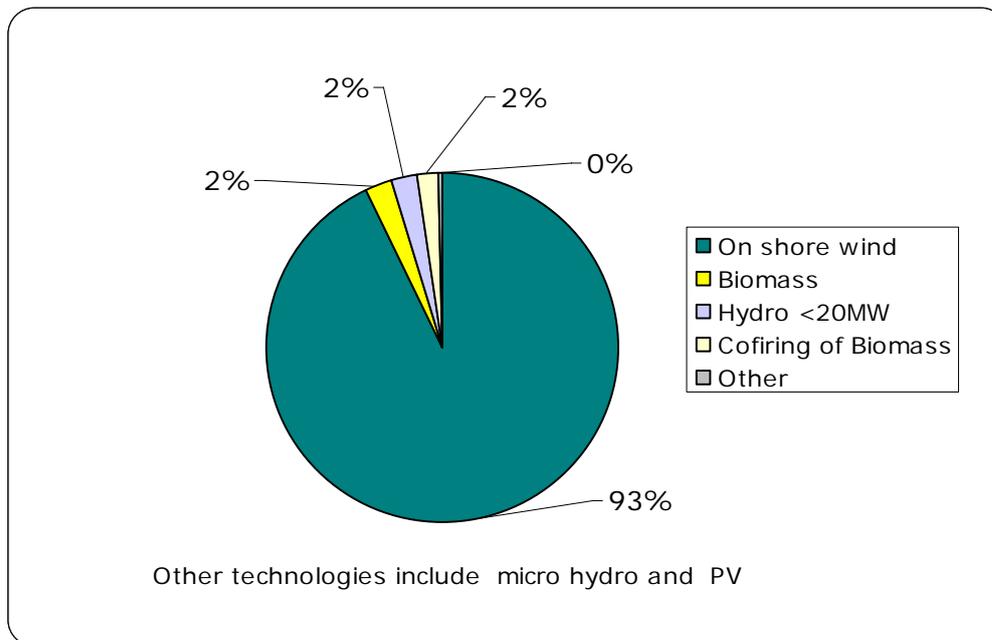
Figure 16: Breakdown of ROCs issued by technology type in Wales



2.10. The majority of ROCs issued in Wales went to on-shore wind generating stations. Off-shore wind, hydro generating stations with a DNC under 20 MW and

landfill gas generating stations received the bulk of the remaining ROCs issued to generating stations in Wales.

Figure 17: Breakdown of ROCs issued by technology type in Northern Ireland



2.11. The vast majority of ROCs issued in Northern Ireland went to on-shore wind generating stations.

ROCs issued per month

2.12. Ordinarily, we issue ROCs to generating stations on a monthly basis. However, small generators (i.e. those with a declared net capacity (DNC) of 50kW and under) can opt to receive ROCs annually. Typically, domestic-scale generators choose this option to minimise the administrative burden they face when claiming ROCs.

2.13. ROCs issued on a monthly basis are done so three months after the month of generation. ROCs issued on an annual basis are issued three months after the end

of the obligation year. This lag reflects the legislative timeframe for the provision of data to us (i.e. the two-month¹⁶ window), and also our data processing time.

2.14. Figure 18 demonstrates the trend in ROC issue each year since 2002-03. Figure 19 compares the ROCs issued per month in the obligation periods:

Figure 18: ROCs issued per month

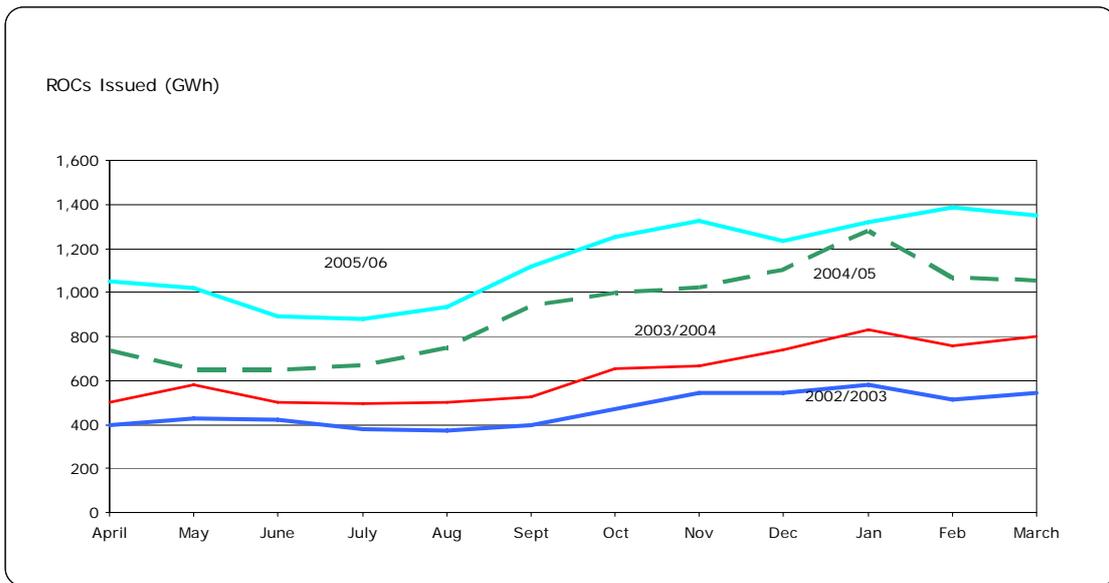
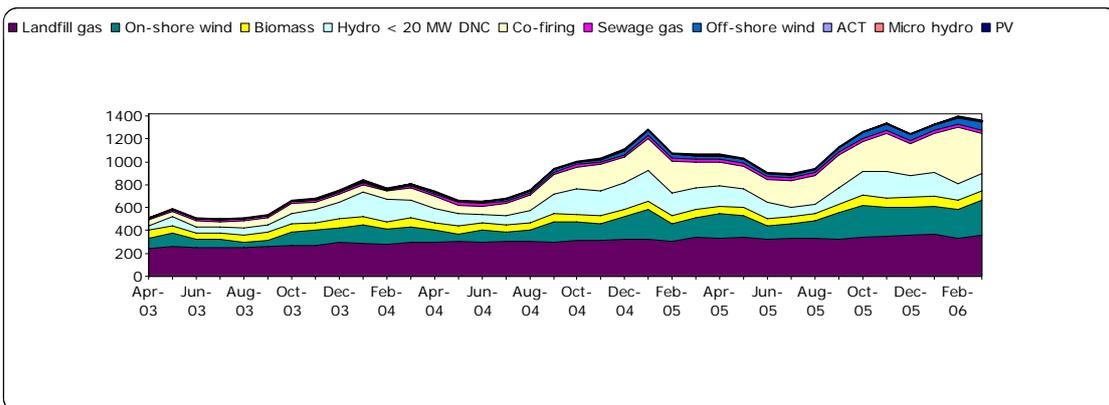


Figure 19: ROCs issued by technology type per month



¹⁶ Generating stations have two months from the month of generation to provide us with their metered monthly output. We then have a further one month in which to issue ROCs.

2.15. Taking into account the bulk issue of ROCs in March (the annual issue), there is a clear trend across the periods of more ROCs being issued in winter months. This could be a result of a number of factors, including favourable weather conditions for some technology types.

ROC revocation and replacement

2.16. We revoked 31,279 ROCs and 8 SROCs in the 2005-06 obligation period. We issued 29,590 replacement ROCs. We did not issue any replacement SROCs. We did not revoke or replace any NIROCs in 2005-06. Further detail on ROC revocation and the replacement ROCs we issued in table B15 of Appendix 3. This information is also published regularly on the "Renewable Statistics" section of our website.

3. Generators accredited for the Renewables Obligation

This chapter, together with Appendix 4, provides information on the number and type of generating stations accredited under the Renewables Obligations.

We are required to publish this information under the Orders.

A detailed list of all stations accredited under the Orders can be found on the Renewable Statistics page of our website www.ofgem.gov.uk

Accreditation of generating stations

3.1. The Orders require us to accredit eligible renewable generating stations for the RO. We have put in place appropriate application forms and guidance to assist us to carry out this function.

Headline figures

3.2. We accredited 188 generating stations during the 2005-06 obligation period. 113 of these were commissioned in that period. There were a total of 975 generating stations accredited for the RO as of 31 March 2006.

3.3. At the end of the 2002-03 obligation period, we had accredited 505 generating stations, with that number increasing to 616 at the end of the 2003-04 obligation period, and to 787 at the end of the 2004-05 obligation period.

3.4. One generating station decommissioned or ceased generating from renewable sources during the 2005-06 obligation period.

Accreditations by country

3.5. England accounts for around 65 per cent of the total number of stations accredited for the RO in the United Kingdom, which equates to nearly 68 per cent of the total eligible generating capacity. This compares with Scotland, which has just over 22 per cent of the total number and just under 24 per cent of the total generating capacity, and Wales, which has around 9 per cent of the number of generators and just under 7 per cent of the total generating capacity.

3.6. Generating stations located in Northern Ireland account for under 5 per cent of the total number of eligible generators accredited for the RO in the United Kingdom, accounting for just under 2 per cent of total generating capacity.

3.7. This is illustrated in figures 20 and 21. Further detail can be found in table C1 and C2 in Appendix 4.

Figure 20: Comparison of the number of generating stations accredited under the RO, ROS and NIRO by location in 2005-06 obligation period

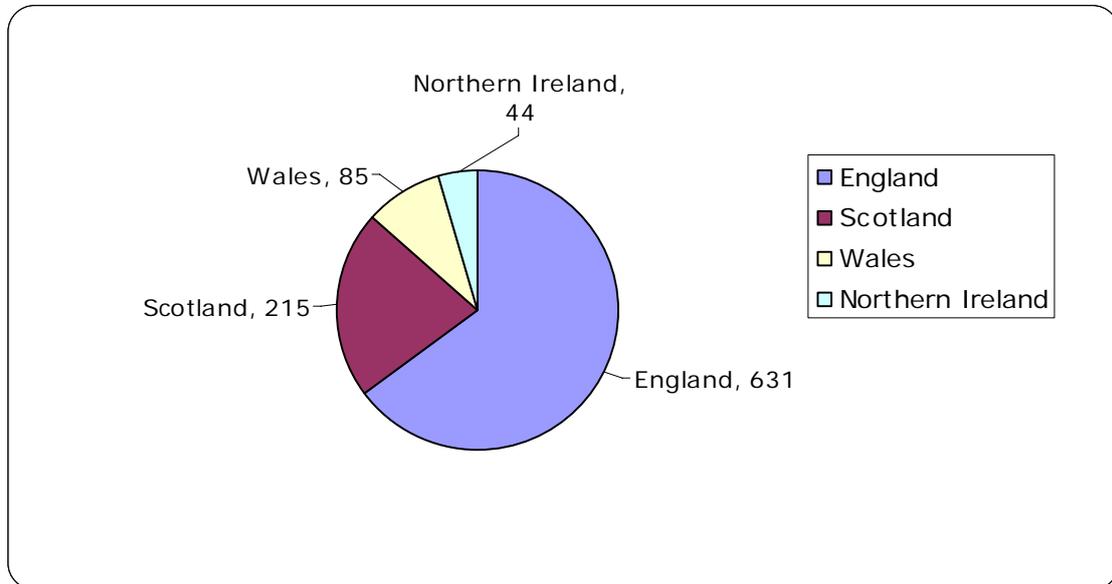
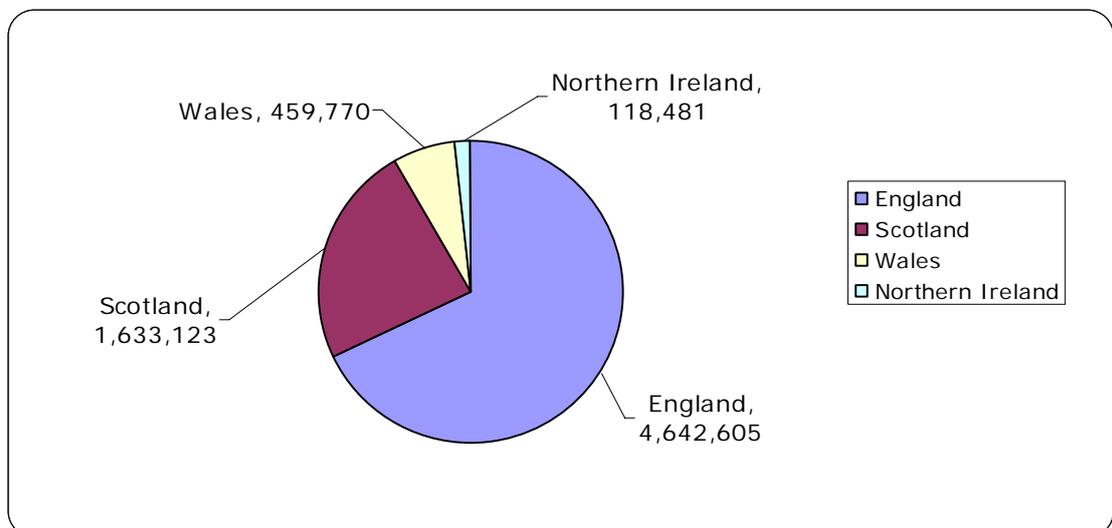


Figure 21: Comparison of capacity (kWh) of generating stations accredited under the RO, ROS and NIRO by location in 2005-06 obligation period



NFFO and SRO generating stations

3.8. Under the 1989 Electricity Act, Orders were introduced in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland requiring the Regional Electricity Companies to contract for certain amounts of electricity generating capacity from renewable sources. These Orders are known as Non-Fossil Fuel Obligations (NFFO and NI NFFO) and the Scottish Renewables Obligation (SRO)¹⁷.

3.9. Article 6 of the Orders sets out specific eligibility requirements in respect of generating stations situated at locations where a NFFO, SRO or NI NFFO contract (known as "qualifying arrangements" in the legislation) exists.

3.10. 11 generating stations that receive support under NFFO were accredited for the RO in the 2005-06 obligation period. 17 generating stations that receive support under NI NFFO were accredited for the RO. We did not accredit any generating stations that receive support under the SRO in this period.

3.11. NFFO generating stations made up around 15 per cent of the accredited RO capacity in England and Wales. NI NFFO generating stations make up 33 per cent of the accredited RO capacity in Northern Ireland. SRO generating stations made up 13 per cent.

3.12. Further detailed information can be found in Appendix 4.

Types of generating station we accredited

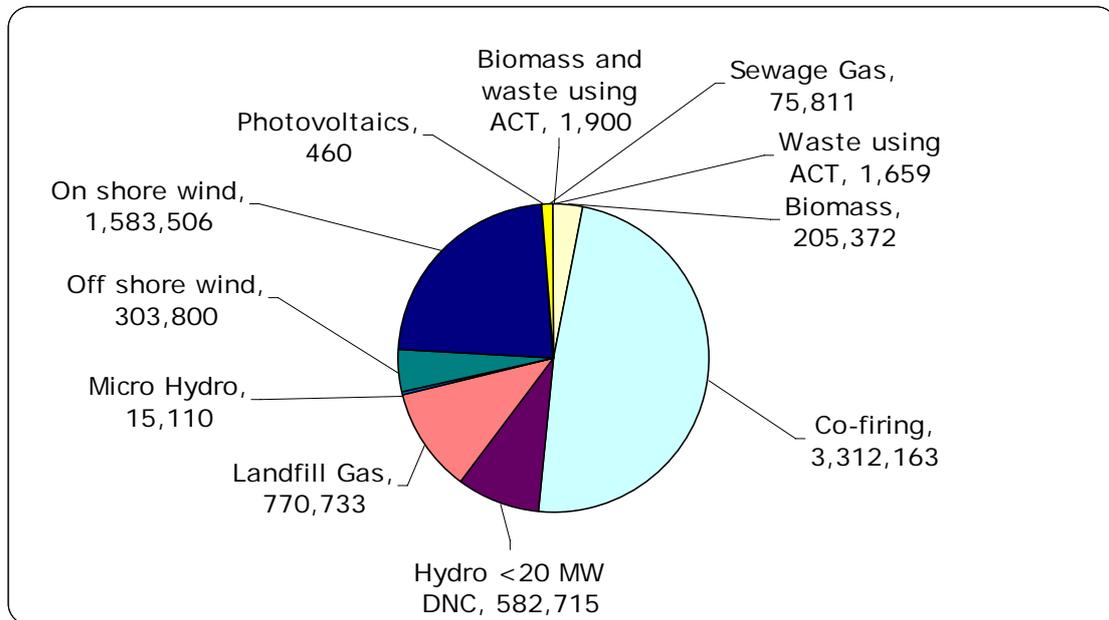
3.13. When the RO was first introduced, the most prevalent technology type (in terms of the number of accredited generating stations) was landfill gas with 202 stations accredited at 1 April 2002. In 2005-06 we accredited 41 landfill gas generating stations.

3.14. The most prevalent technology in the 2005-06 obligation period in terms of the number of stations and capacity was on-shore wind with 63 stations (629,948 kW) being accredited.

3.15. Co-firing and on-shore wind stations made up around 70 per cent of the total renewable capacity installed and accredited under the RO in 2005-06 obligation period. The total installed capacity for each technology is shown in Figure 22. Further detail can be found in Appendix 4.

¹⁷ See the Electricity (Non-Fossil Fuel Sources) (England & Wales) Orders, the Electricity (Non-Fossil Fuel Sources) (Northern Ireland) Orders and the Electricity (Non-Fossil Fuel Sources) (Scotland) Orders.

Figure 22: Total capacity (kW) accredited for the RO, ROS and NIRO by technology



Our audit process

3.16. We expect the operators of generating stations applying for accreditation to give us complete and accurate information. They should tell us about subsequent changes that might affect their accredited status. This helps us to ensure that accreditation remains valid, and to make certain that we issue the correct number of ROCs. A programme of audits gives us assurance of compliance with the requirements of the RO.

3.17. During the 2005-06 obligation period, we carried out 20 audits of accredited generating stations across England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Similar issues were identified in all three regions. Most of the findings were satisfactory, but some revealed either irregularities that called into question the number of ROCs that the operator received or a failure to report modifications at the generating station. The following table summarises the audit results.

Table 6: Summary of audit results

Generating technology	No. of stations audited	Types of irregularity detected
Biomass	4	Failure to meter and report 'input electricity' ¹⁸ loads. Non-compliant metering. Lack of evidence of fuel sampling. Incorrect fuel data submitted. Failure to report station modifications.
Co-firing	3	Non-compliant metering. Incorrect fuel data submitted. No formal fuel measurement and sampling procedures.
Hydro	3	Failure to report change in station capacity.
Landfill gas	4	Non-compliant metering. Failure to report station modifications. Lack of mechanical interlocking on standby generator.
On-shore wind	4	Non-compliant metering. Failure to meter and report 'input electricity'.
Sewage gas	2	Failure to report station modifications.

3.18. The audit findings did not identify any issue that threatened accreditation. The most common findings were in relation to the accuracy of the information submitted for ROC claims because of issues with metering equipment or the incorrect reporting of data. We notified each operator of the issues identified by the audit and requested that the operator provide assurances that the issues would be rectified. We are also carrying out a follow-up exercise to ensure that the issues have been addressed.

3.19. In relation to metering equipment, there were some cases where the meter was not of an approved type. In these cases operators were required to rectify the situation by installing approved meters. In a number of other cases, station operators were failing to either correctly meter or report data that took account of electricity used as an input to the generation process. We took appropriate remedial action in these instances.

3.20. At one generating station where we found metering irregularities, the operator took a decision to conduct an internal audit of all of its accredited stations. Where the operator found that 'input electricity' was not fully deducted from the gross generation reported it provided assurances that the metering problem would be rectified.

¹⁸ 'Input electricity' means all the electricity used by a generating station for a purpose directly relating to the operating of that generating station.

3.21. In March 2006, we published guidance on fuel measurement and sampling¹⁹ following discussion and consultation with the DTI Biomass Working Group. This guidance makes it clear that generator's fuel measurement and sampling procedures will be subject to audit by Ofgem.

3.22. We have introduced another audit programme specifically aimed at securing assurance of compliance with the fuel measurement and sampling guidance. The fuel measurement and sampling audits are being conducted in the 2006-07 obligation period and the results will be reported in the next annual report.

¹⁹ Renewables Obligation: Fuel measurement and Sampling Guidance Ref 59/06.

4. Implementation issues

This chapter sets out the issues that arose in the 2005-06 obligation period.

It also looks at the issues that have come up in 2006-07 obligation period that are ongoing at the time this report was published.

Our third annual report sets out some of the issues that came up prior to April 2005.

2005-06 obligation period

IT systems review

4.1. The IT systems that we use to administer the RO are at their operational limit. Generators, suppliers and Ofgem staff have experienced a number of problems with the IT systems. These problems have impacted on the ROC issue process, causing delays, and on the supplier compliance process.

4.2. Examples of some of the problems experienced with the ROC Register in relation to supplier compliance are set out below:

- The system did not allow ROCs or SROCs to be presented against the NIRO.
- The system "timed out" when a large number of ROCs were presented.
- The system did not always calculate a supplier's obligation correctly because of a problem with rounding.

4.3. We were forced to implement a contingency plan as a small number of suppliers were unable to submit their compliance reports via the ROC Register.

4.4. The issues were all ultimately resolved. However, the IT problems resulted in extra work for all parties and meant that there was a large amount of system "down-time" in the critical period leading up to the compliance deadline. Suppliers worked with us to resolve these issues and to implement contingency plans. We are grateful to them for their co-operation.

4.5. Going forward, we are building a new IT system to administer all of the renewable schemes, including the RO. We have established an expert industry group to assist with its development. This new system will allow us to increase automation, increase flexibility and maximise synergies. We hope to implement this in April 2008.

RO buy-out fund

4.6. We redistributed the buy-out and late payment funds on 27 October 2006. Shortly after payments had been released our bank noticed an error in its calculation of the interest credited to our RO account (England and Wales). This meant that we had redistributed too much money to suppliers. We are disappointed that this error occurred and have taken action to ensure that errors of this type do not occur in the future. We are grateful to all suppliers for their prompt payment of the overpaid amounts.

Size of late payment fund

4.7. We are required to redistribute the late payment fund(s) before a specified day set out in the Orders. In the 2005-06 obligation period, all payments from the England and Wales late payment fund and many of the payments from the Northern Ireland late payment fund were of small value²⁰. Some suppliers commented that their costs of processing these transactions exceeded the value of the payments. They asked us to explore the possibility of carrying forward small amounts to the following obligation year rather than redistributing them. We will discuss this with the DTI, Scottish Executive and DETI as it will require changes to the Orders.

2006-07 obligation period

Fuel measurement and sampling of waste

4.8. We are finding it problematic to administer the RO in relation to waste. Although it is clear that generators burning waste are eligible for the RO, the fuel measurement and sampling requirements set out in the legislation make it very difficult for these sites to get accredited and receive ROCs. The legislation places the same requirements for fuel measurement and sampling on waste generators as it does for biomass generators and this creates difficulties as waste is particularly heterogeneous and therefore very difficult to measure. We have worked with generators since April 2006 to find a workable solution to this but to date have not been successful.

Funding the RO

4.9. Details of Ofgem's costs of administering the RO are set out in our Corporate Plan and Strategy, published in January 2007²¹. There is a continuing upward pressure on these costs because of the increase in scale and complexity of the scheme since we started to administer it. Our costs of administering the RO are currently recovered from network businesses through the licence fee procedure. We

²⁰ Details of the amounts redistributed can be found in Appendix 2 in Tables A9, A10 and A11.

²¹ Ofgem document 6/07b : "Proposed Corporate Plan and Strategy 2007-2012"

do not think this is appropriate and we are discussing alternative funding arrangements with government.

5. Changes in legislation

Renewables Obligation 2006

5.1. The Renewables Obligation Order 2006, the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2006 and the Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2006 (NIRO) came into force on 1 April 2006. This legislation introduced a number of changes to the RO including:

- the ability for generating stations to be granted preliminary accreditation for the RO once they have obtained planning permission
- expanding eligibility for the scheme to include energy from waste CHP stations
- giving Ofgem greater flexibility to issue ROCs and to correct ROC issue after the two month deadline
- bringing forward the timeframes on which suppliers are required to comply with the RO
- allowing for offsite measurement of biomass fuels
- reducing the purity rule in the definition of biomass from 98 per cent to 90 per cent
- requiring us to publish statistics on the number of ROCs claimed but not issued
- reduced fuel sampling requirements where the generator has a year's worth of consistent evidence of Gross calorific value, and
- a technical change to the definition of input electricity in the case of a generating station fuelled wholly or partly by hydrogen to prevent double counting in respect of ROCs claimed.

5.2. In addition, Section 179 of the Energy Act amended the definition of 'supply'. From 1 April 2006, electricity supplied to customers directly connected to the transmission system will form part of a supplier's obligation.

5.3. Our annual report due to be published in spring 2008 will take account of these changes to the Renewables Obligation.

Renewables Obligation 2007

RO Review - UK wide

5.4. Subject to Parliamentary approval, the legislation will change on 1 April 2007 when the renewables Obligation will be amended and new Orders for Scotland and Northern Ireland will come into force. The following changes will be introduced:

- allow agents to act fully on behalf of small generators, including receiving ROCs
- allow agents to amalgamate output for the purposes of ROC claims where they are representing two or more small generators
- allow ROCs to be issued for electricity consumed by the generator without the need for "sell-and-buy-back" contracts²²
- make a minor amendment to the definition of energy crops, and
- make a minor amendment to the definition of biomass.

Marine Supply Obligation - Scotland only

5.5. Subject to Parliamentary approval, further changes will be made to the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order to introduce a Marine Supply Obligation (MSO). We anticipate that from 1 April 2008²³, a supplier who supplies customers in Scotland will be obliged to meet a proportion of its ROS from ROCs issued to generating stations that generate electricity from wave and tidal devices.

5.6. Information on the extent of compliance with the MSO will be reported in future annual reports.

Renewables Obligation 2008 and beyond

5.7. In October 2006, the DTI issued a preliminary consultation on a number of changes to the Renewables Obligation.

5.8. The proposed changes include:

- Banding the RO so that more support is provided to emerging technologies
-

²² Under these contracts, generators sell their electricity to a licensed supply and then purchase it back for their own consumption.

²³ The Marine Supply Obligation is due to come into force on 1 April 2007. However, the level of this obligation is set to zero for the 2007-08 obligation period.

- Extending obligation levels up to 20% on a "guaranteed headroom" basis
- Freezing the buy out price in 2015 by removing the annual increase in line with RPI, and
- Introducing a mechanism to ensure ROC prices taper down smoothly rather than collapse in the event of an over supply of ROCs.

5.9. These proposals will require changes to primary legislation so cannot be introduced until 1 April 2009 at the earliest and will be subject to further consultation.

Appendices

Index

Appendix	Name of Appendix	Page Number
1	The Authority's powers and duties	42
2	Compliance by licensed electricity suppliers: detailed information	44
3	Renewables Obligation Certificates issued: detailed information	62
4	Accredited generating stations: detailed information	76
5	Glossary	87

Appendix 1 The Authority's Powers and Duties

1.1. Ofgem is the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets which supports the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (the Authority), the regulator of the gas and electricity industries in Great Britain. This Appendix summarises the primary powers and duties of the Authority. It is not comprehensive and is not a substitute to reference to the relevant legal instruments (including, but not limited to, those referred to below).

1.2. The Authority's powers and duties are largely provided for in statute, principally the Gas Act 1986, the Electricity Act 1989, the Utilities Act 2000, the Competition Act 1998, the Enterprise Act 2002 and the Energy Act 2004, as well as arising from directly effective European Community legislation. References to the Gas Act and the Electricity Act in this Appendix are to Part 1 of each of those Acts.²⁴

1.3. Duties and functions relating to gas are set out in the Gas Act and those relating to electricity are set out in the Electricity Act. This Appendix must be read accordingly²⁵.

1.4. The Authority's principal objective when carrying out certain of its functions under each of the Gas Act and the Electricity Act is to protect the interests of consumers, present and future, wherever appropriate by promoting effective competition between persons engaged in, or in commercial activities connected with, the shipping, transportation or supply of gas conveyed through pipes, and the generation, transmission, distribution or supply of electricity or the provision or use of electricity interconnectors.

1.5. The Authority must when carrying out those functions have regard to:

- The need to secure that, so far as it is economical to meet them, all reasonable demands in Great Britain for gas conveyed through pipes are met;
- The need to secure that all reasonable demands for electricity are met;
- The need to secure that licence holders are able to finance the activities which are the subject of obligations on them²⁶; and
- The interests of individuals who are disabled or chronically sick, of pensionable age, with low incomes, or residing in rural areas.²⁷

²⁴ entitled "Gas Supply" and "Electricity Supply" respectively.

²⁵ However, in exercising a function under the Electricity Act the Authority may have regard to the interests of consumers in relation to gas conveyed through pipes and vice versa in the case of it exercising a function under the Gas Act.

²⁶ under the Gas Act and the Utilities Act, in the case of Gas Act functions, or the Electricity Act, the Utilities Act and certain parts of the Energy Act in the case of Electricity Act functions.

²⁷ The Authority may have regard to other descriptions of consumers.

1.6. Subject to the above, the Authority is required to carry out the functions referred to in the manner which it considers is best calculated to:

- Promote efficiency and economy on the part of those licensed²⁸ under the relevant Act and the efficient use of gas conveyed through pipes and electricity conveyed by distribution systems or transmission systems;
- Protect the public from dangers arising from the conveyance of gas through pipes or the use of gas conveyed through pipes and from the generation, transmission, distribution or supply of electricity;
- Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development; and
- Secure a diverse and viable long-term energy supply.

1.7. In carrying out the functions referred to, the Authority must also have regard, to:

- The effect on the environment of activities connected with the conveyance of gas through pipes or with the generation, transmission, distribution or supply of electricity;
- The principles under which regulatory activities should be transparent, accountable, proportionate, consistent and targeted only at cases in which action is needed and any other principles that appear to it to represent the best regulatory practice; and
- Certain statutory guidance on social and environmental matters issued by the Secretary of State.

1.8. The Authority has powers under the Competition Act to investigate suspected anti-competitive activity and take action for breaches of the prohibitions in the legislation in respect of the gas and electricity sectors in Great Britain and is a designated National Competition Authority under the EC Modernisation Regulation²⁹ and therefore part of the European Competition Network. The Authority also has concurrent powers with the Office of Fair Trading in respect of market investigation references to the Competition Commission.

²⁸ Or persons authorised by exemptions to carry on any activity.

²⁹ Council Regulation (EC) 1/2003

Appendix 2 Compliance by licensed electricity suppliers

Table A1: 2005-06 supplier compliance with the RO

Licence name	RO (MWh)	Total GB ROCs presented	Total NIROCs presented	Total number of ROCs presented	Money paid into buy-out fund (£)	Shortfall (£)
BizzEnergy Limited	118,627	37,334	0	37,334	£2,628,202.69	£0.00
BP Power Trading Limited	171	0	0	0	£5,528.43	£0.00
British Energy Direct Limited	1,398,613	580,977	0	580,977	£26,434,171.88	£0.00
British Gas Trading Ltd	1,951,888	1,946,164	5,724	1,951,888	£0.00	£0.00
Cinergy Global Trading	295	0	0	0	£9,537.35	£0.00
E.ON UK Plc	1,102,003	1,070,240	31,485	1,101,725	£8,987.74	£0.00
Economy Power	81,158	24,642	0	24,642	£1,827,162.28	£0.00
Electricity Direct (UK) Ltd	8,173	8,173	0	8,173	£0.00	£0.00
Electricity for Business	10	0	0	0	£323.30	£0.00
Electricity Plus Supply Limited	11,708	0	0	0	£378,519.64	£0.00
Eledor Limited	2,839	0	0	0	£0.00	£91,784.87
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	628,453	166,678	8,286	174,964	£14,661,299.37	£0.00
Good Energy Limited	4,988	4,988	0	4,988	£0.00	£0.00
London Energy Plc	2,317,990	1,616,020	68,289	1,684,309	£20,486,906.73	£0.00
npower Cogen Trading Ltd	61,107	0	0	0	£1,975,589.31	£0.00
Npower Commercial Gas LTD	13,602	0	0	0	£439,752.66	£0.00
npower Direct Ltd	221,007	111,570	0	111,570	£3,538,098.21	£0.00
npower Ltd	2,018,965	1,021,064	0	1,021,064	£32,262,139.33	£0.00
npower Northern Ltd	401,942	202,912	0	202,912	£6,434,639.90	£0.00
npower Yorkshire Ltd	211,808	106,927	0	106,927	£3,390,802.73	£0.00

Licence name	RO (MWh)	Total GB ROCs presented	Total NIROCs presented	Total number of ROCs presented	Money paid into buy-out fund (£)	Shortfall (£)
Opus Energy Ltd	46,328	12,181	0	12,181	£1,103,972.51	£0.00
Powergen Retail Ltd	1,809,539	1,804,016	0	1,804,016	£178,558.59	£0.00
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	797,344	782,456	14,888	797,344	£0.00	£0.00
Seaboard Energy Ltd	522,642	340,078	39,661	379,739	£4,620,053.99	£0.00
Slough Energy Supplies Limited	15,348	14,026	0	14,026	£42,740.26	£0.00
Smartestenergy Limited	11,033	697	10,192	10,889	£4,655.52	£0.00
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	2,272,034	2,029,157	66,645	2,095,802	£5,697,580.56	£0.00
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	7,655	7,655	0	7,655	£0.00	£0.00
The Team Group of Companies UK Limited	9,890	0	0	0	£0.00	£319,743.70
Total Gas & Power Limited	114,478	98,946	0	98,946	£502,149.56	£0.00
Tradelink Solutions Limited	83	82	0	82	£32.33	£0.00
Utilita Electricity Limited	804	0	0	0	£25,993.32	£0.00
Utility Link Limited	9,189	0	0	0	£0.00	£297,080.37
Wilton Energy Limited	1,460	0	0	0	£47,201.80	£0.00
Zest4 Electricity Limited	2,732	0	0	0	£0.00	£88,325.56

Table A2: 2005-06 supplier compliance with the ROS

Licence name	ROS (MWh)	Total GB ROCs presented	Total NIROCs presented	Total number of ROCs presented	Money paid into buy-out fund (£)	Shortfall (£)
BizzEnergy Limited	2,944	0	0	0	£95,179.52	£0.00
British Energy Direct Limited	78,027	78,027	0	78,027	£0.00	£0.00
British Gas Trading Ltd	199,397	191,711	7,686	199,397	£0.00	£0.00

Renewables Obligation: Annual report 2005-06

February 2007

Licence name	ROS (MWh)	Total GB ROCs presented	Total NI ROCs presented	Total number of ROCs presented	Money paid into buy-out fund (£)	Shortfall (£)
Cinergy Global Trading	46	0	0	0	£1,487.18	£0.00
E.ON UK Plc	36,030	0	0	0	£1,164,849.90	£0.00
Economy Power	8,480	0	0	0	£274,158.40	£0.00
Electricity Direct (UK) Ltd	2,193	2,193	0	2,193	£0.00	£0.00
Electricity Plus Supply Limited	850	0	0	0	£27,480.50	£0.00
Fortum Direct Ltd	3	0	0	0	£96.99	£0.00
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	17,817	0	0	0	£576,023.61	£0.00
Good Energy Limited	278	278	0	278	£0.00	£0.00
London Energy Plc	57,536	41,804	0	41,804	£508,615.56	£0.00
npower Direct Ltd	13,028	6,577	0	6,577	£208,560.83	£0.00
npower Ltd	63,492	32,052	0	32,052	£1,016,455.20	£0.00
npower Northern Ltd	1,022	517	0	517	£16,326.65	£0.00
Opus Energy Ltd	2,346	2,346	0	2,346	£0.00	£0.00
Powergen Retail Ltd	44,377	0	0	0	£1,434,708.41	£0.00
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	655,204	636,671	0	636,671	£599,171.89	£0.00
Seaboard Energy Ltd	2,429	1,765	0	1,765	£21,467.12	£0.00
Smartestenergy Limited	49	18	0	18	£1,002.23	£0.00
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	455,525	420,192	0	420,192	£1,142,315.89	£0.00
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	97	97	0	97	£0.00	£0.00
Total Gas & Power Limited	5,949	2,436	0	2,436	£113,575.29	£0.00
Tradelink Solutions Limited	1,499	1,499	0	1,499	£0.00	£0.00
Utility Link Limited	61	0	0	0	£0.00	£1,972.13

Table A3: 2005-06 supplier compliance with the NIRO

Licence name	NIRO (MWh)	Total GB ROCs presented	Total NIROCs presented	Total number of ROCs presented	Money paid into buy-out fund (£)	Shortfall (£)
Airtricity Energy Supply LTD	5,985	0	5,985	5,985	£0.00	£0.00
Bord Gais Eireann	1,409	0	0	0	£45,552.97	£0.00
ESB Independent Energy	42,530	20,828	14,442	35,270	£234,715.80	£0.00
Northern Ireland Electricity plc	118,073	0	0	0	£3,817,300.09	£0.00
Npower LTD	79	39	0	39	£1,293.20	£0.00
Tradelink Solutions Limited	1	1	0	1	£0.00	£0.00
Viridian Energy Supply Ltd (Energia)	40,242	0	0	0	£1,301,023.86	£0.00

Table A4: ROCs presented in England and Wales

Licensed electricity supplier	RO (MWh)	Eligible Co-fired ROCs presented	Eligible 2004-05 ROCs presented	Other ROCs presented (not including co-fired or banked ROCs)	% RO met by co-fired ROCs	% RO met by 2004-05 ROCs	% RO met by other ROCs
BizzEnergy Limited	118,627	20,000	0	17,334	16.86%	0.00%	14.61%
BP Power Trading Limited	171	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
British Energy Direct Limited	1,398,613	349,640	0	231,337	25.00%	0.00%	16.54%
British Gas Trading Ltd	1,951,888	487,337	9,183	1,455,368	24.97%	0.47%	74.56%
Cinergy Global Trading	295	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
E.ON UK Plc	1,102,003	89,464	658	1,011,603	8.12%	0.06%	91.80%

Licensed electricity supplier	RO (MWh)	Eligible Co-fired ROCs presented	Eligible 2004-05 ROCs presented	Other ROCs presented (not including co-fired or banked ROCs)	% RO met by co-fired ROCs	% RO met by 2004-05 ROCs	% RO met by other ROCs
Economy Power	81,158	3,818	0	20,824	4.70%	0.00%	25.66%
Electricity Direct (UK) Ltd	8,173	0	7	8,166	0.00%	0.09%	99.91%
Electricity for Business	10	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Electricity Plus Supply Limited	11,708	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	628,453	72,301	0	102,663	11.50%	0.00%	16.34%
Good Energy Limited	4,988	0	228	4,760	0.00%	4.57%	95.43%
London Energy Plc	2,317,990	488,725	11,041	1,184,543	21.08%	0.48%	51.10%
npower Cogen Trading Ltd	61,107	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Npower Commercial Gas LTD	13,602	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
npower Direct Ltd	221,007	51,542	0	60,028	23.32%	0.00%	27.16%
npower Ltd	2,018,965	470,852	16,371	533,841	23.32%	0.81%	26.44%
npower Northern Ltd	401,942	93,739	0	109,173	23.32%	0.00%	27.16%
npower Yorkshire Ltd	211,808	49,397	0	57,530	23.32%	0.00%	27.16%
Opus Energy Ltd	46,328	0	0	12,181	0.00%	0.00%	26.29%
Powergen Retail Ltd	1,809,539	304,263	43,193	1,456,560	16.81%	2.39%	80.49%
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	797,344	152,797	1,925	642,622	19.16%	0.24%	80.60%
Seaboard Energy Ltd	522,642	82,589	0	297,150	15.80%	0.00%	56.86%
Slough Energy Supplies Limited	15,348	1,131	0	12,895	7.37%	0.00%	84.02%
Smartestenergy Limited	11,033	0	77	10,812	0.00%	0.70%	98.00%
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	2,272,034	471,284	7,974	1,616,544	20.74%	0.35%	71.15%
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	7,655	0	2	7,653	0.00%	0.03%	99.97%

Licensed electricity supplier	RO (MWh)	Eligible Co-fired ROCs presented	Eligible 2004-05 ROCs presented	Other ROCs presented (not including co-fired or banked ROCs)	% RO met by co-fired ROCs	% RO met by 2004-05 ROCs	% RO met by other ROCs
Total Gas & Power Limited	114,478	5,000	7,311	86,635	4.37%	6.39%	75.68%
Tradelink Solutions Limited	83	20	4	58	24.10%	4.82%	69.88%
Utilita Electricity Limited	804	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Wilton Energy Limited	1,460	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table A5: ROCs presented in Scotland

Licensed electricity supplier	ROS (MWh)	Eligible Co-fired ROCs presented	Eligible 2004-05 ROCs presented	Other ROCs presented (not including co-fired or banked ROCs)	% ROS met by co-fired ROCs	% ROS met by 2004-05 ROCs	% ROS met by other ROCs
BizzEnergy Limited	2,944	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
British Energy Direct Limited	78,027	19,506	0	58,521	25.00%	0.00%	75.00%
British Gas Trading Ltd	199,397	49,381	0	150,016	24.77%	0.00%	75.23%
Cinergy Global Trading	46	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
E.ON UK Plc	36,030	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Economy Power	8,480	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Electricity Direct (UK) Ltd	2,193	0	0	2,193	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Electricity Plus Supply Limited	850	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Licensed electricity supplier	ROS (MWh)	Eligible Co-fired ROCs presented	Eligible 2004-05 ROCs presented	Other ROCs presented (not including co-fired or banked ROCs)	% ROS met by co-fired ROCs	% ROS met by 2004-05 ROCs	% ROS met by other ROCs
Fortum Direct Ltd	3	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	17,817	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Good Energy Limited	278	0	0	278	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
London Energy Plc	57,536	0	0	41,804	0.00%	0.00%	72.66%
npower Direct Ltd	13,028	3,038	0	3,539	23.32%	0.00%	27.16%
npower Ltd	63,492	14,807	0	17,245	23.32%	0.00%	27.16%
npower Northern Ltd	1,022	239	0	278	23.39%	0.00%	27.20%
Opus Energy Ltd	2,346	0	0	2,346	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Powergen Retail Ltd	44,377	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	655,204	157,883	6,565	472,223	24.10%	1.00%	72.07%
Seaboard Energy Ltd	2,429	0	0	1,765	0.00%	0.00%	72.66%
Smartestenergy Limited	49	0	12	6	0.00%	24.49%	12.24%
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	455,525	0	2,412	417,780	0.00%	0.53%	91.71%
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	97	0	0	97	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total Gas & Power Limited	5,949	1,487	311	638	25.00%	5.23%	10.72%
Tradelink Solutions Limited	1,499	374	0	1,125	24.95%	0.00%	75.05%

Table A6: ROCs presented in Northern Ireland

Licensed electricity supplier	NIRO (MWh)	Eligible Co-fired ROCs presented	Eligible 2004-05 ROCs presented	Other ROCs presented (not including co-fired or banked ROCs)	% NIRO met by co-fired ROCs	% NIRO met by 2004-05 ROCs	% NIRO met by other ROCs
Airtricity Energy Supply LTD	5,985	0	0	5,985	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Bord Gais Eireann	1,409	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
ESB Independent Energy	42,530	9905	0	25,365	23.29%	0.00%	59.64%
Northern Ireland Electricity plc	118,073	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Npower LTD	79	18	0	21	22.78%	0.00%	26.58%
Tradelink Solutions Limited	1	0	0	1	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Viridian Energy Supply Ltd (Energia)	40,242	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table A7: Total number of GB ROCs and NI ROCs presented under each obligation

Obligation	GB ROCs	NI ROCs	Total
Renewables Obligation	11,986,983	245,170	12,232,153
Renewables Obligation (Scotland)	1,418,183	7,686	1,425,869
Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation	20,868	20,427	41,295

Table A8: Late payments and interest

Licensed electricity supplier	Obligation	Outstanding payment	Number of days until payment was received (inc 1st Oct and date of payment)	Interest due	Total late payment due	Total paid per obligation
Tradelink Solutions Limited	RO	£32.33	3	£0.03	£32.36	£32.36
Total Gas & Power Limited	ROS	£113,575.29	6	£182.03	£113,757.32	£114,766.78
Smartestenergy Limited		£1,002.23	27	£7.23	£1,009.46	
Bord Gais Eireann	NIRO	£45,552.97	5	£60.84	£45,613.81	£45,613.90
Northern Ireland Electricity plc		£0.09	1	£0.00	£0.09	

Table A9: Distribution of England and Wales buyout and late payment funds to suppliers³⁰

Licensed electricity supplier	Amount of buy-out fund redistributed (1st recycle)	Amount of late payment redistributed (1st recycle)	Amount of late payment redistributed (2nd recycle)	Total amount of funds redistributed
Airtricity Energy Supply LTD	£55,557	£0	£0	£55,557
BizzEnergy Limited	£346,563	£0	£0	£346,563
British Energy Direct Limited	£6,117,397	£1	£0	£6,117,398
British Gas Trading Limited	£19,969,931	£6	£0	£19,969,937
E.ON UK Plc	£10,227,083	£3	£0	£10,227,086
Economy Power Limited	£228,746	£0	£0	£228,746
Electricity Direct (UK) Ltd	£96,225	£0	£0	£96,225
ESB Independent Energy	£327,404	£0	£0	£327,404
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	£1,624,154	£0	£0	£1,624,154
Good Energy Limited	£48,883	£0	£0	£48,883
London Energy Plc	£16,023,147	£4	£0	£16,023,151
Npower Direct Ltd	£1,096,734	£0	£0	£1,096,734
Npower Ltd	£9,775,856	£3	£0	£9,775,859
Npower Ltd	£362	£0	£0	£362
Npower Northern Ltd	£1,888,389	£0	£0	£1,888,389
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	£992,581	£0	£0	£992,581
Opus Energy Ltd	£134,851	£0	£0	£134,851
Powergen Retail Ltd	£16,746,305	£5	£0	£16,746,310
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	£13,311,662	£4	£0	£13,311,666
SEEBOARD Energy Limited	£3,541,422	£1	£0	£3,541,423

³⁰ The buy-out and late payment funds were redistributed on 27 October 2006 (1st recycle). We redistributed payments made into the late payment fund after 27 October at a later date (2nd recycle).

Licensed electricity supplier	Amount of buy-out fund redistributed (1st recycle)	Amount of late payment redistributed (1st recycle)	Amount of late payment redistributed (2nd recycle)	Total amount of funds redistributed
Slough Energy Supplies Limited	£130,200	£0	£0	£130,200
Smartestenergy Limited	£101,247	£0	£0	£101,247
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£23,355,448	£7	£0	£23,355,455
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	£71,960	£0	£0	£71,960
Total Gas & Power Limited	£941,108	£0	£0	£941,108
Tradelink Solutions Limited	£14,676	£0	£0	£14,676
Tradelink Solutions Limited	£9	£0	£0	£9

Table A10: Distribution of Scotland buyout and late payment funds paid to suppliers

Licensed electricity supplier	Amount of buy-out fund redistributed (1st recycle)	Amount of late payment redistributed (1st recycle)	Amount of late payment redistributed (2nd recycle)	Total amount of funds redistributed
Airtricity Energy Supply LTD	£3,107	£49	£0	£3,156
BizzEnergy Limited	£19,383	£310	£2	£19,695
British Energy Direct Limited	£342,152	£5,487	£49	£347,688
British Gas Trading Limited	£1,116,938	£17,912	£161	£1,135,011
E.ON UK Plc	£572,011	£9,173	£82	£581,266
Economy Power Limited	£12,794	£205	£1	£13,000
Electricity Direct (UK) Ltd	£5,381	£86	£0	£5,467
ESB Independent Energy	£18,312	£293	£2	£18,607
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	£90,840	£1,456	£13	£92,309
Good Energy Limited	£2,734	£43	£0	£2,777
London Energy Plc	£896,190	£14,372	£129	£910,691
Npower Direct Ltd	£61,341	£983	£8	£62,332
Npower Ltd	£546,773	£8,768	£79	£555,620

Licensed electricity supplier	Amount of buy-out fund redistributed (1st recycle)	Amount of late payment redistributed (1st recycle)	Amount of late payment redistributed (2nd recycle)	Total amount of funds redistributed
Npower Ltd (NI)	£20	£0	£0	£20
Npower Northern Ltd	£105,619	£1,693	£15	£107,327
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	£55,516	£890	£8	£56,414
Opus Energy Ltd	£7,542	£120	£1	£7,663
Powergen Retail Ltd	£936,637	£15,021	£135	£951,793
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	£744,534	£11,940	£107	£756,581
SEEBBOARD Energy Limited	£198,075	£3,176	£28	£201,279
Slough Energy Supplies Limited	£7,282	£116	£1	£7,399
Smartestenergy Limited	£5,662	£90	£0	£5,752
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£1,306,293	£20,949	£189	£1,327,431
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	£4,024	£64	£0	£4,088
Total Gas & Power Limited	£52,637	£844	£7	£53,488
Tradelink Solutions Limited	£820	£13	£0	£833
Tradelink Solutions Limited (NI)	£0	£0	£0	£0

Table A11: Distribution of Northern Ireland buyout and late payment funds paid to suppliers

Licensed electricity supplier	Amount of buy-out fund redistributed (1st recycle)	Amount of late payment redistributed (1st recycle)	Amount of late payment redistributed (2nd recycle)	Total amount of funds redistributed
Airtricity Energy Supply LTD	£2,347	£19	£0	£2,366
BizzEnergy Limited	£14,645	£124	£0	£14,769
British Energy Direct Limited	£258,510	£2,195	£3	£260,708
British Gas Trading Limited	£843,893	£7,167	£11	£851,071
E.ON UK Plc	£432,178	£3,670	£6	£435,854
Economy Power Limited	£9,666	£82	£0	£9,748

Licensed electricity supplier	Amount of buy-out fund redistributed (1st recycle)	Amount of late payment redistributed (1st recycle)	Amount of late payment redistributed (2nd recycle)	Total amount of funds redistributed
Electricity Direct (UK) Ltd	£4,066	£34	£0	£4,100
ESB Independent Energy	£13,835	£117	£0	£13,952
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	£68,633	£582	£0	£69,215
Good Energy Limited	£2,065	£17	£0	£2,082
London Energy Plc	£677,109	£5,751	£9	£682,869
Npower Direct Ltd	£46,346	£393	£0	£46,739
Npower Ltd	£413,110	£3,508	£5	£416,623
Npower Ltd (NI)	£15	£0	£0	£15
Npower Northern Ltd	£79,799	£677	£1	£80,477
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	£41,944	£356	£0	£42,300
Opus Energy Ltd	£5,698	£48	£0	£5,746
Powergen Retail Ltd	£707,669	£6,010	£9	£713,688
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	£562,527	£4,778	£7	£567,312
SEEBOARD Energy Limited	£149,654	£1,271	£2	£150,927
Slough Energy Supplies Limited	£5,502	£46	£0	£5,548
Smartestenergy Limited	£4,278	£36	£0	£4,314
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£986,959	£8,383	£13	£995,355
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	£3,040	£25	£0	£3,065
Total Gas & Power Limited	£39,769	£337	£0	£40,106
Tradelink Solutions Limited	£620	£5	£0	£625
Tradelink Solutions Limited (NI)	£0	£0	£0	£0

Table A12: Suppliers with no obligation

RO	ROS	NIRO
AEP Energy Services Limited	AEP Energy Services Limited	Nigen Now AES Kilroot
AES Energy Limited	AES Energy Limited	Premier Power
Allied Domecq (Holdings) Plc	Allied Domecq (Holdings) Plc	Powergen
Atlantic Electric and Gas Limited	Atlantic Electric and Gas Limited	SSE Energy Supply LTD
Accord Energy Ltd	BP Power Trading Limited	Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd
Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited	Accord Energy Ltd	
SWEB Energy Ltd	Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited	
EDF Trading Limited	SWEB Energy Ltd	
EdF Energy Powerlink Limited	EDF Trading Limited	
Energy Co2 Limited	EdF Energy Powerlink Limited	
Energy Data Company	Electricity for Business	
Enron Direct Limited	Eledor Limited	
Enron Gas & petrochemicals Ltd	Energy Co2 Limited	
Essential Power Limited	Energy Data Company	
Fellside Heat & Power Ltd	Enron Direct Limited	
First Utility Limited	Enron Gas & petrochemicals Ltd	
Fortum Direct Ltd	Essential Power Limited	
Ineos Chlor Energy Limited	Fellside Heat & Power Ltd	
International Power Plc	First Utility Limited	
Magnox Electric Plc	Ineos Chlor Energy Limited	
Morgan Stanley Capital Group Inc	International Power Plc	
Norweb Energi Limited	Magnox Electric Plc	
Cherwell Energy Limited	Morgan Stanley Capital Group Inc	

RO	ROS
Star Energy Oil and Gas Limited	Norweb Energi Limited
TXU Europe (AHG) Ltd	Cherwell Energy Limited
Western Gas Ltd	Star Energy Oil and Gas Limited
TXU Europe (AH Online) Ltd	TXU Europe (AHG) Ltd
Midlands Gas Ltd	Western Gas Ltd
TXU Europe (AHST) Ltd	TXU Europe (AH Online) Ltd
Powergen Retail Gas (Eastern) Ltd	Midlands Gas Ltd
Citigen London Ltd	TXU Europe (AHST) Ltd
Enizade Ltd	Powergen Retail Gas (Eastern) Ltd
TXU Europe (AHGD) Ltd	Citigen London Ltd
PowerRelate	Enizade Ltd
Primary Connections Limited	TXU Europe (AHGD) Ltd
R S Energy Limited	PowerRelate
Gas Plus Supply Limited	Primary Connections Limited
npower Yorkshire Supply Ltd	R S Energy Limited
npower Northern Supply Ltd	Gas Plus Supply Limited
SSE Energy Ltd	npower Yorkshire Ltd
South Wales Electricity Ltd	npower Yorkshire Supply Ltd
Shell Gas Direct Ltd	npower Northern Supply Ltd
Telecom Plus PLC	Npower Commercial Gas LTD
TXU UK Ltd (in administration)	npower Cogen Trading Ltd
Commercial Electricity Supplies Limited	SSE Energy Ltd
UK Electric Power Limited	South Wales Electricity Ltd
730 Energy Limited	Wilton Energy Limited
Affinity Power Limited	Shell Gas Direct Ltd
Pan-Utility Ltd	Slough Energy Supplies Limited

RO	ROS
SME Energy Limited	Telecom Plus PLC
Utilitease Limited	The Team Group of Companies UK Limited
	TXU UK Ltd (in administration)
	Commercial Electricity Supplies Limited
	UK Electric Power Limited
	Utilita Electricity Limited
	730 Energy Limited
	Affinity Power Limited
	Pan-Utility Ltd
	SME Energy Limited
	Utilitease Limited
	Zest4 Electricity Limited

Table A13: A list of supplier groups and their supply licences

Group	Supply licences
British Gas	British Gas Trading Ltd
	Electricity Direct Ltd
	Accord Energy Ltd
EdF	London Energy Plc
	Seaboard Energy Ltd
	SWEB Energy Ltd
Opus Energy	Cherwell Energy Ltd
	Opus Energy Ltd
E.ON UK	Citigen London Ltd
	Economy Power Ltd

Group	Supply licences
E.ON UK	E.ON UK Plc
	Enizade Ltd
	Midlands Gas Ltd
	Powergen Retail Ltd
	Powergen Retail Gas (Eastern) Ltd
	TXU Europe (AHG) Ltd
	TXU Europe (AHGD) Ltd
	TXU Europe (AH Online) Ltd
	TXU Europe (AHST) Ltd
	Western Gas Ltd
RWE Npower	npower Ltd
	Npower Direct Ltd
	Npower Cogen Trading Ltd
	Npower Commercial Gas Ltd
	Npower Northern Ltd
	Npower Northern Supply Ltd
	Npower Yorkshire Ltd
	Npower Yorkshire Supply Ltd
	Electricity Plus Supply Ltd
	Gas Plus Supply Ltd
Scottish & Southern Energy (SSE)	SSE Energy Supply Ltd
	SSE Energy Ltd
	South Wales Electricity Ltd
UK Electric Power (now Cinergy)	Commercial Electricity Supplies Ltd

Group	Supply licences
	UK Electric Power Ltd
Utilitis Consulting	730 Energy Limited
	Affinity Power Limited
	Pan-Utility Ltd
	SME Energy Limited
	Utilitease Limited

Appendix 3 - Renewable Obligation certificates issued - detailed information

Table B1: 2005-06 ROCs issued by generation technology type

Technology type	ROCs	SROCs	NIROCs	Total	Proportion of total
ACT	9,138	31	0	9,169	0.07%
Biomass	842,699	48,855	6,783	898,337	6.53%
Co-firing	3,225,056	210,680	5,905	3,441,641	25.00%
Hydro < 20 MW DNC	176,585	1,750,834	6,368	1,933,787	14.05%
Landfill gas	3,748,931	279,711	0	4,028,642	29.26%
Micro hydro	7,658	43,410	492	51,560	0.37%
Off-shore wind	487,083	0	0	487,083	3.54%
On-shore wind	1,126,249	1,215,129	253,889	2,595,267	18.85%
PV	51	0	2	53	0.00%
Sewage gas	317,378	4,458	0	321,836	2.34%
Total	9,940,828	3,553,108	273,439	13,767,375	100%

Table B2: 2005-06 ROCs issued by month of generation

Month	ROCs	SROCS	NIROCs	Total
Apr-05	732,366	295,508	23,663	1,051,537
May-05	736,703	263,091	20,420	1,020,214
Jun-05	663,661	215,527	14,143	893,331
Jul-05	695,481	173,878	11,890	881,249
Aug-05	718,159	196,715	17,152	932,026
Sep-05	789,878	301,537	26,587	1,118,002
Oct-05	852,927	369,881	29,983	1,252,791
Nov-05	913,302	387,657	26,462	1,327,421
Dec-05	861,997	350,891	22,964	1,235,852
Jan-06	929,322	362,023	28,267	1,319,612
Feb-06	1,037,318	319,800	26,372	1,383,490
Mar-06	1,009,714	316,600	25,536	1,351,850
Total	9,940,828	3,553,108	273,439	13,767,375

Table B3: 2005-06 ROCs issued by generation technology type and month (in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland)

Month	ACT	Biomass	Co-firing	Hydro < 20 MW DNC	Landfill gas	Micro hydro	Off-shore wind	On-shore wind	PV	Sewage gas	Total
Apr-05	721	67,012	212,054	174,896	325,650	4,680	26,697	213,167	0	26,660	1,051,537
May-05	745	74,291	198,717	160,172	331,511	4,070	32,393	190,336	0	27,979	1,020,214
Jun-05	740	61,836	204,765	142,009	317,120	4,203	19,339	116,829	0	26,490	893,331
Jul-05	738	62,909	232,960	83,786	328,472	2,353	20,192	122,910	0	26,929	881,249
Aug-05	654	61,830	250,799	88,126	327,132	2,485	26,082	148,976	0	25,942	932,026
Sep-05	799	70,162	291,969	140,263	316,974	3,524	33,942	234,921	0	25,448	1,118,002
Oct-05	703	86,436	263,490	207,317	339,991	4,742	49,729	273,289	0	27,094	1,252,791
Nov-05	617	76,721	329,770	237,077	341,820	5,283	53,882	256,526	0	25,725	1,327,421
Dec-05	780	88,602	274,949	192,603	357,267	4,978	49,160	239,003	0	28,510	1,235,852
Jan-06	680	86,790	339,209	207,213	359,892	5,405	48,833	245,279	1	26,310	1,319,612
Feb-06	983	77,431	492,124	148,889	324,730	3,846	55,140	253,956	2	26,389	1,383,490
Mar-06	1,009	84,317	350,835	151,436	358,083	5,991	71,694	300,075	50	28,360	1,351,850
Total	9,169	898,337	3,441,641	1,933,787	4,028,642	51,560	487,083	2,595,267	53	321,836	13,767,375

Table B4: 2005-06 ROCs issued by generation technology type and month (in England and Wales)

Month	ACT	Biomass	Co-firing	Hydro < 20 MW DNC	Landfill gas	Micro hydro	Off-shore wind	On-shore wind	PV	Sewage gas	Total
Apr-05	721	63,669	203,041	14,228	303,213	570	26,697	93,905	0	26,322	732,366
May-05	745	69,056	189,664	10,467	309,373	557	32,393	96,880	0	27,568	736,703
Jun-05	740	56,653	197,598	9,480	295,760	497	19,339	57,491	0	26,103	663,661
Jul-05	738	56,912	224,177	7,829	305,813	578	20,192	52,511	0	26,731	695,481
Aug-05	654	56,722	239,860	7,515	304,172	470	26,082	56,742	0	25,942	718,159
Sep-05	799	64,988	275,670	8,346	295,025	445	33,942	85,864	0	24,799	789,878
Oct-05	703	82,194	253,629	14,480	316,072	189	49,729	109,091	0	26,840	852,927
Nov-05	617	71,712	303,344	29,235	317,626	686	53,882	111,060	0	25,140	913,302
Dec-05	780	84,035	245,179	18,991	331,564	721	49,160	103,416	0	28,151	861,997
Jan-06	680	82,494	315,093	19,750	334,789	685	48,833	101,131	1	25,866	929,322
Feb-06	983	72,380	455,149	13,982	302,050	634	55,140	111,076	2	25,922	1,037,318
Mar-06	978	81,884	322,652	22,282	333,474	1,626	71,694	147,082	48	27,994	1,009,714
Total	9,138	842,699	3,225,056	176,585	3,748,931	7,658	487,083	1,126,249	51	317,378	9,940,828

Table B5: 2005-06 SROCs issued by generation technology type and month (in Scotland)

Month	ACT	Biomass	Co-firing	Hydro < 20 MW DNC	Landfill gas	Micro hydro	Off-shore wind	On-shore wind	PV	Sewage gas	Total
Apr-05	0	3,343	9,013	160,320	22,437	4,064	0	95,993	0	338	295,508
May-05	0	5,235	9,053	149,334	22,138	3,497	0	73,423	0	411	263,091
Jun-05	0	5,031	7,167	132,230	21,360	3,694	0	45,658	0	387	215,527
Jul-05	0	5,800	8,783	75,718	22,659	1,775	0	58,943	0	198	173,878
Aug-05	0	4,211	9,962	80,395	22,960	2,014	0	77,173	0	0	196,715
Sep-05	0	4,352	15,676	131,690	21,949	3,075	0	124,146	0	649	301,537
Oct-05	0	3,335	9,137	192,511	23,919	4,534	0	136,191	0	254	369,881
Nov-05	0	4,409	26,426	207,204	24,194	4,524	0	120,315	0	585	387,657
Dec-05	0	4,121	29,770	172,586	25,703	4,167	0	114,185	0	359	350,891
Jan-06	0	3,708	22,945	186,320	25,103	4,651	0	118,852	0	444	362,023
Feb-06	0	4,126	35,497	134,238	22,680	3,175	0	119,617	0	467	319,800
Mar-06	31	1,184	27,251	128,288	24,609	4,240	0	130,587	0	366	316,600
Total	31	48,855	210,680	1,750,834	279,711	43,410	0	1,215,083	0	4,458	3,553,108

Table B6: 2005-06 NI ROCs issued by generation technology type and month (in Northern Ireland)

Month	ACT	Biomass	Co-firing	Hydro < 20 MW DNC	Landfill gas	Micro hydro	Off-shore wind	On-shore wind	PV	Sewage gas	Total
Apr-05	0	0	0	348	0	46	0	23,269	0	0	23,663
May-05	0	0	0	371	0	16	0	20,033	0	0	20,420
Jun-05	0	152	0	299	0	12	0	13,680	0	0	14,143
Jul-05	0	197	0	239	0	0	0	11,454	0	0	11,890
Aug-05	0	897	977	216	0	1	0	15,061	0	0	17,152
Sep-05	0	822	623	227	0	4	0	24,911	0	0	26,587
Oct-05	0	907	724	326	0	19	0	28,007	0	0	29,983
Nov-05	0	600	0	638	0	73	0	25,151	0	0	26,462
Dec-05	0	446	0	1,026	0	90	0	21,402	0	0	22,964
Jan-06	0	588	1,171	1,143	0	69	0	25,296	0	0	28,267
Feb-06	0	925	1,478	669	0	37	0	23,263	0	0	26,372
Mar-06	0	1,249	932	866	0	125	0	22,362	2	0	25,536
Total	0	6,783	5,905	6,368	0	492	0	253,889	2	0	273,439

Table B7: 2005-06 ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs issued by location and month

Month	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Apr-05	640,297	306,992	80,585	23,663	1,051,537
May-05	645,422	270,290	84,082	20,420	1,020,214
Jun-05	601,297	220,555	57,336	14,143	893,331
Jul-05	638,284	178,367	52,708	11,890	881,249
Aug-05	658,735	204,106	52,033	17,152	932,026
Sep-05	712,088	308,777	70,550	26,587	1,118,002
Oct-05	750,462	379,999	92,347	29,983	1,252,791
Nov-05	796,458	394,533	109,968	26,462	1,327,421
Dec-05	755,855	361,797	95,236	22,964	1,235,852
Jan-06	825,237	371,016	95,092	28,267	1,319,612
Feb-06	944,930	313,143	99,045	26,372	1,383,490
Mar-06	880,604	317,827	127,883	25,536	1,351,850
Total	8,849,669	3,627,402	1,016,865	273,439	13,767,375

Table B8: 2005-06 ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs issued by location and generation technology type

Technology type	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
ACT	9,138	31	0	0	9,169
Biomass	842,699	48,855	0	6,783	898,337
Co-firing	3,277,853	157,883	0	5,905	3,441,641
Hydro < 20 MW DNC	36,292	1,754,165	136,962	6,368	1,933,787
Landfill gas	3,634,994	279,711	113,937	0	4,028,642
Micro hydro	6,965	43,410	693	492	51,560
Off-shore wind	302,548	0	184,535	0	487,083
On-shore wind	424,750	1,340,223	576,405	253,889	2,595,267
PV	51	0	0	2	53
Sewage gas	314,379	3,124	4,333	0	321,836
Total	8,849,669	3,627,402	1,016,865	273,439	13,767,375

Table B9: 2005-06 ROCs issued by location and month

Month	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Apr-05	637,726	14,055	80,585	0	732,366
May-05	643,466	9,155	84,082	0	736,703
Jun-05	599,232	7,093	57,336	0	663,661
Jul-05	637,582	5,191	52,708	0	695,481
Aug-05	657,968	8,158	52,033	0	718,159
Sep-05	707,447	11,881	70,550	0	789,878
Oct-05	747,110	13,470	92,347	0	852,927
Nov-05	790,744	12,590	109,968	0	913,302
Dec-05	752,730	14,031	95,236	0	861,997
Jan-06	822,444	11,786	95,092	0	929,332
Feb-06	929,612	8,661	99,045	0	1,037,318
Mar-06	869,477	12,354	127,883	0	1,009,714
Total	8,795,538	128,425	1,016,865	0	9,940,828

Table B10: 2005-06 ROCs issued by location and generation technology type

Technology type	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
ACT	9,138	0	0	0	9,138
Biomass	842,699	0	0	0	842,699
Co-firing	3,225,056	0	0	0	3,225,056
Hydro < 20 MW DNC	36,292	3,331	136,962	0	176,585
Landfill gas	3,634,994	0	113,937	0	3,748,931
Micro hydro	6,965	0	693	0	7,658
Off-shore wind	302,548	0	184,535	0	487,083
On-shore wind	424,750	125,094	576,405	0	1,126,249
PV	51	0	0	0	51
Sewage gas	313,045	0	4,333	0	317,378
Total	8,795,538	128,425	1,016,865	0	9,940,828

Table B11: 2005-06 SROCs issued by location and month

Month	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Apr-05	2,571	292,937	0	0	295,508
May-05	1,956	261,135	0	0	263,091
Jun-05	2,065	213,462	0	0	215,527
Jul-05	702	173,176	0	0	173,878
Aug-05	767	195,948	0	0	196,715
Sep-05	4,641	296,896	0	0	301,537
Oct-05	3,352	366,529	0	0	369,881
Nov-05	5,714	381,943	0	0	387,657
Dec-05	3,125	347,766	0	0	350,891
Jan-06	2,793	359,230	0	0	362,023
Feb-06	15,318	304,482	0	0	319,800
Mar-06	11,127	305,473	0	0	316,600
Total	54,131	3,498,977	0	0	3,553,108

Table B12: 2005-06 SROCs issued by location and generation technology type

Technology type	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
ACT	0	31	0	0	31
Biomass	0	48,855	0	0	48,855
Co-firing	52,797	157,883	0	0	210,680
Hydro < 20 MW DNC	0	1,750,834	0	0	1,750,834
Landfill gas	0	279,711	0	0	279,711
Micro hydro	0	43,410	0	0	43,410
Off-shore wind	0	0	0	0	0
On-shore wind	0	1,215,129	0	0	1,215,129
Sewage gas	1,334	3,124	0	0	4,458
PV	0	0	0	0	0
Total	54,131	3,498,977	0	0	3,553,108

Table B13: 2005-06 NIROCs issued by location and month

Month	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Apr-05	0	0	0	23,663	23,663
May-05	0	0	0	20,420	20,420
Jun-05	0	0	0	14,143	14,143
Jul-05	0	0	0	11,890	11,890
Aug-05	0	0	0	17,152	17,152
Sep-05	0	0	0	26,587	26,587
Oct-05	0	0	0	29,983	29,983
Nov-05	0	0	0	26,462	26,462
Dec-05	0	0	0	22,964	22,964
Jan-06	0	0	0	28,267	28,267
Feb-06	0	0	0	26,372	26,372
Mar-06	0	0	0	25,536	25,536
Total	0	0	0	273,439	273,439

Table B14: 2005-06 NIROCs issued by location and generation technology type

Technology type	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
ACT	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	0	0	0	6,783	6,783
Co-firing	0	0	0	5,905	5,905
Hydro < 20 MW DNC	0	0	0	6,368	6,368
Landfill gas	0	0	0	0	0
Micro hydro	0	0	0	492	492
Off-shore wind	0	0	0	0	0
On-shore wind	0	0	0	253,889	253,889
Sewage gas	0	0	0	0	0
PV	0	0	0	2	2
Total	0	0	0	273,439	273,439

Table B15: Revoked and replaced ROCs/SROCs/NIROCs

Technology type	Total number of revoked ROCs	Total number of replacement ROCs	Total number of revoked SROCs	Total number of replacement SROCs	Total number of revoked NIROCs	Total number of replacement NIROCs
Co-firing	22,839	1,105	0	0	0	0
Landfill gas	4,186	905	0	0	0	0
On-shore wind	0	0	8	0	0	0
Sewage Gas	54	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27,079	2,010	8	0	0	0

Appendix 4 - Accredited generating stations: Detailed information

Table C1: Comparison of the number of accredited stations by generation technology type and location (all capacities)

Technology type	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Biomass and waste using ACT	1	1	0	0	2
Waste using ACT	2	0	0	0	2
Biomass	12	3	0	1	16
Co-firing	29	1	1	1	32
Hydro <20 MW DNC	36	94	25	10	165
Landfill Gas	307	22	11	0	340
Micro Hydro	27	35	8	4	74
Off shore wind	5	0	1	0	6
On shore wind	88	55	33	23	199
Photovoltaic	28	2	0	5	35
Sewage Gas	96	1	6	0	103
Wave Power	0	1	0	0	1
Total	631	215	85	44	975

Table C1a: Comparison of the number of accredited stations with a capacity of over 50kW by generation technology type and location

Technology type	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Biomass and waste using ACT	1	1	0	0	2
Waste using ACT	2	0	0	0	2
Biomass	12	3	0	1	16
Co-firing	29	1	1	1	32
Hydro <20 MW DNC	36	94	25	10	165
Landfill Gas	307	22	11	0	340
Micro Hydro	7	28	1	2	38
Off shore wind	5	0	1	0	6
On shore wind	67	44	29	13	153
Photovoltaic	3	0	0	0	3
Sewage Gas	96	1	6	0	103
Wave Power	0	1	0	0	1
Total	565	195	74	27	861

Table C1b: Comparison of the number of accredited stations with a capacity of 50kW and under by generation technology type and location

Technology type	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Micro hydro	20	7	7	2	36
On-shore wind	21	11	4	10	46
Photovoltaic	25	2	0	5	32
Totals	66	20	11	17	114

Table C2: Comparison of the total installed generating capacity of accredited generating stations by technology type and location (all capacities)

Technology Type	England (kW)	Scotland (kW)	Wales (kW)	Northern Ireland (kW)	Total
Biomass and waste using ACT	1,560	340	0	0	1,900
Waste using ACT	1,659	0	0	0	1,659
Biomass	190,125	12,797	0	2,450	205,372
Co-firing*	3,148,375	157,883	0	5,905	3,312,163
Hydro <20 MW DNC	19,618	484,580	76,032	2,485	582,715
Landfill Gas	696,857	50,715	23,161	0	770,733
Micro Hydro	2,067	12,524	204	315	15,110
Off shore wind	243,800	0	60,000	0	303,800
On shore wind	264,837	912,505	298,864	107,300	1,583,506
Photovoltaic	411	23	0	26	460
Sewage Gas	73,296	1,006	1,509	0	75,811
Wave Power	0	750	0	0	750
Total	4,642,605	1,633,123	459,770	118,481	6,853,979

* Co-firing capacity is an estimate of the renewable capacity and is based on the total number of ROCs issued in 05/06 obligation period

Table C2a: Comparison of the total installed generating capacity of accredited generating stations with a capacity of over 50kW by technology type and location

Technology Type	England (kW)	Scotland (kW)	Wales (kW)	Northern Ireland (kW)	Total
Biomass and waste using ACT	1,560	340	0	0	1,900
Waste using ACT	1,659	0	0	0	1,659
Biomass	190,125	12,797	0	2,450	205,372
Co-firing*	3,148,375	157,883	0	5,905	3,312,163
Hydro <20 MW DNC	19,618	484,580	76,032	2,485	582,715
Landfill Gas	696,857	50,715	23,161	0	770,733
Micro Hydro	1,802	12,368	60	245	14,475
Off shore wind	243,800	0	60,000	0	303,800
On shore wind	264,642	912,321	298,826	107,100	1,582,889
Photovoltaic	215	0	0	0	215
Sewage Gas	73,296	1,006	1,509	0	75,811
Wave Power	0	750	0	0	750
Total	4,641,949	1,632,760	459,588	118,185	6,852,482

* Co-firing capacity is an estimate of the renewable capacity and is based on the total number of ROCs issued in 05/06 obligation period

Table C2b: Comparison of the total installed generating capacity of accredited generating stations with a capacity of 50kW and under by technology type and location

Technology Type	England (kW)	Scotland (kW)	Wales (kW)	Northern Ireland (kW)	Total
Micro Hydro	265	156	144	70	635
On shore wind	195	184	38	200	617
Photovoltaic	196	23	0	26	245
Total	656	363	182	296	1,497

Table C3: Comparison of generating stations accredited before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by technology type

Technology type	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2005	No of generators accredited on 1st April 2005 and after	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2005 (kW)	Capacity of generators accredited on or after 1st April 2005 (kW)
Biomass and waste using ACT	1	1	1,560	340
Waste using ACT	1	1	1,434	225
Biomass	13	3	167,802	37,570
Co-firing*	28	4	2,861,129	451,034
Hydro <20 MW DNC^	138	27	531,531	51,184
Landfill gas	299	41	700,429	70,304
Micro hydro	54	20	14,128	982
Off-shore wind	4	2	123,800	180,000
On-shore wind	136	63	953,558	629,948
Photovoltaic	13	22	244	216
Sewage gas	99	4	73,885	1,926
Wave Power	1	0	750	0
Totals	787	188	5,430,250	1,423,729

* Co-firing capacity is an estimate of the renewable capacity and is based on the total number of ROCs issued in 05-06 obligation period

Table C3a: Comparison of generating stations with a capacity of over 50kW accredited before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by technology type

Technology type	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2005	No of generators accredited after 1st April 2005	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2005 (kW)	Capacity of generators accredited on or after 1st April 2005 (kW)
Biomass and waste using ACT	1	1	1,560	340
Waste using ACT	1	1	1,434	225
Biomass	13	3	167,802	37,570
Co-firing*	28	4	2,861,129	451,034
Hydro <20 MW DNC^	138	27	531,531	51,184
Landfill gas	299	41	700,429	70,304
Micro hydro	33	5	13,789	686
Off-shore wind	4	2	123,800	180,000
On-shore wind	122	31	953,282	629,607
Photovoltaic	2	1	114	101
Sewage gas	99	4	73,885	1,926
Wave Power	1	0	750	0
Totals	741	120	5,429,505	1,422,977

* Co-firing capacity is an estimate of the renewable capacity and is based on the total number of ROCs issued in 05/06 obligation period

Table C3b: Comparison of generating stations with a capacity of 50kW and under accredited before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by technology type

Technology type	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2005	No of generators accredited after 1st April 2005	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2005 (kW)	Capacity of generators accredited on or after 1st April 2005 (kW)
Micro hydro	21	15	339	296
On-shore wind	14	32	276	341
Photovoltaic	11	21	130	115
Totals	46	68	745	752

Table C4: Comparison of generating stations commissioned before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by technology type

Technology type	No of generators commissioned before 1st April 2005	No of generators commissioned after 1 April 2005	Capacity of generators commissioned before 1st April 2005 (kW)	Capacity of generators commissioned on or after 1st April 2005 (kW)
Biomass and waste using ACT	1	1	1,560	340
Waste using ACT	2	0	1,659	0
Biomass	14	2	202,802	2,570
Co-firing*	30	2	2,867,159	445,004
Hydro <20 MW DNC	159	6	555,011	27,704
Landfill gas	301	39	702,970	67,763
Micro hydro	66	8	14,687	423
Off-shore wind	4	2	123,800	180,000
On-shore wind	162	37	1,043,972	539,534
Photovoltaic	23	12	325	135
Sewage gas	99	4	74,701	1,110
Wave Power	1	0	750	0
Totals	862	113	5,589,396	1,264,583

* Co-firing capacity is an estimate of the renewable capacity and is based on the total number of ROCs issued in 05/06 obligation period

Table C5: Comparison of generating stations accredited before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by location

Country	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2005	No of generators accredited after 1st April 2005	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2005 (kW)	Capacity of generators accredited on or after 1st April 2005 (kW)
England	539	92	3,835,747	806,858
Scotland	176	39	1,206,371	426,752
Wales	72	13	388,257	71,513
Northern Ireland	0	44	0	118,481
Totals	787	188	5,430,375	1,423,604

* Co-firing capacity is an estimate of the renewable capacity and is based on the total number of ROCs issued in 05-06 obligation period

Table C5a: Comparison of generating stations with a capacity over 50kW accredited before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by location

Country	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2005	No of generators accredited after 1st April 2005	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2005 (kW)	Capacity of generators accredited on or after 1st April 2005 (kW)
England	506	59	3,835,302	806,647
Scotland	167	28	1,206,160	426,600
Wales	68	6	388,168	71,420
Northern Ireland	0	27	0	118,185
Totals	741	120	5,429,630	1,422,852

* Co-firing capacity is an estimate of the renewable capacity and is based on the total number of ROCs issued in 05-06 obligation period

Table C5b: Comparison of generating stations with a capacity 50kW and under accredited before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by location

Country	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2005	No of generators accredited after 1st April 2005	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2005 (kW)	Capacity of generators accredited on or after 1st April 2005 (kW)
England	33	33	445	211
Scotland	9	11	211	152
Wales	4	7	89	93
Northern Ireland	0	17	0	296
Totals	46	68	745	752

Table C6: Comparison of generating stations commissioned before 1st April 2005 and on or after 1st April 2005 by location

Country	No of generators commissioned before 1st April 2005	No of generators commissioned after 1st April 2005	Capacity of generators commissioned before 1st April 2005 (kW)	Capacity of generators commissioned on or after 1st April 2005 (kW)
England	558	73	3,879,625	762,980
Scotland	191	24	1,222,160	410,963
Wales	75	10	388,523	71,247
Northern Ireland	38	6	99,088	19,393
Totals	862	113	5,589,396	1,264,583

* Co-firing capacity is an estimate of the renewable capacity and is based on the total number of ROCs issued in 05-06 obligation period

Table C7: Comparison of NFFO/SRO and non-NFFO/non-SRO generating stations accredited before and on or after 1st April 2005

	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2005	No of generators accredited after 1st April 2005	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2005 (kW)	Capacity of generators accredited on or after 1st April 2005 (kW)
NFFO	231	11	697,605	75,688
NON-NFFO	380	94	3,526,399	802,683
SRO	38	0	211,334	0
NON-SRO	138	39	995,037	426752
NI NFFO	0	17	0	39210
NI non-NFFO	0	27	0	79271
	787	188	5,430,375	1,423,604

Appendix 5 Glossary

A

Act	Electricity Act 1989
ACT	Advanced Conversion Technology

D

DETI	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment
DNC	Declared net capacity
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry

G

GB	Great Britain
GB ROCs	ROCs and SROCs

K

kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt/hour

M

MSO	Marine Supply Obligation
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt/hour

N

NI	Northern Ireland
NIAER	Northern Ireland Authority for Energy Regulation
NIRO	Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2005
NIROC	Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation Certificates
NFFO	Non-Fossil Fuel Obligation
NFPA	Non-fossil Fuel Purchasing Agency

O

Ofgem	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets
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P

PV	Photovoltaics
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R

RO	Renewables Obligation Order 2005
ROC	Renewable Obligation Certificate
ROS	Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2005
RPI	Retail Price Index

S

SRO	Scottish Renewables Obligation
SROC	Scottish Renewable Obligation Certificate