

**GW of operational renewable energy capacity installed during the year (FY25)****2024/25 REPORTING CRITERIA – GW OF INSTALLED OPERATIONAL OFFSHORE RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY**

**Scope:** This KPI is based on total installed capacity (TIC), see definition below. Renewable energy capacity from wave and tidal technology is not included as this is still in the test and demonstration stage and total capacity currently installed is immaterial.

There were 5 offshore wind farms under construction during the reporting year, 1 of which contributed to operational renewable energy TIC in 2024/25. This includes:

- ☐ Dogger Bank A, which began generating and was partially operational during the reporting year with generation since October 2023 and installation expected to complete in 2025/26;
- ☐ Dogger Bank B, which continued offshore construction during the reporting year and is expected to begin generating during 2025/26;
- ☐ Dogger Bank C, which continued offshore construction during the reporting year with generation expected during 2026/27;
- ☐ Sofia, which continued offshore construction during the reporting year with generation expected during 2025/26;
- ☐ East Anglia Three, which began offshore construction during the reporting year with generation expected during 2026/27.

**Definitions:**

Offshore wind energy capacity relates to total installed capacity (TIC). TIC is calculated using the sum of the number of operational turbines installed within each wind farm multiplied by their certified turbine rating, e.g. 3.6MW or 6MW or 13MW.

Installed Operational Capacity includes turbines that have been installed and connected to the grid and are already exporting power. This is also sometimes referred to as 'grid connected capacity'.

Fully operational means that turbine installation is complete and all turbines are fully commissioned (successfully completed any test period (i.e. passed 240hr test) and are capable of commercial operation) and operational (generating electricity/exporting power).

Once a wind farm is classified as fully commissioned, we do not change the classification status or review on a daily basis if any turbines are not generating, for example due to maintenance works being carried out by the operator.

**Reporting period:** 1st April 2024 – 31st March 2025.

**Method:** All offshore wind farms have been enabled by The Crown Estate through granting of leases. We receive quarterly updates from the offshore wind farm operators, which provide us with information on the number of turbines that have been installed, the number of turbines which are operational and the TIC.

If a year-end installation update is not available, The Crown Estate's Asset Manager for the relevant wind farm will provide an estimate based on their knowledge of the project; based on discussions with customers and available progress reports, such as Notices to Mariners and Operational Notices.

When required, the estimated generating turbines are determined based on an estimate of the % of full production achieved in a given month, after adjusting for windspeed variance. E.g. if (a) is the total number of planned turbines, (b) is the metered actual production for a given month (from Elexon) (c) is budgeted full output for the month (from Budget Monitor) i.e. when all turbines are installed, and (d) is observed windspeed as a % of long term average for the month (derived from MERRA2 data). Estimated number of generating turbines is  $(a) \times (b) / (c) \times (d)$ .

We also hold copies of all lease documentation, which specifies the planned capacity and the number of turbines to be installed. This data is collated and monitored by the Marine Offshore Wind Team.