

Renewables Obligation: Annual report 2006-2007

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Target audience: Any parties with an interest in the Renewables Obligation.

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 the 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 for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, the Scottish Executive and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment respectively.

This report provides information in respect of the 2006-07 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 Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation are designed to incentivise renewable generation into the electricity generation market. These schemes were introduced by the Department of Trade and Industry (now the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform), the Scottish Government and the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment respectively and are administered by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (the Authority), whose day to day functions are performed by Ofgem. The schemes are provided for in secondary legislation.

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, 2006 and 2007. The first Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) came into force in April 2005. New Orders came into force on 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007. The Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2007 was amended on 19 October to allow for its continued effective operation within the new Single Electricity Market arrangements for Ireland with effect from 1 November 2007.

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 2006-07 it was 6.7 per cent in England and Wales and Scotland and 2.6 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 known as buy-out, 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.

Associated Documents

Readers may be interested in previous annual reports that are published on our website at www.ofgem.gov.uk.

We also publish up to date statistics on a monthly basis including:

- A list of stations accredited for the Renewables Obligations
- A list of stations given preliminary accreditation under the Renewables Obligations
- Details on the number of ROCs issued by technology, country and Order. This includes the total number of ROCs that have been claimed but not yet issued, and
- A list of ROCs that have been revoked by us.

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Summary

Chapter Summary

This summary briefly explains what each chapter of the annual report is about.

Introduction

This section summarises the purpose of this document and sets out Ofgem's responsibilities under the Renewables Obligation. It also includes information about Ofgem's costs.

Compliance by licensed electricity suppliers

This section provides information on how each supplier has complied with its obligation in terms of ROCs presented and buy-out payments made. It also provides information on the amount of the buy-out fund and late payment fund each licensed supplier received.

Renewables Obligation Certificates

This section provides details of the total number of Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs), Scottish Renewables Obligation Certificates (SROCs) and Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation Certificates (NIROCs) issued in the 2006-07 period. These figures are also broken down by technology, country of issue and by month.

Generators accredited for the Renewables Obligation

This section provides information on the number and technology of generating stations accredited under the Renewables Obligations.

Implementation issues

This section summarises the issues encountered by Ofgem during the implementation of the Renewables Obligations and compliance.

Changes in legislation

This section provides a summary of legislative changes made in April 2007, it also summarises proposals for changes to be made to the RO in the longer term.

The appendices

The appendices to this document provide additional information about:

- The Authority's power and duties
- Compliance with the RO by licensed suppliers
- ROCs issued by Order, country, technology type, and
- Stations accredited under the Renewables Obligations.

1. Introduction

Status of this document

1.1. This annual report is based on the requirements on the Authority under the Renewables Obligation Order 2006, Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2006 and Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2006 (the Orders), which came into force on 1 April 2006.

1.2. 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.

1.3. 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 Orders.

Ofgem's responsibilities

1.4. The Renewables Obligation Order 2006 (RO) and the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2006 (ROS) 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
- publishing a list of accredited and pre-accredited generating stations
- revoking ROCs and SROCs where necessary
- monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Orders
- calculating annually the buy-out price and mutualisation ceiling resulting from the adjustments made to reflect changes in the RPI
- receiving buy-out payments and redistributing the buy-out fund, and
- receiving late payments and redistributing the late payment fund.

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

1.6. Ofgem's costs of exercising its functions under the Orders were around £900,000 in 2006-07. 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.

2. Compliance by licensed electricity suppliers

Chapter Summary

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

- How each licensed electricity supplier (supplier) complied with its obligation 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 redistribution of the buy-out and/or late payment funds, and
- The total number of ROCs that remain on the ROC Register for use in the next obligation period (2007-08).

We are required to publish this information under the Orders.

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

2.1. The RO and ROS require 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 2006-07 obligation period was 6.7 per cent in England & Wales and Scotland and 2.6 per cent in Northern Ireland. This proportion increases each year as set out in the Orders.

2.2. Suppliers can meet their obligation 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

2.3. The key headline figures about compliance by suppliers in 2006-07 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.

2.4. In summary, 32 suppliers had an obligation under the RO, 22 had an obligation under the ROS, and seven 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.

2.5. 51 suppliers did not have an obligation under the RO, 60 did not have an obligation under the ROS, and six 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 where exceptions apply³.

2.6. For the 2006-07 obligation period, the total Renewables Obligation for electricity supplied to customers was 19,390,016 MWh in England and Wales, 2,022,791 MWh in Scotland and 216,869 MWh in Northern Ireland.

2.7. The buy-out price for the 2006-07 obligation period was £33.24.

2.8. The amount of buy-out paid per ROC presented for the 2006-07 obligation period was £16.04. The buy-out paid per ROC was equal across all three obligations due to the single recycling mechanism.⁴

2.9. The percentage of suppliers' obligations met by presenting ROCs decreased during the 2006-07 obligation period. This has resulted in an increase in the total buy-out funds redistributed to suppliers.

2.10. One reason the percentage of ROCs presented by suppliers fell was due to the reduction in the maximum percentage of co-fired ROCs that a supplier may present against its obligation. This number of ROCs was reduced from 25 per cent of a supplier's total obligation in 2005-06 to 10 per cent in 2006-07. In 2005-06 suppliers presented 3,381,650 co-fired ROCs while only 1,746,069 co-fired ROCs were presented in 2006-07.

2.11. A total of 500,291 ROCs issued during the 2006-07 obligation period were not presented back to us for compliance purposes. This number consisted of 190,782 ROCs, 257,969 SROCs and 51,540 NIROCs. These ROCs remain on the ROC Register for use in the 2007-08 obligation period.

2.12. Tables 1, 2 and 3 summarise the headline figures and make comparisons to earlier obligation periods.⁵ Detailed information can be found in appendix 2.

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

⁴ Further information about the single recycling mechanism can be found in our Guidance for licensed electricity suppliers.

⁵ For 2002-03 please see previous Renewables Obligation: Annual reports

Table 1: How suppliers complied with their obligations in England & Wales (2006-07)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Total obligation (MWh)	12,387,720	14,315,784	16,175,906	19,390,016
Total number of ROCs presented	6,914,524	9,971,851	12,232,153	12,868,408
Number of GB ROCs presented (included in total above)	6,914,524	9,971,851	11,986,983	12,581,262
Total number of NIROCs presented (included in total above)	n/a	n/a	245,170	287,146
Percentage obligation met by ROCs	56%	70%	76%	66%
Total Buy-out paid	£157,960,978	£135,657,001	£126,704,565	£216,778,249
Total late payments paid ⁶	n/a	n/a	£32.36	£0
Shortfall in buy-out fund	£9,026,232	£699,055	£796,935	£0
Total buy-out redistributed	£158,466,502	£136,169,914	£127,167,900	£217,888,311
Total late payments redistributed	n/a	n/a	£34	£2
Buy-out paid per ROC produced ⁷	£22.92	£13.66	£10.21	£16.04
What a ROC was "worth" to a supplier ⁸	£53.43	£45.05	£42.54	£49.28

⁶ If a supplier does not meet its obligation in full before 1 September, it can make a late payment up until 31 October. 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, ie 1 September.

⁷ Buy out paid per ROC produced includes sums redistributed from the buy-out and late payment funds.

⁸ When combined with the buy-out price that suppliers effectively avoid paying by presenting ROCs, a ROC produced against the RO was "worth" £49.28 to suppliers in 2006-07.

Table 2: How suppliers complied with their obligations in Scotland (2006-07)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Total obligation (MWh)	1,239,692	1,445,283	1,648,679	2,022,791
Total number of ROCs presented	695,620	883,997	1,425,869	1,725,781
Number of GB ROCs presented (included in total above)	695,620	883,997	1,418,183	1,721,685
Total number of NIROCs presented (included in total above)	n/a	n/a	7,686	4,096
Percentage obligation met by ROCs	56%	61%	86%	85%
Total Buy-out paid	£16,436,835	£17,602,787	£7,086,897	£9,613,938
Total late payments paid	n/a	n/a	£114,766.78	£258,978.42
Shortfall in buy-out fund	£162,801	£15,067.20	£1,972	£0
Total Buy-out redistributed	£16,488,755	£17,668,392	£7,112,617	£9,662,865
Total late payments redistributed	n/a	n/a	£115,070	£259,815
Buy-out paid per ROC produced ⁹	£23.70	£19.99	£10.21	£16.04
What a ROC was "worth" to a supplier	£54.21	£51.38	£42.54	£49.28

Table 3: How suppliers complied with their obligations in Northern Ireland (2006-07)¹⁰

	2005-06	2006-07
Total obligation (MWh)	208,319	216,869
Total number of ROCs presented	41,295	18,465
Number of GB ROCs presented (included in total above)	20,868	12,039
Total number of NIROCs presented (included in total above)	20,427	6,426
Percentage obligation met by ROCs	20%	9%
Total Buy-out paid	£5,354,332.86	£6,594,948

⁹ Buy out paid per ROC produced includes sums redistributed from the buy-out and late payment funds.

¹⁰ The Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation came into effect on 1 April 2005.

	2005-06	2006-07
Total late payments paid	£45,613.90	£0
Shortfall in buy-out fund	£0	£0
Total Buy-out redistributed	£5,373,877	£6,628,093
Total late payments redistributed	£45,697	£5
Buy-out paid per ROC produced ¹¹	£10.21	£16.04
What a ROC was "worth" to a supplier	£42.54	£49.28

Detail about ROCs presented

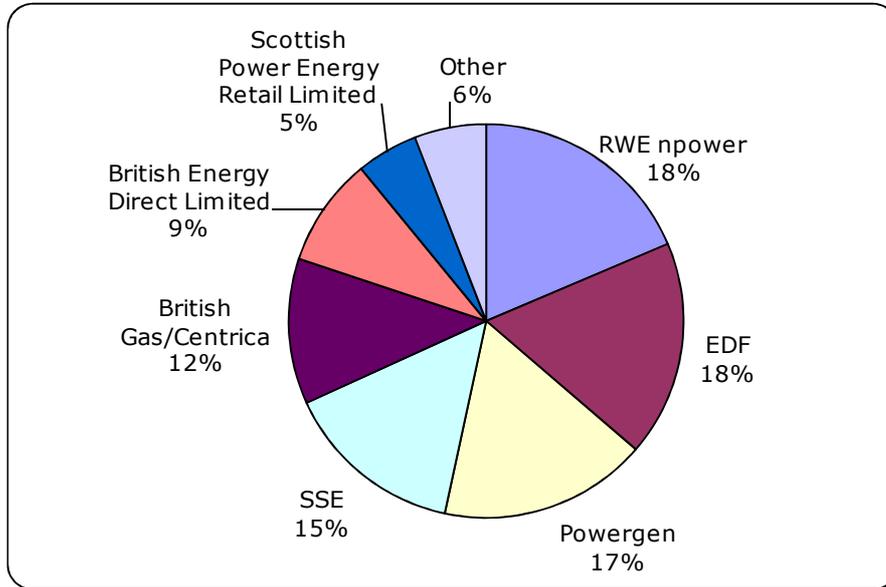
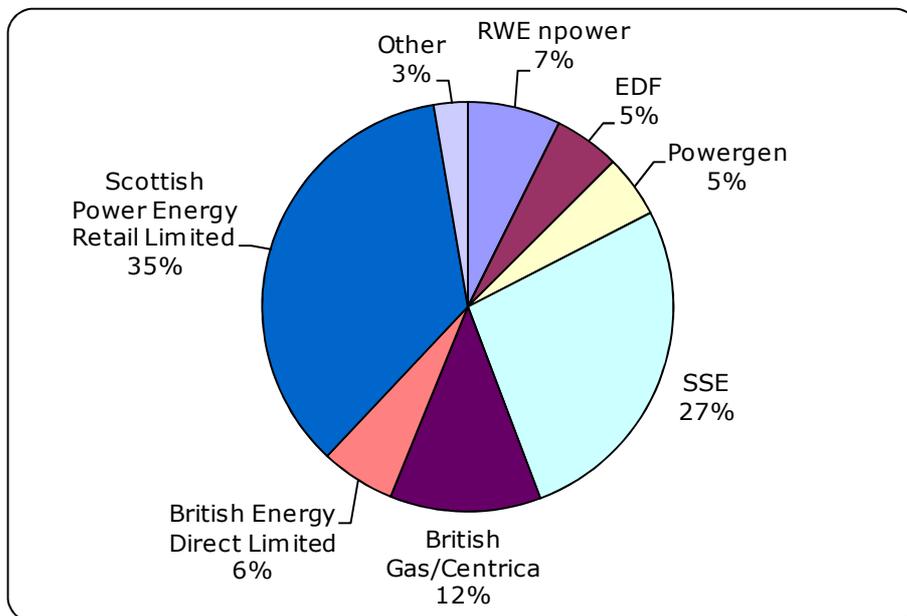
2.13. EDF Energy Customers (part of EDF group) had the largest obligation in England and Wales (2,883,887 MWh) followed by SSE Energy Supply Limited and nPower Limited (part of RWE nPower Group) with obligations of 2,869,894 MWh and 2,690,671 MWh respectively.

2.14. Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited had the largest obligation in Scotland (715,958 MWh) followed by SSE Energy Supply Limited and British Gas Trading Limited with obligations of 543,960 MWh and 239,053 MWh respectively.

2.15. Northern Ireland Electricity plc had the largest obligation in Northern Ireland (122,906 MWh) followed by Viridian Energy Supply Limited (Energia) and ESB Independent Energy with obligations of 44,116 MWh and 43,344 MWh respectively.

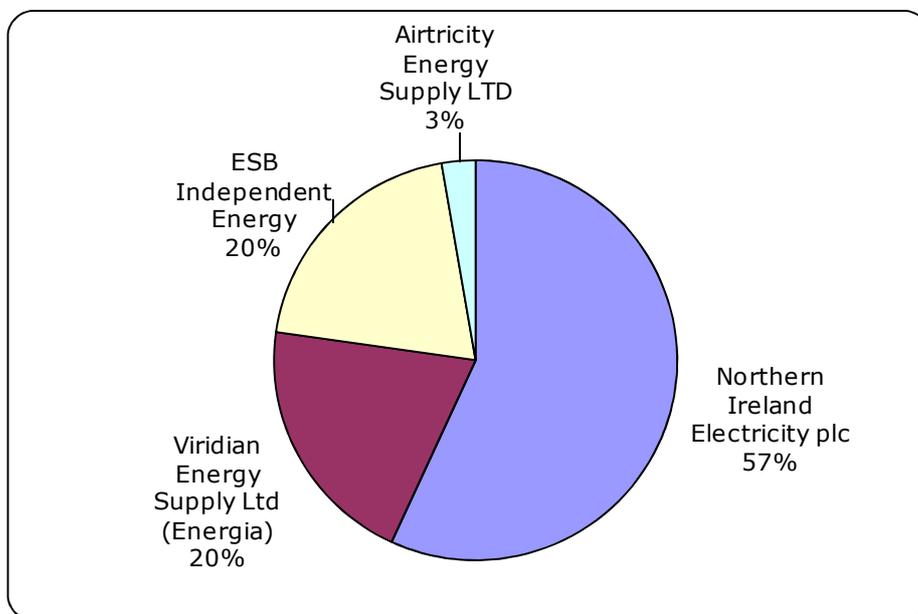
2.16. Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the breakdown of the total obligation by supplier group.

¹¹ Buy out paid per ROC produced includes sums redistributed from the buy-out and late payment funds.

Figure 1: Proportion of the total size of the RO by supplier group¹²**Figure 2: Proportion of the total size of the ROS by supplier group¹³**

¹² A list of supplier groups and their individual supply licences can be found in table A13 in Appendix 2.

¹³ A list of supplier groups and their individual supply licences can be found in table A13 in Appendix 2.

Figure 3: Proportion of the total size of the NIRO by licensee¹⁴

2.17. Six suppliers fulfilled their obligations under the RO entirely by presenting ROCs. These were:

- Good Energy Ltd
- The Renewable Energy Company
- Scottish Power Energy Retail
- Slough Energy Supplies
- Smartest Energy, and
- Tradelink Solutions Ltd.

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

- British Energy Direct Ltd
- Good Energy Ltd
- Opus Energy Ltd
- The Renewable Energy Company Ltd
- Scottish Power Energy Retail

¹⁴ Due to small number of suppliers in Northern Ireland figure 3 is shown by licensee rather than supplier group. No 'other' category is shown as this represents less than half a percent of the NIRO.

- Smartest Energy, and
- Tradelink Solutions Ltd.

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

- Airtricity Energy Supply Ltd, and
- Tradelink Solutions Ltd.

2.20. In terms of the volume of ROCs presented, EDF Energy Customers PLC presented the most ROCs under the RO (2,823,568), which made up 97.9 per cent of its obligation.

2.21. Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited presented the most ROCs under the ROS (715,958). This made up 100 per cent of its obligation.

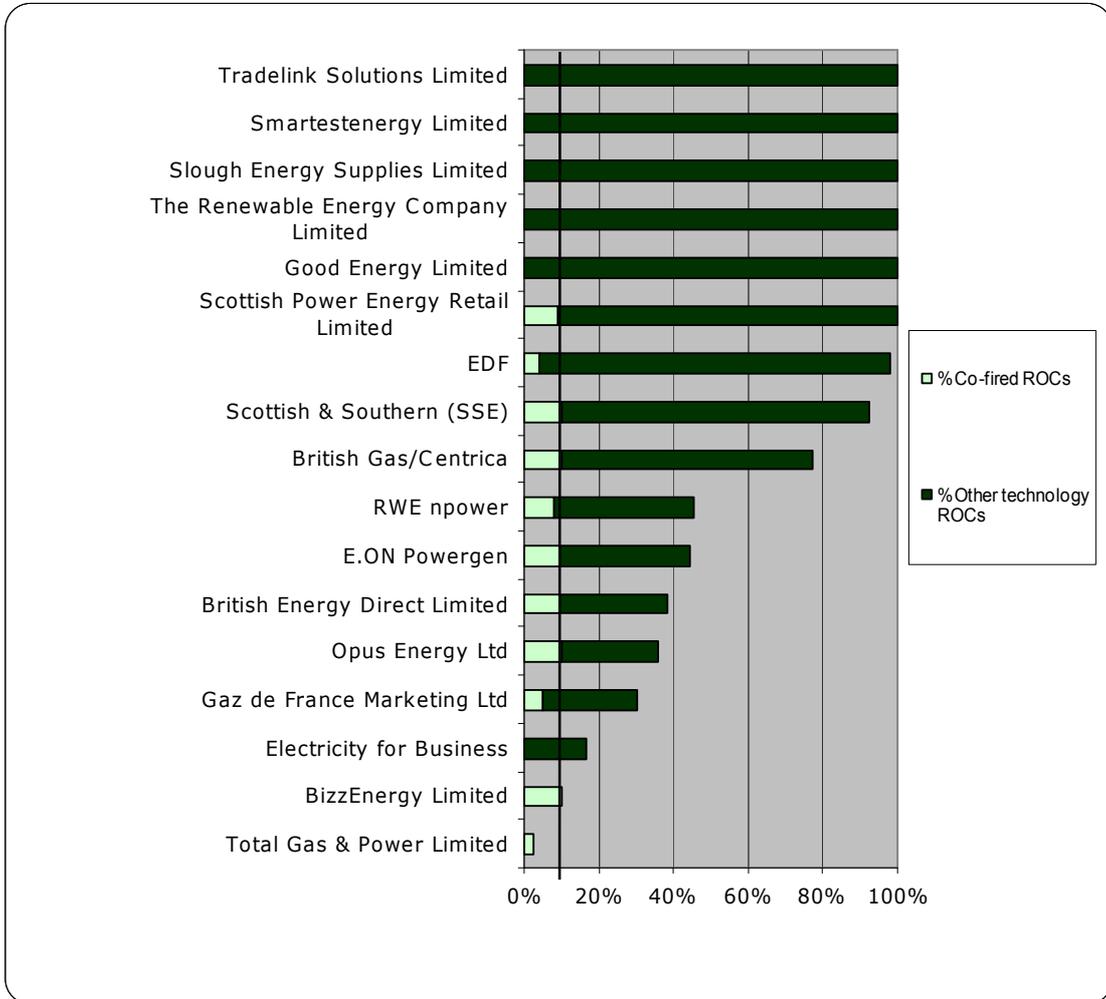
2.22. ESB Independent Energy presented the most ROCs under the NIRO (12,488). This made up 28.8 per cent of its obligation.

Co-fired ROCs

2.23. Under the Orders, each supplier is allowed to meet 10 per cent of its obligation by presenting ROCs that have been issued to co-firing generating stations, ie those fuelled partly by fossil fuels and partly by biomass.

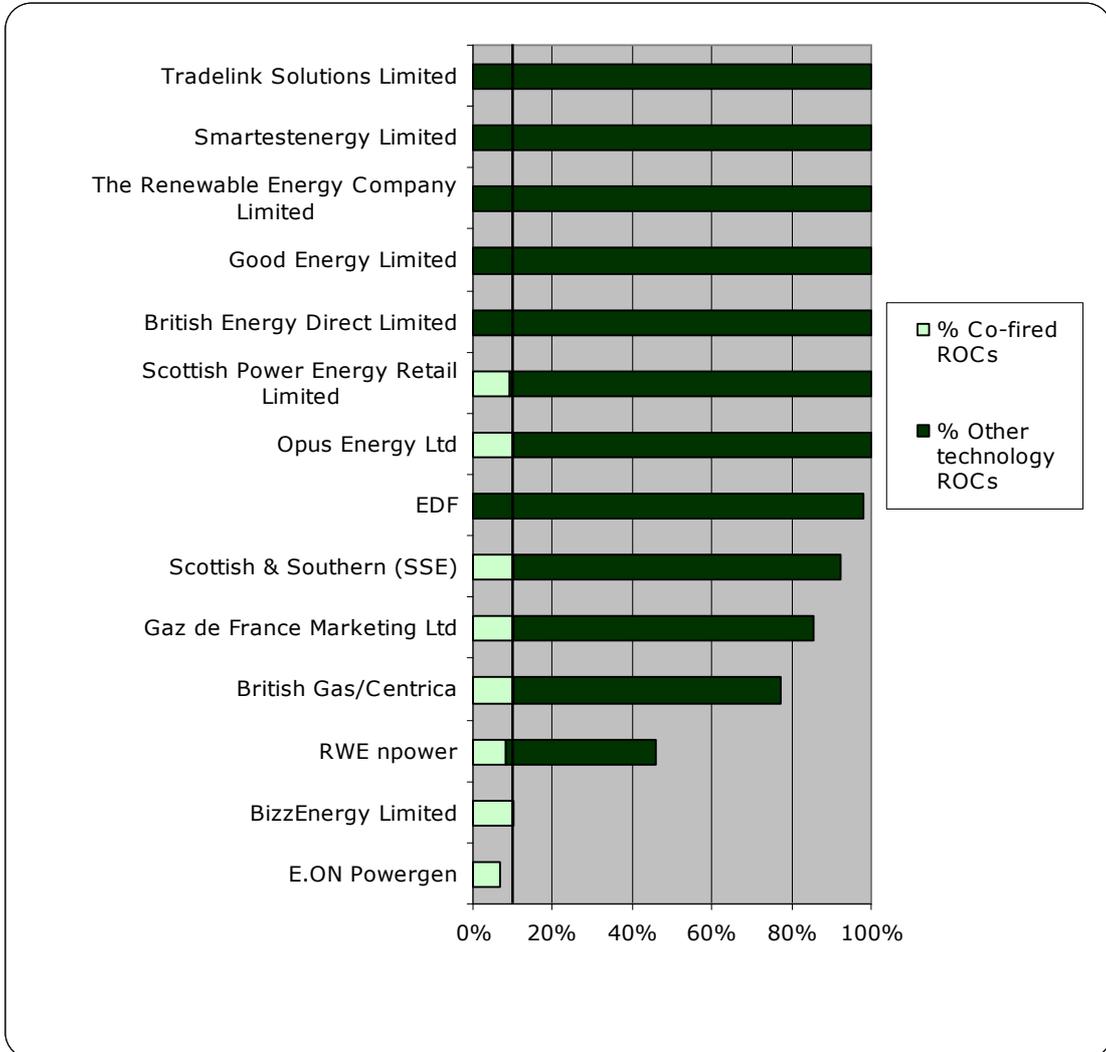
2.24. Figures 4, 5 and 6 compare the proportion of ROCs and co-fired ROCs presented by suppliers in meeting their obligations in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively in 2006-07. Further detail can be found in Appendix 2.

Figure 4: Proportion of RO that was satisfied by co-fired ROCs¹⁵

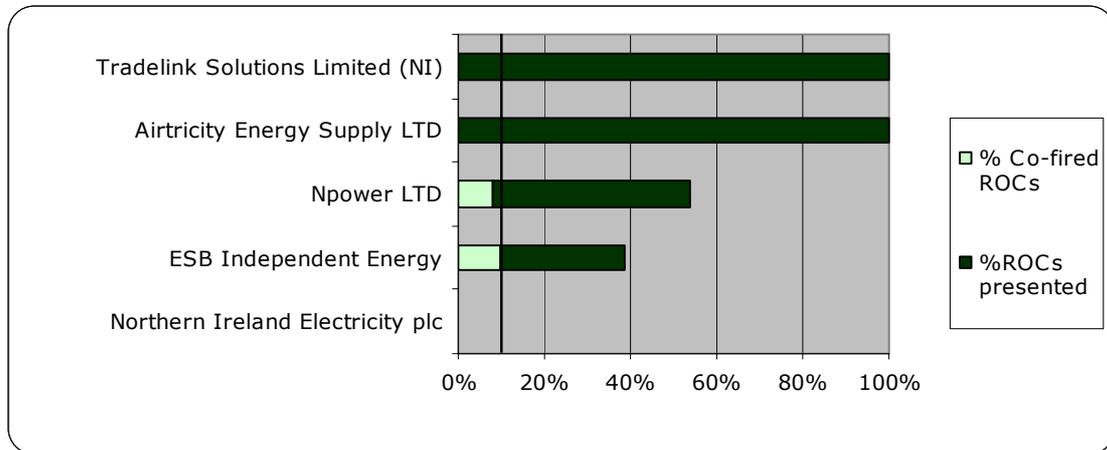


¹⁵ A list of supplier groups and their individual supply licences can be found in table A13 in Appendix 2.

Figure 5: Proportion of ROS that was satisfied by co-fired ROCs¹⁶



¹⁶ A list of supplier groups and their individual supply licences can be found in table A13 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**

2.25. One supplier tried to meet 40 per cent of its Scottish obligation using co-fired ROCs (exceeding the 10 per cent co-fired cap) and had to pay a late payment of £258,978.42 (including interest) to meet its obligation. Suppliers had until 31 October to make a late payment.

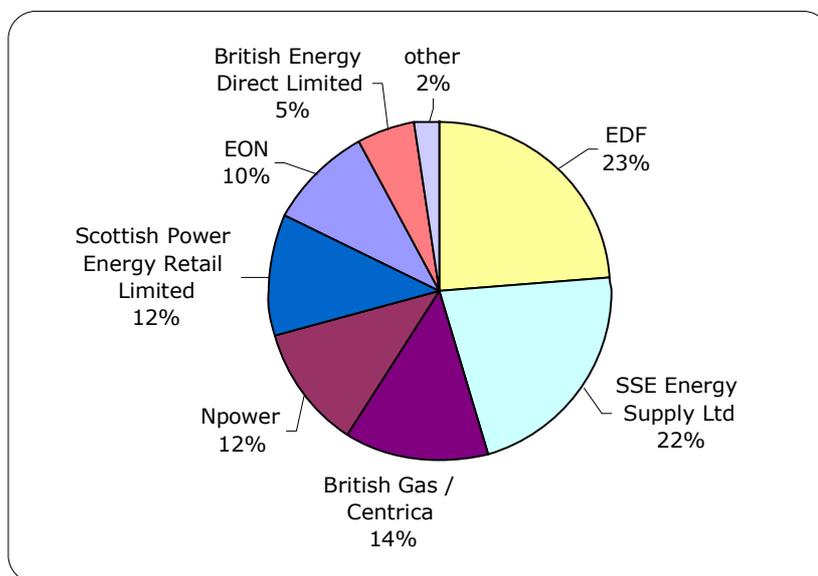
2.26. The buy-out funds and late payment funds, including any interest accrued, are recycled through the single recycling mechanism. The funds are redistributed to suppliers in proportion to the total number of ROCs that each has presented across the three obligations. For example, a supplier that presented 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.

2.27. Table 4 shows the proportion of the buy-out and late payment funds received by each supplier. Both funds were redistributed on 1 October 2007.

Table 4: Proportion of total ROCs presented by each licensee across the three obligations¹⁷

Supplier	Proportion (%)
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	21.57
EDF Energy Customers PLC	19.99
British Gas Trading Limited	13.57
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	11.58
Powergen Retail Ltd	9.34
Npower Ltd	8.88
British Energy Direct Limited	5.39
Seeboard Energy Ltd	3.81
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	1.52
Npower Northern Ltd	1.18
Npower Direct Ltd	0.80
E.ON UK Plc	0.73
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	0.67
Smartestenergy Limited	0.17
Opus Energy Ltd	0.14
Electricity Plus Ltd	0.12
BizzEnergy Limited	0.09
ESB Independent Energy	0.08
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	0.06
Slough Energy Supplies Limited	0.06
Good Energy Limited	0.04
Airtricity Energy Supply LTD	0.03
Total Gas & Power Limited	0.03
Electricity for Business	0.01
Tradelink Solutions Limited	0.01
Northern Ireland Electricity plc	0.0007
Npower Ltd	0.0002
Tradelink Solutions Limited (NI)	0.00002
Total	100%

¹⁷ Rounded to two decimal places

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

2.28. Twenty-eight supplier licences received a share of each of the buy-out funds and late payment funds. Of these, SSE Energy Supply Limited received the largest payments.

2.29. Table 5 shows the residual balances of the RO bank accounts after all funds were redistributed on 1 October 2007. 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	£13.86
ROS buy-out fund	£14.94
NIRO buy-out fund	£15.37
RO late payment fund	£3.61
ROS late payment fund	£12.34
NIRO late payment fund	£4.53

Non-compliance by suppliers

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

- Provide information to BERR/DETI by 1 June 2007
- Provide us with a copy of the information provided to BERR/DETI by 1 June 2007
- Provide us with the amount of electricity that they have supplied during the obligation period and the level of their obligation by 1 July 2007
- Present ROCs, make a buy-out payment, or a combination of both to meet their total obligations before 1 September 2007, and
- Make a late payment, where required, to meet any outstanding obligation by 31 October 2007.

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

2.32. Four suppliers did not send us the relevant supply information by 1 July 2007. In all cases, this information has now been provided. Each supplier has confirmed that they did not supply any customers in the relevant obligation period. As such, none of the suppliers had an obligation in this period.

2.33. In one case, this was the first time that the supplier had not submitted sales information on time. However, Primary Connections, Telecom Plus and Ineos Chloer have not provided Ofgem with a copy of sales information in previous years. In all cases, the issues were resolved quickly and the late provision of this information did not affect our ability to confirm suppliers' obligations ahead of the compliance date of 1 September 2007.

2.34. 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. In 2007 we did not take any enforcement action because the relevant dates in the compliance timetable had altered, issues were resolved quickly and the breaches did not have a material impact. We may take a different view in future years, particularly if breaches are repeated and/or have a material impact.

2.35. All suppliers met their obligations for the 2006-07 obligation period.

Mutualisation

2.36. In the event of a supplier being unable to meet its RO and/or ROS, for example if 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.

2.37. 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. In 2006-07 the relevant shortfall was £6,700,000 in England and Wales and £670,000 in Scotland.

2.38. 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 £205,683,333 in England and Wales and £20,568,333 in Scotland for the 2006-07 obligation period. This cap is adjusted each year by RPI.

2.39. Mutualisation provisions did not apply in the 2006-07 obligation period as there was no shortfall. No notices were published under Article 24¹⁸.

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

¹⁸ Article 24 of the Renewables Obligation Order 2006 and the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2006 refers.

3. Renewables Obligation Certificates

Chapter summary

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 2006-07 obligation period (April 2006 to March 2007). 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 2007 can be found on the Renewable Statistics page of our website www.ofgem.gov.uk

Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs)

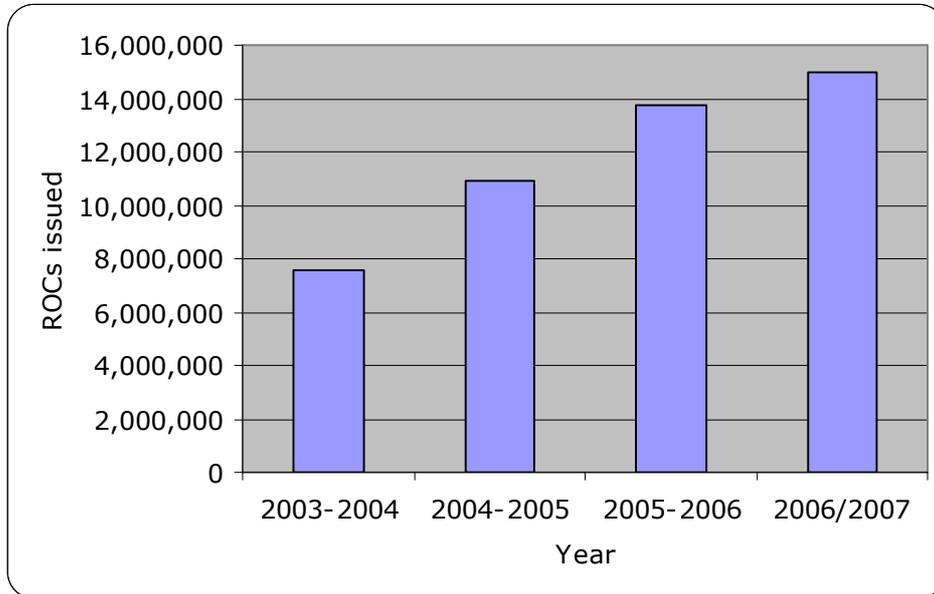
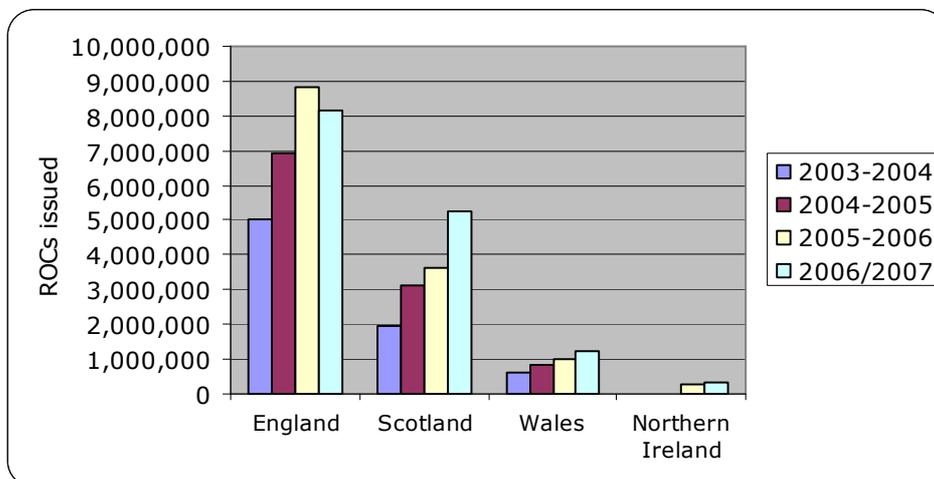
3.1. The Orders require us to issue ROCs to accredited generating stations that have generated electricity from eligible renewable sources¹⁹. One ROC is issued for each MWh of electricity generated.

Headline figures

3.2. We issued 14,964,170 ROCs in total between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007. This total was made up of 9,434,330 ROCs, 5,181,992 SROCs and 347,848 NIROCs.

3.3. There have been year-on-year increases in the total number of ROCs we have issued since the RO began, illustrated in Figures 8 and 9.

¹⁹ See Article 2(1) of the Orders for the definition of eligible renewable sources.

Figure 8: Total number of ROCs issued since 2003²⁰**Figure 9: Total number of ROCs issued since 2003 by country²¹**

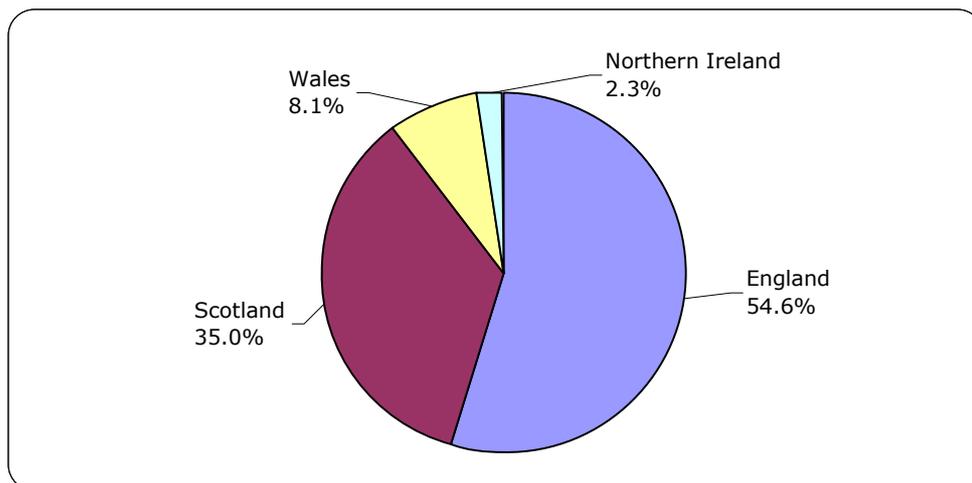
²⁰ For ROCs issued in 2002-03 please see previous Renewables Obligation: Annual reports.

²¹ For ROCs issued in 2002-03 please see previous Renewables Obligation: Annual reports.

3.4. Renewable generating stations located in England received just over half of all ROCs issued in 2006-07. This compares to 35 percent to generating stations located in Scotland and just 9 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 10.

3.5. In 2006-07 the number of ROCs issued in England fell for the first time. As England's renewable generation relies heavily on the co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel this may be attributed to the reduction in the maximum percentage of co-fired ROCs that a supplier may present against its obligation. There was a decrease of just over 45 percent in the number of co-fired ROCs issued in England in 2006-07. This will have contributed to the overall 7.6 per cent fall in ROCs issued to generating stations located in England, from 8,843,289 in 2005-06 to 8,169,840 in 2006-07.

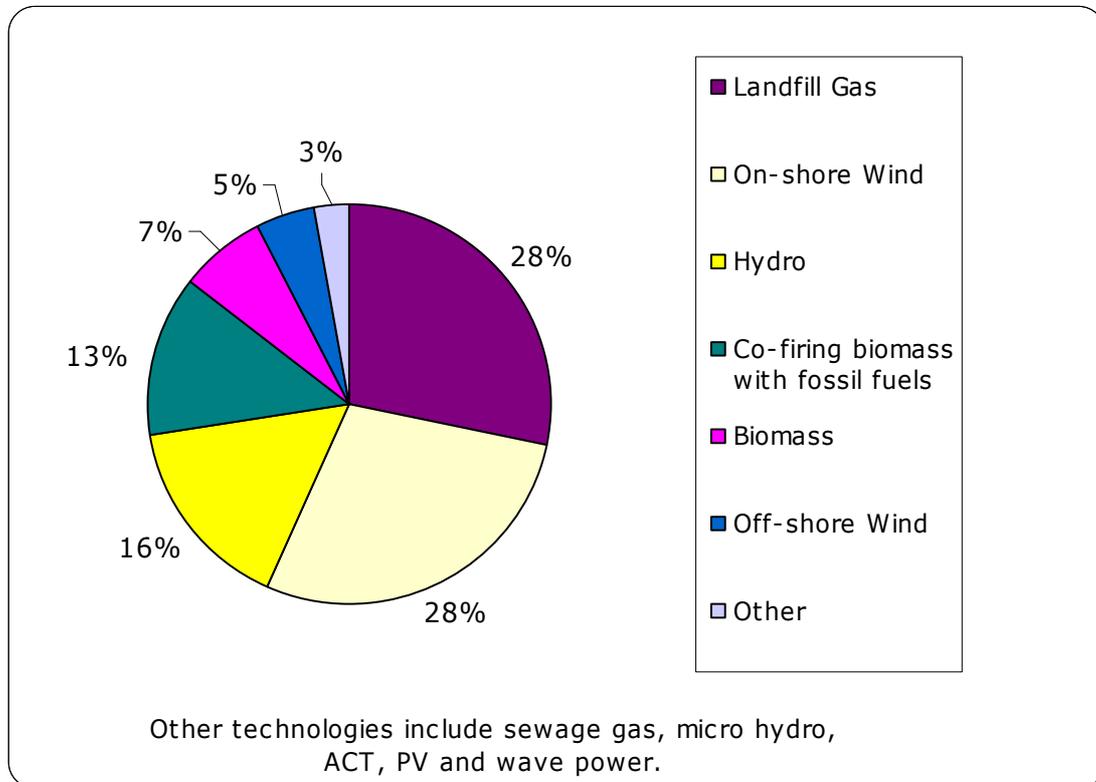
Figure 10: Comparison of the number of ROCs issued in each country in the 2006-07 obligation period



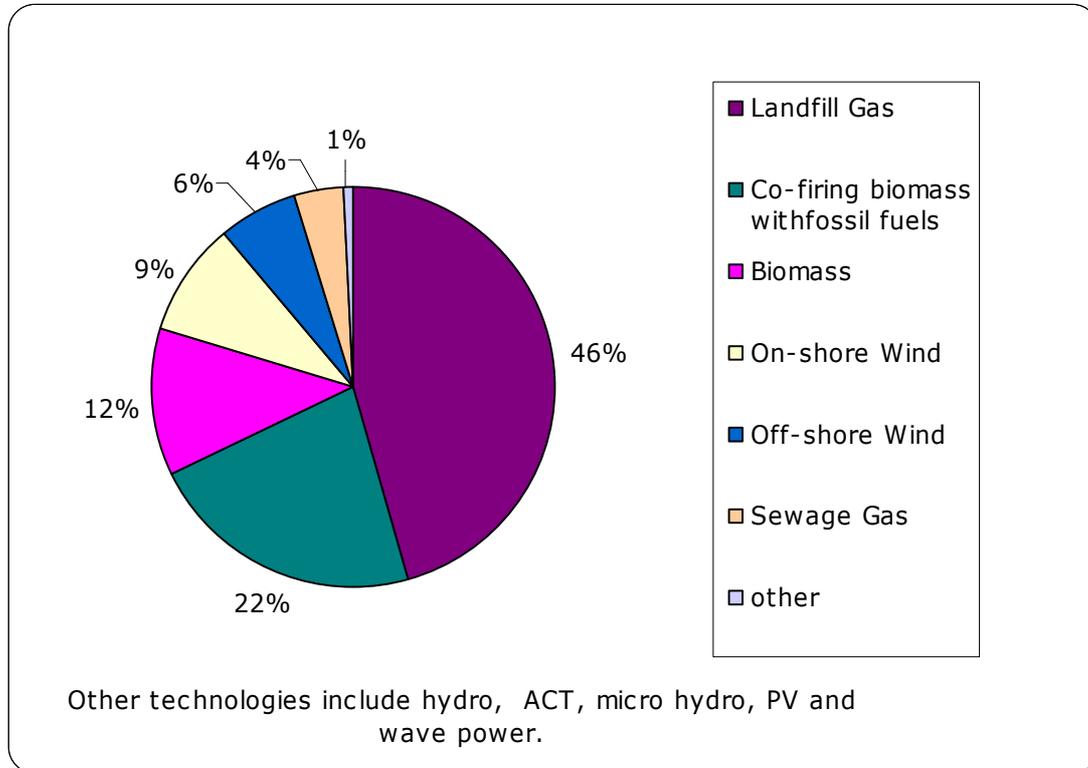
ROCs issued by technology type and country

3.6. Landfill gas sites received the largest number of ROCs in the 2006-07 obligation period (4,260,358). In 2005-06, this technology type received 4,028,642 ROCs and in 2004-05 it received 3,335,570 ROCs. In terms of total ROCs issued the next biggest beneficiary was on-shore wind, which received 4,208,975 ROCs. Hydro generating stations with a declared net capacity (DNC) less than 20 MW were issued a total of 2,384,008 ROCs in the period. Further detail on the spread of ROCs issued can be found in table B1 in Appendix 3.

3.7. Figure 11 shows the percentage breakdown of the total ROCs issued by technology type.

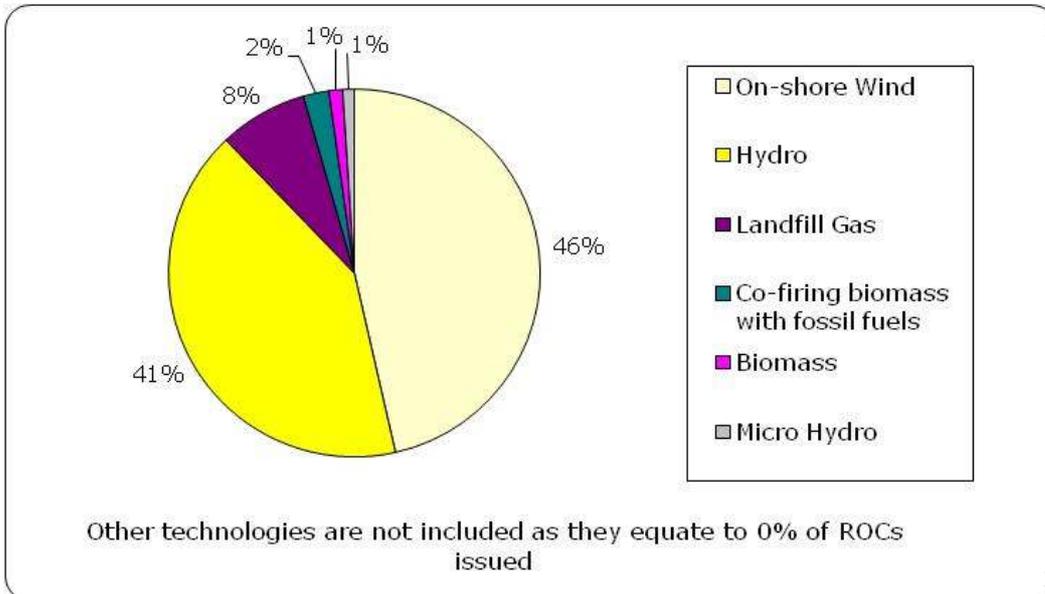
Figure 11: Breakdown of ROCs issued by technology type

3.8. As can be seen from Figure 11, landfill gas generation attracted 28 per cent of the total ROCs issued in 2006-07, which is comparable to the share it received in 2005-06 (29%). On-shore wind also received 28 per cent of total ROCs with hydro stations with a DNC of less than 20 MW receiving 16 per cent. Figures 12, 13, 14 and 15 disaggregate this information by country.

Figure 12: Breakdown of ROCs issued by technology type in England

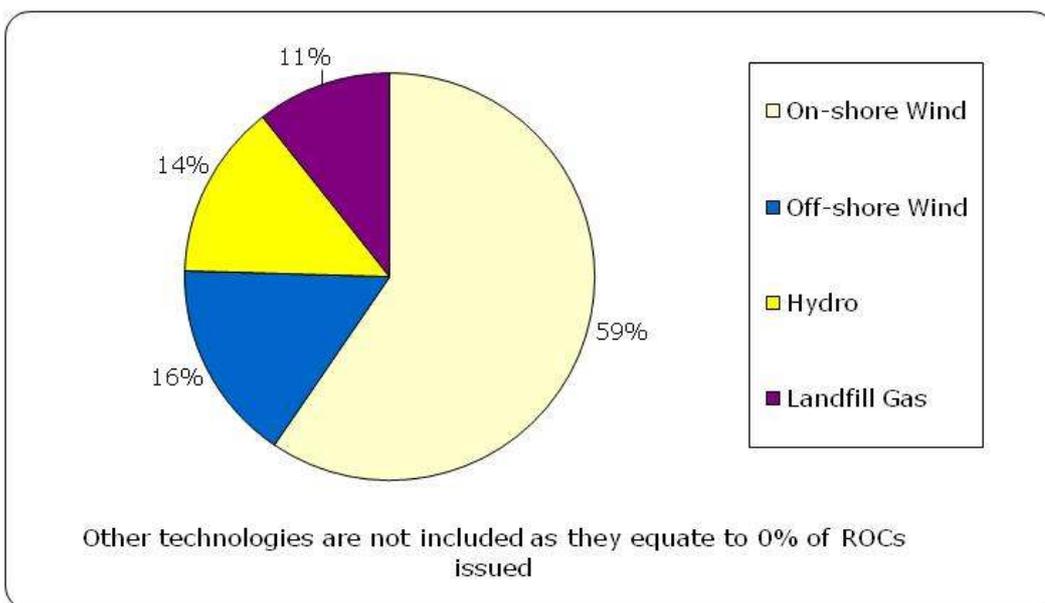
3.9. The majority of ROCs issued in England went to landfill gas and generating stations co-firing biomass with fossil fuel. Biomass stations were also issued a significant number of ROCs.

Figure 13: Breakdown of ROCs issued by technology type in Scotland



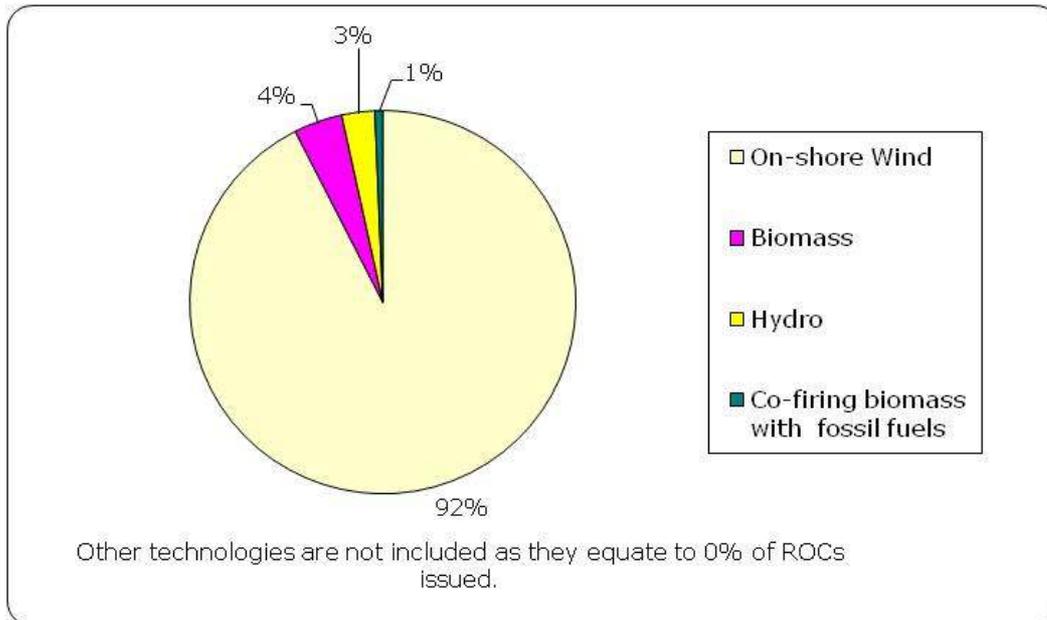
3.10. The majority of ROCs issued in Scotland went to on-shore wind generating stations and hydro stations with a declared net capacity (DNC) of less than 20 MW.

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



3.11. The majority of ROCs issued in Wales went to on-shore wind generating stations. Off-shore wind, hydro stations with a DNC of less than 20 MW and landfill gas generating stations received the bulk of the remaining ROCs issued in Wales.

Figure 15: Breakdown of ROCs issued by technology type in Northern Ireland



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

ROCs issued per month

3.13. Ordinarily, we issue ROCs to generating stations on a monthly basis. However, small generators, ie those with a 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.

3.14. ROCs issued on a monthly basis are done so two and a half months after the month of generation. ROCs issued on an annual basis are issued two and a half months after the end of the obligation year. This lag reflects the legislative

timeframe for the provision of data to us, ie the two-month²² window, and also our data processing time.

3.15. Figure 16 demonstrates the trend in ROC issue each year since 2002-03. Figure 17 compares the ROCs issued by technology type per month in the obligation periods.

3.16. 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.

²² 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. (Article 18(3)(a) of the Orders).

Figure 16: ROCs issued per month

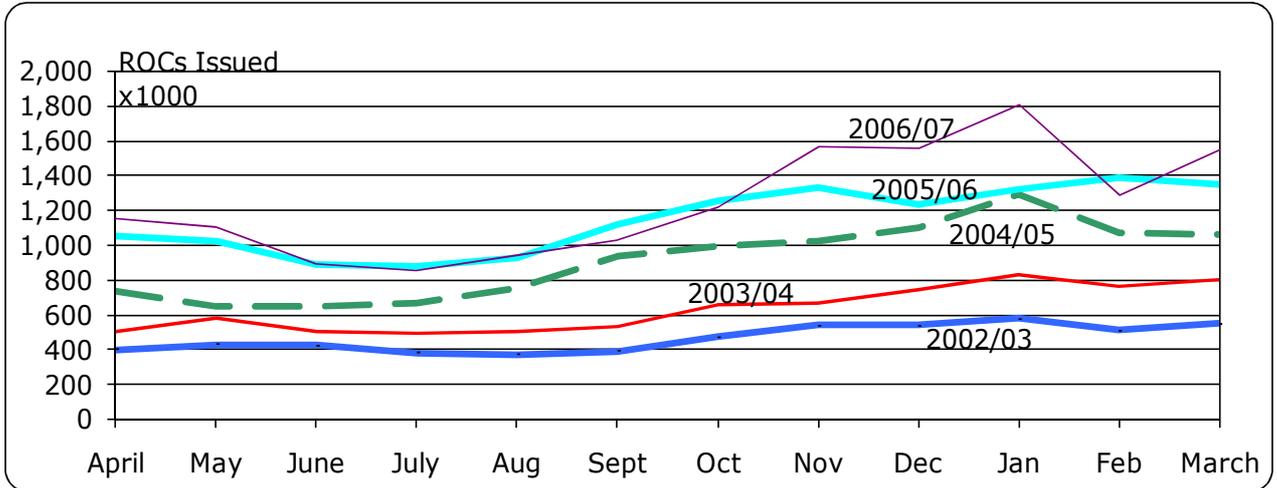
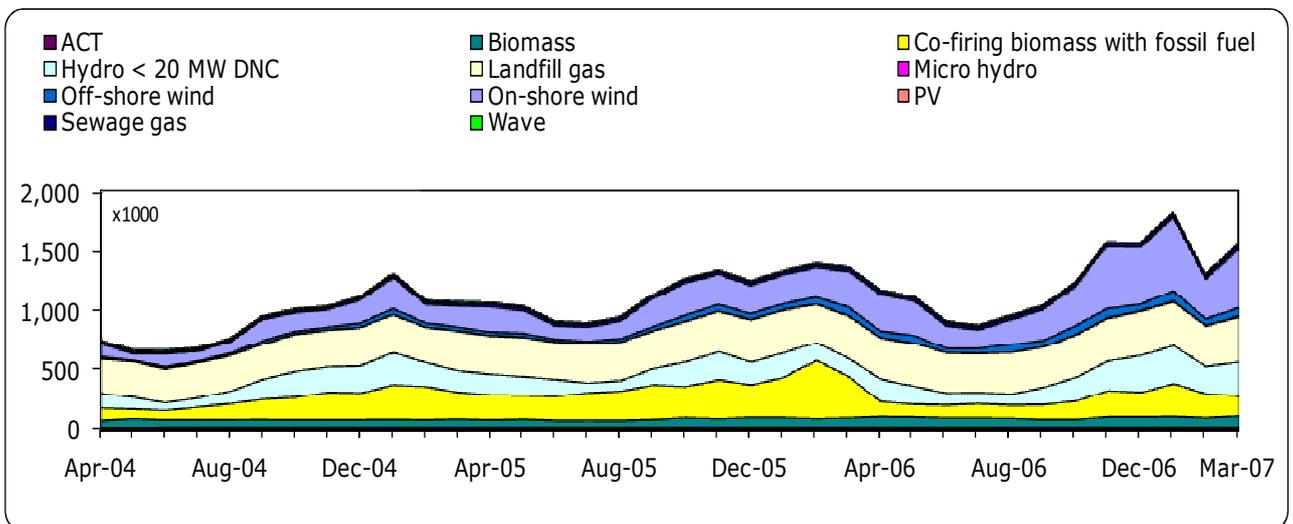


Figure 17: ROCs issued by technology type per month²³



²³ For ROCs issued in 2002-03 please see previous Renewables Obligation: Annual Reports

ROC revocation and replacement

3.17. We revoked 73,669 ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs in the 2006-07 obligation period. Our IT systems were updated before 1 April 2006 to allow us to revoke part ROC ranges. As such, no ROCs were revoked and then replaced in this period. Further detail on ROC revocation by technology can be found in tables B17 and B18 of Appendix 3. This information is also published regularly on the "Renewable Statistics" section of our website www.ofgem.gov.uk.

4. Generators accredited for the Renewables Obligation

Chapter summary

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

4.1. 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

4.2. We accredited 380 generating stations during the 2006-07 obligation period and 243 of accredited stations were commissioned during this period. There were a total of 1,360 generating stations accredited for the RO as of 31 March 2007.

4.3. Figures 18 and 19 illustrate the stations accredited in the 2006-07 obligation period.

4.4. 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, to 787 at the end of the 2004-05 obligation period and to 980 at the end of the 2005-06 obligation period.²⁴

4.5. Five generating stations decommissioned or ceased generating from renewable sources during the 2006-07 obligation period.

²⁴ This figure differs by a small amount to that shown in the last annual report as generators are accredited from the date we receive their application form. It is possible that we received generators applications in the 2005-06 period but did not confirm their accreditation until after the last annual report was published.

Figure 18: Comparison of the number of generating stations accredited under the RO, ROS and NIRO by location in 2006-07 obligation period

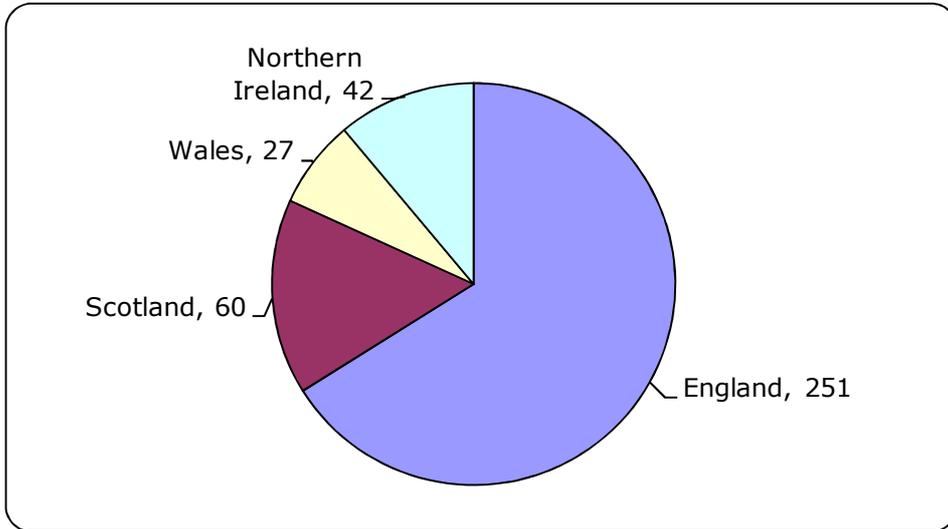
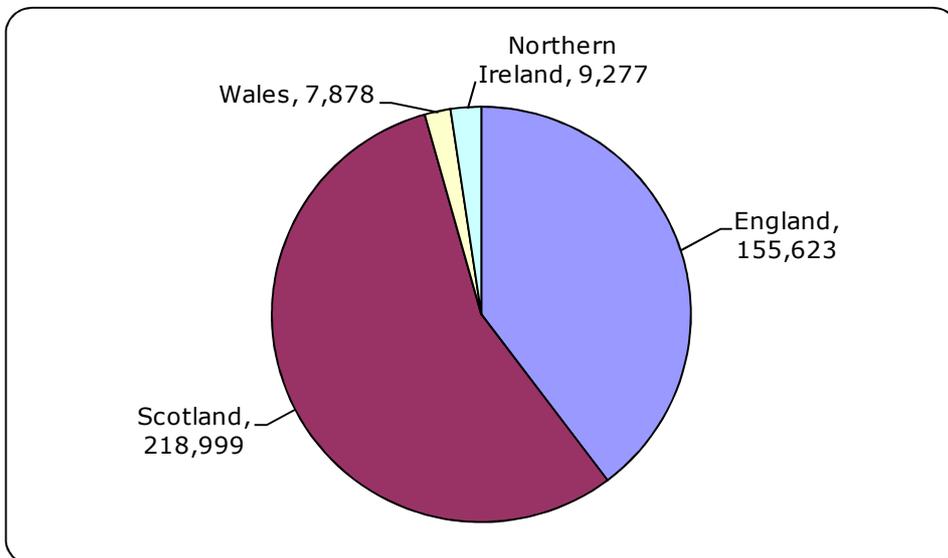


Figure 19: Comparison of capacity (kW) of generating stations accredited under the RO, ROS and NIRO by location in 2006-07 obligation period



Accreditations by country

4.6. England accounts for around 65 per cent of the total number of stations accredited for the RO in the United Kingdom, which equates to just over 50 per cent of the total eligible generating capacity. This compares with Scotland, which has 20 per cent of the total number of stations and just over 37 per cent of the total generating capacity, and Wales, which has just over 8 per cent of the number of generators and around 10 per cent of the total generating capacity.

4.7. Generating stations located in Northern Ireland account for just over 6 per cent of the total number of eligible generators accredited for the RO in the United Kingdom, accounting for just under 3 per cent of total generating capacity.

4.8. Further detail can be found in tables C1 and C2 of Appendix 4.

NFFO and SRO generating stations

4.9. Under the Electricity Act 1989, 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)²⁵.

4.10. 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.

4.11. Two generating stations that receive support under NFFO and 7 generating stations that receive support under SRO were accredited for the RO in the 2006-07 obligation period. We did not accredit any generating stations that receive support under the NI NFFO in 2006-07.

4.12. NFFO generating stations made up around 28 per cent of the accredited RO capacity in England and Wales. NI NFFO generating stations made up 32 per cent of the accredited RO capacity in Northern Ireland. SRO generating stations made up 11 per cent of the accredited RO capacity in Scotland.

4.13. Further detailed information can be found in table C7 of Appendix 4.

²⁵ See the Electricity (Non-Fossil Fuel Sources) (England & Wales) Order 1994, the Electricity (Non-Fossil Fuel Sources) (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 and the Electricity (Non-Fossil Fuel Sources) (Scotland) Order 1994.

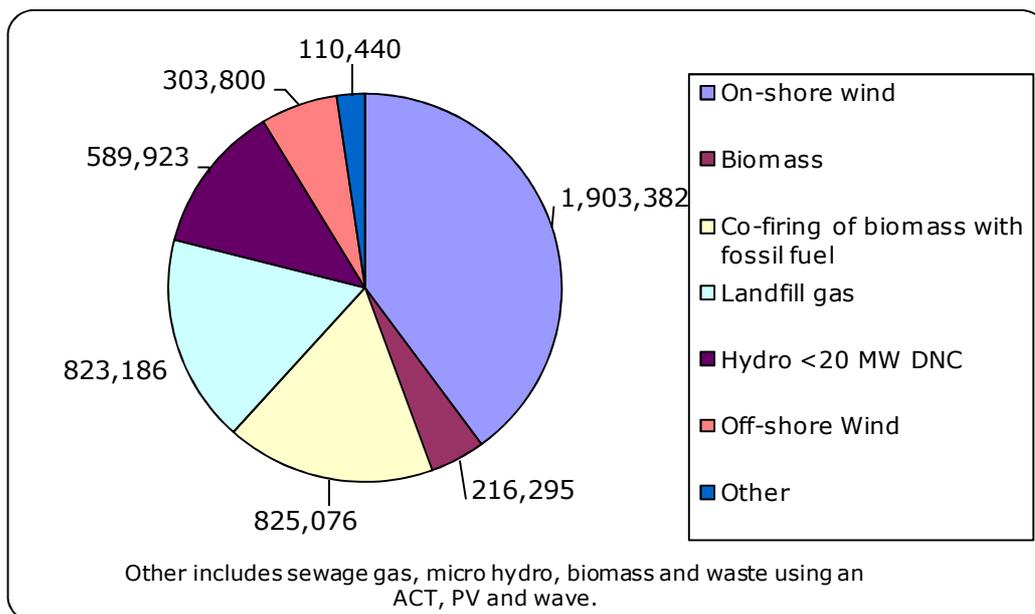
Types of generating station we accredited

4.14. 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 2006-07 we accredited 31 landfill gas generating stations.

4.15. The most prevalent technology in the 2006-07 obligation period in terms of the number of stations becoming accredited was photovoltaic with 175 stations being accredited. The most prevalent technology in terms of capacity becoming accredited in this period was on-shore wind with 304,885 kW becoming accredited.

4.16. On-shore wind stations made up just under 78 per cent of the total renewable capacity installed and accredited under the RO in the 2006-07 obligation period. The total installed capacity for each technology is shown in Figure 20. Further detail can be found in Appendix 4.

Figure 20: Total capacity (kW) accredited for the RO, ROS and NIRO by technology



Our audit process

4.17. We expect the operators of generating stations applying for accreditation to give us complete and accurate information. They should also tell us about any 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 Orders.

4.18. During the 2006-07 obligation period, we carried out 18 technical audits and 16 fuel measurement and sampling audits of accredited generating stations across England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Similar issues were identified in all three countries. Most of the findings were satisfactory, but some revealed irregularities that called into question the number of ROCs that the operator received, departures from agreed procedures for fuel measurement and sampling or failures to report modifications at the generating station. The following tables summarise the audit results.

Table 6: Summary of technical audit results

Generating technology	No. of stations audited	Types of irregularity detected
Biomass	1	Fuel measurement data discrepancies. Station modifications not reported.
Co-firing	4	Output metering not compliant with Schedule 7 of the Electricity Act 1989 (Schedule 7). No formal fuel measurement and sampling (FMS) procedures in place. Issues with the measurement and reporting of 'input electricity.' Fuel measurement data discrepancies. Meter calibration certificates unavailable.
Hydro	3	Metering not Schedule 7 compliant. Issues with the measurement and reporting of 'input electricity'.
Landfill gas	2	Issues with the measurement and reporting of 'input electricity'. Station modifications not reported. Meter calibration certificates unavailable.
On-shore wind	5	Station modifications not reported. Meter calibration certificates unavailable.
Sewage gas	3	No issues identified.

Table 7: Summary of fuel measurement and sampling (FMS) audit results

Generating technology	No. of stations audited	Types of irregularity detected
Co-fired	11	Issues with the measurement and sampling of carried over fuel. Fuel not correctly accounted for. Methodology required for accurately determining contamination levels. Inconsistencies between FMS practices at site and agreed

		<p>FMS procedures submitted.</p> <p>Formal FMS procedures not in place for every fuel burned at the site.</p> <p>Backup diesel generator's output not reported.</p> <p>Methodology to calculate the mixture of HFO to tall oil used at the generating site not formally agreed with Ofgem.</p> <p>FMS procedures not formally agreed in relation to the methodology for calculating the % of methane used.</p> <p>Biogas flow meter out of commission.</p> <p>Gas meter not installed in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendation.</p> <p>Biogas and Gas oil flow meters not calibrated.</p> <p>Issue with the measurement of input electricity.</p> <p>Inadequate metering.</p> <p>Schematic diagram out of date.</p> <p>Station modifications not reported.</p>
Biomass	4	<p>Eligibility of fuel used questioned</p> <p>Station modifications not reported.</p> <p>Measurement and sampling frequency not sufficient to provide data representative of biomass burned.</p> <p>Location of flow meter does not facilitate fully accurate measurement of bio-liquid.</p> <p>Methodology to account for liquid biomass not agreed.</p> <p>Leakage of liquid biomass material from pipe-work.</p> <p>Fossil fuel use exceeded (in one month) the 10% energy content provision of Article 8(3).</p>
Biomass/co-fired	1	<p>Inconsistencies between FMS practices at site and agreed FMS procedures submitted.</p>

4.19. The audit findings did not identify any issues that threatened accreditation. However, one issue identified has called into question how we consider bio-diesel in general, under the RO. This issue relates to how molecules of fossil fuel origin, found in bio-diesel, are accounted for. We have been working with our technical consultants to address this issue.

4.20. The most common findings were in relation to the accuracy of the information submitted for ROC claims because of issues with metering equipment, the measurement and sampling of fuel used for biomass/co-fired stations 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.

4.21. In relation to metering equipment, there were some cases where the electrical meter was not of an approved type or the fuel meter was not correctly installed to accurately measure fossil/biomass fuel used. In these cases operators were required to rectify the situation by installing approved meters or reinstalling fuel meters. In a number of other cases, station operators were not correctly

metering or reporting data taking account of electricity or fuel used as an input to the generation process. We took appropriate remedial action in these instances.

5. Implementation Issues

Chapter summary

This chapter sets out the issues that arose in the 2006-07 obligation period.

It also looks at the issues that have come up in 2007-08 obligation period that are ongoing at the time this report was published.

Our 2005-06 annual report sets out some of the issues that came up prior to April 2006.

2006-07 Obligation period

Current IT system

5.1. 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 transfer process, and on the supplier compliance process.

5.2. Examples of some of the problems experienced with the ROC register are set out below:

- The system "timed out" when suppliers tried to present a large number of ROCs during compliance.
- Some ROCs presented by suppliers did not immediately change their status to redeemed in the ROC register.
- Users upgrading to Internet Explorer version 7 were not able to access the ROC register for a time as certain default settings in this browser are not compatible with the ROC register.

5.3. These issues were all ultimately resolved. However, the IT problems resulted in extra work for all parties. Suppliers worked with us to resolve these issues and fortunately it was not necessary to implement contingency plans. We are grateful to them for their co-operation.

New IT system

5.4. Following a review of the IT systems that we use to administer the RO (together with those used to administer the Climate Change Levy and Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin) we took a decision to build a new IT system.

5.5. We identified the requirements of this system towards the end of 2006 and started to build it in spring 2007. We have involved an expert industry group in the development and testing of this new system to ensure that it is fit for purpose.

5.6. The new system is due to 'go-live' in April 2008 and will benefit both Ofgem and users. The aims from the outset were to build a system that would increase automation, increase flexibility, and maximise synergies. The new system will do this, for example, by allowing generators to apply for accreditation online. The new system will also automate many of the processes that are currently conducted outside of the existing IT systems, for example supplier compliance.

5.7. The new system is being developed to be flexible enough to cope with future changes in legislation. For example, the likely introduction of banding under the RO in 2009²⁶.

Fuel measurement and sampling of waste

5.8. We continue to find it problematic to administer the RO in relation to waste.

5.9. 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 not been able to find a workable solution to date. However, the likely introduction of deeming for energy from waste in 2009 will go some way towards resolving this issue.

5.10. We have recently agreed that we can consider a Solid Recovered Fuel derived from Waste as a new fuel, where the generator can provide evidence that this fuel has undergone a process of production.

5.11. As detailed in our guidance notes we need to agree a Fuel Measurement and Sampling regime for any new fuels that are intended to be used to generate electricity. We would recommend that the methodology is submitted, by generating stations, as soon as possible to ensure that agreement is reached before the fuel is burnt. A trial burn that produces electricity will affect the fuel mix. Without an agreed Fuel Measurement and Sampling Procedure this change in fuel mix could prevent us from issuing ROCs for the month that any trial occurs in.

2007-08 Obligation period

Small Generators and Agents : Volume of Applications

5.12. From April 2007, agents have been able to represent small generators and amalgamate their output for the purposes of claiming ROCs. As a result, we have seen a significant increase in the number of small generators applying for accreditation. In April 2007, we had accredited around 360 small generators.

²⁶ See chapter 6 for information relating to the introduction of banding.

This had increased to over 1,240 at the time of publication of this report. This has had implications for our workload.

5.13. We are investigating several proposals to reduce the administrative burden for both Ofgem and small generators. We expect to complete these investigations later this year.

6. Changes in legislation

Changes to the Renewables Obligation introduced from 1 April 2007.

UK wide changes

6.1. The Renewables Obligation Order 2006 (Amendment) Order 2007, the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2007 and the Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2007 came into force on 1 April 2007. This legislation introduced a number of changes to the Orders including:

- allowing agents to act fully on behalf of small generators and to receive ROCs
- allowing agents to amalgamate output for the purposes of ROC claims where they are representing two or more small generators
- allowing ROCs to be issued for electricity consumed by the generator without the need for "sell-and-buy-back" contracts²⁷
- the removal of the notice period small generators were required to give before claiming ROCs on an annual basis
- the introduction of Article 16(9A) that requires all meters, on which ROCs are to be claimed, to meet the requirements of paragraph 2 of Schedule 7 to the Act
- a minor amendment to the definition of biomass to include fuel treated as biomass, and
- a minor amendment to the definition of energy crops to include short rotation coppice poplar, short rotation coppice willow and miscanthus giganteus.

6.2. Our annual report due to be published in spring 2009 will take account of these changes to the Renewables Obligation.

Marine Supply Obligation - Scotland only

6.3. The Marine Supply Obligation (MSO) was introduced under the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2007 (ROS) with effect from 1 April 2007. It is a mechanism which requires suppliers with an obligation under the ROS to meet a proportion of that obligation by producing as evidence ROCs awarded to eligible wave or tidal generation in Scottish waters, or by paying a higher buy-out price.

6.4. For the obligation period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008, both the wave and tidal requirements have been set to zero. At the time of publication the Scottish

²⁷ Under these contracts, generators sell their electricity to a licensed supply and then purchase it back for their own consumption.

Government has proposed that the wave and tidal requirements for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 should also be set to zero. Suppliers will be required to comply with the MSO only when the level goes above zero.

Future changes

6.5. In May 2007 BERR issued a consultation on a number of proposed changes to the Renewables Obligation. We have responded to this consultation and this response can be found online at www.ofgem.gov.uk.

6.6. BERR has since issued a government response to the consultation feedback, which outlines the governments decisions with regards to these changes.

6.7. The changes include:

- banding the RO so that different levels of support are provided to different technologies.
- extending obligation levels up to 20 per cent on a "guaranteed headroom" basis
- recovering Ofgem's costs of administering the RO from the buy-out fund
- a change to the treatment of generators supplying through private wire networks
- publishing annual sustainability reporting for Biomass, and
- deeming energy from waste at 50 per cent renewable content and allowing a higher percentage where adequate sampling procedures are in place.

6.8. These changes are intended to be implemented from 1 April 2009. They require new primary legislation to be obtained through the Energy Bill which is currently before parliament. There will be further consultation on the accompanying secondary legislation, which is expected to occur in the second half of 2008.

Size of late payment fund

6.9. We are required to redistribute the late payment fund(s) before 1 January following the obligation period. Where possible, we redistribute the late payment fund at the same time as the buy-out fund. Payments redistributed from the late payment funds are often very small amounts²⁸. 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. It has been proposed

²⁸ Details of the amounts redistributed can be found in Appendix 2 in Tables A9, A10 and A11.

that the Orders are amended to allow this, carrying forward the late payment fund requires new primary legislation which is contained in the Energy Bill.

Appendices

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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.²⁹

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 accordingly³⁰.

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 them³¹; and
- The interests of individuals who are disabled or chronically sick, of pensionable age, with low incomes, or residing in rural areas.³²

²⁹ entitled “Gas Supply” and “Electricity Supply” respectively.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ 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.

³² 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 licensed³³ 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 Regulation³⁴ 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.

³³ or persons authorised by exemptions to carry on any activity.

³⁴ Council Regulation (EC) 1/2003

Appendix 2 – Compliance by licensed electricity suppliers

Table A1: 2006-07 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 (£)
BizzEnergy Limited	140,474	14,047	0	14,047	£4,202,433.48
BP Power Trading Limited	486	0	0	0	£16,154.64
British Energy Direct Limited	1,738,043	670,444	0	670,444	£35,486,990.76
British Gas Trading Limited	2,329,450	1,693,207	105,871	1,799,078	£17,629,565.28
Cinergy Global Trading Ltd	7	0	0	0	£232.68
EDF Energy Customers PLC	2,883,887	2,823,568	0	2,823,568	£2,005,003.56
Seaboard Energy Ltd	564,903	553,087	0	553,087	£392,763.84
Electricity for Business	13,153	0	2,210	2,210	£363,745.32
Energy Data Company	20	0	0	0	£664.80
First Utility Limited	19	0	0	0	£631.56
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	671,707	201,814	1,970	203,784	£15,553,760.52
Good Energy Limited	6,592	6,592	0	6,592	£0.00
Haven Power Limited	2	0	0	0	£66.48
Immingham	15,838	0	0	0	£526,455.12
Opus Energy Ltd	44,001	15,469	324	15,793	£937,633.92
Economy Power	219	0	0	0	£7,279.56
E.ON UK Plc	1,153,720	106,906	0	106,906	£34,796,097.36
Powergen Retail Ltd	2,140,479	1,357,701	1,606	1,359,307	£25,966,157.28
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	9,128	9,128	0	9,128	£0.00
Electricity Plus Ltd	38,229	17,604	0	17,604	£685,575.00

Licence name	RO (MWh)	Total GB ROCs presented	Total NIROCs presented	Total number of ROCs presented	Money paid into buy-out fund (£)
Npower Cogen Trading Ltd	42,465	0	0	0	£1,411,536.60
Npower Direct Ltd	240,072	110,549	0	110,549	£4,305,344.52
Npower Ltd	2,690,671	1,239,009	0	1,239,009	£48,253,244.88
Npower Northern Ltd	375,118	172,736	0	172,736	£6,727,177.68
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	213,234	98,191	0	98,191	£3,824,029.32
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	2,869,894	2,596,812	53,474	2,650,286	£7,299,769.92
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	976,747	855,078	121,669	976,747	£0.00
Wilton Energy Limited	1,205	0	0	0	£40,054.20
Slough Energy Supplies Limited	8,830	8,830	0	8,830	£0.00
Smartestenergy Limited	25,398	25,398	0	25,398	£0.00
Total Gas & Power Limited	195,911	5,000	0	5,000	£6,345,881.64
Tradelink Solutions Limited	114	92	22	114	£0.00

Table A2: 2006-07 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 (£)	Money Paid into late payment fund (£)
BizzEnergy Limited	4,802	480	0	480	£143,663.28	£0.00
British Energy Direct Limited	118,404	118,404	0	118404	£0.00	£0.00
British Gas Trading Limited	239,053	180,861	3,764	184625	£1,809,186.72	£0.00
EDF Energy Customers PLC	100,093	98,000	0	98000	£69,571.32	£0.00
Seaboard Energy Ltd	4,477	4,384	0	4,384	£3,091.32	£0.00
Electricity for Business	805	0	0	0	£26,758.20	£0.00
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	26,372	18,590	0	18590	£0.00	£258,978.42
Good Energy Limited	387	387	0	387	£0.00	£0.00
Opus Energy Ltd	5,435	5,435	0	5435	£0.00	£0.00

Licence name	ROS (MWh)	Total GB ROCs presented	Total NIROCs presented	Total number of ROCs presented	Money paid into buy-out fund (£)	Money Paid into late payment fund (£)
Economy Power	44	0	0	0	£1,462.56	£0.00
E.ON UK Plc	37,036	1,013	0	1013	£1,197,404.52	£0.00
Powergen Retail Ltd	62,612	5,752	0	5752	£1,890,026.40	£0.00
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	663	663	0	663	£0.00	£0.00
Electricity Plus Ltd	2,694	1,241	0	1241	£48,297.72	£0.00
Npower Direct Ltd	14,220	6,548	0	6548	£255,017.28	£0.00
Npower Ltd	128,097	58,987	0	58987	£2,297,216.40	£0.00
Npower Northern Ltd	2,388	1,100	0	1100	£42,813.12	£0.00
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	543,960	502,336	0	502336	£1,383,581.76	£0.00
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	715,958	715,958	0	715958	£0.00	£0.00
Smartestenergy Limited	1	1	0	1	£0.00	£0.00
Total Gas & Power Limited	13,413	0	0	0	£445,848.12	£0.00
Tradelink Solutions Limited	1,877	1,545	332	1877	£0.00	£0.00

Table A3: 2006-07 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 (£)
Airtricity Energy Supply LTD	5,832	0	5832	5,832	£0.00
Bord Gais Eireann	591	0	0	0	£19,644.84
ESB Independent Energy	43,344	12,000	488	12,488	£1,025,653.44
Viridian Energy Supply Ltd (Energia)	44,116	0	0	0	£1,466,415.84

Licence name	NIRO(MWh)	Total GB ROCs presented	Total NIROCs presented	Total number of ROCs presented	Money paid into buy-out fund (£)
Northern Ireland Electricity plc	122,906	0	106	106	£4,081,872.00
Npower LTD	76	35	0	35	£1,362.84
Tradelink Solutions Limited (NI)	4	4	0	4	£0.00

Table A4: ROCs presented in England and Wales

Licensed electricity supplier	RO (MWh)	Eligible Co-fired ROCs presented	Eligible 2005-06 ROCs presented	Other ROCs presented (not including co-fired or banked ROCs)	% RO met by co-fired ROCs	% RO met by 2005-06 ROCs	% RO met by other ROCs
BizzEnergy Limited	140,474	14,047	0	0	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BP Power Trading Limited	486	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
British Energy Direct Limited	1,738,043	166,208	0	504,236	9.56%	0.00%	29.01%
British Gas Trading Limited	2,329,450	232,945	23,748	1,542,385	10.00%	1.02%	66.21%
Cinergy Global Trading Ltd	7	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EDF Energy Customers PLC	2,883,887	110,511	20,112	2,692,945	3.83%	0.70%	93.38%
Seeboard Energy Ltd	564,903	22,459	1,176	5,29,452	3.98%	0.21%	93.72%
Electricity for Business	13,153	0	0	2,210	0.00%	0.00%	16.80%
Energy Data Company	20	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
First Utility Limited	19	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	671,707	33,112	0	170,672	4.93%	0.00%	25.41%
Good Energy Limited	6,592	0	139	6,453	0.00%	2.11%	97.89%
Haven Power Limited	2	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Licensed electricity supplier	RO (MWh)	Eligible Co-fired ROCs presented	Eligible 2005-06 ROCs presented	Other ROCs presented (not including co-fired or banked ROCs)	% RO met by co-fired ROCs	% RO met by 2005-06 ROCs	% RO met by other ROCs
Immingham	15,838	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Opus Energy Ltd	44,001	4,399	0	11,394	10.00%	0.00%	25.89%
Economy Power	219	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
E.ON UK Plc	1,153,720	100000	0	6,906	8.67%	0.00%	0.60%
Powergen Retail Ltd	2,140,479	213624	105	1,145,578	9.98%	0.00%	53.52%
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	9,128	0	0	9,128	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Electricity Plus Ltd	38,229	3179	0	14,425	8.32%	0.00%	37.73%
Npower Cogen Trading Ltd	42,465	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Npower Direct Ltd	240,072	19962	0	90,587	8.32%	0.00%	37.73%
Npower Ltd	2,690,671	223734	7177	1,008,098	8.32%	0.27%	37.47%
Npower Northern Ltd	375,118	31192	0	141,544	8.32%	0.00%	37.73%
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	213,234	17731	0	80,460	8.32%	0.00%	37.73%
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	2,869,894	286989	1011	2,362,286	10.00%	0.04%	82.31%
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	976,747	90977	0	8,85,770	9.31%	0.00%	90.69%
Wilton Energy Limited	1,205	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Slough Energy Supplies Limited	8,830	0	0	8,830	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Smartestenergy Limited	25,398	0	0	25,398	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total Gas & Power Limited	195,911	5000	0	0	2.55%	0.00%	0.00%
Tradelink Solutions Limited	114	0	0	114	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

Table A5: ROCs presented in Scotland

Licensed electricity supplier	ROS (MWh)	Eligible Co-fired ROCs presented	Eligible 2005-06 ROCs presented	Other ROCs presented (not including co-fired or banked ROCs)	% ROS met by co-fired ROCs	% ROS met by 2005-06 ROCs	% ROS met by other ROCs
BizzEnergy Limited	4,802	480	0	0	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%
British Energy Direct Limited	118,404	0	0	118,404	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
British Gas Trading Limited	239,053	23,905	0	160,720	10.00%	0.00%	67.23%
EDF Energy Customers PLC	100,093	0	0	98,000	0.00%	0.00%	97.91%
Seaboard Energy Ltd	4,477	0	0	4,384	0.00%	0.00%	97.92%
Electricity for Business	805	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	26,372	2,637	2	15,951	10.00%	0.01%	30.98%
Good Energy Limited	387	0	0	387	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Opus Energy Ltd	5,435	543	0	4,892	9.99%	0.00%	90.01%
Economy Power	44	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
E.ON UK Plc	37,036	1,013	0	0	2.74%	0.00%	0.00%
Powergen Retail Ltd	62,612	5,752	0	0	9.19%	0.00%	0.00%
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	663	0	0	663	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Electricity Plus Ltd	2,694	224	0	1,017	8.31%	0.00%	37.75%
Npower Direct Ltd	14,220	1,182	0	5,366	8.31%	0.00%	37.74%
Npower Ltd	128,097	10,652	0	48,335	8.32%	0.00%	37.73%
Npower Northern Ltd	2,388	199	0	901	8.33%	0.00%	37.73%
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	543,960	54,396	100,551	347,389	10.00%	18.48%	63.86%
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	715,958	64,684	1,329	649,945	9.03%	0.19%	90.78%
Smartestenergy Limited	1	0	0	1	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total Gas & Power Limited	13,413	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Licensed electricity supplier	ROS (MWh)	Eligible Co-fired ROCs presented	Eligible 2005-06 ROCs presented	Other ROCs presented (not including co-fired or banked ROCs)	% ROS met by co-fired ROCs	% ROS met by 2005-06 ROCs	% ROS met by other ROCs
Tradelink Solutions Limited	1,877	0	0	1,877	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

Table A6: ROCs presented in Northern Ireland

Licensed electricity supplier	NIRO (MWh)	Eligible Co-fired ROCs presented	Eligible 2005-06 ROCs presented	Other ROCs presented (not including co-fired or banked ROCs)	% NIRO met by co-fired ROCs	% NIRO met by 2005-06 ROCs	% NIRO met by other ROCs
Airtricity Energy Supply LTD	5,832	0	0	5,832	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Bord Gais Eireann	591	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
ESB Independent Energy	43,344	4,327	0	8,161	9.98%	0.00%	18.83%
Viridian Energy Supply Ltd (Energia)	44,116	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Northern Ireland Electricity plc	122,906	0	7	99	0.00%	0.01%	0.08%
Npower LTD	76	6	0	29	7.89%	0.00%	38.16%
Tradelink Solutions Limited (NI)	4	0	0	4	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

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

Obligation	GB ROCs	NIROCs	Total
Renewables Obligation	12,581,262	287,146	12,868,408
Renewables Obligation (Scotland)	1,721,685	4,096	1,725,781
Northern Ireland Renewables Obligation	12,039	6,426	18,465

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
Gaz de France	ROS	£258,673.68	4	£304.74	£258,978.42	£258,978.42

Table A9: Distribution of England and Wales buyout and late payment funds to suppliers³⁵

Licensed electricity supplier	Payment due for ROCs presented	Late payment due for ROCs presented	Total redistributed
BizzEnergy Limited	£216,611	£0	£216,611
British Energy Direct Limited	£11,762,460	£0	£11,762,460
British Gas Trading Limited	£29,578,865	£0	£29,578,865
EDF Energy Customers PLC	£43,563,308	£1	£43,563,309
Seaboard Energy Ltd	£8,312,413	£0	£8,312,413
Electricity for Business	£32,953	£0	£32,953
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	£3,315,804	£0	£3,315,804
Good Energy Limited	£104,063	£0	£104,063
Opus Energy Ltd	£316,529	£0	£316,529
E.ON UK Plc	£1,609,173	£0	£1,609,173
Powergen Retail Ltd	£20,354,305	£0	£20,354,305
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	£145,992	£0	£145,992
Electricity Plus Ltd	£280,996	£0	£280,996
Npower Direct Ltd	£1,746,025	£0	£1,746,025
Npower Ltd	£19,354,333	£0	£19,354,333
Npower Northern Ltd	£2,592,057	£0	£2,592,057
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	£1,464,119	£0	£1,464,119
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	£1,692,705	£0	£1,692,705

³⁵ The buy-out and late payment funds were redistributed on 1 October 2007. No payments were made into the late payment fund after this date.

Licensed electricity supplier	Payment due for ROCs presented	Late payment due for ROCs presented	Total redistributed
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£47,008,539	£1	£47,008,540
Slough Energy Supplies Limited	£131,663	£0	£131,663
Smartestenergy Limited	£378,722	£0	£378,722
Total Gas & Power Limited	£74,554	£0	£74,554
Tradelink Solutions Limited	£29,687	£0	£29,687
Airtricity Energy Supply LTD	£86,960	£0	£86,960
ESB Independent Energy	£186,207	£0	£186,207
Npower Ltd	£521	£0	£521
Northern Ireland Electricity plc	£1,580	£0	£1,580
Tradelink Solutions Limited (NI)	£59	£0	£59

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

Supplier	Payment due for ROCs presented	Late payment due for ROCs presented	Total redistributed
BizzEnergy Limited	£9,606	£258	£9,864
British Energy Direct Limited	£521,639	£14,026	£535,665
British Gas Trading Limited	£1,311,759	£35,272	£1,347,031
EDF Energy Customers PLC	£1,931,939	£51,948	£1,983,887
Seeboard Energy Ltd	£368,637	£9,912	£378,549
Electricity for Business	£1,461	£39	£1,500
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	£147,048	£3,954	£151,002
Good Energy Limited	£4,614	£124	£4,738
Opus Energy Ltd	£14,037	£377	£14,414
E.ON UK Plc	£71,363	£1,918	£73,281
Powergen Retail Ltd	£902,669	£24,272	£926,941
The Renewable Energy Company	6,474	£174	£6,648
Electricity Plus Ltd	£12,461	£335	£12,796
Npower Direct Ltd	£77,432	£2,082	£79,514
Npower Ltd	£858,323	£23,079	£881,402
Npower Northern Ltd	£114,952	£3,090	£118,042
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	£64,930	£1,745	£66,675
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£2,084,727	£56,056	£2,140,783
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	£1,119,331	£30,097	£1,149,428
Slough Energy Supplies Limited	£5,838	£157	£5,995
Smartestenergy Limited	£16,795	£451	£17,246
Total Gas & Power Limited	£3,306	£88	£3,394
Tradelink Solutions Limited	£1,316	£35	£1,351
Airtricity Energy Supply LTD	£3,856	£103	£3,959
ESB Independent Energy	£8,257	£222	£8,479

Supplier	Payment due for ROCs presented	Late payment due for ROCs presented	Total redistributed
Npower Ltd	£23	£0	£23
Northern Ireland Electricity plc	£70	£1	£71
Tradelink Solutions Limited (NI)	£2	£0	£2

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

Supplier	Payment due for ROCs presented	Late payment due for ROCs presented	Total redistributed
BizzEnergy Limited	£6,589	£0	£6,589
British Energy Direct Limited	£357,811	£0	£357,811
British Gas Trading Limited	£899,781	£1	£899,782
EDF Energy Customers PLC	£1,325,184	£1	£1,325,185
Seeboard Energy Ltd	£252,861	£0	£252,861
Electricity for Business	£1,002	£0	£1,002
Gaz de France Marketing Ltd	£100,865	£0	£100,865
Good Energy Limited	£3,165	£0	£3,165
Opus Energy Ltd	£9,628	£0	£9,628
E.ON UK Plc	£48,950	£0	£48,950
Powergen Retail Ltd	£619,172	£0	£619,172
The Renewable Energy Company Limited	£4,441	£0	£4,441
Electricity Plus Ltd	£8,547	£0	£8,547
Npower Direct Ltd	£53,113	£0	£53,113
Npower Ltd	£588,753	£0	£588,753
Npower Northern Ltd	£78,849	£0	£78,849
Npower Yorkshire Ltd	£44,538	£0	£44,538
SSE Energy Supply Ltd	£1,429,988	£2	£1,429,990
Scottish Power Energy Retail Limited	£767,788	£1	£767,789
Slough Energy Supplies Limited	£4,005	£0	£4,005
Smartestenergy Limited	£11,520	£0	£11,520
Total Gas & Power Limited	£2,267	£0	£2,267
Tradelink Solutions Limited	£903	£0	£903

Supplier	Payment due for ROCs presented	Late payment due for ROCs presented	Total redistributed
Airtricity Energy Supply LTD	£2,645	£0	£2,645
ESB Independent Energy	£5,664	£0	£5,664
Npower Ltd	£15	£0	£15
Northern Ireland Electricity plc	£48	£0	£48
Tradelink Solutions Limited (NI)	£1	£0	£1

Table A12: Suppliers with no obligation

No RO	No ROS	No NIRO
730 Energy Limited	730 Energy Limited	E.ON UK Plc
AEP Energy Services Limited	AEP Energy Services Limited	Lowland Health and Energy
Allied Domecq (Holdings) Plc	Allied Domecq (Holdings) Plc	Nigen Supply Ltd
Accord Energy Limited	Accord Energy Limited	Premier Power Ltd
Affinity Power Limited	Affinity Power Limited	Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd
AES Energy Limited	AES Energy Limited	SSE Energy Supply LTD
BizzEnergy@home Limited	BizzEnergy@home Limited	
Caboodle Energy Ltd	BP Power Trading Limited	
Cherwell Energy Limited	Caboodle Energy Ltd	
Citigen London Ltd	Cherwell Energy Limited	
Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited	Cinergy Global Trading Ltd	
Crowthorne Electricity Supply Limited	Citigen London Ltd	
EDF Trading Limited	Corona Energy Retail 4 Limited	
Electricity Direct Limited	Crowthorne Electricity Supply Limited	
Energy Co2 Limited	EDF Trading Limited	
Enizade Ltd	Electricity Direct Limited	
Enron Direct Limited	Energy Co2 Limited	
Enron Gas & petrochemincals Ltd	Energy Data Company	
Essential Power Limited	Enizade Ltd	
Fellside Heat & Power Ltd	Enron Direct Limited	
Fortum Direct Ltd	Enron Gas & petrochemincals Ltd	
Gas Plus Supply Ltd	Essential Power Limited	
Ineos Chlor Energy Limited	Fellside Heat & Power Ltd	
International Power Plc	First Utility Limited	
Magnox Electric Plc	Fortum Direct Ltd	
Midlands Gas Ltd	Gas Plus Supply Ltd	
Morgan Stanley Capital Group Inc	Haven Power Limited	
Npower Commercial Gas Ltd	Immingham CHP	
Npower Northern Supply Ltd	Ineos Chlor Energy Limited	

No RO	No ROS
Npower Yorkshire Supply Ltd	International Power Plc
Pan-Utility Ltd	Magnox Electric Plc
Powergen Retail Gas (Eastern) Ltd	Midlands Gas Ltd
Powerrelate	Morgan Stanley Capital Group Inc
Primary Connections Ltd	Npower Cogen Trading Ltd
R S Energy Limited	Npower Commercial Gas Ltd
Sempra Energy Europe Limited	Npower Northern Supply Ltd
Shell Gas Direct Ltd	Npower Yorkshire Ltd
SME Energy Limited	Npower Yorkshire Supply Ltd
South Wales Electricity Ltd	Pan-Utility Ltd
SSE Energy Ltd	Powergen Retail Gas (Eastern) Ltd
Star Energy Oil and Gas Limited	Powerrelate
SWEB Energy Ltd	Primary Connections Limited
Team GE Limited	R S Energy Limited
Telecom Plus PLC	Sempra Energy Europe Limited
TXU Europe (AH Online) Ltd	Shell Gas Direct Ltd
TXU Europe (AHG) Ltd	Slough Energy Supplies Limited
TXU Europe (AHGD) Ltd	SME Energy Limited
TXU Europe (AHST) Ltd	South Wales Electricity Ltd
Utilita Electricity Limited	SSE Energy Ltd
Utilitease Limited	Star Energy Oil and Gas Limited
Western Gas Ltd	SWEB Energy Ltd
	Team GE Limited
	Telecom Plus PLC
	TXU Europe (AH Online) Ltd
	TXU Europe (AHG) Ltd
	TXU Europe (AHGD) Ltd
	TXU Europe (AHST) Ltd
	Utilita Electricity Limited
	Utilitease Limited
	Western Gas Ltd

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

Group	Supply licences
British Gas	British Gas Trading Limited
	Electricity Direct Limited
	Accord Energy Limited
EDF	London Energy Plc
	Seaboard Energy Limited
	SWEB Energy Limited
Opus Energy	Abingdon Energy Limited
	Banbury Energy Limited
	Cherwell Energy Limited
	Opus Energy Limited
E.ON UK	Citigen London Limited
	Economy Power Limited
	E.ON UK Plc
	Enizade Limited
	Midlands Gas Limited
	Powergen Retail Limited
	Powergen Retail Gas (Eastern) Limited
	TXU Europe (AHG) Limited
	TXU Europe (AHGD) Limited
	TXU Europe (AH Online) Limited
	TXU Europe (AHST) Limited
	Western Gas Limited
	RWE Npower
Npower Direct Limited	
Npower Cogen Trading Limited	
Npower Commercial Gas Limited	
Npower Northern Limited	
Npower Northern Supply Limited	
Npower Yorkshire Limited	
Npower Yorkshire Supply Limited	

Group	Supply licences
Scottish & Southern Energy (SSE)	SSE Energy Supply Ltd
	SSE Energy Ltd
	South Wales Electricity Ltd

Appendix 3 - Renewables Obligation certificates: Detailed information

Table B1: 2006-07 ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs issued by generation technology type

Technology type	ROCs	SROCs	NIROCs	Total	Proportion of total
Biomass and waste using ACT	13,886	1,679		15,565	0%
Biomass	968,100	62,487	14,128	1,044,715	7%
Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	1,770,875	155,418	2,297	1,928,590	13%
Hydro < 20 MW DNC	219,386	2,155,045	9,577	2,384,008	16%
Landfill Gas	3,856,678	403,680		4,260,358	28%
Micro Hydro	8,796	52,886	1,114	62,796	0%
Off-shore wind	720,824			720,824	5%
On-shore wind	1,547,042	2,341,227	320,706	4,208,975	28%
PV	368	16	26	410	0%
Sewage Gas	328,375	9,545		337,920	2%
Wave		9		9	0%
Total	9,434,330	5,181,992	347,848	14,964,170	100%

Table B2: 2006-07 ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs issued by month of generation

Month	ROCs	SROCS	NIROCs	Total
Apr-06	724,591	404,571	28,702	1,157,864
May-06	721,037	351,769	30,754	1,103,560
Jun-06	604,135	270,935	18,396	893,466
Jul-06	609,936	231,250	16,498	857,684
Aug-06	674,042	249,440	19,195	942,677
Sep-06	671,157	330,812	25,876	1,027,845
Oct-06	781,219	412,177	28,087	1,221,483
Nov-06	938,849	588,893	36,659	1,564,401
Dec-06	929,217	593,042	36,107	1,558,366
Jan-07	1,082,296	680,457	43,140	1,805,893
Feb-07	810,924	446,265	28,049	1,285,238
Mar-07	886,927	622,381	36,385	1,545,693
Totals	9,434,330	5,181,992	347,848	14,964,170

Table B3: 2006-07 ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs issued by generation technology type and month

Month	Biomass and waste using ACT	Biomass	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	Hydro <20 MW DNC	Landfill gas	Micro Hydro	Off-shore wind	On-shore wind	PV	Sewage Gas	Wave	Total
Apr-06	786	96,700	123,196	192,426	347,376	5,589	52,288	311,169	7	28,327	0	1,157,864
May-06	963	92,388	106,693	152,801	362,528	4,486	63,618	290,177	17	29,889	0	1,103,560
Jun-06	980	83,661	108,496	101,396	339,708	3,252	33,891	193,650	34	28,397	1	893,466
Jul-06	959	84,227	120,294	92,510	332,064	2,909	38,293	158,750	32	27,646	0	857,684
Aug-06	1,150	80,199	111,365	94,825	351,319	2,771	65,084	208,154	21	27,789	0	942,677
Sep-06	1,451	69,330	126,071	147,893	338,597	4,723	53,534	259,006	22	27,215	3	1,027,845
Oct-06	1,649	70,314	154,711	202,233	358,723	6,017	73,975	326,372	17	27,471	1	1,221,483
Nov-06	1,682	92,596	221,953	250,836	359,464	6,356	75,464	527,198	9	28,839	4	1,564,401
Dec-06	1,628	92,560	208,365	312,288	372,673	6,447	54,005	481,973	3	28,424	0	1,558,366
Jan-07	1,592	96,660	276,969	318,688	371,999	6,739	86,031	619,682	9	27,524	0	1,805,893
Feb-07	1,206	83,839	204,468	229,762	342,899	5,561	54,487	336,438	10	26,568	0	1,285,238
Mar-07	1,519	102,241	166,009	288,350	383,008	7,946	70,154	496,406	229	29,831	0	1,545,693
Total	15,565	1,044,715	1,928,590	2,384,008	4,260,358	62,796	720,824	4,208,975	410	337,920	9	14,964,170

Table B4: 2006-07 ROCs issued by generation technology type and month (in England and Wales)

Month	Biomass and waste using ACT	Biomass	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	Hydro <20 MW DNC	Landfill gas	Micro Hydro	Off-shore wind	On-shore wind	PV	Sewage Gas	Total
Apr-06	727	91,000	107,511	20,529	316,920	748	52,288	93,113	7	27,901	710,744
May-06	827	86,069	94,794	13,466	329,831	688	63,618	92,473	17	29,401	711,184
Jun-06	852	76,447	95,501	8,621	308,793	627	33,891	45,078	34	27,831	597,675
Jul-06	835	78,064	102,763	8,159	301,131	537	38,293	48,125	32	27,123	605,062
Aug-06	1,012	73,853	99,929	6,467	317,966	589	65,084	74,755	21	27,097	666,773
Sep-06	1,308	63,922	112,046	9,543	305,669	506	53,534	90,869	22	25,745	663,164
Oct-06	1,476	64,425	138,589	13,780	325,110	452	73,975	127,009	17	26,227	771,060
Nov-06	1,503	86,991	208,839	20,943	325,581	660	75,464	171,317	9	27,677	918,984
Dec-06	1,429	86,295	198,110	33,337	337,504	738	54,005	174,964	3	27,768	914,153
Jan-07	1,422	88,763	262,802	34,954	336,880	801	86,031	223,296	9	27,008	1,061,966
Feb-07	1,040	78,040	200,584	18,069	307,868	787	54,487	111,395	10	25,801	798,081
Mar-07	1,455	94,231	149,407	22,927	343,425	1,663	70,154	158,998	187	28,796	871,243
Total	13,886	968,100	1,770,875	210,795	3,856,678	8,796	720,824	1,411,392	368	328,375	9,290,089

Table B5: 2006-07 ROCs issued by generation technology type and month (in Scotland)

Month	Hydro <20 MW DNC	On-shore wind	Total
Apr-06	714	13,133	13,847
May-06	702	9,151	9,853
Jun-06	239	6,221	6,460
Jul-06	229	4,645	4,874
Aug-06	375	6,894	7,269
Sep-06	623	7,370	7,993
Oct-06	681	9,478	10,159
Nov-06	1,016	18,849	19,865
Dec-06	1,103	13,961	15,064
Jan-07	1,230	19,100	20,330
Feb-07	721	12,122	12,843
Mar-07	958	14,726	15,684
Total	8,591	135,650	144,241

Table B6: 2006-2007 SROCs issued by generation technology type and month (in Scotland)

Month	Biomass and waste using ACT	Biomass	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	Hydro <20 MW DNC	Landfill gas	Micro Hydro	On-shore wind	PV	Sewage Gas	Wave	Total
Apr-06	59	4,203	12,127	170,167	30,456	4,775	179,601	0	426	0	401,814
May-06	136	5,313	10,435	138,028	32,697	3,737	157,571	0	488	0	348,405
Jun-06	128	5,850	9,680	92,230	30,915	2,612	121,932	0	566	1	263,914
Jul-06	124	4,565	16,642	83,901	30,933	2,371	88,900	0	523	0	227,959
Aug-06	138	5,108	10,807	87,751	33,353	2,164	106,355	0	692	0	246,368
Sep-06	143	3,835	10,461	137,249	32,928	4,175	134,038	0	1,470	3	324,302
Oct-06	173	4,861	11,845	186,767	33,613	5,493	160,030	0	1,244	1	404,027
Nov-06	179	5,605	8,980	227,840	33,883	5,616	294,677	0	1,162	4	577,946
Dec-06	199	5,805	7,795	276,624	35,169	5,594	253,184	0	656	0	585,026
Jan-07	170	6,424	9,397	281,315	35,119	5,818	328,906	0	516	0	667,665
Feb-07	166	4,367	0	209,979	35,031	4,687	183,069	0	767	0	438,066
Mar-07	64	6,551	8,835	263,194	39,583	5,844	283,065	16	1,035	0	608,187
Total	1,679	62,487	117,004	2,155,045	403,680	52,886	2,291,328	16	9,545	9	5,093,679

Table B7: 2006-07 SROCs issued by generation technology type and month (England and Wales)

Month	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	On-shore Wind	Total
Apr-06	2,757	0	2,757
May-06	295	3,069	3,364
Jun-06	3,315	3,706	7,021
Jul-06	562	2,729	3,291
Aug-06	629	2,443	3,072
Sep-06	3,564	2,946	6,510
Oct-06	4,277	3,873	8,150
Nov-06	4,134	6,813	10,947
Dec-06	2,460	5,556	8,016
Jan-07	4,770	8,022	12,792
Feb-07	3,884	4,315	8,199
Mar-07	7,767	6,427	14,194
Total	38,414	49,899	88,313

Table B8: 2006-2007 NIROCs issued by generation technology type and month (in Northern Ireland)

Month	Biomass	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	Hydro < 20 MW DNC	Micro hydro	On-shore Wind	PV	Total
Apr-06	1,497	801	1,016	66	25,322	0	28,702
May-06	1,006	1,169	605	61	27,913	0	30,754
Jun-06	1,364	0	306	13	16,713	0	18,396
Jul-06	1,598	327	221	1	14,351	0	16,498
Aug-06	1,238	0	232	18	17,707	0	19,195
Sep-06	1,573	0	478	42	23,783	0	25,876
Oct-06	1,028	0	1,005	72	25,982	0	28,087
Nov-06	0	0	1,037	80	35,542	0	36,659
Dec-06	460	0	1,224	115	34,308	0	36,107
Jan-07	1,473	0	1,189	120	40,358	0	43,140
Feb-07	1,432	0	993	87	25,537	0	28,049
Mar-07	1,459	0	1,271	439	33,190	26	36,385
Total	14,128	2,297	9,577	1,114	320,706	26	347,848

Table B9: 2006-07 ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs issued by location and month

Month	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total
Apr-06	620,872	92,629	415,661	28,702	1,157,864
May-06	630,932	83,616	358,258	30,754	1,103,560
Jun-06	558,564	46,132	270,374	18,396	893,466
Jul-06	559,763	48,590	232,833	16,498	857,684
Aug-06	602,545	67,300	253,637	19,195	942,677
Sep-06	588,959	80,715	332,295	25,876	1,027,845
Oct-06	666,747	112,463	414,186	28,087	1,221,483
Nov-06	792,861	137,070	597,811	36,659	1,564,401
Dec-06	769,782	152,387	600,090	36,107	1,558,366
Jan-07	895,910	178,848	687,995	43,140	1,805,893
Feb-07	716,167	90,113	450,909	28,049	1,285,238
Mar-07	766,738	118,699	623,871	36,385	1,545,693
Total	8,169,840	1,208,562	5,237,920	347,848	14,964,170

Table B10: 2006-07 ROCs, SROCs and NIROCs issued by location and generation technology type

Technology type	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total
Biomass and waste using ACT	13,886	0	1,679	0	15,565
Biomass	968,100	0	62,487	14,128	1,044,715
Co-firing biomass	1,808,684	605	117,004	2,297	1,928,590
Hydro	43,604	167,191	2,163,636	9,577	2,384,008
Landfill Gas	3,728,721	127,957	403,680	0	4,260,358
Micro Hydro	7,728	1,068	52,886	1,114	62,796
Off-shore Wind	529,123	191,701	0	0	720,824
On-shore Wind	745,415	715,876	2,426,978	320,706	4,208,975
PV	366	2	16	26	410
Sewage Gas	324,213	4,162	9,545	0	337,920
Wave	0	0	9	0	9
Total	8,169,840	1,208,562	5,237,920	347,848	14,964,170

Table B11: 2006-07 ROCs issued by location and month

Month	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total
Apr-06	618,115	92,629	13,847	0	724,591
May-06	627,568	83,616	9,853	0	721,037
Jun-06	551,543	46,132	6,460	0	604,135
Jul-06	556,472	48,590	4,874	0	609,936
Aug-06	599,473	67,300	7,269	0	674,042
Sep-06	582,449	80,715	7,993	0	671,157
Oct-06	658,597	112,463	10,159	0	781,219
Nov-06	781,914	137,070	19,865	0	938,849
Dec-06	761,766	152,387	15,064	0	929,217
Jan-07	883,118	178,848	20,330	0	1,082,296
Feb-07	707,968	90,113	12,843	0	810,924
Mar-07	752,544	118,699	15,684	0	886,927
Total	8,081,527	1,208,562	144,241	0	9,434,330

Table B12: 2006-07 ROCs issued by location and generation technology type

Technology	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total
Biomass and waste using ACT	13,886	0	0	0	13,886
Biomass	968,100	0	0	0	968,100
Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	1,770,270	605	0	0	1,770,875
Hydro <20 MW DNC	43,604	167,191	8,591	0	219,386
Landfill gas	3,728,721	127,957	0	0	3,856,678
Micro Hydro	7,728	1,068	0	0	8,796
On-shore wind	695,516	715,876	135,650	0	1,547,042
Off-shore Wind	529,123	191,701	0	0	720,824
PV	366	2	0	0	368
Sewage Gas	324,213	4,162	0	0	328,375
Total	8,081,527	1,208,562	144,241	0	9,434,330

Table B13: 2006-07 SROCs issued by location and month

Month	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total
Apr-06	2,757	0	401,814	0	404,571
May-06	3,364	0	348,405	0	351,769
Jun-06	7,021	0	263,914	0	270,935
Jul-06	3,291	0	227,959	0	231,250
Aug-06	3,072	0	246,368	0	249,440
Sep-06	6,510	0	324,302	0	330,812
Oct-06	8,150	0	404,027	0	412,177
Nov-06	10,947	0	577,946	0	588,893
Dec-06	8,016	0	585,026	0	593,042
Jan-07	12,792	0	667,665	0	680,457
Feb-07	8,199	0	438,066	0	446,265
Mar-07	14,194	0	608,187	0	622,381
Total	88,313	0	5,093,679	0	5,181,992

Table B14: 2006-07 SROCs issued by location and generating technology type

Technology	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total
Biomass	0	0	62,487	0	62,487
Co-firing of biomass	38,414	0	117,004	0	155,418
Hydro <20 MW DNC	0	0	2,155,045	0	2,155,045
Landfill gas	0	0	403,680	0	403,680
Micro Hydro	0	0	52,886	0	52,886
On-shore wind	49,899	0	2,291,328	0	2,341,227
ACT	0	0	1,679	0	1,679
Sewage Gas	0	0	9,545	0	9,545
Wave	0	0	9	0	9
PV	0	0	16	0	16
Total	88,313	0	5,093,679	0	5,181,992

Table B15: 2006-07 NIROCs issued by location and month

Month	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total
Apr-06	0	0	0	28,702	28,702
May-06	0	0	0	30,754	30,754
Jun-06	0	0	0	18,396	18,396
Jul-06	0	0	0	16,498	16,498
Aug-06	0	0	0	19,195	19,195
Sep-06	0	0	0	25,876	25,876
Oct-06	0	0	0	28,087	28,087
Nov-06	0	0	0	36,659	36,659
Dec-06	0	0	0	36,107	36,107
Jan-07	0	0	0	43,140	43,140
Feb-07	0	0	0	28,049	28,049
Mar-07	0	0	0	36,385	36,385
Total	0	0	0	347,848	347,848

Table B16: 2006-07 NIROCs issued by location and generation technology type

Technology	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total
Biomass	0	0	0	14,128	14,128
Co-firing	0	0	0	2,297	2,297
Micro Hydro	0	0	0	1,114	1,114
Hydro <20 MW DNC	0	0	0	9,577	9,577
PV	0	0	0	26	26
On-shore wind	0	0	0	320,706	320,706
Total	0	0	0	347,848	347,848

Table B17: Revoked 2006-07 ROCs by technology and Order

Technology Type	Total number of revoked ROCs	Total number of revoked SROCs	Total number of revoked NIROCs
On-shore Wind	25,751	13,082	5
Biomass	10,074	0	0
Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	19,349	0	0
Hydro DNC of 20Mw or less	55	562	0
Landfill gas	5,124	661	0
Sewage Gas	2,770	101	0
Micro Hydro	14	114	0
Total	63,137	14,520	5

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	8	1	0	0	9
Biomass	17	3	0	1	21
Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	27	2	1	1	31
Hydro <20 MW DNC	37	98	25	10	170
Landfill gas	323	32	14	0	369
Micro Hydro	33	46	12	6	97
On-shore wind	151	81	40	50	322
Off-shore Wind	5	0	1	0	6
PV	180	7	12	18	217
Sewage Gas	106	3	7	0	116
Wave	0	2	0	0	2
Total	887	275	112	86	1,360

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	8	1	0	0	9
Biomass	16	3	0	1	20
Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	27	2	1	1	31
Hydro <20 MW DNC	37	98	25	10	170
Landfill gas	323	32	14	0	369

Technology Type	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Micro Hydro	9	30	2	3	44
On-shore wind	80	54	30	18	182
Off-shore Wind	5	0	1	0	6
PV	7	0	0	0	7
Sewage Gas	106	3	7	0	116
Wave	0	2	0	0	2
Total	618	225	80	33	956

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
Biomass	1	0	0	0	1
Hydro	24	16	10	3	53
PV	173	7	12	18	210
On-shore wind	71	27	10	32	140
Total	269	50	32	53	404

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

Technology Type	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Biomass and waste using ACT	6526	340	0	0	6,866
Biomass	201,048	12,797	0	2,450	216,295
Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	742,156	76,200	6,720	0	825,076
Hydro <20 MW DNC	19,818	491,363	76,257	2,485	589,923
Landfill gas	714,765	78,218	30,203	0	823,186
Micro Hydro	2,464	13,041	498	450	16,453

Technology Type	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
On-shore wind	385,786	1,102,010	299,179	116,407	1,903,382
Off-shore Wind	243,800	0	60,000	0	303,800
PV	1,287	55	37	61	1,440
Sewage Gas	78,750	3,692	1,989	0	84,431
Wave	0	1,250	0	0	1,250
Total	2,396,400	1,778,966	474,883	121,853	4,772,102

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

Technology Type	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Biomass and waste using ACT	6,526	340	0	0	6,866
Biomass	201,040	12,797	0	2,450	216,287
Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	742,156	76,200	6,720	0	825,076
Hydro <20 MW DNC	19,818	491,363	76,257	2,485	589,923
Landfill gas	714,765	78,218	30,203	0	823,186
Micro Hydro	2,172	12,698	300	355	15,525
On-shore wind	385,183	1,101,770	299,106	115,950	1,902,009
Off-shore Wind	243,800	0	60,000	0	303,800
PV	486	0	0	0	486
Sewage Gas	78,750	3,692	1,989	0	84,431
Wave	0	1,250	0	0	1,250
Total	2,394,696	1,778,328	474,575	121,240	4,768,839

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

Technology Type	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Total
Biomass	8	0	0	0	8
Hydro	292	343	198	95	928
PV	801	55	37	61	954
On-shore wind	603	240	73	457	1,373
Total	1,704	638	308	613	3,263

Table C3: Comparison of generating stations accredited before 1st April 2006 and between 1st April 2006 and 1st April 2007 by technology type.

Technology type	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2006	No of generators accredited between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2006 (kW)	Capacity of generators accredited between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007
Biomass and waste using ACT	5	4	4895	1,971
Biomass	15	6	194,752	21,543
Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	31	0	825,076	0
Hydro <20 MW DNC	165	5	587,141	2,782
Landfill gas	338	31	768,988	54,198
Micro Hydro	74	23	15,230	1,223
On-shore wind	199	123	1,598,517	304,865
Off-shore Wind	6	0	303,800	0
PV	42	175	776	664
Sewage Gas	104	12	80,400	4,031
Wave	1	1	750	500
Total	980	380	4,380,325	391,777

Table C3a: Comparison of generating stations with a capacity of over 50kW accredited before 1st April 2006 and between 1st April 2006 and 1st April 2007 by technology type.

Technology type	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2006	No of generators accredited between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2006 (kW)	Capacity of generators accredited between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007
Biomass and waste using ACT	5	4	4,895	1,971
Biomass	15	5	194,752	21,535
Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	31	0	825,076	0
Hydro <20 MW DNC	165	5	587,141	2,782
Landfill gas	338	31	768,988	54,198
Micro Hydro	38	6	14,595	930
On-shore wind	154	28	1,597,950	304,059
Off-shore Wind	6	0	303,800	0
PV	6	1	413	73
Sewage Gas	104	12	80,400	4,031
Wave	1	1	750	500
Total	863	93	4,378,760	390,079

Table C3b: Comparison of generating stations with a capacity of 50kW and under accredited before 1st April 2006 and between 1st April 2006 and 1st April 2007 by technology type.

Technology Type	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2006	No of generators accredited between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2006 (kW)	Capacity of generators accredited between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007
Biomass	0	1	0	8
Hydro	36	17	635	293
PV	36	174	363	591
On-shore wind	45	95	567	806
Total	117	287	1,565	1,698

Table C4: Comparison of generating stations commissioned before 1st April 2006 and between 1st April 2006 and 1st April 2007 by technology type.

Technology type	No of generators commissioned before 1st April 2006	No of generators commissioned between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007	Capacity of generators commissioned before 1st April 2006	Capacity of generators commissioned between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007
Biomass and waste using ACT	5	4	4,780	2,086
Biomass	16	5	194,760	21,535
Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel	31	0	825,076	0
Hydro <20 MW DNC	169	1	588,973	950
Landfill gas	341	28	777,762	45,424
Micro Hydro	88	9	15,666	787
On-shore wind	231	91	1,600,988	302,394

Technology type	No of generators commissioned before 1st April 2006	No of generators commissioned between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007	Capacity of generators commissioned before 1st April 2006	Capacity of generators commissioned between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007
Off-shore Wind	6	0	303,800	0
PV	122	95	1,120	320
Sewage Gas	106	10	83,086	1,345
Wave	2	0	1,250	0
Total	1,117	243	4,397,261	374,841

Table C5: Comparison of generating stations accredited before 1st April 2006 and between 1st April 2006 and 1st April 2007 by location.

Country	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2006	No of generators accredited between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2006	Capacity of generators accredited between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007
England	636	251	2,240,777	155,623
Scotland	215	60	1,559,967	218,999
Wales	85	27	467,005	7,878
Northern Ireland	44	42	112,576	9,277
Total	980	380	4,380,325	391,777

Table C5a: Comparison of generating stations over 50kW accredited before 1st April 2006 and between 1st April 2006 and 1st April 2007 by location.

Country	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2006	No of generators accredited between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2006	Capacity of generators accredited between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007
England	566	52	2,240,003	154,693
Scotland	196	29	1,559,654	218,674
Wales	74	6	466,823	7,752
Northern Ireland	27	6	112,280	8,960
Total	863	93	4,378,760	390,079

Table C5b: Comparison of generating stations 50kW or under accredited before 1st April 2006 and between 1st April 2006 and 1st April 2007 by location.

Country	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2006	No of generators accredited between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st April 2006	Capacity of generators accredited between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007
England	70	199	774	930
Scotland	19	31	313	325
Wales	11	21	182	126
Northern Ireland	17	36	296	317
Total	117	287	1,565	1,698

Table C6: Comparison of generating stations commissioned before 1st April 2006 and between 1st April 2006 and 1st April 2007 by location.

Country	No of generators commissioned before 1st April 2006	No of generators commissioned between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007	Capacity of generators commissioned before 1st April 2006	Capacity of generators commissioned between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007
England	722	165	2,236,858	159,542
Wales	91	21	467,022	7,861
Scotland	242	33	1,579,759	199,207
Northern Ireland	62	24	113,622	8,231
Total	1,117	243	4,397,261	374,841

Table C7: Comparison of NFFO/SRO and non-NFFO/non-SRO generating stations accredited before and on or after 1st April 2006.

	No of generators accredited before 1st April 2006	No of generators accredited between 1st April 2006 and 1st April 2007	Capacity of generators accredited before 1st of April 2006 (kW)	Capacity of generators accredited on or after 1st April 2006 (kW)
NFFO	237	2	798,006	1,788
NON-NFFO	484	276	1,909,776	161,713
SRO	35	7	180,094	16,010
NON-SRO	180	53	1,379,873	202,989
NI NFFO	17	0	39,210	0
NI non-NFFO	27	42	73,366	9,277
Total	980	380	4,380,325	391,777

Appendix 5 - Glossary

A

Act Electricity Act 1989
ACT Advanced Conversion Technology

B

BERR Department of Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform

D

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

F

FMS Fuel Measurement and Sampling

G

GB Great Britain
GB ROCs ROCs and SROCs

K

kW Kilowatt
kWh Kilowatthour

M

MSO Marine Supply Obligation
MW Megawatt
MWh Megawatthour

N

NI Northern Ireland
NIAUR Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation
NIRO Renewables Obligation Order (Northern Ireland) 2006
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

P

PV Photovoltaics

R

RO Renewables Obligation Order 2006
ROC Renewable Obligation Certificate
ROS Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2006
RPI Retail Price Index

S

SRO

SROC

Scottish Renewables Obligation

Scottish Renewable Obligation Certificate

Appendix 6 - Feedback form: Renewables Obligation Annual report 2006-2007

We would welcome your feedback on this report, including the length of the document and the content. Please address your feedback to Yvonne.naughton@ofgem.gov.uk or Rebecca.langford@ofgem.gov.uk. You may wish to respond to the following questions in giving your feedback.

Overall

Is the report too long, or too short?

Is the report easy to read and understand? If not, can you please tell us what you would like to change?

Is the report structured in a way that you can easily find what you are looking for. If not, what can we do to improve this?

Main document

What part of this report do you find most helpful?

What part of this report do you find least helpful?

Do you think the charts convey information clearly, or not? If not, what do you dislike about the charts? What can we do to improve our charts?

Appendices

We publish a number of tables in the appendices to this document. Do you think the appendices contain too much information, or too little?

If too much, which tables are least helpful?

If too little, what other information would you like to see contained in the appendices?

How we will deal with your feedback

This Annual Report is published under the requirements set out in the RO legislation. It contains information that we are required to publish. It also contains information that we believe stakeholders will find useful.

We will endeavour to incorporate all comments into the report. However, we must ensure the content of the report meets the requirements of the RO legislation. As such, we may not be able to incorporate all comments.

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