

# **Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin**

## **Ofgem's Administration Procedures**

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# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 EU Directive 2001/77/EC on the promotion of electricity from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market (“the Directive”) came into force in October 2001. The purpose of the Directive is to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in Member States. Article 5 of the Directive requires that Member States ensure that a Guarantee of Origin is issued, on request, in respect of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.
- 1.2 The Electricity (Guarantees of Origin of Electricity Produced from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations 2003 S.I. 2003 No. 2562 (“the Regulations”) implement Article 5 of the Directive. The Regulations came into force on 27 October 2003.
- 1.3 The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority is designated as the body to issue renewable energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) in Great Britain and as such, has been given certain functions under the Regulations. Ofgem, the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets, operates under the direction and governance of the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (the Authority). For the purposes of this document the terms Ofgem and the Authority are used interchangeably.

## ***Background***

- 1.4 Article 5 of the Directive requires that Guarantees of Origin:
  - ◆ specify the energy source(s) from which the electricity was produced, the dates and place of production, and in the case of hydro-electricity, the capacity of the installation
  - ◆ serve to enable producers of electricity from renewable energy sources to demonstrate that the electricity they sell is produced from renewables energy sources, and
  - ◆ should be mutually recognised by Member States, and any refusal to recognise should be based on objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.

1.5 Ofgem's functions under the Regulations include:

- ◆ establishing and maintaining a Register of REGOs (the REGO Register)
- ◆ issuing REGOs in response to properly made requests
- ◆ refusing to issue REGOs in certain circumstances
- ◆ transferring REGOs
- ◆ revoking REGOs as appropriate
- ◆ recognising REGOs issued by Ofgem and guarantees of origin issued by other Member States and Northern Ireland
- ◆ refusing to recognise REGOs in certain circumstances
- ◆ making certain information in relation to the issue and recognition of REGOs publicly available
- ◆ recording where a plant is accredited for the Renewables Obligation or Renewables Obligation (Scotland), and
- ◆ recording where a plant is accredited for the Climate Change Levy exemption for renewables.

This document sets out Ofgem's administration procedures for the implementation of the Regulations and provides more detail on each of the functions listed above. This administration procedures document is intended to be a working document and does not purport to anticipate every scenario which may arise. Where a scenario arises which these administration procedures do not specifically address, Ofgem will normally adopt an approach in relation to that scenario which is consistent with these administration procedures, and is consistent with the relevant legislation. These administration procedures may be amended from time to time.

1.6 Appendix 6 of these administrative procedures sets out how Ofgem would generally expect to interpret a number of terms for the purposes of implementing the Regulations. It is intended that the meaning of the particular terms set out in Appendix 6 will be consistent with the meaning of the terms

for the purposes of the Directive. It is important to note that Ofgem's general interpretation of these terms for the purposes of the Regulations is not a definitive interpretation of the terms. Only a Court can provide such a definitive interpretation.

## 2. Request for issue of a REGO

- 2.1 REGOs cannot be requested from Ofgem in respect of electricity produced outside of Great Britain.
- 2.2 REGOs can be requested in respect of electricity produced from the date (27 October 2003) the Regulations came into force.
- 2.3 REGOs cannot be requested in advance of the electricity being produced.
- 2.4 A request for a REGO must include the information and evidence detailed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations (reproduced in Appendix 1). A request must include such further information or evidence as Ofgem reasonably requires for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of the information provided or to enable it to be satisfied that any energy source is a renewable energy source. Additional information or evidence that must be included in REGO requests with respect to particular types of plant is set out in these administration procedures.
- 2.5 A request for the issue of a REGO must be accompanied by a statement signed by the person making the request (or, if the person making the request is a body corporate, by a representative of that body) that:
  - (a) the person making the request is entitled under the Regulations to the issue of guarantees of origin in respect of the electricity which is the subject of the request, and
  - (b) that the person making the request has not made, and does not intend to make, a request in another Member State or Northern Ireland for the issue of guarantees of origin in respect of the same electricity.

This statement is required by Regulation 4(5) and can be provided electronically via the REGO Register. Please refer to the REGO Register User Guide for more details.

- 2.6 A request for the issue of a REGO must cover a period of no less than one calendar month. The period covered by a request can be longer than one calendar month however, Ofgem will normally expect to issue REGOs in respect of monthly periods.

- 2.7 The issue of a REGO may be requested by the Non-Fossil Purchasing Agency (NFPA) in respect of electricity they have purchased under a Non Fossil Fuel Obligation (NFFO) contract.
- 2.8 The issue of a REGO may be requested by the Scottish supply successor companies (ScottishPower Energy Retail Ltd and SSE Energy Supply Ltd) in respect of electricity they have purchased under a Scottish Renewable Obligation (SRO) contract.
- 2.9 The producer of the electricity sold under a NFFO or SRO contract may request the issue of a REGO only if the NFPA in relation to NFFO contracts or the Scottish supply successor companies in relation to SRO contracts notifies Ofgem that they do not intend to request the issue of a REGO in respect of the particular electricity. If such notification has not been received, Ofgem will not accept any request made by the producer in relation to that electricity.
- 2.10 The producer of electricity may request the issue of a REGO in respect of electricity produced in addition to the electricity sold under a NFFO or SRO contract. Such electricity is sometimes referred to as additional metered output.
- 2.11 In respect of electricity not subject to a NFFO or SRO contract, the issue of a REGO may only be requested by the producer of the electricity.

### ***Prior accreditation***

- 2.12 A request for a REGO must include the information and evidence detailed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations. A person entitled to make a request for REGOs in relation to a particular plant may apply to Ofgem for accreditation of the plant for REGO purposes. By doing so the person will provide Ofgem with some of the information and evidence which must be included in a REGO request. If Ofgem is satisfied with this information and evidence, it will provide the plant with a unique REGO scheme number. This number will represent the accreditation information in a code format.
- 2.13 Where REGOs are requested with respect to an accredited plant, the person may include the unique REGO scheme number as part of the request. Ofgem will accept this as a resubmission of the original information and evidence

provided for the purposes of accreditation without amendment. It will not be necessary to provide this information and evidence as part of each request.

- 2.14 Where the information and evidence provided for the purposes of accreditation changes, the person making the request must advise Ofgem prior to making any further REGO requests.
- 2.15 It is not necessary for a plant to be accredited by Ofgem prior to a REGO being requested. However, if the plant is not accredited the person requesting the REGO would have to provide all the required information and evidence when making each REGO request. To enable the efficient administration of the REGO scheme and to reduce the administrative burden on all parties Ofgem encourages all persons who are entitled to request a REGO, and who anticipate making regular REGO requests with respect to a particular plant, to obtain accreditation for that plant.
- 2.16 In order for a plant to become accredited by Ofgem the person must submit a completed Application for Accreditation Questionnaire for Generating Stations to Ofgem. The Application Questionnaire is available on Ofgem's website. The Application Questionnaire is designed to be used to apply for accreditation for the Climate Change Levy exemption for renewables (CCL) and/or the Renewables Obligation (RO) and/or the REGO scheme. This ensures that as far as possible duplication of accreditation processes across the three schemes is avoided and the administrative burden on all parties is reduced. A separate Application Questionnaire is available for small plant (plant with a declared net capacity of 50 kW or less).
- 2.17 Section D of the Application Questionnaire relates to REGOs. This part of the questionnaire includes questions on the energy source, storage systems, additional information for plants fuelled wholly or partly by biomass and/or waste and the declared net capacity of hydroelectric installations. The section also asks for contact details of the person requesting the REGO and the location of the plant. If a person is applying for accreditation under the REGO scheme only, then they only need to complete section D of the Application Questionnaire.

- 2.18 Ofgem has produced guidance notes (available on the Ofgem website) for completion of the Application Questionnaire. These should be read in conjunction with these administration procedures.
- 2.19 Ofgem will endeavour to acknowledge receipt of all Accreditation Questionnaires within ten working days of receipt. Ofgem will also endeavour to ask for further information if required at this time.
- 2.20 Where Ofgem is satisfied that all the relevant information and evidence has been provided and the plant is capable of producing electricity from a renewable energy source (as defined in the Regulations) Ofgem will confirm accreditation in writing to the electricity producer. Ofgem will advise the electricity producer of the plant's unique REGO scheme number at this time.
- 2.21 The format of the REGO scheme number will be similar to the format of a RO and CCL accredited plant but the number will begin with "G". The REGO scheme number will be used to identify the renewable energy source from which the electricity was produced, the place where the electricity was produced including the name of the plant, and in the case of electricity produced by a hydroelectric installation, the declared net capacity. The REGO scheme number will also be used to identify whether the plant is accredited for the Renewables Obligation and/or Climate Change Levy exemption for renewables. The renewable energy source codes are detailed in Appendix 4.

### ***Offshore plant & plant located in Northern Ireland***

- 2.22 A REGO can only be requested from Ofgem in respect of electricity produced in Great Britain. For the purpose of the Regulations, Great Britain includes:
- (a) the territorial sea of the United Kingdom which is adjacent to Great Britain, and
  - (b) any area designated under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964.

A REGO can therefore be requested from Ofgem for electricity produced by plants located in such waters.

- 2.23 A request for a REGO in respect of electricity produced by a plant located in Northern Ireland should be made to the Northern Ireland Authority for Energy Regulation (formerly known as Ofreg).

### ***Plant using fuels***

- 2.24 Plants fuelled wholly or partly by biomass and/or waste should provide as part of the request for a REGO the following information:
- ◆ the percentage of the total quantity of electricity produced by the plant during the period for which REGOs are requested
  - ◆ full details of the fuel content, showing each primary category by weight (please refer to Appendix 3 for examples of feedstock category)
  - ◆ the gross calorific value (MJ/kg) of each of the primary categories of the feedstock giving details of how this value was obtained, including any sample analyses
  - ◆ the facilities for sorting the fuel (where relevant), and
  - ◆ details of the fuel supplier(s) – including name(s) and address(es). This information should be supported by copies of the relevant extracts from contract(s) in place with the fuel supplier(s), with details of the fuel content and the contract duration marked clearly.

The provision of this information will enable Ofgem to assess the accuracy of the information provided in the request, and to ensure that the energy source is a renewable energy source.

- 2.25 Plants fuelled wholly or partly by biomass and/or waste must only request a REGO in respect of electricity produced from the biodegradable element of the biomass and/or waste. It is only the biodegradable element of the biomass and/or waste that will be considered to be a renewable energy source for the purposes of the Regulations. The total electricity produced and the electricity produced from renewable energy sources (which the request for the REGO will relate to) must be provided in respect of the request period.

- 2.26 Plants using any fossil fuel must not include any electricity produced from fossil fuel in the quantity of electricity in respect of which the REGO is requested. Only electricity produced from renewable sources can be the subject of a request. As fossil fuel is not a renewable source, any electricity produced by the plant during the request period from fossil fuel must not form part of the request. Plant using fossil fuel must report the total quantity of electricity produced by the plant in addition to the quantity of electricity produced from renewable sources in the request period.
- 2.27 When the plant is not generating electricity, fossil fuel used by the sets of equipment, is not relevant to the request for a REGO (as this does not contribute to electricity production). This means that fossil fuel used by those sets of equipment, up to the point in time where production of electricity was initiated, would not be relevant to the total quantity of electricity produced by the plant. The point in time where production of electricity was initiated would be before the start of the run up to electricity production (which is earlier than synchronisation).
- 2.28 For examples of calculations please refer to Appendix 2.

### ***Storage systems***

- 2.29 Electricity produced from renewable energy sources includes renewable energy source electricity which is used for filling storage systems, but not electricity produced as a result of filling of storage systems. A REGO must not be requested for electricity produced as a result of filling of storage systems.
- 2.30 It will be the responsibility of the producer to ensure that records of the quantity of renewable energy source electricity used for filling storage systems are kept for audit purposes. The producer should also keep records of any electricity produced as a result of filling of storage systems that has not been included in the REGO request.
- 2.31 For examples of calculations please refer to Appendix 2.

## ***Electricity production figures***

- 2.32 Electricity production figures form part of a request for a REGO. The quantity of electricity in respect of which the REGO is requested must be provided as well as the total quantity of electricity produced by the plant in the request period. The total quantity of electricity produced in the request period may be different from the quantity of electricity in respect of which the REGO is requested if, for example, fossil fuel or non biodegradable waste is used by the plant in the request period.
- 2.33 Acceptable sources of electricity production figures include meter readings, supplier statements, or figures from a data collector. Profiles will not be accepted.
- 2.34 In the event of a meter fault, estimated figures will be accepted. Records should be kept regarding the nature of the fault and should cover when the fault was discovered, how long the problem was experienced and what plans were in place to remedy the fault. An explanation of how this estimation has been derived should also be provided to Ofgem with the request for a REGO. If Ofgem is not satisfied of the basis of any estimate then REGOs may not be issued.
- 2.35 It is the responsibility of the producer to ensure that records of the quantity of electricity produced are kept for audit purposes. Please refer to Chapter 4 for further details.

### 3. Issue of REGOs

- 3.1 REGOs will be issued following receipt of a request which has been duly made in accordance with the Regulations unless access to plant is refused or relevant information and assistance is not provided to Ofgem (see Chapter 4). A request is not duly made unless all the information detailed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations (see Appendix 1) is provided.
- 3.2 REGOs will be issued to the person making the request unless the person making the requests directs Ofgem to issue REGOs to another person.
- 3.3 If the person making the request directs Ofgem to issue REGOs to another person then Ofgem will issue the REGOs direct to that other person. REGOs may be issued to one party only. The person may provide such a direction as part of the Accreditation Questionnaire (please refer to Chapter 2).
- 3.4 One REGO shall be issued for each kWh (rounded to the nearest whole kWh) of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. An exact half kWh will be rounded upwards, for example 0.5 kWh would be rounded upwards to 1 kWh.
- 3.5 Ofgem will issue REGOs for the quantity of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the period covered by the request. Appendix 2 provides more detail on the calculations.
- 3.6 Renewable energy sources are defined in the Regulations as renewable non-fossil energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases).
- 3.7 The date of issue of the REGO will be recorded in the REGO Register (see Chapter 6 for more information on the REGO Register).
- 3.8 Where a REGO has been issued and has not been revoked, no further REGO in respect of the electricity to which the REGO relates shall be issued.
- 3.9 REGOs are issued into the REGO Register to Registered Holders (please refer to Chapter 6). Ofgem has issued separate guidelines regarding the operation of the REGO Register.

- 3.10 The registered particulars of a REGO, as detailed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations, are listed in Appendix 5. Codes, explained below, are used to identify the registered particulars.
- 3.11 The REGO will begin with “G” and will use codes to identify the plant (including the renewable energy source and location). The REGO will also include the quantity of electricity (in kWh) and the period covered by the REGO.
- 3.12 A guarantee sequence number will be allocated to each REGO. Ofgem will allocate the guarantee sequence numbers in ascending numerical order in respect of electricity produced from renewable energy sources by a particular plant in a particular period. REGOs will be issued in a batch specifying the first and last number only, instead of listing all the guarantee sequence numbers issued. For example if three REGOs for December 2003 are issued to plant with REGO scheme number G98980LGEN, they will be issued as follows: G98980LGEN000000001011203311203 to G98980LGEN000000003011203311203.
- 3.13 In this example the REGO is for electricity produced in December 2003 for a landfill gas station (LG) situated in England (EN). “G98980LGEN” signifies the unique REGO scheme number, “000000001” signifies one kWh of electricity production – the first kWh produced by that plant for that period, “011203311203” defines the period as 1 December 2003 (011203) to 31 December 2003 (311203). Using these pieces of information to form the REGO ensures that each REGO is unique.
- 3.14 Small plant will have a REGO issued by Ofgem if the quantity of electricity produced reaches the appropriate level, ie 1 kWh is produced (rounded to the nearest kWh) in the request period. If 0.5 kWh is produced then this would be rounded up to 1 kWh enabling a REGO to be issued. Small plant should note that the period covered in the request may be longer than one calendar month.
- 3.15 The Regulations provide that Ofgem may only issue a REGO if the request, which must be accompanied by a statement under Regulation 4(5), contains all the information and evidence detailed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations. Schedule 1 includes the provision of any further information or evidence that Ofgem require for ascertaining the accuracy of the information provided or to

enable Ofgem to be satisfied that any energy source is a renewable energy source. The Regulations also provide that Ofgem may refuse to issue a REGO if any person unreasonably fails or refuses to provide access to a plant upon request or to provide Ofgem with all relevant information and assistance that it may reasonably require for the purposes for which access has been requested.

## 4. Audit

- 4.1 Ofgem may request access to a plant pursuant to the exercise of its functions under the Regulations. Ofgem will generally request access to a plant in order to carry out an audit to confirm that the information and evidence provided in any request for a REGO is correct and that the metering arrangements and meter readings/electricity production figures notified to Ofgem are such that the correct number of REGOs are being issued for each request period.
- 4.2 Ofgem would expect that all reasonable assistance will be provided to any person appointed by Ofgem for the purpose of carrying out such an audit, including granting that person access to the plant and allowing them to take samples and photographs, to inspect or test anything on the premises and remove any items for analysis and/or inspection, as well as inspecting and/or copying records.
- 4.3 As part of an audit Ofgem would expect to be provided with evidence that the information provided in a request for a REGO was accurate and complete. Therefore a record should be kept of all the information forming part of the request for the issue of a REGO. A record should be kept of the meter readings, half-hourly data or estimates used to determine the quantity of electricity in respect of which the REGO was requested. If the total quantity of electricity produced by the plant is greater than the quantity of electricity in respect of which the REGO was requested (eg if any electricity was produced from fossil fuel during the request period) a record must also be kept of the meter readings, half-hourly data or estimates used to determine the total quantity of electricity produced by the plant.
- 4.4 Other evidential requirements may be audited depending on individual circumstances, for example, on the nature of the plant. For plant fuelled partly or wholly by biomass and/or waste fuel this is likely to include all the information specified in paragraph 2.24. For storage systems this is likely to include information relating to the total quantity of electricity produced as a result of filling the storage system and evidence that this quantity of electricity did not form part of the electricity for which a REGO was requested.

## 5. Revocation of REGOs

- 5.1 Ofgem will revoke a REGO in the circumstances specified in the Regulations. These are where:
- ◆ Ofgem is satisfied that the information provided as part of the REGO request is incorrect in a material particular
  - ◆ the REGO has been issued on the basis of any fraudulent behaviour, statement or undertaking, or
  - ◆ Ofgem is otherwise satisfied that the REGO should not have been issued, is inaccurate or was issued to the wrong person.
- 5.2 Ofgem will use the REGO Register to change the status of a REGO to revoked.
- 5.3 As an example, 50 REGOs are issued in respect of the quantity of electricity produced from a plant in one request period equating to guarantee sequence numbers 000000001 to 000000050. If Ofgem subsequently discovers that none of the electricity produced from the plant was produced from renewable energy sources (for example the plant was fuelled only by coal in the request period) no REGOs for that period should have been issued. Ofgem will revoke all the REGOs issued from 000000001 to 000000050.
- 5.4 Where Ofgem does not revoke all the REGOs issued pursuant to one request, the highest numbered REGOs will be revoked before the lower numbered REGOs in any request period. Using the same example, 50 REGOs are issued but Ofgem subsequently discovers that the information provided was inaccurate (say because the proportion of electricity production from a renewable energy source was lower in the request period and this was not realised at the time the request was made) and 30 REGOs should have been issued. Ofgem will revoke REGO guarantee sequence numbers 000000031 to 000000050, as REGO guarantee sequence numbers 000000001 to 000000030 only should have been issued for that request period.
- 5.5 Where Ofgem has revoked a REGO, it shall notify the current Registered Holder in writing as soon as practicable. This notice will normally be given by email. The current Registered Holder is the person whose name is shown on

the REGO Register as the last person to whom the REGO has been transferred or, where there is no person shown, the person to whom the REGO was issued.

- 5.6 A list of revoked REGOs and the date of revocation will be published on the REGO Register. Revoked REGOs cannot be recognised under the Regulations or used for other purposes.

## 6. REGO Register

- 6.1 Ofgem will establish and maintain a REGO Register. The REGO Register is an electronic, web-based system for holding details and recording the transfer of REGOs.
- 6.2 REGOs will be issued into the account of the relevant Registered Holder in the REGO Register. The relevant Registered Holder will be the person making the request or, where Ofgem is so directed by the person making the request, another person.
- 6.3 The person making the request can direct Ofgem to issue the REGOs to another person by providing this direction with the REGO request (see paragraph 3.3).
- 6.4 The REGO Register shall be conclusive as to whether a REGO exists and who is the Registered Holder of the REGO at that point in time. The REGO Register will not display historical information in relation to Registered Holders.
- 6.5 A REGO shall be regarded as issued once its registered particulars are entered into the REGO Register by Ofgem. Appendix 5 details the registered particulars of a REGO.
- 6.6 To have an account on the REGO Register parties, other than producers, will be required to provide information to Ofgem. For more details please refer to Ofgem's Registration Procedures for the REGO Register. Producers will be given access to the REGO Register when REGOs are issued to them.
- 6.7 Ofgem has published Registration and Operational Procedures for the REGO Register. Ofgem will expect any party with access to the REGO Register to comply with these procedures. Ofgem's procedures are available on our website [www.ofgem.gov.uk](http://www.ofgem.gov.uk).
- 6.8 All account holders on the REGO Register will be issued with a REGO Register User Guide.

## ***Transfer of REGOs***

- 6.9 The Registered Holder of a REGO may request Ofgem to transfer the REGO to another person. The Registered Holder of a REGO is the person who holds that REGO in their account on the REGO Register.
- 6.10 Ofgem will transfer the REGO by amending the REGO Register. For more details on how to submit a transfer request please refer to the REGO Register User Guide.
- 6.11 Where a REGO has been transferred the REGO Register will detail the name and address (if a body corporate, the registered or principal office) and, if a company, the registered number of the person to whom the REGO has been transferred.

## 7. Recognition of REGOs

- 7.1 A competent authority, which includes Ofgem, any Minister, government department, public body or person holding public office is required to recognise a REGO issued by Ofgem, a guarantee of origin issued by another Member State or Northern Ireland (subject to a number of exceptions).
- 7.2 The term “recognise” is defined in Regulation 2(1) as meaning to recognise in accordance with article 5 of the Directive as proof of the matters referred to in paragraph 3 of that article only. The matters referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 5 are the energy source from which the electricity was produced, the dates and places of production and in the case of hydroelectric installations, the capacity.
- 7.3 Ofgem will recognise a REGO issued under the Regulations as proof of the energy source from which the electricity was produced, the dates and places of production and in the case of hydroelectric installations, the capacity.
- 7.4 Ofgem will generally recognise a guarantee of origin issued in another Member State or Northern Ireland.
- 7.5 Ofgem will refuse to recognise a guarantee of origin issued in another Member State or Northern Ireland if:
- ◆ requested to do so by the non-Great Britain Authority which issued or supervised the issue of the REGO
  - ◆ it is necessary to do so for the prevention of fraud, or
  - ◆ the REGO was mistakenly issued.

Where Ofgem refuses to recognise a guarantee of origin issued in another Member State or Northern Ireland, it may later recognise the guarantee of origin if required to do so by the Commission of the European Communities.

- 7.6 Ofgem will withdraw the recognition of a guarantee of origin issued in another Member State or Northern Ireland where it is:

- ◆ requested to do so by the non-Great Britain Authority which issued or supervised the issue of the guarantee of origin
- ◆ it is necessary to do so for the prevention of fraud, or
- ◆ the guarantee of origin was mistakenly issued.

7.7 A request for the recognition of a REGO or a guarantee of origin issued by another Member State or Northern Ireland must be made in writing (which can include email) to Ofgem.

7.8 A request for the recognition of a REGO issued by Ofgem should comprise the following words:

*[insert company name or individual name] is writing to Ofgem to request the recognition of the following REGO sequence numbers [insert list of REGO sequence numbers].*

7.9 Where possible the request for the recognition of a REGO issued by Ofgem should be emailed to [renewable@ofgem.gov.uk](mailto:renewable@ofgem.gov.uk). The words 'request for REGO recognition' should be inserted in the email subject.

7.10 Ofgem is not required to satisfy itself that guarantees of origin issued in another Member State or Northern Ireland have been properly issued. In order to recognise a guarantee of origin issued in another Member State or Northern Ireland Ofgem would only need to be satisfied that:

- ◆ the guarantee of origin was issued by a competent body, designated by the Member State, and
- ◆ the guarantee of origin specifies the energy source from which the electricity was produced, the dates and places of production, and in the case of hydroelectric installations, the capacity.

7.11 A request for the recognition of a guarantee of origin issued in another Member State or Northern Ireland should comprise the following words:

*[insert company name or individual name] is writing to Ofgem to request the recognition of the following guarantees of origin [insert list of guarantees of origin].*

- 7.12 Where possible the request for the recognition of a guarantee of origin issued in another Member State or Northern Ireland should be emailed to [renewable@ofgem.gov.uk](mailto:renewable@ofgem.gov.uk). The words 'request for guarantee of origin recognition' should be inserted in the email subject.
- 7.13 The person requesting recognition of a guarantee of origin issued in another Member State or Northern Ireland must provide Ofgem with evidence that the guarantee of origin was issued by a competent body, designated by the Member State (as specified in paragraph 7.10).
- 7.14 Ofgem will publish the REGO guarantee sequence numbers of any REGOs it has issued which it subsequently recognises. Such REGOs will have status of recognised on the REGO Register.
- 7.15 Where so requested by the person making the request for recognition, Ofgem will confirm in writing the REGO guarantee sequence numbers of the REGOs it has issued and subsequently recognises, as well as the guarantee of origin issued by another Member State or Northern Ireland which it recognises.
- 7.16 Ofgem will also publish the sequence numbers of guarantees of origin issued in another Member State or Northern Ireland which Ofgem subsequently recognises. Ofgem will publish a list of such guarantees of origin on its website ([www.ofgem.gov.uk](http://www.ofgem.gov.uk)).
- 7.17 Recognition of a REGO by Ofgem does not provide any indication of whether the REGO has been recognised by another Member State or by a different competent authority (see paragraph 7.1).

### ***Prevention of double counting***

- 7.18 Ofgem has established communication channels with other Member States' competent authorities to check that the same renewable source electricity is not used to claim REGOs in another Member State as well as in Great Britain.

## 8. Use of REGOs for other purposes

- 8.1 Registered Holders of REGOs may wish to use them for a number of purposes. The REGO Register gives Registered Holders access to a check box facility which allows the Registered Holder to indicate whether they are using a REGO for a particular purpose. The purposes are:
- ◆ fuel mix labelling
  - ◆ green supply offering (domestic and non domestic)
  - ◆ Renewables Levy Exemption Certificate<sup>1</sup>, and
  - ◆ Renewables Obligation Certificate<sup>2</sup>.
- 8.2 The check box facility does not form part of the REGO Register and Ofgem has no responsibility for the information provided by the Registered Holder or the accuracy of the information.
- 8.3 Ofgem may withdraw this facility at any time. However, it will give advance notice of this to all Registered Holders.

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<sup>1</sup> The use of REGOs for this purpose will not demonstrate to Ofgem that the requirements of the Climate Change (General) Regulations 2001 have been or are being met.

<sup>2</sup> The use of REGOs for this purpose will not demonstrate to Ofgem that the requirements of the Renewables Obligation Order 2002 or the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2004 have been or are being met.

# Appendix 1 Information to be provided in a request for a REGO

1.1 A request for a REGO must include the information detailed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations. Schedule 1 of the Regulations is reproduced below.

*1. The name and address (if a body corporate, the registered or principal office) and, if a company, the registered number, of the person requesting the issue of the guarantee of origin.*

*2. Where the person signing the statement required under regulation 4(5) is not the person making the request, the name and address of the person signing the statement*

*3. Whether the person requesting the issue of the guarantee of origin is the producer of the electricity in respect of which the guarantee of origin is requested and, if not, the name and address (if a body corporate, the registered or principal office) and, if a company, the registered number, of the producer.*

*4. The energy source or sources from which the electricity in respect of which the guarantee of origin is requested was produced.*

*5. The beginning and end of the period covered by the request.*

*6. The place where the electricity in respect of which the guarantee of origin is requested was produced, and the name, if any, of the plant.*

*7. Where the electricity in respect of which the guarantee of origin is requested was produced in a plant which is a hydroelectric installation, the declared net capacity of the installation.*

*8. The quantity of electricity in respect of which the guarantee of origin is requested, together with the total quantity of electricity produced by the plant during the period referred to in paragraph 5.*

*9. Such further information or evidence as the Authority may, in the particular circumstances of the case, reasonably require for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of the information required to be provided under paragraphs 1 to 8 above or to enable it to be satisfied that any energy source specified in paragraph 4 is a renewable energy source.*

## **Appendix 2 - Calculation of the quantity of electricity produced from renewable energy sources**

- 2.1 The person making the request for the issue of a REGO will need to provide the quantity of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in respect of the period the REGO will relate to.
- 2.2 Electricity produced from fossil fuel must be included in the total electricity produced figure but should not be included in the figure for electricity produced from renewable energy sources. The total electricity produced and the electricity produced from renewable energy sources will need to be provided in respect of the REGO request period (refer to paragraphs 2.24 - 2.28).
- 2.3 In relation to storage systems the electricity produced as a result of filling a storage system in the request period should not be included in the figure for electricity produced from renewable energy sources.
- 2.4 Some examples of calculations that Ofgem would expect to be used to calculate the quantity of electricity produced from renewable energy sources are detailed below. These examples are illustrative only and are not exhaustive.

### ***Example 1***

- 2.5 A wind only plant using no fossil fuel which produces 1000 kWh for a request period. (This is illustrative only as such a plant would not need to do any calculations).

1000 REGOs would be issued.

### ***Example 2***

- 2.6 A biomass plant also using fossil fuel which produces 1000 kWh in total for a request period.

To determine the quantity of electricity produced from renewable energy sources

Ofgem expects the following calculation to be done and records to be kept for

audit purposes. To determine the amount of electricity produced from each category of which the total fuel (in this case biomass and fossil fuel) is made up, the weighted Calorific Value (CV) should be calculated by applying the percentage weight of each category of feedstock to the gross CV of each category of feedstock, ie for each category of feedstock, the weighted CV = (percentage by weight) multiplied by (gross CV). The percentage of each weighted CV will determine the proportion of electricity produced from each category. A worked example for illustrative purposes only is provided in the table below.

Category	Tonnage	% by weight (a)	Gross CV (MJ/kg) (b)	Weighted CV (a*b)	% by CV
Straw	30,000	75	15	1,125	60
Coal	10,000	25	30	750	40
Total	40,000	100		1,875	100

Total electricity produced = 1000 kWh

Biomass qualifying percentage = 60%

Electricity produced from renewable energy sources = 1000 kWh \* 0.60 = 600 kWh

600 REGOs would be issued

### ***Example 3***

- 2.7 A storage system which uses 1000 kWh (800 kWh from fossil fuel and 200 kWh from renewable energy sources) for a request period for filling the storage system and produces 1000 kWh in the same request period as a result of filling such a system.

Electricity produced from renewable energy sources = 200 kWh

200 REGOs would be issued

## Appendix 3 – Plants fuelled wholly or partly by biomass and/or waste

- 3.1 As referred to in paragraph 2.24, plants fuelled wholly or partly by biomass and/or waste should provide as part of the request for a REGO full details of the fuel content, showing proportions of each primary category by weight. Example 2 of Appendix 2 provides an example of detailing each primary category by weight for plants fuelled partly by biomass.
- 3.2 Plants fuelled wholly or partly by biomass and/or waste should provide the full details of the fuel content and weight, showing proportions of each primary category by weight in the following format:

Primary Category	% by weight (a)	Gross calorific value (CV) (b)	Weighted CV (a*b)	% by CV	Biodegradable content (1 = all, 0.5 = half, 0 = none)	Qualifying %
Paper & card including newspapers, card packaging	32.63	10902	355732.26	40.61912503	1	40.61912503
Putrescibles eg agricultural waste, forestry waste	34.65	4108	142342.2	16.25327885	1	16.25327885
Fines	1.1	3481	3829.1	0.437224028	0.5	0.218612014
Textiles	4.91	14325	70335.75	8.031255369	0.5	4.015627685
Combustibles eg disposable nappies	6.59	12090	79673.1	9.097436398	0.5	4.548718199
Non-combustibles	1.02	2574	2625.48	0.29978923	0	0
Plastic film	4.04	21270	85930.8	9.811969004	0	0
Dense plastic	5.72	23655	135306.6	15.44992209	0	0

Glass	2.19	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrous metal	2.8	0	0	0	0	0
Non-ferrous metal	1.23	0	0	0	0	0
Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	3.12	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>875775.29</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>65.66</b>

- 3.3 To determine the proportion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources for plant fuelled by biomass and/or waste Ofgem will use the proportion of each primary category considered to be biodegradable. The biodegradable contents detailed in the table above are derived from WRAP's December 2002 "Analysis of household waste composition and factors driving waste increases" available on <http://www.number-10.gov.uk/su/waste/report/downloads/composition.pdf>.
- 3.4 The figures in the table above, other than the biodegradable content, are for illustrative purposes only.

## Appendix 4 – Renewable energy source codes

3.1 A list of renewable energy source codes is provided below. Ofgem will publish any additional codes on its website.

Renewable Energy Source	Code
Biomass	BW
Biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste	MW
Hydro	HY
Filled storage hydro	HP
Filled storage system	FS
Landfill gas	LG
Sewage gas	SG
Biogas	BG
Wave power	WP
Tidal power	TP
On-shore wind	NW
Off-shore wind	FW
Solar	PV

## Appendix 5 – Registered particulars

4.1 The registered particulars of a REGO are detailed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations. Schedule 2 of the Regulations is reproduced below.

- (a) *the name and address (if a body corporate, the registered or principal office) and, if a company, the registered number, of the person to whom the guarantee has been, or was originally, issued;*
- (b) *an identifier, which shall include the guarantee sequence number;*
- (c) *the energy source or sources from which the electricity to which the guarantee of origin relates was produced;*
- (d) *the beginning and end of the period to which the guarantee of origin relates;*
- (e) *the place where the electricity to which the guarantee of origin relates was produced and the name, if any, of the plant;*
- (f) *where the electricity to which the guarantee of origin relates was produced in a plant which is a hydroelectric installation, the declared net capacity of the installation.*

## Appendix 6 – Glossary

6.1 This glossary sets out how Ofgem would generally expect to interpret a number of terms for the purposes of implementing the Regulations. It is intended that the meaning of the particular terms set out in this glossary will be consistent with the meaning of the terms for the purposes of the Directive. It is important to note that Ofgem's general interpretation of these terms for the purposes of the Regulations is not a definitive interpretation of the terms. Only a Court can provide such a definitive interpretation.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Ofgem's general interpretation of the term for the purposes of implementing the Regulations</b>
plant	generating station
producer	operator of a generating station
electricity produced	electricity generated
hydroelectric installation	hydro generating station