



Renewable energy policy database and support – RES-LEGAL EUROPE

National profile: United Kingdom

Client: DG Energy

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United Kingdom – summary text

In the United Kingdom RES-E are supported through a feed-in tariff, a quota system and a tax regulation mechanism. RES-E electricity is connected to the grid under the principle of non-discrimination, RES-E plant operators are granted the right to access the grid and grid operators are obliged to expand the grid if this is necessary to accept all generated RES –E from a plant.

As for RES-H&C a subsidy and a price-based mechanism are available for supporting RES-H installations. Furthermore a quota system for biofuels for transport is in place.

A training programme for RES-E plant installers is in place, as well as a certification programme for RES-E installations. An overarching renewable energy strategy relating to RES-E has been laid down and implemented.



RES-E support schemes

Summary of support schemes

<p>Overview</p>	<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 plants 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 capacity 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. Electricity from renewable sources is exempt from this tax.</p>
<p>Summary of support system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Feed-in tariff. In Great Britain, eligible renewable energy plants with a capacity of up to 5MW must generally undergo an accreditation process, which may differ according to plant size and energy source. Once this process is completed and the plant has resulted accredited, the electricity exported to the grid by the plant is bought by a FiT licensee, i.e. an electricity supplier, at rates fixed by the FTO 2012 and corrected yearly by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority. This system only applies in Great Britain, i.e. Scotland, England and Wales. The Order is not applicable in Northern Ireland. 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. 17B, 17D ROO 2009 in conjunction with art. 3 FTO 2012).• Renewable Obligation (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



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	<p>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. 17B, 17D ROO 2009 in conjunction with art. 3 FTO 2012).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 conjunction with schedule VI, § 19 (1) FA 2000).
Technologies	All technologies used in the generation of electricity from renewable sources are eligible.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FTO 2012 (The Feed-in Tariffs Order 2012, No. 2782)• 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)• EnA 2008 (The Energy Act 2008, c. 32)



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	18.09.2012	26.03.2013	28.03.2013
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	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.



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	grid.		
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)			



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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	23.04.2013	17.07.2012	26.03.2013
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 2012, which applies to the fiscal year of 2012/2013.	
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	The FA 2000 introduced the Climate Change Levy (CCL) for the very first time	The regulation establishes detailed regulations on the Climate Change Levy



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	Northern Ireland.	(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.	(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)			



Name of legal source (original language)	The Energy Act 2008, c. 32	The Feed-in Tariffs (Order 2012, No. 2782	
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	EnA 2008	FTO 2012	
Entry into force	26.11.2008	01.12.2012	
Last amended on	18.09.2012		
Future amendments			
Purpose	The EnA 2008 regulates fundamental issues related to energy supply in Great Britain.	The FTO 2012 amends the feed-in tariff support scheme	
Relevance for renewable energy	Section 37 of the EnA 2008 fundamentally amends 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.	This act only relates to renewable energy	
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/32	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/2782/made	
Link to full text of legal source (English)			

**Further information**

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS)	http://www.bis.gov.uk/		+44 207 215 50 00	
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	
NIAUR – Northern Ireland Regulator	http://www.niaur.gov.uk/		+44 289 031 15 75	
HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) – national tax and customs authority	http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/index.htm			
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	http://www.decc.gov.uk/		+44 300 060 4000	



Support schemes

Feed-in tariff

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTO 2012 • ROO 2009 	
<p>Contact Authority</p>	<p>http://www.decc.gov.uk/</p>	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>The feed-in tariff system in Great Britain came into effect in 2010 and aims to support small-scale RES-E plants (less than 5 MW, however plants between 50 kW and 5 MW located in Great Britain are entitled to choose between this system and the quota system “Renewables Obligation” – art. 17B, 17D ROO 2009 in conjunction with art. 3 FTO 2012). Plants using eligible sources must undergo an accreditation process, which may differ according to plant size and energy source. Once this process is completed and a plant has resulted accredited, the electricity exported to the grid by the plant is bought by a FiT licensee, i.e. an electricity supplier, at the rates fixed by the FTO 2012 and corrected yearly by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority.</p> <p>The FTO 2012 applies only to Great Britain, i.e. England, Wales and Scotland. The Order does not apply to Northern Ireland.</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>Wind energy, solar PV energy, biogas, hydro-energy are eligible. Installations using these technologies are eligible as long as their specified maximum capacity does not exceed 5MW (art. 3 FTO 2012). Plants between 50 kW and 5 MW are entitled to choose between the fixed-rate system and the Renewables Obligation (art. 17B, 17D ROO 2009 in conjunction with art. 3 FTO 2012).</p>
	<p>Wind energy</p>	<p>Eligible (art 2 (2), 3 FTO 2012). 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</p>



		5 MW shall complete a process for accreditation based on the existing ROO process (thus called ROO-FiT Process). For wind installations with a declared net capacity (DNC) of more than 50 kW preliminary accreditation is available (art. 4-6, 9 FTO 2012).
	Solar energy	PV installations are eligible (art 2 (2), 3 FTO 2012). . 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). For PV installations with a declared net capacity (DNC) of more than 50 kW preliminary accreditation is available (art. 4-6, 9 FTO 2012).
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	Eligible (art 2 (2), 3 FTO 2012). Plants shall be accredited under the ROO-FiT process, a process for accreditation based on the existing ROO process (art. 4-6 FTO 2012). For anaerobic digestion (AD) preliminary accreditation is available (art. 9 FTO 2012).
	Hydro-power	Only “traditional” hydro is eligible. Tidal and wave energy are not eligible (art. 2 (2), 3 FTO 2012). In order to be accredited, installations under 50 kW shall be commissioned after 31 March 2012 and 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 complete a process for accreditation based on the existing ROO process (thus called ROO-FiT



		Process) (art. 4-6 FTO 2012). Hydro generating station may also apply for a preliminary accreditation (art. 9 FTO 2012).														
	Biomass															
Amount	General information	An inflation-indexed payment rate table is published every year prior to 1 February by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (art. 16 FTO 2012).														
	Wind energy	<p>Payment rates from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 (Payment rate table of 1 February 2013 in conjunction with art. 16 FTO 2012).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Capacity</th> <th>GBP per kWh</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>≤ 1.5kW</td> <td>0.2165</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.5kW - 15 kW</td> <td>0.2165</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15kW - 100kW</td> <td>0.2165</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100kW - 500kW</td> <td>0.1804</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500kW - 1.5MW</td> <td>0.0979</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 1.5MW</td> <td>0.0415</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Capacity	GBP per kWh	≤ 1.5kW	0.2165	1.5kW - 15 kW	0.2165	15kW - 100kW	0.2165	100kW - 500kW	0.1804	500kW - 1.5MW	0.0979	> 1.5MW	0.0415
	Capacity	GBP per kWh														
≤ 1.5kW	0.2165															
1.5kW - 15 kW	0.2165															
15kW - 100kW	0.2165															
100kW - 500kW	0.1804															
500kW - 1.5MW	0.0979															
> 1.5MW	0.0415															
Solar energy	Payment rates from 1 May 2013 to 1 July 2013 (Payment rate table of 28 February 2013, in conjunction with art. 13 FTO 2012): depending on efficiency parameters of as outlined in Annex 2 of Schedule A to Standard Condition 33, three rates (“higher” - H, “middle” - M and															



		“lower” - L) for PV installations are provided.
Capacity		GBP per kWh
up to 4kWp		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H: 0.1544 M: 0.1390 L: 0.0710
4kWp - 10kWp		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H: 0.1399 M: 0.1259 L: 0.0710
10kWp - 50kWp		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H: 0.1303 M: 0.1173 L: 0.0710
50kWp - 150kWp		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H: 0.1110 M: 0.0999 L: 0.0685
150kWp - 250kWp		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H: 0.1062 M: 0.0955 L: 0.0685
250kWp - 5MWp		0.0685
Stand-alone		0.0685



Payment rates from 1 July 2013 to 1 October 2013 (Payment rate table of 30 April 2013 in conjunction with art. 13 FTO 2012): depending on efficiency parameters of as outlined in Annex 3 to Schedule A to Standard Condition 33, three rates (“higher” - H, “middle” - M and “lower” - L) for PV installations are provided.

Capacity	GBP per kWh
up to 4kWp	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• H: 0.1490• M: 0.1341• L: 0.0685
4kWp - 10kWp	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• H: 0.1350• M: 0.1215• L: 0.0685
10kWp - 50kWp	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• H: 0.1257• M: 0.1131• L: 0.0685
50kWp - 150kWp	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• H: 0.1110• M: 0.0999• L: 0.0685
150kWp - 250kWp	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• H: 0.1062• M: 0.0956• L: 0.0685
250kWp - 5MWp	0.0685



		Stand-alone	0.0685	<p>Where the operator receives FIT payments for 25 or more PV installations multi-installation tariff is applied which equals the middle tariff rate (M) that applies to such an installation (art. 16 FTO 2012 in conjunction with Schedule A to Standard Condition 33).</p> <p>In order to be eligible for the highest generation tariff rates solar PV installation(s) or its/their extension(s) with a total installed capacity up to and including 250 kW are required to demonstrate that the building to which the solar PV is attached or wired to supply electricity to has achieved an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of Level D or above. Installations which do not meet this requirement are eligible for a lower (L) tariff rate. Exempted from energy efficiency requirements are community energy and school installations, standalone PV installations (art. 16 FTO 2012 in conjunction with Schedule A to Standard Condition 33).</p>						
	Geothermal energy									
	Biogas	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Capacity</th> <th>GBP per kWh</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>up to 250kW</td> <td>0.1516</td> </tr> <tr> <td>250kW - 500kW</td> <td>0.1402</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Capacity	GBP per kWh	up to 250kW	0.1516	250kW - 500kW	0.1402	<p>Payment rates from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 (Payment rate table of 1 February 2013 in conjunction with art. 16 FTO 2012).</p>
Capacity	GBP per kWh									
up to 250kW	0.1516									
250kW - 500kW	0.1402									



		> 500kW	0.0924
	Hydro-power	Payment rates from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 (Payment rate table of 1 February 2013 in conjunction with art. 16 FTO 2012).	
		Capacity	GBP per kWh
		up to 15kW	0.2165
		15kW - 100kW	0.2021
		100kW – 500kW	0.1248 (before the Conditional Date) 0,1598 (on or after the Conditional Date)*
		500kW - 2MW	0.1248
		> 2MW	0.0323
	Biomass		
Degression	General information	An inflation-indexed payment rate table is published every year prior to 1 February by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority in cooperation with the Secretary of State (art. 16 FTO 2012).	



	Wind energy	
	Solar energy	Tariff rates for solar PV installations are degressed every quarter (“contingent degression” mechanism), starting from 1 November, 2012 (art. 6 (1) (d) EA 1989 in conjunction with Annex 1 Schedule A to Standard Condition 33).
	Geothermal energy	
	Biogas	
	Hydro-power	
	Biomass	
Cap	The FIT Scheme does not specify a cap.	
Eligibility period	The tariffs are guaranteed for 20 years (art. 6 (1) (d) EA 1989 in conjunction with Annex 1 Schedule A to Standard Condition 33).	
Addressees	<p>Entitled party. Operators of accredited eligible installations (art. 4-6 FTO 2012).</p> <p>Obligated party. All FiT licensees, i.e. either electricity suppliers that provide electricity, alone or with their affiliates, to more than 250,000 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 (art. 6 (1) (d) EA 1989 in conjunction with Annex 1 Schedule A to Standard Condition 33).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>In practice, after installing a plant 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 plants of more than 50 kW shall direct their applications to the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem).</p> <p>For PV and wind installations with a declared net capacity (DNC) over 50 kW and all anaerobic digestion (AD) and hydro installations,</p>



		<p>preliminary accreditation is available (except for extensions of accredited FIT installations). The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem) must grant preliminary accreditation where prerequisite documentation meets the requirements of the FIT Order and the installation, once commissioned, would receive accreditation under the FIT scheme. The assurance validity period depends on the technology. In case of preliminary accreditation, the operator receives the tariff rate at the date of the preliminary accreditation. The eligibility period starts from the date of commissioning (art. 9 FTO 2012 in conjunction with Schedule A to Standard Condition 33).</p> <p>Community organisations that propose to commission or have commissioned a solar PV community energy installation with a declared net capacity (DNT) up to 50 kW may apply for the tariff guarantee through the process of pre-registration. The pre-registration allows the community organisation to secure a tariff rate applicable at the date of receipt of the application for pre-registration by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem) for a period of up to 1 year before the installation is commissioned and application for accreditation is submitted (art. 9 FTO 2012 in conjunction with Schedule A to Standard Condition 33).</p>
	<p>Competent authority</p>	<p>The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem) (art. 2 (1) FTO 2012).</p>
<p>Flexibility Mechanism</p>		
<p>Distribution of costs</p>	<p>State</p>	
	<p>Consumers</p>	<p>The FIT payments, borne by the licencees (Schedule A to Standard Condition 33 in conjunction with art. 4-6 FTO 2012), are usually</p>



		included in the final consumers' energy bills.
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	The Ofgem 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 Ofgem to the different licensees (art. 25-30 FTO 2012). The actual FIT payments are not accounted for in this system (art. 27 (6) FTO 2012).



Quota system

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROO 2009 • ROO SCO 2009 • ROO NI 2009 • EA 1989 • EnA 2008 	
<p>Contact Authority</p>	<p>http://www.decc.gov.uk/</p>	
<p>Summary</p>	<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. 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. 17B, 17D ROO 2009 in conjunction with art. 3 FTO 2012).</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>In the United Kingdom, all renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible under the Renewables Obligation Orders (art. 14 ROO 2009). Plants eligible for the Feed-in Tariff Scheme are not eligible for ROCs (art. 17B ROO 2009). The ROC scheme supports plants above 5 MW. 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. 17B, 17D ROO 2009 in conjunction with art. 3 FTO 2012).</p> <p>Plants 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>



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	Wind energy	Both onshore and offshore wind energy stations are eligible with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offshore wind turbines cease to be eligible for ROCs after 20 years from their accreditation date or on 31st March 2037 (whichever is the earlier) (art. 17AA ROO 2009) 	
	Solar energy	Building mounted and ground mounted solar PV are eligible (Schedule 2 Part 2A ROO 2009).	
	Geothermal energy	Eligible	
	Biogas	Plants generating electricity from landfill and sewage gas are eligible. For specific list of eligible biogas technologies see the “Amount” section.	
	Hydro-power	Eligible with the following exception: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large plants (> 20 MW) that were commissioned before 1 April 2002 (art. 17 (4) ROO 2009) are ineligible 	
	Biomass	Eligible. For specific list of eligible biomass technologies see the “Amount” section.	
Amount	Amount of quota and period of application	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	0.158
		1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014	0.206
		(Schedule 1 ROO 2009)	
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	0.081
		1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014	0.097
		(Schedule 1 ROO 2009)	
	Adjustment of quotas		
	Number of certificates according to technology	Amount of electricity to be stated in ROCs issued for electricity generated using pre-2013 capacity ¹	
		<i>Generation type</i>	<i>Amount of electricity (in megawatt hours) to be stated in a renewables obligation certificate</i>
		AD	1/2
		Advanced gasification/pyrolysis	1/2
		Co-firing of regular bioliquid	2
		Dedicated biomass	2/3
		Dedicated energy crops	1/2
		Electricity generated from landfill gas ²	4
		Electricity generated from sewage gas	2
		Energy from waste with CHP	1
		Enhanced tidal stream ³	1/3
		Enhanced wave ⁴	1/5
		Geopressure	1
		Geothermal	1/2
		High-range co-firing	10/9



		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hydroelectric</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low-range co-firing</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid-range co-firing</td> <td>5/3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Offshore wind</td> <td>1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Onshore wind</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solar photovoltaic</td> <td>1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Standard gasification/pyrolysis</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Station conversion</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tidal impoundment – tidal barrage</td> <td>1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tidal impoundment – tidal lagoon</td> <td>1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tidal stream</td> <td>1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unit conversion</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wave</td> <td>1/2</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Schedule 2 Part 2 ROO 2009; Schedule 2 Part 2 ROO SCO 2009; Schedule 2 Part 2 ROO NI 2009) <p>¹ “Pre-2013 capacity” means capacity accredited on or before 31st March 2013 (art. 2 (6) ROO 2009).</p> <p>² In Northern Ireland 1 MWh (Schedule 2 Part 2 ROO NI 2013).</p> <p>^{3,4} Applicable just for Scotland (Schedule 2 Part 2 ROO SCO 2009).</p> <p>1 MWh has to be stated in renewables obligation certificates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a station generating electricity from landfill or sewage gas, using offshore wind, wave or solar PV and using pre-2013 capacity was accredited on 11th July 2006 at the latest with no interruptions of accreditation to date and is not a microgenerator that has had a declared capacity of more than 50kW at any time after 31 March 2009 (art. 30 (3) in 	Hydroelectric	1	Low-range co-firing	2	Mid-range co-firing	5/3	Offshore wind	1/2	Onshore wind	1	Solar photovoltaic	1/2	Standard gasification/pyrolysis	1	Station conversion	1	Tidal impoundment – tidal barrage	1/2	Tidal impoundment – tidal lagoon	1/2	Tidal stream	1/2	Unit conversion	1	Wave	1/2
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Unit conversion	1																											
Wave	1/2																											



		<p>conjunction with Schedule 2 Part 3 ROO 2009);For power stations generating electricity from landfill and sewage gas using additional capacity which was operational before 1 April 2011 (art. 30 (5) in conjunction with Schedule 2 Part 4 ROO 2009);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For power stations generating electricity from landfill or sewage gas and using pre-2013 capacity which were accredited on 31st March 2009, with no interruptions to date, which are not microgenerators that have had a declared capacity of more than 50 kW after 31 March 2009 (art. 31 (4) in conjunction with Schedule 2 Part 4 ROO 2009)¹; and – For power stations generating electricity from landfill or sewage gas and using pre-2013 capacity which were accredited on or before 31st March 2011, with no interruptions to date and with preliminary accreditation on 31st March 2009 (art. 31 (4) in conjunction with Schedule 2 Part 4 ROO 2009)². <p>¹²This 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).</p> <p>Amount of electricity to be stated in ROCs issued for electricity generated using 2013/14 capacity, 2014/15 capacity or post-2016 capacity</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1028 997 2051 1364"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"><i>Generation type</i></th> <th colspan="4"><i>Amount of electricity (in megawatt hours) to be stated in a renewables obligation certificate</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th><i>2013/14 capacity</i></th> <th><i>2014/15 capacity</i></th> <th><i>2015/16 capacity</i></th> <th><i>Post-2016 capacity</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AD</td> <td>1/2</td> <td>1/2</td> <td>10/19</td> <td>5/9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advanced gasification/pyrolysis</td> <td>1/2</td> <td>1/2</td> <td>10/19</td> <td>5/9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Building mounted solar PV</td> <td>10/17</td> <td>5/8</td> <td>2/3</td> <td>5/7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Generation type</i>	<i>Amount of electricity (in megawatt hours) to be stated in a renewables obligation certificate</i>				<i>2013/14 capacity</i>	<i>2014/15 capacity</i>	<i>2015/16 capacity</i>	<i>Post-2016 capacity</i>	AD	1/2	1/2	10/19	5/9	Advanced gasification/pyrolysis	1/2	1/2	10/19	5/9	Building mounted solar PV	10/17	5/8	2/3	5/7
<i>Generation type</i>	<i>Amount of electricity (in megawatt hours) to be stated in a renewables obligation certificate</i>																									
	<i>2013/14 capacity</i>	<i>2014/15 capacity</i>	<i>2015/16 capacity</i>	<i>Post-2016 capacity</i>																						
AD	1/2	1/2	10/19	5/9																						
Advanced gasification/pyrolysis	1/2	1/2	10/19	5/9																						
Building mounted solar PV	10/17	5/8	2/3	5/7																						



RES-LEGAL EUROPE – National Profile United Kingdom



		Closed landfill gas	5 ¹	5 ²	5	5
		Co-firing of regular bioliquid	2	2	2	2
		Dedicated biomass	2/3	2/3	2/3	5/7
		Dedicated energy crops	1/2	1/2	10/19	5/9
		Electricity generated from landfill gas ³	1	1	-	-
		Electricity generated from sewage gas	2	2	2	2
		Energy from waste with CHP	1	1	1	1
		Enhanced tidal stream ⁴	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
		Enhanced wave ⁵	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
		Geopressure	1	1	1	1
		Geothermal	1/2	1/2	10/19	5/9
		Ground mounted solar PV	5/8	5/7	10/13	5/6
		High-range co-firing	10/9	10/9	10/9	10/9
		Hydroelectric	10/7	10/7	10/7	10/7
		Landfill gas heat recovery	10 ⁶	10 ⁷	10	10
		Low-range co-firing	2	2	2	2
		Mid-range co-firing	5/3	5/3	5/3	5/3
		Offshore wind	1/2	1/2	10/19	5/9
		Onshore wind	10/9	10/9	10/9	10/9
		Standard gasification/pyrolysis	1/2	1/2	10/19	5/9



		Station conversion	1	1	1	1
		Tidal impoundment – tidal barrage	1/2	1/2	10/19	5/9
		Tidal impoundment – tidal lagoon	1/2	1/2	10/19	5/9
		Tidal stream	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
		Unit conversion	1	1	1	1
		Wave	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
		<p>(Schedule 2 Part 2A ROO 2009)</p> <p>¹² Not applicable for Northern Ireland (Schedule 2 Part 2A ROO NI 2009).</p> <p>³ Applicable just for Northern Ireland (Schedule 2 Part 2A and Part 2B ROO NI 2009).</p> <p>⁴⁵ Applicable just for Scotland (Schedule 2 Part 2A ROO SCO 2009).</p> <p>⁶⁷ Not applicable for Northern Ireland (Schedule 2 Part 2A 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).					
Yearly Average Certificate Price						
International applicability	International certificate trade					



	Flexibility Mechanism	
Addressees	<p>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: www.allislandproject.org.</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<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 plant 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 2012-2013, the buy-out price was set at 40.71 GBP per MWh (Ofgem Information Note 04.02.2011). From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 the buy-out price amounts to GBP 42.02 per MWh (Ofgem Information Note 13.02.2013). 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. If suppliers fail to discharge their renewables obligation before 1st September they have to pay the regulatory authority the late payment, which



		includes an interest penalty of 5 % above the base rate charged by the Bank of England on the first day of the late payment period. The interest penalty is calculated on a daily basis (art. 44 ROO 2009). The regulatory authorities collect the late payments received within one obligation period (1 September – 31 October) 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. 46 ROO 2009).
	Competent authority	The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem)
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	The costs of the quota system are borne by the consumers through the electricity price.
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	Suppliers tend to pass the cost of compliance with the RO on to consumers through their energy bills, as confirmed by the website of DECC.



Tax regulation mechanism (Climate Change Levy)

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FA 2000 • CCL GenReg 2001 • EA 1989 	
<p>Contact Authority</p>	<p>http://www.decc.gov.uk/</p>	
<p>Summary</p>	<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 art. 32 EA 1989). 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>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>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 May 2012).</p>
	<p>Wind energy</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Solar energy</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Geothermal energy</p>	<p>Eligible, including plants applying the hot-dry-rock technology.</p>
	<p>Biogas</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Hydro-power</p>	<p>Eligible under the following conditions:</p>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plant capacity shall not exceed 10 MW (§ 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	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:		
	Obligation period	Amount of CCL in £ (GBP)/kWh	Source
	base rate	0.00430	Schedule VI, § 42 FA 2000
	1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008	0.00441	Section 171 FA 2006
	1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009	0.00456	Section 13 FA 2007
	1 April 2009 – 31 March 2011	0.00470	Section 19 FA 2008
	1 April 2011 – 1 April 2012	0.00485	Section 17 FA 2010
	1 April 2012 – 1 April 2013	0.00509	Section 23 FA 2011
	1 April 2013 – onwards	0.00524	Schedule 30 FA 2012
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 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	Process flow	<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 for the CCL exemption to take effect, suppliers and generators must notify the Revenues & Customs office that prescribed conditions can be met (Source: 3.4, 3.5 HM Revenues & Customs notice CCL1/4 "Electricity from renewable sources" of May 2012). One of the prescribed conditions is to provide legible records relating to <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: 3.1, 3.4 HM Revenues & Customs notice CCL1/4 "Electricity from renewable sources" of May 2012).
	Competent authority	<p>The scheme is overseen by Ofgem and the Director General of Electricity Supply in Northern Ireland (3.1 CCL1/4).</p>



Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The cost of exemption from the Climate Change Levy is borne by the state in terms of lower tax revenue.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



RES-E grid issues

Overview

Overview of grid issues	In the United Kingdom access of renewable energy plants to the grid is subject to the general provisions of energy law. Renewable energy sources are not given priority.
Connection to the grid	Plant operators are contractually entitled to connection to the grid by the grid operator. The grid operator is not obliged to give priority to renewable energy when connecting plants to the grid.
Use of the grid	A given plant operator is contractually entitled against the grid operator to use the grid. The grid operator is obliged to enter into this contract without discriminating against certain plant operators. The grid operator has no obligation to give priority to renewable energy like, for example, an obligation to purchase electricity.
Grid development	A given plant operator may be contractually entitled to a grid development by the grid operator. The grid operator is obliged to enter into this contract without discriminating against certain plant operators. Electricity from renewable energy sources is not given priority.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Electricity Act 1989 (EA 1989)• The Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC)



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	The Electricity Act 1989, c.29	The Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC)	
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	EA 1989	CUSC	
Entry into force	27.07.1989	18.09.2001	
Last amended on	18.09.2012	03.12.2012	
Future amendments			
Purpose	The act opens the electricity and gas markets in Great Britain.	Regulating the conditions for the use of the British grid.	
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.	Producers of electricity from renewable sources have to become a party to the CUSC in order to be entitled to conclude bilateral connection agreements according to the guidelines of the standard form agreements.	
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/29/contents	http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/Electricity/Codes/systemcode/contracts/	



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

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) – regulatory authority	http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/		+44 207 901 72 95	
National Grid – transmission grid operator	http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk		+44 192 665 30 00	



Grid issues

Connection to the grid

<p>Abbreviated form of legal sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA 1989 • The Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC) 	
<p>Contact Authority</p>	<p>http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk</p>	
<p>Overview</p>	<p>Plant operators are contractually entitled to connection to the grid by the grid operator. The grid operator is obliged to enter into these contracts (sec. 16 par. 1 EA 1989 in conjunction with sec. 1.3 CUSC).</p> <p>A claim for connection arises on the date on which a given connection agreement is concluded (sec. 1.3 CUSC).</p> <p>Entitled party. The persons entitled are the plant operators.</p> <p>Obligated party. The person obligated is the grid operator in charge (sec. 16 par.1 EA 1989 in conjunction with sec. 1.3 CUSC).</p>	
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<p>Plant operators are contractually entitled to connection to the grid by the grid operator. The grid operator is obliged to enter into these contracts (sec. 16 par. 1 EA 1989 in conjunction with sec. 1.3 CUSC).</p> <p>A claim for connection arises on the date on which a given connection agreement is concluded (sec. 1.3 in conjunction with Schedule 2 Exhibit 1 CUSC).</p>
	<p>Deadlines</p>	<p>Time limits on connection depend on the terms of a given connection agreement (sec. 2.13.4 in conjunction with Schedule 2 Exhibit 3 CUSC).</p>
	<p>Obligation to inform</p>	



<p>Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)</p>	<p>() Priority to renewable energy (X) Non-discrimination</p>	<p>The grid operator is obliged to connect plants to his grid according to non-discriminatory criteria. Electricity generated from renewable energy sources is not given priority.</p>
<p>Capacity limits (quantitative criteria)</p>	<p>A given plant operator must not exceed the connection entry capacity specified in the connection agreement (sec. 2.2.4 CUSC).</p>	
<p>Distribution of costs</p>		
	<p>State</p>	
	<p>Consumers</p>	
	<p>Grid operator</p>	
	<p>Plant operator</p>	<p>Connection costs are covered by Connection Charges paid by the plant operator to the grid operator (Sec. 2.14 CUSC).</p>
	<p>European Union</p>	
<p>Distribution mechanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grid operator sustains the connection costs • Connection charges are paid by each plant operator to the grid operator in order for the grid operator to recover such costs with a reasonable rate of return (sec. 14.2.1 CUSC) 	



Use of the grid

Abbreviated form of legal sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC) 	
Contact Authority	http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk	
Overview	<p>Plant operators are contractually entitled against the grid operator to use the grid. The grid operator is statutorily obliged to enter into such contracts (sec. 1.3 CUSC).</p> <p>The claim arises when the agreement is concluded (sec. 3.2.2 CUSC).</p> <p>Entitled party. The persons entitled are the plant operators.</p> <p>Obligated party. The obligated party is the grid operator.</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>Plant operators are contractually entitled against the grid operator to use the grid. The grid operator is statutorily obliged to enter into such contracts (sec. 1.3 CUSC).</p> <p>The claim arises when the agreement is concluded (sec. 3.2.2 CUSC).</p>
	Deadlines	
	Obligation to inform	
Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)	<input type="checkbox"/> Priority to renewable energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-discrimination	<p>The grid operator is obliged to grant access to the grid without discriminating against certain users. Electricity from renewable sources is not given priority.</p>
Curtailment	<p>A given plant operator must not exceed the connection entry capacity specified in the connection agreement (sec. 2.2.4 CUSC).</p>	
Distribution of costs	<p>Grid operation costs are grouped under the Transmission Network Use of System Charge (TNUoS). TNUoS is split between generators (27%) and energy suppliers (73%) (Sec. 14.14.5. v. CUSC).</p>	



	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	Plant operators pay 27% of TNUoS (sec. 14.14.5. v. CUSC), the remaining amount is paid by energy suppliers.
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The grid operator sustains the costs of installing, operating and maintaining the grid.• Energy suppliers and plant operators cover such costs through the TNUoS paid to the grid operator.



Grid development

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC) 	
<p>Contact Authority</p>	<p>http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk</p>	
<p>Overview</p>	<p>A given plant operator may be contractually entitled to the expansion of the grid by the grid operator. This plant operator has to file with the grid operator a request for the expansion of the grid. The grid operator is obliged to make a "modification offer". If the offer is accepted by the plant operator, the connection agreement will be varied to include the terms on which the grid will be modified (6.9.2 CUSC).</p> <p>Entitled party. The persons entitled to the expansion of the grid are the plant operators (6.9.2 CUSC).</p> <p>Obligated party. The grid operator is obliged to expand the grid (6.9.2 CUSC).</p>	
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<p>A given plant operator may be contractually entitled to the expansion of the grid by the grid operator. This plant operator has to file with the grid operator a request for the expansion of the grid. The grid operator is obliged to make a "modification offer". If the offer is accepted by the plant operator, the connection agreement will be varied to include the terms on which the grid will be modified (6.9.2 CUSC).</p>
	<p>Enforcement of claims</p>	<p>A claim for the expansion of the grid arises when a given connection agreement is varied to include the terms on which the grid will be modified (6.9.2.4 CUSC).</p>
	<p>Deadlines</p>	<p>The scope and the limits of a claim for grid development depend on the provisions set out in a given connection agreement (6.9.2.4 CUSC).</p>
	<p>Obligation to inform</p>	
<p>Regulatory incentives for grid expansion and innovation</p>		



Distribution of costs	Grid development and reinforcement costs are grouped under the Transmission Network Use of System Charge (TNUoS). TNUoS is split between generators (27%) and energy suppliers (73%) (Sec. 14.14.5. v. CUSC).	
	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	Plant operators pay 27% of TNUoS (sec. 14.14.5. v. CUSC), the remaining amount is paid by suppliers.
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The grid operator sustains the costs of installing, operating and maintaining the grid.• Suppliers and plant operators cover such costs through the TNUoS paid to the grid operator.
Grid studies	http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/meeting_energy/network/ensg/ensg.aspx http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/Electricity/OffshoreTransmission/ODIS/CurrentStatement/	



RES-H&C support schemes

Summary of support systems

Overview	In the UK, a subsidy and a price-based mechanism are available for supporting RES-H installations.
Summary of support schemes	The Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) is the main instrument for funding RES-H sources in the United Kingdom by supporting RES-H installations with a fixed amount per kWth produced. As of now the scheme is only open for non-domestic installations. Domestic installations are covered by the Renewable Heat Premium Payment (RHPP), which provides a once-only subsidy to households that apply for the scheme for installing RES-H generators. The RHPP has been extended until 31 March 2014. The RHI is planned to be extended to domestic installations.
Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aerothermal;• Hydrothermal;• Biogas;• Biomass;• Geothermal;• Solar thermal.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RHISR 2011• NIRHISR 2012• EPA 1990



Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2011	The Environmental Protection Act 1990	The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012
Full name	The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2011	The Environmental Protection Act 1990	The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012
Name (English)	The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2011	The Environmental Protection Act 1990	The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012
Abbreviated form	RHISR 2011	EPA 1990	NIRHISR 2012
Entry into force	27.11.2011	01.11.1990	01.11.2012
Last amended on		05.09.2012	
Future amendments			
Purpose	This act introduces a support scheme for renewable heat sources in Great Britain	This act provides for improved control of pollution arising from different industrial and non-industrial processes as well as for the protection of the environment in different aspects.	This act introduces a support scheme for renewable heat sources in Northern Ireland
Relevance for renewable energy	This act applies to RES only.	This act is the legal basis for the Renewable Heat Premium Payment	This act applies to RES only.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/2860/made	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2012/396/contents/made



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

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Department of Energy and climate change (DECC)	www.decc.gov.uk/		+44 300 060 4000	correspondence@decc.gsi.gov.uk
Office of the Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem)	www.ofgem.gov.uk/		+44 845 200 2122.	Renewable@ofgem.gov.uk



Support schemes

Subsidy (Renewable Heat Premium Payment)

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA 1990 	
<p>Contact Authority</p>	<p>www.decc.gov.uk/</p>	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>The Renewable Heat Premium Payment (RHPP) provides once-only financial support to households in the United Kingdom, for purchasing RES H installations. As confirmed by DECC, this scheme has been established under the Energy Saving Trust, as indicated in Sec 153.1.y EPA 1990. It is intended to run until 31 March 2014.</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>Aerothermal, Hydrothermal, Biomass, Geothermal and Solar thermal are eligible.</p>
	<p>Aerothermal</p>	<p>Eligible (air source heat pump), if the house is not heated by gas from the grid.</p>
	<p>Hydrothermal</p>	<p>Eligible (water source heat pump), if the house is not heated by gas from the grid.</p>
	<p>Biogas</p>	
	<p>Biomass</p>	<p>Eligible (biomass boiler), if the house is not heated by gas from the grid.</p>
	<p>Geothermal energy</p>	<p>Eligible (ground source heat pump), if the house is not heated by gas from the grid.</p>
	<p>Solar Thermal</p>	<p>Eligible</p>



<p>Amount</p>	<p>Amounts differ according to the technology and location:</p> <p>England, Scotland and Wales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerothermal: GBP 850 • Hydrothermal: GBP 1,250 • Biomass: GBP 950 • Geothermal: GBP 1,250 • Solar Thermal: GBP 300 <p>Northern Ireland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerothermal: GBP 1,700 • Hydrothermal: GBP 3,500 • Biomass: GBP 2,500 • Geothermal: GBP 3,500 • Solar Thermal: GBP 320 	
<p>Addressees</p>	<p>Entitled Party: householders in the United Kingdom</p>	
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<p>Applications are submitted directly online. If the conditions for the subsidy are satisfied, the corresponding amount is granted.</p>
	<p>Competent authority</p>	<p>The Energy Saving Trust on behalf of DECC, as confirmed by the Energy Saving Trust.</p>
<p>Flexibility mechanism</p>		
<p>Distribution of costs</p>	<p>State</p>	<p>The RHPP is partially funded by the State.</p>



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	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	Funding for the RHPP is taken from the budget of the Energy Saving Trust, which is in turn funded in part by the Government and in part through its private members.

**Price-based mechanisms (Renewable Heat Incentive)**

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHISR 2011 • NIRHISR 2012 	
Contact Authority	www.decc.gov.uk/	
Summary	<p>The Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) is a scheme targeted at supporting RES-H installations with a fixed amount per kWth produced. This scheme is currently targeted at non-domestic installations, though it would be opened to domestic ones as well in the future. The scheme applies in Great Britain. In Northern Ireland Northern Ireland Renewable Heat Incentive (NIRHI) was launched on 1 November 2012.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	<p>Hydrothermal, Biogas, Biomass, Geothermal and Solar thermal are eligible technologies, provided the installations are used to heat a space, water or for carrying out a process (Art. 3.2 RHISR 2011; Art. 3.2 NIRHISR 2012) except biomethane, whose producers should be paid also when the purpose is injection in the gas grid (Art. 3.3 RHISR 2011; Art. 3.2 NIRHISR 2012).</p> <p>Plants must in any case have been commissioned on or after 15th July 2009 (Art. 12.1.a RHISR 2011); in NI on or after 1st September 2010 (Art. 12.1.a NIRHISR 2012).</p> <p>CHP plants using these sources may also be eligible. In any case, CHP plants using these sources are not eligible if they are accredited under the Renewable Obligation Order 2009, the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009, or the Renewables Obligation (Northern Ireland) 2009, or is /has at any time since its accreditation been a “qualifying CHP station” as defined in Art. 2 of the Renewable Obligation Order (Art. 9 RHISR 2011; Art 9 NIRHISR 2012).</p>



		Plants must also comply with the technical requirements related to metering and steam measuring outlined in Part 2, Chapter 3 of the RHISR 2011 or respectively Part 2, Chapter 3 of the NIRHISR 2012.
	Aerothermal	
	Hydrothermal	Eligible (heat pumps using surface water as source). The coefficient of performance must be at least 2.9. For plants under 45 kWth certification and accreditation under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme is required (Art.8 RHISR 2011; Art 8 NIRHISR 2012).
	Biogas	Eligible up to a capacity of 200 kWth. For plants under 45 kWth certification and accreditation under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme is required (Art. 11 RHISR 2011; Art. 11 NIRHISR 2012). CHP plants using biogas are also eligible, provided the above requirements are respected (Art. 9 RHISR 2011; Art. 9 NIRHISR 2012).
	Biomass	Eligible (solid biomass). For plants under 45 kWth certification and accreditation under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme is required (Art. 5 RHISR 2011). No capacity limitations are imposed, though capacity impacts on the tariff level in Great Britain. In Northern Ireland the capacity is limited to 1,000 kWth (Art. 5.(b) NIRHISR 2012). Solid biomass contained in municipal waste is also eligible (Art. 6 RHISR 2011; Art. 6 NIRHISR 2012).



		<p>CHP plants using biomass are eligible if they use solid biomass contained in municipal waste as (Art. 9 RHISR 2011; Art. 9 NIRHISR 2012).</p>
	<p>Geothermal energy</p>	<p>Shallow Geothermal: Eligible (heat pumps using the ground as energy source, except for energy located and extracted from at least 500 metres beneath the surface of solid earth). The coefficient of performance must be at least 2.9. For plants under 45 kWth certification and accreditation under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme is required (Art.8 RHISR 2011; Art. 8 NIRHISR 2012). Capacity is limited to 100 kWth (Schedule 3 RHISR 2011; Schedule 3 NIRHISR 2012).</p> <p>Deep Geothermal: Eligible if the plant generates heat using naturally occurring energy located and extracted from at least 500 metres beneath the surface of solid earth (Art. 10 RHISR 2011; Art. 10 NIRHISR 2012). CHP plants using deep geothermal are also eligible, provided the above requirements are respected (Art. 9 RHISR 2011; Art. 9 NIRHISR 2012). The minimum capacity is 100 kWth (Schedule 3 RHISR 2011; Schedule 3 NIRHISR 2012).</p>
	<p>Solar Thermal</p>	<p>Eligible up to a capacity of 200 kWth. For plants under 45 kWth certification and accreditation under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme is required (Art. 7 RHISR 2011; Art. 7 NIRHISR 2012).</p>
<p>Amount</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>Amounts are published in Schedule 3 of the RHISR 2011 and updated regularly on the website of DECC. For Northern Ireland, amounts are published in Schedule 3 of the NIRHISR 2012 and updated on the website of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment</p>



		(DETI).
	Aerothermal	
	Hydrothermal	<p>Tariff rates from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014:</p> <p>In Great Britain:</p> <p><u>Capacities below 100 kWth</u>: p 4.8 per kWth</p> <p><u>Capacities above 100 kWth</u>: p 3.5 per kWth</p> <p>In Northern Ireland:</p> <p><u>Capacities below 20 kWth</u>: p 8.7 per kWth</p> <p><u>Capacities between 20 kWth and above up to but not including 100 kWth</u>: p 4.4 per kWth</p> <p><u>Capacities of and above 100 kWth</u>: p 3 per kWth</p>
	Biogas	<p>Tariff rates from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014:</p> <p>In Great Britain:</p> <p>p 7.3 per kWth</p> <p>In Northern Ireland:</p> <p>P 3.1 per kWth</p>
	Biomass	<p>Tariff rates from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014:</p> <p>In Great Britain:</p> <p><u>Capacities below 200 kWth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First 12 months: p 8.6 per kWth



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afterwards: p 2.2 per kWth <p><u>Capacities between 200 and 1,000 kWth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First 12 months: p 5.3 per kWth • Afterwards p 2.2 per kWth <p><u>Capacities of 1,000 kWth and above: p 1 per kWth</u></p> <p>In Northern Ireland:</p> <p><u>Capacities below 20 kWth: p 6.4 per kWth</u></p> <p><u>Capacities between 20 kWth and above up to but not including 100 kWth: p 6.1 per kWth</u></p> <p><u>Capacities between 100 kWth and above up to but not including 1,000 kWth: p 1.5. per kWth</u></p>
	<p>Geothermal energy</p>	<p>Tariff rates from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014:</p> <p>In Great Britain:</p> <p>Shallow geothermal: p 4.8 per kWth</p> <p>Deep geothermal: p 3.5 per kWth</p> <p>In Northern Ireland:</p> <p><u>Capacities below 20 kWth: p 8.7 per kWth</u></p> <p><u>Capacities between 20 kWth and above up to but not including 100 kWth: p 4.4 per kWth</u></p> <p><u>Capacities of and above 100 kWth: p 3 per kWth</u></p>
	<p>Solar Thermal</p>	<p>Tariff rates from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014:</p>



		<p>In Great Britain: p 9.2 per kWth</p> <p>In Northern Ireland: p 8.8 per kWth</p>
Degression	General information	Prices are adjusted yearly (every 1 April) according to the percentage increase or decrease in retail prices for the previous calendar year (Art. 37.7 RHISR 2011; Art. 36.7 NIRHISR 2012).
	Aerothermal	
	Hydrothermal	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Geothermal energy	
	Solar Thermal	
Cap		
Eligibility period	20 years (Art. 37(1) RHISR 2011; Art. 36(1) NIRHISR 2012)	
Addressees	Entitled party: owners of accredited RHI installations payments (Art. 3.2 RHISR 2011; Art. 3.2 NIRHISR 2012).	
Procedure	Process flow	1 – The applicant provides a written application for accreditation complete with the documents and information requested in Schedule 1 of the RHISH 2011 or respectively Schedule 1 of the NIRHISR 2012



		<p>(Art. 22.2 RHISR 2011; Art. 22.2 NIRHISR 2012).</p> <p>2 – The authority checks the presented information and may require some additional pieces or provide an inspection on site (Art. 22.3-4 RHISR 2011; Art. 22.3-4 NIRHISR 2012).</p> <p>3 – If the Authority believes the application is correct and the installation is eligible, the Authority will accredit the installation by including it in a registry, notifying the applicant and providing a statement of eligibility indicating accreditation date, applicable tariff, process and timing for meter readings, details of the frequency and timetable for payments and tariff lifetime / end date (Art. 22.6 RHISR 2011; Art. 22.6 NIRHISR 2012).</p>
	<p>Competent authority</p>	<p>The RHI is administered by Ofgem, as stated on the websites of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI).</p>
<p>Flexibility Mechanism</p>		
<p>Distribution of costs</p>	<p>State</p>	<p>The RHI is being funded from the general government spending, as stated on the website of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).</p>
	<p>Consumers</p>	
	<p>Plant operator</p>	
	<p>Grid operator</p>	
	<p>European Union</p>	



	Distribution mechanism	
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RES-T support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	A quota system for biofuels is in place.
Summary of support schemes	A quota system for biofuels is in place in the United Kingdom since 2007. Fuel suppliers for transport are obliged to satisfy a specified quota amount of biofuels in the total supplied fuel. There is a certificate system for providing proof of compliance.
Technologies	Biofuels
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RTFO 2007

**Basic information on legal sources**

Name of legal source (original language)	The Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation Order 2007		
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	RTFO 2007		
Entry into force	26.10.2007		
Last amended on	08.04.2013		
Future amendments			
Purpose	This act establishes a quota scheme for biofuels.		
Relevance for renewable energy	Biofuels receive additional support thanks to the scheme introduced by this act.		
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2007/3072/contents/made		
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Department for Transport	http://www.dft.gov.uk		+44 0300 330 3000	



Support schemes

Biofuel quota (Renewable Transport Fuel Obligations)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTFO 2007 	
Contact Authority	http://www.dft.gov.uk	
Summary	<p>A quota system for biofuels is in place in the United Kingdom since 2007. Fuel suppliers for transport are obliged to satisfy a specified quota amount of biofuels in the total supplied fuel. There is a certificate system for providing proof of compliance.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	Biodiesel and Bioethanol are eligible (Sec. 5.2 RTFO 2007)
	Biofuels	Biodiesel and Bioethanol are eligible (Sec. 5.2 RTFO 2007)
	Electricity	
	Hydrogen	
Amount	Amount of quota and period of application	
	<p>Quotas are expressed in % of the total fossil fuel supplied by the obligated party. In case the supplied amount is less than 10 million litres, the first 450,000 litres are deducted (Art. 4 RTFO 2007).</p>	
	Start of the obligation period	Quota (% of supplied fuel)
	15 April 2008	2.5641
15 April 2009	3.8961	



		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>15 April 2010</td> <td>4.1667</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 April 2011</td> <td>4.7120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 April 2012</td> <td>5.2632</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 April 2013</td> <td>4.9870</td> </tr> </table> <p>(Art. 4 RTFO 2007)</p>	15 April 2010	4.1667	15 April 2011	4.7120	15 April 2012	5.2632	15 April 2013	4.9870
15 April 2010	4.1667									
15 April 2011	4.7120									
15 April 2012	5.2632									
15 April 2013	4.9870									
	Adjustment of quotas	Article 4 of RTFO 2007, setting the quotas, is amended with subsequent acts (latest one in 2013).								
	Fees and penalty charges	In case the supplier does not own sufficient certificates, it will need to pay a penalty fee (“buy-out price”) of GBP 0.30 per litre to the Authority (Art. 21.7 RTFO 2007).								
Addressees	Obligated Party: every transport fuel supplier who owns fossil fuel to be used in road vehicles, non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels which do not normally operate at sea), agricultural or forestry tractors, or recreational craft which do not normally operate at sea and who supplies more than 450,000 litres of fossil fuel in the United Kingdom (Sec. 4 RTFO 2007).									
Procedure	Process flow	<p>Suppliers must apply for a Renewable Transport Fuel (RTF) certificate account no later than 28 days after having been indicated as an obligated supplier by the Authority (Art. 7.1-7.2 RTFO 2007).</p> <p>With the account in place, obligated parties can apply for RTF certificates. After receiving such an application, the Authority checks that the supplied information is correct and that all requirements for applying outlined in Art. 16.1 – 16.3 RTFO 2007 are satisfied (Art. 17</p>								



		<p>RTFO 2007)</p> <p>If all information is correct and requirements are satisfied, the Authority issues an RTF certificate to the obligated supplier. Each RTF certificate equals to one litre of supplied renewable fuel for transport (Art. 17 RTFO 2007).</p> <p>At the end of each obligation period, the Authority notifies the number of certificates that the supplier is supposed to have in order to satisfy its obligation (Art. 21 RTFO 2007). In case the supplier does not own sufficient certificates, it will need to pay a penalty fee (“buy-out price”) of GBP 0.30 per litre to the Authority (Art. 21.7 RTFO 2007).</p> <p>The buy-out fees are collected into a buy-out fund, which is then re-distributed to all obligated suppliers according to the number of certificates they surrendered (Art. 22.3.a RTFO 2007).</p>
	Competent authority	The Office of the Renewable Fuels Agency (Art. 6.1 RTFO 2007).
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	Costs may be passed to end customers through an additional amount on the fuel price.
	European Union	



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	Others	
	Distribution mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suppliers may sustain additional costs to comply with the obligation• Such additional costs may be passed to end customers through an additional amount on the fuel price.



Policies

Summary of policies

Overview	In the United Kingdom a certification scheme for solar thermal installations and an R&D policy are currently available. A plan for vocational training of installers is being developed.
Summary of policies	<p>The Green Deal Skills Alliance (GDSA), launched in January 2012, is tasked with creating new training and accreditation opportunities for the energy assessment, advice and installation workforce.</p> <p>The Microgeneration Certification Scheme is aimed at providing an assessment and an approval that a RES installation complies with specific standards. Depending on the technology, requirements may vary but are nevertheless usually linked to an internationally recognized standard (e.g. EN 12975-1: 2006 for solar thermal installations).</p> <p>The UK Renewable Energy Strategy commits about 50m GBP until 2015 aimed at developing innovation in areas like offshore wind, marine energy, waste and biomass.</p>
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Microgeneration Strategy• UK Renewable Energy Strategy

**Basic information on legal sources**

Name of legal source (original language)	Microgeneration Strategy	UK Renewable Energy Strategy	
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	Microgeneration Strategy	UK Renewable Energy Strategy	
Entry into force	22.06.2011	12.07.2011	
Last amended on			
Future amendments			
Purpose	The purpose of this strategy is to remove non-financial barriers to microgeneration	The purpose of this strategy is to set a strategy for developing RES in the next years for the UK	
Relevance for renewable energy	This policy sets frameworks for certification of installations and for training of installers.	To set a strategy for developing RES in the next years for the UK	
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/meeting-energy-demand/microgeneration/2015-microgeneration-strategy.pdf	http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/meeting-energy-demand/renewable-energy/2167-uk-renewable-energy-roadmap.pdf	
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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	

**Policy categories****Training programmes for Installers (Green Deal Skills Alliance)**

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microgeneration Strategy 	
Sector	RES-E	
Contact Authority	http://www.decc.gov.uk/	
Description	The Green Deal Skills Alliance (GDSA) was launched in January 2012 by DECC. Its aim is to ensure that the UK has the right skills to implement the Green Deal - the flagship policy to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. GDSA is tasked with creating new training and accreditation opportunities for the energy assessment, advice and installation workforce.	
Addressees	Installers interested in receiving certification	
Competent authority	DECC	
Further information	http://www.microgenerationcertification.org http://www.assetskills.org/GreenSkills/GreenDealSkillsAlliance.aspx	
Distribution of costs	State	
	Private Financing	
	European Union	
	Others	

**Certification Programmes for RES installations (Microgeneration Certification Scheme)**

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Microgeneration Strategy
Sector	RES-E
Contact Authority	http://www.decc.gov.uk/
Description	<p>The Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) is aimed at providing an assessment and an approval that a RES installation complies with specific standards. Depending on the technology, requirements may vary but are nevertheless usually linked to an internationally recognized standard (e.g. EN 12975-1: 2006 for Solar thermal installations).</p> <p>As outlined in the Product Certification Scheme Requirements for the different technologies, the MCS certification is a recognized, third-party assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• that the product meets the standard;• that the manufacturer has staff, processes and systems in place to ensure that the product delivered meets the standard. <p>This assessment is based on evidence on the above two points as well as on periodic audits of the manufacturer including testing as appropriate, and on compliance with the contract with the certification body for listing and approval, including agreement to rectify faults as appropriate (Source: Product Certification Scheme Requirements).</p>
Addressees	Private companies that wish to participate in the MCS.
Competent authority	DECC
Further information	http://www.microgenerationcertification.org



Distribution of costs	State	
	Industry	The scheme is industry-funded, as confirmed by the MCS helpdesk. Companies / owners of installations that wish to be certified under the scheme will have to sustain related costs. Initially the scheme was funded by DECC, however by now it has switched to this new funding scheme, as confirmed by the MCS helpdesk.
	System Producers	
	European Union	
	Others	

**RD&D Policies (UK Renewable Energy Strategy)**

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">UK Renewable Energy Strategy
Sector	RES-E
Contact Authority	http://www.decc.gov.uk/
Description	This strategy commits about 50m GBP until 2015 aimed at developing innovation in areas like offshore wind, marine energy, waste and biomass.
Addressees	Addressees are outlined in the calls related to the Strategy. In the latest one at the time of research (Offshore Wind Component Technologies Development and Demonstration Scheme, May 2012), eligible applicants were private companies or consortia of such companies involved in developing innovative technologies that would cut costs of wind power.
Competent authority	DECC
Further information	http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/meeting-energy-demand/renewable-energy/2167-uk-renewable-energy-roadmap.pdf