

Research RES LEGAL – Promotion system

Country: UK

1. Summary of support system

Overview of support system	<p>In the United Kingdom, the generation of electricity from renewable sources is regulated through a combination of a feed-in tariff system and a quota system in terms of a quota obligation and a certificate system.</p> <p>Under the feed-in tariff, accredited producers whose systems have a capacity of less than 5 MW can sell their electricity at fixed tariff rates established by the Gas and Electricity Market Authority (Ofgem).</p> <p>Under the quota system, electricity suppliers of more than 5 MW are obliged under the Renewables Obligation Orders to supply a certain proportion of electricity from renewable sources ("quota") to their customers. A supplier's quota is deemed satisfied if he presents a certain number of green certificates.</p> <p>Furthermore, in the United Kingdom commercial and industrial users of traditional energy sources are subject to a Climate Change Levy (CCL), a tax on the consumption of fossil energy.</p>
Means of support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed-in tariff. In Great Britain, eligible renewable energy systems with a capacity of up to 5MW must generally undergo an accreditation process, which may differ according to system size and energy source. Once this process is completed and the system has resulted accredited, the electricity exported to the grid by the system is bought by a FIT licensee, i.e. an electricity supplier, at rates fixed by the FTO 2010 and corrected yearly by the the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority. This system only applies in Great Britain, i.e. Scotland, England and Wales. The Orders are not applicable in Northern Ireland. However, as confirmed by Ofgem, plants between 50 kW and 5 MW are entitled to choose between the above-mentioned system and the Renewables Obligation (Art. 3.1.3 EA 1989). • Quota system. In the United Kingdom, electricity generated from renewable sources is also promoted through a quota system in terms of a quota obligation and a certificate system. The Renewables Obligation Orders (ROO 2009, ROO SCO 2009, ROO NI 2009) impose on electricity suppliers the obligation to prove that a certain proportion of electricity supplied was generated from renewable sources (art. 5 ROO 2009). To this end, they shall present Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs, SROCs in Scotland, NIROCs in Northern Ireland) to the regulatory authority Ofgem (in charge of England, Scotland and Wales and receiving NIROCs on behalf of NIAUR, the regulatory authority of Northern Ireland). The quota system supports plants above 5 MW, although plants between 50 kW and 5 MW are also entitled to choose between the fixed-rate system and the Renewables Obligation (Art. 3.1.3 EA 1989, as confirmed by Ofgem). • Tax regulation mechanisms. In the United Kingdom, electricity generated from renewable sources is eligible for tax relief. The Climate Change Levy, which was introduced by the Finance Act 2000, applies to the consumption of electricity from traditional sources only (sec. 30 in connection with schedule VI, § 19 (1) FA 2000).
Technologies	<p>All technologies used in the generation of electricity from renewable sources are eligible.</p>

Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTO 2010 (The Feed-in Tariffs (Specified Maximum Capacity and Functions) Order 2010, No. 678) • EA 1989 (The Electricity Act 1989, c.29) • ROO 2009 (The Renewables Obligation Order 2009, No. 785) • ROO SCO 2009 (The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009, No. 140) • ROO NI 2009 (The Renewables Obligation (Northern Ireland) Order 2009, No. 154) • FA 2000 (The Finance Act 2000, c.17) • CCL GenReg 2001 (Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations 2001, No 838) • UA 2000 (The Utilities Act 2000, c.27) • EnA 2008 (The Energy Act 2008, c. 32)
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2. Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	The Electricity Act 1989, c.29	The Renewables Obligation Order 2009, No. 785	The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009, No. 140
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	EA 1989	ROO 2009	ROO SCO 2009
Entry into force	27.07.1989	01.04.2009	01.04.2009
Last amended on	31.08.2010	01.04.2010	01.04.2010
Future amendments			
Purpose	The act opens the electricity and gas markets in Great Britain.	Protecting the climate by increasing the proportion of renewable energy in total energy supply to 15% by 2020.	This Order applies to the territory of Scotland. It aims at protecting the climate by increasing the proportion of electricity from renewable sources in the UK's total electricity supply to 15% by 2020.
Relevance for renewable energy	Sections 32, 32 A-M of the Act authorise the issuing of the Renewables Obligation Orders and thus the introduction of the quota obligation and the certificate system. Furthermore, the Act includes general provisions on the access of electricity to the grid.	The Order aims at promoting renewable energy sources in England and Wales.	The Order aims at promoting renewable energy sources within the territory of Scotland.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/29/contents	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/785/contents/made	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2009/140/contents/made
Link to full text of legal source (English)			

Name of legal source (original language)	The Renewables Obligation (Northern Ireland) Order 2009, No. 154	The Finance Act 2000, c.17	Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations 2001, No 838
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	ROO NI 2009	FA 2000	CCL GenReg 2001
Entry into force	01.04.2009	21.03.2000	01.04.2001
Last amended on	01.04.2010	07.02.2011	01.04.2011
Future amendments		A new version of the Finance Act (FA) including amendments and complementary provisions is approved every year. The version currently in force is FA 2010, which applies to the fiscal year of 2010/2011.	
Purpose	This Order applies to the territory of Northern Ireland. It aims at protecting the climate by increasing the proportion of electricity from renewable sources in the UK's total electricity supply to 15% by 2020.	First and foremost, the Act aims at regulating state revenue and reducing national debt.	The CCL GenReg 2001 finalises the rules established by the FA 2000 on the CCL.
Relevance for renewable energy	The Order aims at promoting renewable energy sources within the territory of Northern Ireland.	The FA 2000 introduced the Climate Change Levy (CCL) for the very first time (section 30 FA 2000 in connection with schedule VI FA 2000 in connection with part IV of the CCL GenReg 2001). It provides fiscal benefits for the use of electricity from renewable sources. Among other things, the FA 2010 set the amount of CCL for the period after 1 April 2011.	The Regulation establishes detailed regulations on the Climate Change Levy (CCL). Part IV of the CCL GenReg 2001 lays down the exemption of electricity from renewable sources from the levy.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2009/154/contents/made	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/17/contents	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2001/838/contents/made

Link to full text of legal source (English)			
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Name of legal source (original language)	The Feed-in Tariffs (Specified Maximum Capacity and Functions) Order 2010, No. 678	The Utilities Act, c.27	The Energy Act 2008, c. 32
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	FTO 2010	UA 2000	EnA 2008
Entry into force	01.04.2010	28.07.2000	26.11.2008
Last amended on		08.04.2010	22.04.2011
Future amendments	The review of the FiT scheme will be completed by the end of 2011.		
Purpose	To encourage the deployment of small-scale low-carbon electricity generation systems.	This Act established the regulatory authorities for gas and electricity in the United Kingdom and defined their functions. Furthermore, the gas and electricity consumer council was created.	The EnA 2008 regulates fundamental issues related to energy supply in Great Britain.
Relevance for renewable energy	To incentivise investments and thus develop micro renewable electricity generation, i.e. systems with a capacity of less than 5 MW. The FTO 2010 opens the possibility for such systems to rely on a dedicated support scheme.	Sections 62-67 replaced section 32 of the Electricity Act 1989 with sections 32, 32 A-C. This amendment is the legal basis which authorises the introduction of the quota and certificate systems.	Section 37 of the EnA 2008 fundamentally amend the rules and regulations of the EA 1989. The amendments to sections 32 to 32C of the EA 1989 are especially important, as these sections are the legal basis for the quota and certificate systems. Section 41 introduces the feed-in tariff system.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/678/contents/made	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/27/resources	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/32

Link to full text of legal source (English)			
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3. Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	http://www.decc.gov.uk/		+44 300 060 4000	
Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) – regulatory authority	http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/		+44 207 901 72 95	
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	http://www.defra.gov.uk/		+44 207 082 81 71	
HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) – national tax and customs authority	http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/index.htm			
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	http://www.bis.gov.uk/		+44 207 215 50 00	
NIAUR – Northern Ireland Regulator	http://www.niaur.gov.uk/		+44 (0) 28 9031 1575	

Means of support

4.1. Subsidy (*gelöscht*)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)		
Country-specific support system		
Promoted technologies	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-electricity	
	Biomass	
Amount		
Addressees		
Procedure	Procedure	
	Competent authority	.
Flexibility mechanism		
Funding	State	
	Consumers	
	System operator	
	Grid operator	
	Distribution mechanism	

4.2. Loan (Name of means of promotion)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)		
Country-specific <u>support</u> system		
Promoted technologies	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-electricity	
	Biomass	
Amount		
Addressees		
Procedure	Procedure	
	Competent authority	
Flexibility mechanism		
Funding	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	

4.3. Feed-in tariff

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	The Feed-in Tariffs (Specified Maximum Capacity and Functions) Order 2010, No. 678		
Country-specific support system	<p>The feed-in tariff system in Great Britain came into effect in 2010 and aims to support small-scale RES-E systems (less than 5 MW, however systems between 50 kW and 5 MW located in Great Britain are entitled to choose between this system and the Renewables Obligation – Art. 3.1.3 EA 1989, as confirmed by Ofgem). Systems from eligible sources must undergo an accreditation process, which may differ according to system size and energy source. Once this process is completed and a system has resulted accredited, the electricity exported to the grid by the system is bought by a FiT licensee, i.e. an electricity supplier, at the rates fixed by the FTO 2010 and corrected yearly by the the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority.</p> <p>The FTO 2010 applies only to Great Britain, i.e. England, Wales and Scotland. The Order does not apply to Northern Ireland.</p>		
Promoted technologies	General information	All installations using promoted technologies (wind energy, solar PV energy, biogas, hydro-energy) are eligible as long as their specified maximum capacity does not exceed 5MW (Art. 3 FTO 2010). Systems between 50 kW and 5 MW are entitled to choose between the fixed-rate system and the Renewables Obligation (Art. 3.1.3 EA 1989).	
	Wind energy	Eligible (Arts. 2 (3), 3 FTO 2010). In order to be accredited, installations of less than 50 kW shall take part in the Microgeneration Certification Scheme, an independent scheme that certifies microgeneration products of less than 50 kW and installers in accordance with consistent standards. Alternatively, installations between 50 kW and 5 MW shall complete a process for accreditation based on the existing ROO process (thus called ROO-FiT Process) (Arts. 5-7 FTO 2010).	
	Solar energy	Eligible (PV Systems). In order to be accredited, installations of less than 50 kW shall take part in the Microgeneration Certification Scheme, an independent scheme that certifies microgeneration products of less than 50 kW and installers in accordance with consistent standards. Alternatively, installations between 50 kW and 5 MW shall complete a process for accreditation based on the existing ROO process (thus called ROO-FiT Process) (Arts. 5-7 FTO 2010).	
	Geothermal energy	Not Eligible.	
	Biogas	Eligible (Arts. 2 (3), 3 FTO 2010). Systems shall be accredited under the ROO-FiT process, a process for accreditation based on the existing ROO process (Arts. 5-7 FTO 2010).	
	Hydro-electricity	Eligible (Arts. 2 (3), 3 FTO 2010). In order to be accredited, installations under 50 kW shall take part in the Microgeneration Certification Scheme, an independent scheme that certifies microgeneration products of less than 50 kW and installers in accordance with consistent standards. Alternatively, installations between 50 kW and 5 MW should shall complete a process for accreditation based on the existing ROO process (thus called ROO-FiT Process) (Arts. 5-7 FTO 2010).	
	Biomass	Not Eligible.	
Amount	General information	An inflation-indexed payment rate table is published every year prior to 31 March by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Art. 13 FTO).	
	Wind energy	Payment rates (Payment rate table of 21 February 2011 in connection with art. 13 FTO).	
		GBP/kWh	2011/2012
		≤ 1.5kW	0.362
		1.5 - 15 kW	0.28

		15kW - 100kW	0.253	
		100kW - 500kW	0.197	
		500kW - 1.5MW	0.099	
		> 1.5MW	0.047	
		Solar energy	Payment rates (Payment rate table of 21 February 2011 in connection with art. 13 FTO).	
	GBP/kWh		2011/2012	
	4kW on new buildings		0.378	
	4kW. Retrofit		0.433	
	4kW - 10kW		0.378	
	10kW - 100kW		0.329	
	> 100kW		0.307	
	Stand-alone		0.307	
	Geothermal energy			
	Biogas	Payment rates (Payment rate table of 21 February 2011 in connection with art. 13 FTO).		
		GBP/kWh	2011/2012	
		≤ 500kW	0.121	
		> 500kW	0.094	
	Hydro-electricity	Payment rates (Payment rate table of 21 February 2011 in connection with art. 13 FTO).		
		GBP/kWh	2011/2012	
		≤ 15kW	0.209	
		15kW - 100kW	0.187	
		100kW - 2MW	0.115	
		> 2MW	0.047	
	Biomass			
Degression	General information	An inflation-indexed payment rate table is published every year prior to 31 March by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Art. 13 FTO).		
	Wind energy			
	Solar			

	energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-electricity	
	Biomass	
Cap	The FIT Scheme does not specify a cap.	
Eligibility period	The tariffs are guaranteed for 20 years, except the tariff for PV, which is guaranteed for 25 years.	
Addressees	<p>Entitled party. All accredited eligible installations (Arts. 5-7 FTO).</p> <p>Obligated party. All FiT licensees, i.e. either electricity suppliers that provide electricity, alone or with their affiliates, to more than 50.000 households and are thus required to participate in the FIT Scheme, or smaller supply companies that decide to participate in the scheme on a voluntary basis (Modifications to the standard conditions of electricity supply licences in connection with Arts. 5-7 FTO).</p>	
Procedure	Procedure	In practice, after installing a system of 50 kW or less, the owner is obliged to inform the energy supplier of his choice. The supplier will then include the installation in the Central FIT register. The owners of systems of more than 50 kW shall direct their applications to the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem).
	Competent authority	The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem) (Art. 2 FTO).
Flexibility Mechanism		
Funding	State	
	Consumers	The FIT payments, borne by the licencees (Modifications to the standard conditions of electricity supply licences in connection with Arts. 5-7 FTO), are usually included in the final consumers' energy bills.
	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	The Authority carries out a process of levelisation to make sure that the costs of participating in the FIT Scheme are proportionate for each licensee. Every licensee makes a certain payment to a levelisation fund which is then redistributed by the Authority to the different licensees (Arts. 22-35 FTO). The actual FIT payments are not accounted for in this system (Art. 25 (3)(c) FTO).

4.4. Premium tariff (name of means of promotion)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)		
Country-specific support system		
Promoted technologies	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-electricity	
	Biomass	
Amount	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-electricity	
	Biomass	
Degression	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-electricity	
Cap		
Eligibility period		
Addressees		
Procedure	Procedure	
	Competent authority	

Flexibility Mechanism		
Funding	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	

4.5. Tenders

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)		
Country-specific support system		
Promoted technologies	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-electricity	
	Biomass	
Amount	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-electricity	
	Biomass	
Degression	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-electricity	
Cap		
Eligibility period		
Addressees		
Procedure	Procedure	
	Competent authority	

Flexibility Mechanism		
Funding	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	

4.6. Quota system (Renewables Obligation Order)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Renewables Obligation Order 2009, No. 785 (ROO 2009) • The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009, No. 140 (ROO SCO 2009) • The Renewables Obligation (Northern Ireland) Order 2009, No. 154 (ROO NI 2009) • The Electricity Act 1989, c. 29 (EA 1989) • The Utilities Act, c. 27 (UA 2000) • The Energy Act 2004, c. 20 (EnA 2004) 	
Country-specific <u>support</u> system	<p>Under the Renewables Obligation Orders, electricity suppliers are obliged to prove that a certain percentage of electricity supplied to final consumers within the United Kingdom was generated from renewable sources (art. 5 ROO 2009). To this end, they shall present Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs, SROCs in Scotland, NIROCs in Northern Ireland) to the regulatory authority Ofgem (in charge of England, Scotland and Wales and receiving NIROCs on behalf of NIAUR, the regulatory authority of Northern Ireland). Hereinafter all information will refer to ROO 2009, as the wording and content of the rules and regulations of ROO SCO and ROO NI are broadly the same. Important differences in the ROO SCO for Scotland and the ROO NI for Northern Ireland will be pointed out explicitly.</p> <p>This framework supports systems or plants above 5 MW. Systems or plants between 50 kW and 5 MW located in Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) are entitled to choose between the ROC scheme and the FIT (Art. 3.1.3 EA 1989, as confirmed by Ofgem).</p>	
Promoted technologies	General information	In the United Kingdom, all renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible under the Renewables Obligation Orders (Art.14 ROO 2009). Systems eligible for the Feed-in Tariff Scheme are not eligible for ROCs (Art. 17B ROO 2009). The ROC scheme supports systems above 5 MW. lantsSystems between 50 kW and 5 MW located in Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) are entitled to choose between the ROC scheme and the FIT (Art. 3.1.3 EA 1989, as confirmed by Ofgem).
	Wind energy	Both onshore and offshore wind energy stations are eligible with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems that were commissioned prior to 01/01/1990 and have not been substantially renewed since 31/12/1989 are ineligible (Art.18 ROO 2009).
	Solar energy	Eligible with the following exception: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems that were commissioned prior to 01/01/1990 and have not been substantially renewed since 31/12/1989 are ineligible (Art.18 ROO 2009).
	Geothermal energy	Eligible with the following exception: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems that were commissioned prior to 01/01/1990 and have not been substantially renewed since 31/12/1989 are ineligible (Art.18 ROO 2009).
	Biogas	Plants generating electricity from landfill and sewage gas are eligible with the following exception: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems that were commissioned prior to 01/01/1990 and have not been substantially renewed since 31/12/1989 are ineligible (Art.18 ROO 2009).
	Hydro-electricity	Eligible with the following exceptions:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large systems (>20MW) that were commissioned before 1 April 2002 (Art.17 (4) ROO 2009); Systems that were commissioned prior to 01/01/1990 and have not been substantially renewed since 31/12/1989 are ineligible (Art.18 ROO 2009). <p>Rest gelöscht.</p>			
	Biomass	Eligibility of systems that generate electricity from biomass (source: Department for Energy and Climate Change):			
		<div> <div>Type of waste</div> <div>Type of generating station</div> </div>	Mixed waste	Waste that is purely biomass	Energy crops, agricultural waste and forestry material
		Incineration	Ineligible	Eligible*	Eligible*
		Pyrolysis, gasification and anaerobic digestion	Eligible for the biomass fraction of waste	Eligible*	Eligible*
		Combined heat and power (CHP)	Eligible for the biomass fraction of waste produced as good quality CHP	Eligible*	Eligible*
		Co-firing	Ineligible	Eligible* (There are no restrictions on the amount of co-firing a generator can undertake. However, suppliers can only meet 12.5% of their obligation from co-fired ROCs.)	Eligible*

		<p>* The proportion of fossil fuels shall not exceed 10% (Arts. 3 and 4 ROO 2009).</p> <p>Systems that were commissioned prior to 01/01/1990 and have not been substantially renewed since 31/12/1989 are ineligible (Art.18 ROO 2009).</p> <p>Rest gelöscht.</p>																																				
Amount	Amount of quota and period of application	<p>Amount of quota. The amount of quota does not account for the initial costs of different technologies.</p> <table><tr><th>Obligation period</th><th>Number of ROCs / MWh of electricity supplied in Great Britain</th></tr><tr><td>1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010</td><td>0.097</td></tr><tr><td>1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011</td><td>0.104</td></tr><tr><td>1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012</td><td>0.114</td></tr><tr><td>1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013</td><td>0.124</td></tr><tr><td>1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014</td><td>0.134</td></tr><tr><td>1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015</td><td>0.144</td></tr><tr><td>1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016</td><td>0.154</td></tr><tr><td>Any further 12-month obligation period until 31 March 2037</td><td>0.154</td></tr></table> <p>(Schedule 1 ROO 2009)</p> <table><tr><th>Obligation period</th><th>Number of ROCs / MWh of electricity supplied in Northern Ireland</th></tr><tr><td>1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010</td><td>0.035</td></tr><tr><td>1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011</td><td>0.040</td></tr><tr><td>1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012</td><td>0.050</td></tr><tr><td>1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013</td><td>0.063</td></tr><tr><td>1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014</td><td>0.063</td></tr><tr><td>1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015</td><td>0.063</td></tr><tr><td>1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016</td><td>0.063</td></tr><tr><td>Any further 12-month obligation period until 31 March 2037</td><td>0.063</td></tr></table> <p>(Schedule 1 ROO 2009)</p>	Obligation period	Number of ROCs / MWh of electricity supplied in Great Britain	1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010	0.097	1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011	0.104	1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012	0.114	1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013	0.124	1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014	0.134	1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015	0.144	1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016	0.154	Any further 12-month obligation period until 31 March 2037	0.154	Obligation period	Number of ROCs / MWh of electricity supplied in Northern Ireland	1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010	0.035	1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011	0.040	1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012	0.050	1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013	0.063	1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014	0.063	1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015	0.063	1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016	0.063	Any further 12-month obligation period until 31 March 2037	0.063
	Obligation period	Number of ROCs / MWh of electricity supplied in Great Britain																																				
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1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014	0.134																																					
1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015	0.144																																					
1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016	0.154																																					
Any further 12-month obligation period until 31 March 2037	0.154																																					
Obligation period	Number of ROCs / MWh of electricity supplied in Northern Ireland																																					
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1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014	0.063																																					
1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015	0.063																																					
1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016	0.063																																					
Any further 12-month obligation period until 31 March 2037	0.063																																					
	Adjustment of quotas																																					

	Number of certificates according to technology	England, Wales and Scotland	
		Generation type	Amount of electricity to be stated in a renewables obligation certificate
		Electricity generated from landfill gas ^{1,2}	4 MWh
		Electricity generated from sewage gas ^{1,2}	2 MWh
		Co-firing of biomass	1 MWh
		Onshore wind	
		Hydro-electric	
		Co-firing of energy crops	
		Energy from waste with CHP	
		Geopressure	
		Co-firing of biomass with CHP	
		Standard gasification	
		Standard pyrolysis	
		Offshore wind ¹	2/3 MWh
		Dedicated biomass	
		Co-firing of energy crops with CHP	
		Wave ¹	1/2 MWh
		Tidal-stream	
		Advanced gasification	
		Advanced pyrolysis	
		Electricity generated by gas formed by the anaerobic digestion of material that is neither landfill material nor sewage	
		Dedicated energy crops	
		Dedicated biomass with CHP	
		Dedicated energy crops with CHP	
		Solar photovoltaic*	
		Geothermal	
		Tidal impoundment – tidal barrage	
		Tidal impoundment – tidal lagoon	
		Enhanced tidal stream	1/3 MWh (ROO SCO 2009)
		Enhanced wave	1/5 MWh (ROO SCO 2009)
		(Schedule 2 Part 2 ROO 2009)	
		¹ If the station was accredited on 11th July 2006 at the latest with no interruptions of	

accreditation to date and is neither a co-firing station nor a microgenerator that has had a declared capacity of more than 50kW at any time after 31 March 2009, the amount of electricity to be stated in a renewable obligation certificate is 1 MWh (Art. 30 (3) ROO 2009).

² For electricity generated using additional capacity which was operational before 1 April 2011, the amount of electricity to be stated in a renewable obligation certificate is 1 MWh (Art. 30 (5) ROO 2009). Power stations accredited as at 31 March 2009, with no interruptions to date, which are neither co-firing stations nor microgenerators that have had a declared capacity of more than 50kW after 31 March 2009, and whose installed capacity is greater than it was on 31st March 2011, are to state 1 MWh in a renewable obligation certificate as regards the electricity generated using the original capacity of the power station. This principle applies where the electricity generated using the original capacity is measured separately from the one generated using additional capacity. In any other case, the ROC scheme applies to the percentage of electricity which was generated using the station's original capacity (Art. 31 (4) ROO 2009).

Northern Ireland

Generation type	Amount of electricity to be stated in a renewables obligation certificate
Electricity generated from sewage gas ^{1,2,3}	2 MWh
Co-firing of biomass	
Onshore wind	1 MWh
Hydro-electric	
Electricity generated from landfill gas	
Co-firing of energy crops	
Energy from waste with CHP	
Geopressure	
Co-firing of biomass with CHP	
Standard gasification	
Standard pyrolysis	
Offshore wind ¹	2/3 MWh
Dedicated biomass	
Co-firing of energy crops with CHP	1/2 MWh
Wave ¹	
Tidal-stream	

		Advanced gasification	
		Advanced pyrolysis	
		Electricity generated by gas formed by the anaerobic digestion of material that is neither landfill material nor sewage	
		Dedicated energy crops	
		Dedicated biomass with CHP	
		Dedicated energy crops with CHP	
		Solar photovoltaic ¹	
		Geothermal	
		Tidal impoundment – tidal barrage	
		Tidal impoundment – tidal lagoon	
		(Schedule 2 Part 2 ROO NI 2009)	
<p>¹ If the station was accredited on 11th July 2006 at the latest with no interruptions of accreditation to date and is neither a co-firing station nor a microgenerator that has had a declared capacity of more than 50kW at any time after 31 March 2009, the amount of electricity to be stated in a renewable obligation certificate is 1 MWh (Art. 28 (3) ROO NI 2009).</p> <p>² For electricity generated using additional capacity which was operational before 1 April 2011, the amount of electricity to be stated in a renewable obligation certificate is 1 MWh (Art. 28 (5) ROO NI 2009). Power stations accredited as at 31 March 2009 with no interruptions to date, which are neither co-firing stations nor microgenerators that have had a declared capacity of more than 50kW at any time after 31 March 2009, and whose installed capacity is greater than it was on 31st March 2011, are to state 1 MWh in a renewable obligation certificate as regards the electricity generated using the original capacity of the power station. This principle applies where the electricity generated using the original capacity is measured separately from the one generated using additional capacity. In any other case, the ROC-scheme applies to the percentage of electricity generated using the station's original capacity (Art. 29 (4) ROO NI 2009).</p>			
Minimum price per certificate			

	Fees and penalty charges	If a supplier fails to satisfy his quota obligation, he shall make a "late payment". The late payment is the sum of the buy-out price plus interest of 5 percentage points above the base rate of the Bank of England (art. 44 (6) ROO 2009).
International applicability	International certificate trade	
	Flexibility Mechanism	
Addressees	Obligated party. The persons obligated to satisfy a quota according to the Renewables Obligation Orders are those electricity suppliers that supply electricity to final consumers within the United Kingdom (Art. 5 (1) ROO 2009). Since 1 November 2007, electricity suppliers within Northern Ireland have been subject to a different obligation. A SEM (Single Electricity Market) was created for the Irish island (Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland). NIROCs are only issued to electricity produced from eligible sources and sold on the SEM market. For further information please see: http://www.allislandproject.org/ .	
Procedure	Procedure	<p>Electricity suppliers may satisfy their quota as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of certificates of origin. Suppliers may satisfy their quota by presenting tradable green certificates (Renewable Obligation Certificates - ROCs, NIROCs (Northern Ireland) or SROCs (Scotland) – Art. 2 ROO 2009). These certificates are issued to the system operators for every MWh of electricity from renewable sources they produce. The preconditions for the issuing of certificates are laid down by the Renewables Obligation Orders (ROO 2009, ROO SCO 2009, ROO NI 2009), which differ for England/ Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, but whose content is basically the same. • Buy out. Suppliers may satisfy their quota obligation by paying a certain amount of money to the regulatory authority. On 1 April 2009, the buy-out price was set at 37.19 GBP per MWh (Art. 43 ROO 2009). Each year, this buy-out price rises or decreases with the retail price index (Art. 43 (4) ROO 2009). For the period 2011-2012, the buy-out price was set at 38.69 GBP per MWh (Ofgem Information Note 04.02.2011). The regulatory authorities collect the buy-out payments received within one obligation period (1 April – 31 March) in a fund and then distribute it amongst all British electricity suppliers that have satisfied their quota obligation. The proportion a supplier receives bears to the number of his ROCs (Art. 45 ROO 2009). • Late payment. Please see the "Amount" section
	Competent authority	The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem)
Funding	State	

	Consumers	The costs of the quota system are borne by the consumers through the electricity price.
	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	According to the former British Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR), electricity producers and suppliers use to pass on the cost arising from the quota obligation to the final consumers by adding it on to the electricity bill. In some cases, especially with wholesale customers, these additional charges may be shown separately on the bill. The pricing of electricity is monitored by the regulatory authorities.

4.7. Net-Metering

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)		
Country-specific support system		
Promoted technologies	General information	
	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-electricity	
	Biomass	
Amount		
Addressees		
Procedure	Procedure	
	Competent authority	
Flexibility Mechanism		
Funding	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	

4.8. Tax regulation mechanisms (Climate Change Levy)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Finance Act 2000, c.17 (FA 2000) • Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations 2001, No 838 (CCL GenReg 2001) • The Utilities Act, c. 27 (UA 2000) 	
Country-specific support system	<p>The Climate Change Levy (CCL) is a climate protection tax which is levied on the consumption of electricity from non-renewable sources by commercial and industrial final consumers and the public sector (section 30 in connection with schedule VI, §§ 3, 5 FA 2000). Electricity from non-renewable sources shall mean electricity generated from traditional sources, gas, LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) and coal (for the definition of "renewable source" please see section 62 (8) UA 2000). The CCL aims at reducing greenhouse gases and promoting energy-efficiency in final consumers. The Climate Change Levy is collected from the electricity suppliers, who pass it on to their consumers through the electricity price. Electricity from renewable sources is exempt from this tax (schedule VI, § 19 FA 2000 in connection with part IV of the CCL GenReg 2001).</p>	
Promoted technologies	General information	The Climate Change Levy favours any type of generation of electricity from renewable sources (for an overview of the individual technologies eligible for exemption please see HM Revenues & Customs notice CCL1/4 "Electricity from renewable sources" of July 2010).
	Wind energy	Eligible
	Solar energy	Eligible
	Geothermal energy	Eligible, including systems applying the hot-dry-rock technology
	Biogas	Eligible. Methane gas from coal mines is no longer covered by the definition of "renewable sources" (Section 149 FA 2008) and thus no longer exempt from the levy.
	Hydro-electricity	Eligible under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system capacity shall not exceed 10 MWs (§ 47 (1), (2) CCL Gen Reg 2001). Large hydro generating stations are currently ineligible. • Stations powered by waves and tidal flows are eligible
	Biomass	Eligible, including electricity generated from urban, industrial, agricultural and forestry waste and from energy crops
Amount	<p>The amount of tax benefit equals the amount of the CCL which the suppliers are exempt from. Amount of the CCL per kWh of electricity:</p>	
	Obligation period	Amount of CCL in £ (GBP)/kWh
	base rate	0.00430
	1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008	0.00441
	1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009	0.00456
	1 April 2009 – 31 March 2011	0.00470
	1 April 2011 – 1 April 2012	0.00485
		Source
		Schedule VI, § 42 FA 2000
		Section 171 FA 2006
		Section 13 FA 2007
		Section 19 FA 2008
		Section 17 FA 2010
Addressees	<p>Entitled party. The Climate Change Levy is levied on the consumption of traditional sources of energy. Thus, the final consumers are subject to tax. However, the levy is collected from the electricity suppliers, who then pass it on to the final consumers through</p>	

	<p>the electricity price or the electricity bill. For this reason, the suppliers of electricity from renewable sources are directly exempt from the obligation to pay the CCL (schedule VI, § 19 FA 2000).</p> <p>Obligated party. The suppliers' statutory entitlement to exemption goes hand in hand with the state's obligation to grant this exemption.</p>	
Procedure	Procedure	<p>The suppliers of renewable energy sources shall hold a licence in order to be exempt from the obligation to pay the levy (schedule VI, § 19 FA 2000). This licence is issued under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity consumer – electricity supplier. Suppliers are exempt from the CCL only if the consumer's electricity supply agreement includes a "<i>Renewable Source Declaration</i>" (Schedule VI, § 19 (1 B) FA 2000). This declaration is a standardised statement in which the electricity supplier declares to have supplied a certain amount of electricity that was generated from renewable sources. Unless he is the producer of the electricity, the supplier may purchase the amount of renewable energy he is obliged to supply from other producers of electricity (Schedule VI, § 19 (2) FA 2000). • Electricity supplier – electricity producer. In order to be able to conclude a "Renewable Source Declaration" with a customer, electricity suppliers shall conclude a "<i>New Electricity Trading Agreement (NETA)</i>" with those electricity producers they receive electricity from, unless the suppliers themselves produce electricity from renewable sources. The NETA enables suppliers to furnish proof of the proportion of electricity from renewable sources in the total amount of energy they supplied. The main elements of a NETA between electricity suppliers and electricity consumers are the <i>Levy Exemption Certificates (LEC)</i>, which the regulatory authority allocates to the producers of electricity on a monthly basis. The number of certificates depends on the amount of electricity generated from renewable sources. These certificates document the amount of electricity from renewable sources supplied; they accompany the electricity until it reaches the final consumer, who can then claim to be relieved from the levy (Source: 3.4, 3.5 HM Revenues & Customs notice CCL1/4 "Electricity from renewable sources" of July 2010).
	Competent authority	The scheme is overseen by Ofgem and the Director General of Electricity Supply in Northern Ireland (3.5 CCL1/4).
Flexibility Mechanism		
Funding	State	The cost of exemption from the Climate Change Levy is borne by the state in terms of lower tax revenue.
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	

	System operator	
	Distribution mechanism	