



Statement of Administrative Sources

Background

Official statistics published by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) are based on two main sources: data gathered from statistical surveys, and data extracted from administrative or management systems.

By using data which is already available within administrative or management systems, rather than collecting data afresh, we are able to limit the overall burden placed on data providers, and also avoid the costs of mounting dedicated data collection exercises. In addition, the information we extract from such systems often has the advantage of being more timely than statistical survey data and, when compared with data from surveys (and particularly sample surveys), can also deliver data with a greater breadth of coverage.

The UK Statistics Authority actively encourages public bodies to exploit administrative and management sources for statistical purposes. However the Authority recognises that the statistical advantages of such arrangements can only be fully realised if statisticians have appropriate access to such systems; if statistical purposes are reflected in the design, management, and development of such systems; and if adequate safeguards are put in place to ensure the professional integrity of any official statistics derived from them.

The information published relates to the major systems used to produce statistics in DECC and its Arms Length Bodies – in particular Ofgem. In order to maintain relevance of the information in the Statement of Administrative Sources and ensure it is accurate and up-to-date, this document will be reviewed on an annual basis.

Code of Practice for Official Statistics Requirements

This bulletin is made in accordance with Protocol 3 of the UK Statistics Authority's Code of Practice for Official Statistics. This states that departments:

Prepare, in consultation with the National Statistician, a Statement of Administrative Sources which identifies the following:

- a. The administrative systems currently used in the production of official statistics.*
- b. Procedures to be followed within the organisation to ensure that full account is taken of the implications for official statistics when changes to administrative systems are contemplated.*
- c. Information on other administrative sources that are not currently used in the production of official statistics but have potential to be so used.*
- d. Arrangements for providing statistical staff, whether inside the producer body or elsewhere, with access to administrative data for statistical purposes.*
- e. Arrangements for auditing the quality of administrative data used for statistical purposes.*
- f. Arrangements for ensuring the security of statistical processes that draw on administrative data.*

A full copy of the Code of Practice is available here: www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-official-statistics.pdf

This bulletin follows the Good Practice Template set out in “Use of Administrative or Management Information” from the National Statistician’s Guidance. A full copy of this guidance is available here: www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/ns-reports--reviews-and-guidance/national-statistician-s-guidance/use-of-administrative-or-management-information.pdf

| Contents | Pages |
|---|--------------|
| <u>Background</u> | 1-2 |
| <u>Introduction</u> | 3 |
| <u>Common Procedures and Policies</u> | 3-4 |
| Administrative sources | 5-23 |
| <u>Annual Oil and Gas Reserves Review</u> | 5 |
| <u>Coal Health Statistics</u> | 6 |
| <u>Combined Heat and Power (CHPQA)</u> | 7 |
| <u>Electricity and Gas meter point data</u> | 8 |
| <u>Energy Company Obligation data (ECO)</u> | 9 |
| <u>Feed in tariff datasets</u> | 10-11 |
| <u>Green Deal datasets</u> | 12-14 |
| <u>Greenhouse Gas Emission</u> | 15-16 |
| <u>National Energy Efficiency Data Framework (NEED)</u> | 17-18 |
| <u>Petroleum Production and Reporting System (PPRS)</u> | 19 |
| <u>Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) datasets</u> | 20-22 |
| <u>Renewable Heat Premium Payments (RHPP)</u> | 23 |
| <u>Renewable Obligations Certificates (ROCs) register</u> | 24 |
| <u>Renewable Planning Database</u> | 25 |

Introduction

For all the Administrative Data Sources used by Statisticians in DECC there are a number of common procedures and policies. Rather than repeat these for each data source in turn, these have been summarised here.

Common Procedures and Policies

Access to data

Statisticians in DECC receive data feeds from core systems (including private sector systems) for producing statistics or have direct access to management information systems in order to extract the information required.

DECC has set up a number of data sharing agreements with Ofgem and other providers to maximise the use of the data and to protect commercially sensitive or personal data.

Involvement in changes to systems

For the main statistical systems, statisticians are involved in the change request process for any change to the underlying system which may affect the data or to the system used to extract management information or statistical feeds – this involvement is captured in the data sharing agreements for most suppliers. Statisticians then have the opportunity to fully assess the impact of any changes.

Audit of Data Quality

The approach to data quality varies from system to system. In all cases details of how we quality assure the published statistics is contained within the methodology note or background quality report which is available alongside the statistical publication.

In addition to these processes, we also work in partnership with business areas on data quality. For example, we routinely work with scheme administrators at the setup of any new policy to ensure data quality checks and processes are embedded in the system where possible, and ongoing issues are monitored to improved data quality in the future.

Suppression of data for confidentiality purposes

DECC statistical publications suppress data where information is not already in the public domain and there is evidence that small numbers could lead to the identification of an individual or business. At present this mainly applies to our statistics on sub national energy consumption and NEED.

In order to protect the confidentiality of personal and corporate information, DECC operates a disclosure control policy when responding to requests for sub-national statistics. For domestic properties, counts of less than 5, including zero, are aggregated with other counts to ensure final counts are 5 or more. For non-domestic properties, no lower level super output data is provided due to potential dominance of one property in overall energy use.

For NEED which has a much wider set of variables, minimum cell counts are set at 30.

Security

Our statistical data is maintained in line with DECC's data security policies. In particular, personal data which DECC holds is on a secure, access restricted server, with access limited to named analysts within DECC. External requests to access this data are decided by the DECC Data Access and Ethics Panel – which is chaired by the Head of Profession for Statistics. Security arrangements are also documented in data sharing agreements.

Explanation of details provided for each data source

The National Statisticians Guidance on “Use of Administrative or Management Information” sets out in Annex A particular details that should be documented and published for each data source. This relevant part of the Annex has been duplicated here so that the reader understands what is documented in the rest of this bulletin.

4 Statement of Administrative Sources

Collection and Quality Assurance – a short outline of the process through which the system’s underlying ‘raw data’ are captured, and initial quality assurance.

Application – a description of each of the main applications/uses to which the administrative/management data are put before they are transformed into official statistics (for example, operational monitoring, resource allocation, or performance measurement).

Access and dissemination – a summary of the arrangements put in place for sharing and disseminating the administrative/ management data, either inside or outside the organisation, during the period before they are converted into official statistics – whether via a *hardcopy*, an *intranet*, access to a *database*, or *whatever*. The details provided should cover the *range*, *nature* and *timing* of such access.

Statistical publication – a listing of each of the ‘official statistics’ or ‘National Statistics’ series derived from each system.

Non-statistical publication – a summary of any exceptional arrangements made for placing the administrative/management data in the public domain during the period before they are converted into official statistics. This should cover the reason for such publication and the nature and timing of it.

Synergies – a mapping which explains the relationship between any public manifestations of the administrative/management data, and any subsequent statistical releases or publications.

It can be assumed that there are no non-statistical publications and no synergies for a data source unless it is otherwise stated that they exist in the entry for that data source.

Annual Oil and Gas Reserves Review

Brief Description

The reserves review is DECC's tool for understanding total production from the UK Continental Shelf and understanding the likely return from existing fields and new developments.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Annual Census of oil and gas fields on the UK Continental Shelf, including past discoveries and potential developments.

Application

Operational Monitoring and Forecasting; Used by geologists, the energy industry, and others interested in the oil and gas reserves.

Access and Dissemination

Officials circulate draft copies internally for Quality Assurance Purposes. Final publication is via DECC's Oil and Gas Website www.gov.uk/oil-and-gas-uk-field-data

Non-statistical Publications

None

Statistical Publications

DECC publishes these data as part of Energy Sector Indicators:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-energy-sector-indicators

And in UK Energy in Brief:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-energy-in-brief

And by the Office of National Statistics:

www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/environmental/uk-environmental-accounts/2013/rft-estimates-of-remaining-recoverable-oil-and-gas.xls

Users and uses

Used by geologists, the energy industry, and others interested in the oil and gas reserves.

Synergies

The data are published each August. The statistical publications that include this information follow the August publication.

[Back to contents](#)

Coal health statistics

Brief Description

This series focuses on compensation claims from former British Coal (BC) employees for Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) and some Asbestos related conditions and also compensation claims for now closed schemes related to Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Vibration White Finger (VWF).

Collection and Quality Assurance

Census - all claims held on database

Application

Operational Monitoring; outputs used by legal firms and miner support groups.

Access and Dissemination

The claims to the scheme were made against DECC (or DTI and BERR) but were handled by a claims handlers. The claims were used to produce aggregated statistics to enable DECC and the public to track the performance in handling and settling the claims. Statistics on common laws claims are also produced but for internal operational purposes only.

Non-statistical Publications

The statistics on the website reflect the latest statistics which were updated during June 2011. No further updates will be made since the COPD and VWF schemes have now closed.

Statistical Publications

Tables released at following website. www.gov.uk/government/collections/coal-health-claims

No written summary

Synergies

None

[Back to contents](#)

Combined Heat and Power (CHPQA)

Brief Description

The Combined Heat and Power Quality Assurance programme was introduced by the Government to provide methods and procedures to assess and certify the quality of the full range of CHP schemes. It is a system for ensuring that incentives on offer are targeted fairly and benefit schemes in relation to their environmental performance.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Annual returns are submitted to Ricardo-AEA (a contractor working on behalf of DECC) by the CHP scheme operator. Data are verified against previous returns and market intelligence relating to the operation of CHP schemes.

Application

Certification for fiscal incentives. Used by the industry as a basis for new investment decisions. Submissions to the EU help understand how the UK market is developing compared to other countries.

Access and Dissemination

Ricardo-AEA use the data submitted to make an assessment of the schemes' qualification for a number of fiscal incentives, including climate change levy exemptions. The data are summarised for inclusion in DECC's Digest of UK Energy Statistics which is a National Statistics publication.

Non-statistical Publications

None

Statistical Publications

Are published by DECC on an annual basis in [DUKES](#)

Synergies

Data are published as National Statistics on an annual basis. As the CHPQA programme does not cover all CHP schemes in the UK, additional CHP data (collated from various smaller surveys) are added to that collected via the CHPQA programme to build a complete picture of CHP in the UK. Approximately 95% of total capacity reported in the Digest of UK Energy Statistics is covered by schemes that are certified under CHPQA.

Electricity and Gas Meter Point data

Brief Description

Energy companies provide meter point estimates of annual gas and electricity consumption for domestic and non-domestic properties across Great Britain. Consumption values are provided in kilowatt hours and are derived from actual and/or estimated meter readings.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Census – DECC receive returns from all energy companies covering metered gas and electricity use for all properties in Great Britain.

Further information on the collection and assurance process is available here:

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-energy-data-guidance-note

Application

Monitoring, resource management, forecasting and evaluation. These outputs are used by central and local Government for policy development, monitoring and evaluation. Other users include academics and members of industry who use the data for a variety of purposes. Most commonly data have been used to examine trends over time or assess the effectiveness of energy efficiency initiatives.

Access and Dissemination

The data are received (indirectly) from the energy companies in September/October (covering the previous year). Local Authority estimates are produced in December, with lower level breakdowns produced in the following in January. The data also feeds into the National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework ([NEED](#)).

Non-statistical Publications

None

Statistical Publications

The meter point data are aggregated to low levels of geography and published as National Statistics for electricity and gas separately on an annual basis, with data at LA level available before further breakdowns to MLSOA and LLSOA.

www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data

www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data

Synergies

The meter point data forms an integral part of [NEED](#).

[Back to contents](#)

Energy Company Obligation (ECO) data

Brief Description

ECO-obligated energy suppliers notify Ofgem of installed measures every month with a month lag between the installation period and notification date (e.g. measures installed up to the end of April were notified to Ofgem by the end of May). This information is shared with DECC and published as provisional on a monthly basis.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Census of all measures installed under ECO. Please see the [Methodology Note](#) for further details on the quality assurance of ECO data by Ofgem

Application

Operational monitoring and scheme validation. There has also been a sustained demand for figures on ECO. These are used by colleagues in DECC and across Government to evaluate the numbers and type of measures being installed and, in conjunction with Ofgem's compliance report, energy suppliers' delivery against their obligations. Figures on ECO delivery were heavily used by analysts who worked on the proposals for a [set of changes to ECO](#) in December 2013.

Access and Dissemination

Ofgem provides DECC two extracts from the ECO database at the beginning of each month. These include unprocessed (or unvalidated) data for the latest month and processed data (or validated following initial checks by Ofgem) for the previous month. The ECO measures figures used in monthly Statistical Releases are based on the latest available information (i.e. unprocessed data for the latest month and processed data for all previous months).

Non-statistical Publications

None

Statistical Publications

www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-deal-and-energy-company-obligation-eco-statistics

Synergies

ECO measures data will form part of NEED

ECO measures data will be matched with GD Assessment and Plans data and GD Cashback data and the Green Deal Home Improvement Fund as part of quarterly GD/ECO Statistical Releases

[Back to contents](#)

Feed in Tariff capacity and installation data - Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM)

Brief Description

The statistics presented in this set of tables, are compiled using an extract from the Central Feed-in Tariff Register (CFR) maintained by Ofgem. The data extract contains information on all installations that have gone through the FiTs scheme process and have been confirmed on the CFR since the start of the FiT scheme in April 2010.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Census - Ofgem hold data on central register of all FiT eligible installations. On receipt of the data DECC carry out further data checks in SPSS. For example, checks are run to identify duplicate cases and trends in uptake by technology are compared against the MCS and ROOFIT data sources to check that similar trends are reported.

Application

Operational monitoring

Access and Dissemination

Live database updated continuously and can be publicly accessed from the Ofgem website. Extract of data, as at the end of the financial year, produced by Ofgem and submitted to DECC within 6 working days after the end of the month. DECC then produces aggregated tables and publishes on its Energy Statistics website one month after the end of the financial year.

Non-statistical Publications

Database can be accessed from Ofgem's website. Additionally, Ofgem produce a quarterly newsletter summarising the data, two months in arrears.

Statistical Publications

Database can be accessed at:

www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/feed-tariff-fit-scheme/feed-tariff-reports/installation-reports

Tables published on DECC's Energy Statistics website: www.gov.uk/government/collections/feed-in-tariff-statistics

Synergies

Data are published as National Statistics on a quarterly basis, in [Energy Trends](#) - and annually in [DUKES](#)

[Back to contents](#)

Feed in Tariff

Gemserv - sub 50KW Microgeneration Certificate Scheme data

Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) - >50kW ROOFIT data

Brief Description

This shows the deployment of installations in the MCS and ROOFIT stages of the FITs process, i.e. the installations in the accreditation stage before being confirmed on to the FITs scheme. These are the deployment statistics that are used in determining the tariffs for the next period via the degression mechanism. Degression is essentially a periodic reduction in tariffs, the size of which being dependent on the amount of deployment in the preceding period.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Census - Ofgem hold data on all >50kW FiT installations that apply through the ROOFIT accreditation process. Gemserv hold data on all sub50kW installations that apply through MCS accreditation process. Ofgem carry out rigorous data quality checks on each individual installation. On receipt of the data DECC carries out further validation checks in SPSS (for example, checking the capacities recorded fall within the correct range).

Application

Operational monitoring. This data determines the tariffs that will be paid to owners of FiT installations. The data is also used by DECC to inform projections of future FIT uptake.

Access and Dissemination

Extract of data, as at end of month, produced by Ofgem and Gemserv, and submitted to DECC within 3/4 working days after the end of the month. DECC then produces aggregated tables and publishes on its Energy Statistics website at least 5 working days before the end of that month (i.e. almost one month in arrears).

Non-statistical Publications

None

Statistical Publications

Tables published on DECC's Energy Statistics website: www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/monthly-mcs-and-roofit-statistics

Synergies

Data are published as National Statistics on a quarterly basis, in [Energy Trends](#) - and annually in [DUKES](#)

[Back to contents](#)

Green Deal Assessments and Plans

Brief Description

The first step in the Green Deal process involves a Green Deal Assessor coming to the home, talking to the customer about their energy use and seeing if they can benefit from making energy efficiency improvements to their property.

The main output from this process is a Green Deal assessment which will be lodged on the EPC register. A customer will also have the option to take out a Green Deal Plan to finance recommended measures.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Census of all Green Deal assessment Reports (GDARs) lodged on the England and Wales EPC and GDAR registers (by Landmark) and on the Scotland EPC and GDAR registers (by Energy Savings Trust Scotland). Census of all Green Deal Plans (as determined by a second EPC being lodged with GD financial details) identified on the EPC registers. Record level data on the status of all Green Deal Plans is recorded on the Green Deal Central Charge Database (maintained by Gemserv) Please see the [Methodology Note](#) for further details on the methodology employed.

Application

Operational monitoring. There has been considerable media coverage and Parliamentary interest in the Green Deal since the schemes began in early 2013. The publication of regular findings provides supporting evidence and helps the Green Deal market (including trade bodies, individual installations companies and manufacturers) to establish the likely demand for specific energy efficiency measures.

Access and Dissemination

Record level datasets are provided monthly by Landmark/Energy Savings Trust on both Green Deal Assessments and Green Deal Plans.

Non-statistical Publications

None

Statistical Publications

www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-deal-and-energy-company-obligation-eco-statistics

Synergies

Green Deal data will form part of NEED

Green Deal data will be matched with ECO, GD Cashback data and Green Deal Home Improvement Fund data as part of quarterly GD/ECO Statistical Releases

[Back to contents](#)

Green Deal Cashback

Brief Description

The Cashback scheme was been available from January 2013 to June 2014 in England and Wales. It was a financial incentive specifically aimed to encourage domestic customers to get measures installed through the Green Deal process

Collection and Quality Assurance

Census of all cashback applications paid for measures installed. Please see the [Methodology Note](#) for further details on the methodology employed.

Application

Operational monitoring and scheme administration. There has been considerable media coverage and Parliamentary interest in the Green Deal since the schemes began in early 2013. The publication of regular findings provides supporting evidence and helps the Green Deal market (including trade bodies, individual installations companies and manufacturers) to establish the likely demand for specific energy efficiency measures.

Access and Dissemination

Record level data on cashback applications paid for measures installed is provided on a monthly basis

Non-statistical Publications

None

Statistical Publications

www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-deal-and-energy-company-obligation-eco-statistics

Synergies

Cashback data is matched with GD Assessment and Plans data and ECO data as part of quarterly GD/ECO Statistics Releases

[Back to contents](#)

Green Deal Home Improvement Fund (GD HIF)

Brief Description

The GD HIF scheme was been available from June to July 2014 in England and Wales. It was a financial incentive specifically aimed to encourage domestic customers to get energy efficiency measures installed.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Census of all GD HIF applications paid for measures installed

Application

Operational monitoring and scheme administration. There has been considerable media coverage and Parliamentary interest in the Green Deal since the schemes began in early 2013. The publication of regular findings provides supporting evidence and helps the Green Deal market (including trade bodies, individual installations companies and manufacturers) to establish the likely demand for specific energy efficiency measures.

Access and Dissemination

Record level data on GD HIF applications paid for and measures installed is provided on a monthly basis

Non-statistical Publications

None

Statistical Publications

www.gov.uk/government/collections/green-deal-and-energy-company-obligation-eco-statistics

Users and uses

There has been considerable media coverage and Parliamentary interest in the Green Deal since the schemes began in early 2013. The publication of regular findings provides supporting evidence and helps the Green Deal market (including trade bodies, individual installations companies and manufacturers) to establish the likely demand for specific energy efficiency measures.

Synergies

GD HIF data will be matched with GD Assessment and Plans data and ECO data as part of quarterly GD/ECO Statistics Release

[Back to contents](#)

Greenhouse gas emissions

Brief Description

The UK greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory is a consistent time series of UK greenhouse gas emissions which is updated annually. GHG emissions estimates are largely calculated based on activity data (measures of activities which produce emissions), and emissions factors (the GHG emissions produced per unit of activity).

Collection and Quality Assurance

Data collection and inventory compilation is conducted by Ricardo-AEA (a contractor working on behalf of DECC). Data are collected annually from a wide range of sources, including:

- National Statistics.
- Plant operators.
- Regulatory bodies.
- Trade Associations.
- Other Government departments.
- Bespoke modelled data from inventory experts

Ricardo-AEA carry out extensive quality assurance on the data as part of the annual inventory compilation cycle. Further information is contained within the QA/QC document available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics-qaqc-plan>

Application

The main purpose of the data is to support reporting of UK GHG emissions to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the European Commission. Once the data have been published as Official Statistics, they are also used by DECC to monitor progress against UK carbon budget targets.

Access and Dissemination

Data are received by Ricardo-AEA in a range of formats and are compiled in a series of spreadsheets. Prior to being published as Official Statistics high level data in graphical format are shared with the National Inventory Steering Committee for quality assurance purposes at an annual meeting in November; and detailed data are shared with the European Commission (EC) using an online reporting system. The UK is required to provide data to the EC on this timetable under the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation, but the data are not made publically available until they have been published as Official Statistics.

Non-statistical Publications

As the data used to compile the UK GHG inventory are collected from a range of sources, some aspects of the activity and emissions factor data behind the inventory are publically available. However, the final compiled estimates of UK GHG emissions are not put into the public domain until the relevant Official Statistics have been published.

Statistical Publications

[Local authority carbon dioxide emissions](#)

[Final UK greenhouse gas emissions](#)

[Sub-national road transport fuel consumption factsheet](#)

[Consumption statistics: sub-national residual fuel](#)

Users and uses

Used by DECC ministers, policy teams and analysts to monitor performance against international and domestic emissions reductions targets. Used by central government, devolved administrations and local authorities to inform policy making on emissions reductions measures. Used by academia, media, the public and others interested in historical emissions trends for the UK.

Synergies

The energy aspects of the GHG data are derived from data published in [DUKES](#).

WITHDRAWN

[Back to contents](#)

National Energy Efficiency Data Framework (NEED)

Brief Description

The National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (NEED) was set up by DECC to provide a better understanding of energy use and energy efficiency in domestic and non-domestic buildings in Great Britain. The data framework uses existing admin and other sources to match gas and electricity consumption data, collected for DECC sub-national energy consumption statistics, with information on energy efficiency measures installed in homes, from the Homes Energy Efficiency Database (HEED). It also includes data about property attributes and household characteristics, obtained from a range of sources.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Various sources matched together at address level – see above. A methodology note providing more details of data sources and links to an assessment of quality is available here: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/domestic-national-energy-efficiency-data-framework-need-methodology.

Application

The sources which make up NEED are all used for a variety of different purposes, the main administrative sources are:

Meter point gas and electricity data – [see above](#).

Valuation Office Agency data – used for the allocation of properties to the appropriate council tax band (domestic) or business rates (commercial).

Homes Energy Efficiency Database – provides information on professionally installed energy efficiency measures to support delivery and local authority planning. Outputs are published by the Energy Saving Trust.

Within DECC NEED has been used to support the development and evaluation of Government's policies relating to energy efficiency, for example to inform "in use factors" for the Green Deal. NEED has also had a smaller, but still significant, part to play in a range of other DECC policies, for example, the Renewable Heat Incentive and Fuel Poverty. NEED has also helped DECC understand where further research should be focused. It provides high level results which have highlighted a need for further investigation, for example understanding why households which appear the same in physical property attributes use varying amounts of energy.

Recently DECC has published an anonymised record level NEED dataset that users can access and interrogate themselves. It is anticipated this will increase the use of NEED as a result of enabling analysis by other individuals and organisations. In addition to use of the anonymised dataset, DECC's published NEED outputs are also used externally by a wide range of interested parties, including local authorities, academics and energy suppliers.

Access and Dissemination

Access to the raw property level data (personal data) is restricted to a small number of named analysts within DECC and held on a secure server. Various tools and aggregations of the data framework have been released, and plans are in hand to release an anonymised version of NEED in early 2014.

Non-statistical Publications

Updates from stakeholder events and adhoc internal analysis is routinely uploaded to the website for transparency purposes.

Statistical Publications

www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-energy-efficiency-data-need-framework

Synergies

NEED has been used to inform in-use factors in the Green Deal.

WITHDRAWN

[Back to contents](#)

Petroleum Production and Reporting System (PPRS)

Brief Description

The Petroleum Production and Reporting System (PPRS) is an administrative system that was set up to capture the flow of oil and gas from the fields operating on the UK Continental Shelf. It is used by DECC engineers to monitor production rates of oil and gas on a field- by-field basis and DECC statisticians to produce information on the national trends.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Monthly census of information relating to oil and associated gas production from all fields operating on the UK Continental Shelf. As oil and gas are valuable the companies involved are subject to a high degree of financial regulation and independent auditing to ensure that what is produced, refined and delivered is accurately reported. As PPRS is sourced from company accounts, the high level of auditing provide good levels of quality assurance prior to the data arriving at DECC. In addition to this the Department has a variety of quality assurance processes in place related to this data. The [methodology note](#) contains more information on these.

Application

Operational Monitoring and Forecasting. Outside of operational use within DECC, main customers are ONS (Index of Production & forecasting), HMRC (trade data), IEA/Eurostat (operational monitoring), colleagues/OGD's (briefing) and anyone interested in oil production and gas production and trade.

Access and Dissemination

Engineers within DECC use raw data generated by PPRS to monitor field production. These data are subsequently collated into field-by-field summaries and published by DECC's Oil and Gas Team. This field by field summary publication follows the formal National Statistics publication.

Non-statistical Publications

None

Statistical Publications

Oil and gas data are published by DECC on a monthly, quarterly (in DECC's Energy Trend's publication) and annual (in DECC's Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics) basis:

The respective oil statistics series and methodology notes can be found [here](#) and the gas statistics series and methodology notes can be found [here](#).

Synergies

The data are published as National Statistics on a monthly basis. Data on a field by field basis are also released by DECC's Energy Development Unit as a rolling 12 month release. These data are released [here](#) monthly, three months after the close of the reporting month.

[Back to contents](#)

Non-domestic Renewable Heat Incentive - Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM)

Brief Description

The non-domestic [Renewable Heat Incentive](#) (RHI) is a DECC policy introduced in November 2011, where payments are made to the owners of qualifying renewable heat installations, or producers of bio-methane for injection to the gas grid, over a 20 year period. Tariff levels have been calculated to bridge the financial gap between the cost of conventional and renewable heat systems. The scheme is delivered by Ofgem who provide the department with administrative data including information on installations location, technology type and metered heat generation.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Census - Ofgem hold data on central register of all applications for the RHI. More information is available [here](#).

Application

Operational monitoring and Certification for fiscal incentives. Within DECC, these data are used by the SRO of the scheme and the operations team to assess performance, the data are also used by DECC Communication's team for good news stories through tweets. Outside DECC our main users are individuals/ companies associated with the supply chain of the various technologies that are eligible for the scheme who use the data to assess take-up rates, devolved administrations, Ofgem, research companies, academics, industry and financial analysts.

Access and Dissemination

Ofgem publish monthly information as to the numbers of accredited installations/ registered biomethane producers within the RHI Scheme as well as heat/biomethane produced and subsequent payments made.

<https://rhi.ofgem.gov.uk/Public/ExternalReportDetail.aspx?RP=RHIPublicReport>

Ofgem also publish a quarterly newsletter that provides an update of the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI). The report gives the latest information on accredited installations by capacity and technology, and updates on scheme administration. www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewable-heat-incentive-rhi-quarterly-report-issue-6

Non-statistical Publications

Summary financial year data to be published in Ofgem's annual report at the end of the calendar year.

Ofgem provide daily updates and a quarterly newsletter as noted above.

Statistical Publications

www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-heat-incentive-renewable-heat-premium-payment-statistics

Synergies

Data on Heat sold and renewables (which RHI data feeds into or validates) are published as National Statistics on an annual basis in [Energy Trends](#) and [DUKES](#)

[Back to contents](#)

Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive - Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM)

Brief Description

The domestic [Renewable Heat Incentive](#) (RHI) is a government financial incentive scheme introduced to encourage a switch to renewable heating systems in the domestic sector, superseding the Renewable Heat Premium Payments scheme (discussed below).

Launched on the 9 April 2014 in Great Britain, participants of the scheme receive tariff payments for the heat generated from an eligible renewable heating system which is heating a single dwelling. The scheme covers single domestic dwellings and is open to owner-occupiers, private landlords, social landlords and self-builders.

There are four eligible technologies these are: Air-source heat pumps; Ground and water-source heat pumps; Biomass-only boilers and biomass pellet stoves with integrated boilers; and Solar thermal panels (flat plate and evacuated tube for hot water only).

Collection and Quality Assurance

Census - Ofgem hold data on central register of all applications for the RHI. More information is available [here](#).

Application

Operational monitoring and Certification for fiscal incentives. Within DECC, these data are used by the SRO of the scheme and the operations team to assess performance, the data are also used by DECC Communication's team for good news stories through tweets. Outside of DECC our main users are individuals/ companies associated with the supply chain of the various technologies that are eligible for the scheme who use the data to assess take-up rates, Devolved Administrations, Ofgem, research companies, academics, industry and financial analysts.

Access and Dissemination

Ofgem publish weekly information as to the numbers of and different types of renewable heating system approved.

www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewable-heat-incentive-rhi-quarterly-report-issue-6

Ofgem produce one-off bespoke reports such as *Who are domestic RHI's first 100 participants*:

www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/who-are-domestic-rhis-first-1000-participants

Ofgem plan to introduce a quarterly newsletter and the domestic RHI will be included in an annual report.

Non-statistical Publications

Summary financial year data to be published in Ofgem's annual report at the end of the calendar year.

Ofgem provide weekly updates, a new quarterly newsletter will soon be introduced and bespoke one-off reports - as noted above.

Statistical Publications

Data are published on a monthly basis, supplemented with a quarterly statistical release:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-heat-incentive-renewable-heat-premium-payment-statistics

Synergies

Data on Heat sold and renewables (which RHI data feeds into or validates) are published as National Statistics on an annual basis in [Energy Trends](#) and [DUKES](#)

[Back to contents](#)

WITHDRAWN

Renewable Heat Premium Payments

Brief Description

The [Renewable Heat Premium Payments scheme](#) was introduced as an interim measure in the absence of the domestic RHI (which was subsequently introduced 9 April 2014). It was designed to support the uptake of domestic renewable heat and maintain the supply chain, to learn about renewable heat technologies and the way consumers use them to better shape the domestic RHI policy and contribute to the renewable energy target. The Energy Savings Trust (EST) administers the scheme, which includes collecting information by installation on location, type of technology and heat generation.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Census – EST maintain a register of all applications for RHPP. More information is available [here](#).

Application

Operational monitoring and Certification for fiscal incentives. Within DECC, these data are used by the SRO of the scheme and the operations team to assess performance, the data are also used by DECC Communication's team for good news stories through tweets.

Outside of DECC our main users are individuals/ companies associated with the supply chain of the various technologies that are eligible for the scheme who use the data to assess take-up rates, Devolved Administrations, Ofgem, research companies, academics, industry and financial analysts.

Access and Dissemination

EST provide the data to DECC for use in published statistics, and also provide ad-hoc updates on the number of vouchers issued for the scheme by technology and country.

Non-statistical Publications

None

Statistical Publications

www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-heat-incentive-renewable-heat-premium-payment-statistics

Synergies

Data on Heat sold and renewables (which RHPP data feeds into or validates) are published as National Statistics on an annual basis in [Energy Trends](#) and [DUKES](#)

[Back to contents](#)

Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROC) Register - Ofgem

Brief Description

The RO register compiles all ROCs issued to UK renewable electricity generators accredited under the RO, obtained for each MWh of electricity generated from renewable sources (with the number of certificates per MWh varying according to the source). ROCs are claimed by generators on a monthly basis, and issued by Ofgem approximately three months in arrears.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Monthly ROCs issued data for each generator (including technology, capacity, RO band and location fields) are provided by Ofgem's RO team each month, three months in arrears. This normally includes months in the current, as well as previous, RO year, as ROCs can be issued up to several years later. Also provided is the latest list of accredited stations. The main quality assurance of the ROCs data is carried out on an annual basis (in preparation for including the data within DUKES), when compared with other data sources, as outlined in paragraph 3.6 of the Renewable Energy Statistics: data sources and methodologies: (www.gov.uk/government/statistics/renewable-energy-statistics-data-sources-and-methodologies). On a monthly basis, revisions analysis is produced from the aggregated data, with any unexplained revisions queried.

Application

Operational Monitoring

Access and Dissemination

The ROC Register is publicly available (via the Ofgem website: www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/Public/ReportManager.aspx?ReportVisibility=1&ReportCategory=0/). It is updated monthly.

Non-statistical Publications

None

Statistical Publications

Data can be accessed via the Ofgem website: (www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/Public/ReportManager.aspx?ReportVisibility=1&ReportCategory=0/). Collated data is published by Ofgem annually in March following the Obligation Period data refers to in the annual report for that RO year, e.g. 2011/12 data were published on 21 March 2013 (www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/renewables-obligation-annual-report-2011-12/).

DECC also aggregate and publish the data in a monthly table, ET 6.3, available at: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-section-6-renewables

Users and uses

Data are used by DECC's internal policy team in monitoring deployment under the RO.

Synergies

Data are also provided in parallel to the DECC Statistical Team for use in the renewable electricity generation and capacity figures in [DUKES](#) and [Energy Trends](#).

[Back to contents](#)

Renewable Planning database

Brief Description

The Renewable Energy Planning Database is database of all UK renewable energy schemes that have been, or are going through, the planning process. It includes information on technology, size, location, planning status (e.g. application submitted, approved, constructed) and planning authority.

Collection and Quality Assurance

Data are collected from a variety of sources, mainly local authority and national planning portals, as well as media reports and industry sources.

Application

Operational monitoring

Access and Dissemination

Ricardo-AEA collect this data, on behalf of DECC, and make it publically available, in the form of an extract of the database, showing, for each site, various fields, such as: technology, size, location and planning status. A datasheet showing total capacity by each technology is also published. Both are found at: <https://restats.decc.gov.uk/cms/planning-database-reports/>, and are updated on a monthly basis.

Non-statistical Publications

None

Statistical Publications

Data are published to an agreed and published timetable on the REstats website, which is run by Ricardo-AEA on behalf of DECC (<https://restats.decc.gov.uk/cms/welcome-to-the-restats-web-site/>).

Synergies

This dataset shows the development of renewable sites from planning application to construction. Information from the REPD is also used in the renewable electricity capacity and generation figures published as National Statistics within [Energy Trends](#) and [DUKES](#).

[Back to contents](#)

HDRAWN



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change

Issued by:

Department of Energy & Climate Change
3 Whitehall Place
London SW1A 2AW
www.gov.uk/decc

General and Press Enquiries: 0300 060 4000
Out of hours: 020 7215 3505