



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, Contracts for Difference scheme, a quota system and 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 price-based mechanisms 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 Roadmap relating to RES-E has been laid down and implemented.



RES-E support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	<p>In the United Kingdom, the generation of electricity from renewable sources is supported through a combination of a feed-in tariff system, Contracts for Difference 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). The scheme is applicable to England, Wales and Scotland only.</p> <p>Under the quota system, UK electricity suppliers of more than 5 MW of 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>Under the Contracts for Difference (CfD) scheme, a RES-E generator and a CfD Counterparty (Low Carbon Contracts Company) enter into a contract, which is based on a difference between the market price and an agreed "strike price". Currently, the scheme is applicable in England, Wales and Scotland. In Northern Ireland it is expected to be introduced in 2016. From April 2017 the CfD scheme will be the only support scheme for all new RES-E plants exceeding 5 MW.</p> <p>Furthermore, in Great Britain commercial and industrial users of traditional energy sources are subject to Carbon Price Floor (CPF), a tax on fossil fuels used for electricity generation. Electricity from renewable sources is exempt from this tax.</p>
Summary of support system	<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 been 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 (Ofgem). This system only



	<p>applies in Great Britain, i.e. Scotland, England and Wales. The Order is not applicable in Northern Ireland. With some exceptions, until 31 March 2017 plants between 50 kW and 5 MW are entitled to choose between the above-mentioned system and the Renewables Obligation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Renewables 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 2015, 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. To this end, they shall present Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs in England and Wales, SROCs in Scotland, NIROCs in Northern Ireland) to responsible regulatory authorities - Ofgem (in charge in England, Scotland and Wales) or the Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation (NIAUR) (in charge in 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 feed-in tariff system and the Renewables Obligation. The scheme will close to all new generating capacities on 31 March 2017. For some technologies the scheme closed or will close earlier (see under “Renewables Obligation”).• Contracts for Difference. A Contract for Difference (CfD) is a private law contract between a RES-E generator and the CfD Counterparty – Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC), wholly owned by the UK Government. The CfD is based on a difference between the market price and an agreed “strike price”. Where a “strike price” is higher than a market price, the CfD Counterparty must pay the RES-E generator the difference between the “strike price” and the market price. Where market price is higher than the “strike price”, RES-E generator must pay back the CfD Counterparty the difference between the market price and the “strike price”. An operator of eligible RES-E technology, willing to secure a Contract for Difference, has to take part in an allocation round. The CfD scheme is currently in place in Great Britain only. In Northern Ireland the CfD scheme shall be introduced in 2016. With some exceptions, until 31 March 2017, RES-E generators are able to choose between Renewables Obligation (RO) and CfD schemes. From April 2017 the CfD scheme will be the only support scheme for all new RES-E plants over 5MW.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax regulation mechanism. From April 2013, Carbon Price Floor was introduced in Great Britain. The tax applies to fossil fuels used for electricity generation. Renewable electricity is exempt from paying this tax.
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 2015 (The Renewables Obligation Order 2015, No. 1947) • ROO SCO 2009 (The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2009, No. 140) • ROO NI 2009 (The Renewables Obligation (Northern Ireland) Order 2009, No. 154) • RO Closure Order 2014 (The Renewables Obligation Closure Order 2014, No. 2388) • RO NI Closure Order 2015 (The Renewables Obligation Closure Order (Northern Ireland) 2015, No. 346) • FA 2000 (The Finance Act 2000, c.17) • EnA 2008 (The Energy Act 2008, c. 32) • EnA 2013 (The Energy Act 2013, c. 32) • EMR General Regulations 2014 (The Electricity Market Reform (General) Regulations 2014, No. 2013) • CfD Allocation Regulations 2014 (The Contract for Difference (Allocation) Regulations 2014, No. 2011) • CfD Counterparty Designation Order 2014 (The Contracts for Difference (Counterparty Designation) Order 2014, No. 1709) • CfD Standard Terms and Conditions (CfD Standard Terms and Conditions, Version 1) • Final Allocation Framework 2014 (Contract for Difference: Final Allocation Framework for the October 2014 Allocation Round) • CfD Definition of Eligible Generator Regulations 2014 (The Contracts for Difference (Definition of Eligible Generator) Regulations 2014, No. 2010)



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	08.12.2015	26.11.2015	10.11.2015
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	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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	provisions on the access of electricity to the 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/2015/1947/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	
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	ROO NI 2009	FA 2000	
Entry into force	01.04.2009	21.03.2000	
Last amended on	29.06.2015	14.05.2014	
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 2013, which applies to the fiscal year of 2013/2014.	
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.	



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Relevance for renewable energy	<p>The order aims at promoting renewable energy sources within the territory of Northern Ireland.</p>	<p>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 2012 set the amount of CCL for the period after 1 April 2013 and the FA 2013 the amount of CCL for the period after 1 April 2014. In addition, the FA 2013 sets out carbon price support (CPS) rates of CCL applied to fossil fuels that are used for electricity generation. CPF is not levied on renewable sources used for electricity generation.</p>	
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	
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Name of legal source (original language)	The Energy Act 2008, c. 32	The Feed-in Tariffs Order 2012, No. 2782	The Contracts for Difference (Definition of Eligible Generator) Regulations 2014, No. 2010
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	EnA 2008	FTO 2012	CfD Definition of Eligible Generator Regulations 2014
Entry into force	26.11.2008	01.12.2012	01.08.2014
Last amended on	04.06.2014	11.06.2014	
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	Regulations set out renewable technologies eligible for Contracts for Difference 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	Regulations apply to renewables only.



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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	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2014/2010/pdfs/uksi_20142010_en.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Name of legal source (original language)	The Energy Act 2013, c. 32	The Electricity Market Reform (General) Regulations 2014, No. 2013	The Contract for Difference (Allocation) Regulations 2014, No. 2011
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	EnA 2013	EMR General Regulations 2014	CfD Allocation Regulations 2014
Entry into force	18.12.2013 (some provisions came into effect on 18.02.2014 and 10.03.2014 respectively)	01.08.2014	01.08.2014
Last amended on	23.06.2014		
Future amendments			
Purpose	The Act provides a legal framework for the Electricity Market Reform (EMR).	The Regulations set out a number of general provisions relating to the Contracts for Difference (CfD) scheme.	The Regulations contain provisions on CfD allocation process.
Relevance for renewable energy	<i>Inter alia</i> the Act contains provisions on the Contracts for Difference (CfD) scheme.	The Regulations apply to renewables only.	The Regulations apply to renewables only.



Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/32/pdfs/ukpga_20130032_en.pdf	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2014/2013/pdfs/uksi_20142013_en.pdf	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2014/2011/pdfs/uksi_20142011_en.pdf
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Name of legal source (original language)	The Contracts for Difference (Counterparty Designation) Order 2014, No. 1709	CfD Standard Terms and Conditions, Version 1	Contract for Difference: Final Allocation Framework for the October 2014 Allocation Round
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	CfD Counterparty Designation Order 2014	CfD Standard Terms and Conditions	Final Allocation Framework 2014
Entry into force	01.08.2014	29.08.2014	02.10.2014
Last amended on			
Future amendments			
Purpose	The Order designates the Low Carbon Contracts Company Ltd as a Counterparty to Contracts for Difference.	Standard Terms and Conditions together with the specific CfD Agreement constitute a Contract for Difference.	The document sets out a legal framework for the October 2014 Contracts for Difference (CfD) allocation round.
Relevance for renewable energy	The Order applies to renewables only.	These Standard Terms and Conditions will be used in the October 2014 Contracts for Difference (CfD) allocation round.	The framework applies to renewables only.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2014/1709/pdfs/uksi_20141709_en.pdf	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/34269/Updated_Final_AF.pdf	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/360269/Updated_Final_AF.pdf



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		8142/Generic_CfD_TCs_29_August_2014.pdf	
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Name of legal source (original language)	The Renewables Obligation Closure Order 2014, No. 2388	The Renewables Obligation Closure Order (Northern Ireland) 2015, No. 346	The Renewables Obligation Order 2015, No. 1947
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	RO Closure Order 2014	RO NI Closure Order 2015	ROO 2015
Entry into force	09.09.2014	30.09.2015	26.11.2015
Last amended on	23.03.2015		
Future amendments			
Purpose	This Order regulated issuance of renewable obligation certificates in Great Britain with regards to electricity from renewable energy sources generated after 31.03.2017.	This Order regulated issuance of renewable obligation certificates in Northern Ireland with regards to electricity from renewable energy sources generated after 31.03.2017.	Protecting the climate by increasing the proportion of renewable energy in total energy supply to 15% by 2020.
Relevance for renewable energy	Relates to renewable electricity only.	Relates to renewable electricity only.	The order aims at promoting renewable energy sources in England and Wales.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2014/2388/contents/made	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2015/346/pdfs/nisr_20150346_en.pdf	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/1947/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)
Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) – regulatory authority	http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/		+44 207 901 7310	renewable@ofgem.gov.uk
Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation (NIAUR) – Northern Ireland Regulator	http://www.uregni.gov.uk/		+44 (0) 28 9031 1575	info@uregni.gov.uk
HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) – national tax and customs authority	http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/index.htm		+44 2920 501 261	
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	http://www.decc.gov.uk/		+44 (20) 7979 7777	correspondence@decc.gsi.gov.uk
Green Deal Oversight and Registration Body (GD ORB) – body administering Green Deal scheme	http://gdorb.decc.gov.uk/		+44 (0) 207 090 1031	
National Grid	https://lowcarboncontracts.uk/		+44 (0)20 7004 3000	csrinfo@nationalgrid.com
Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC)	https://lowcarboncontracts.uk/		+44 (0) 207 211 8881	info@lowcarboncontracts.uk



Support schemes

Feed-in tariff

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTO 2012 • ROO 2009 • RO Closure Order 2014 	
Contact Authority	Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem) (https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/)	
Summary	<p>The feed-in tariff (FiT) system in Great Britain 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). Exempt from this right to choose are PV installations in Great Britain from April 2016 and onshore wind power plants in Great Britain from 12 May 2016, because “Renewables Obligation” closes to these technologies (up to 5 MW) from the given dates (RO Closure Order 2014 with subsequent amendments).</p> <p>Plants using eligible sources must undergo an accreditation process, which depends on the plant size and energy source. Once this process is completed and a plant has been 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 (Ofgem).</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>	
Eligible technologies	General information	<p>Wind energy, solar PV energy, biogas (anaerobic digestion), 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 feed-in tariff system and the Renewables Obligation (art. 17B, 17D ROO 2009 in conjunction with art. 3 FTO 2012). Exempt from this right to choose are PV installations in Great Britain from April 2016 and onshore wind power plants in Great Britain from 12 May 2016, because “Renewables</p>



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		Obligation” closes to these technologies (up to 5 MW) from the given dates (RO Closure Order 2014 with subsequent amendments).
	Wind energy	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 (MCS), 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).
	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 (MCS), 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).
	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).
	Hydro-power	Only “traditional” hydro is eligible. Tidal and wave energy are not 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).
	Biomass	
Amount	General information	The table setting out FIT rates for PV and all other technologies for the following FIT year is published by Ofgem every year on or before 1 February (art. 16 FTO 2012). The FIT rates change in line with inflation in accordance with the Retail Price Index (RPI).



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	Wind energy	Payment rates from 1 October 2015 to 31 March 2016 (Feed-in Tariff Generation & Export Payment Rate Table of 31 March 2015 in conjunction with art. 16 FTO 2012).	
		Capacity	GBP per kWh
		≤ 1.5kW	0.1373 (approx. 0.1861 €/kWh)
		1.5kW - 15 kW	0.1373 (approx. 0.1861 €/kWh)
		15kW - 100kW	0.1373 (approx. 0.1861 €/kWh)
		100kW - 500kW	0.1085 (approx. 0.1471 €/kWh)
		500kW - 1.5MW	0.0589 (approx. 0.0798 €/kWh)
		> 1.5MW	0.0249 (approx. 0.0337 €/kWh)
	Solar energy	Payment rates from 1 October 2015 to 31 January 2016 (Feed-in Tariff (FIT) Payment Rate Table of 30 October 2015, in conjunction with art. 13 FTO 2012):	
Capacity		GBP per kWh	
up to 4kWp		<ul style="list-style-type: none">H: 0.1247 (approx. 0.1690 €/kWh)M: 0.1122 (approx. 0.1521 €/kWh)L: 0.0594 (approx. 0.0805 €/kWh)	
	4kWp - 10kWp	<ul style="list-style-type: none">H: 0.1130 (approx. 0.1532 €/kWh)M: 0.1017 (approx. 0.1379 €/kWh)	



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• L: 0.0594 (approx. 0.0805 €/kWh)
	10kWp - 50kWp	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• H: 0.1130 (approx. 0.1532 €/kWh)• M: 0.1017 (approx. 0.1379 €/kWh)• L: 0.0594 (approx. 0.0805 €/kWh)
	50kWp - 150kWp	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• H: 0.0963 (approx. 0.1305 €/kWh)• M: 0.0867 (approx. 0.1175€/kWh)• L: 0.0594 (approx. 0.0805 €/kWh)
	150kWp - 250kWp	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• H: 0.0921 (approx. 0.1248 €/kWh)• M: 0.0829(approx. 0.1124 €/kWh)• L: 0.0594(approx. 0.0805 €/kWh)
	250kWp - 5MWp	0.0594 (approx. 0.0805 €/kWh)
	Stand-alone	0.0428 (approx. 0.0580 €/kWh)

Solar PV installation with eligibility date on or after 1 April 2012 and with a total installed capacity up to and including 250 kW consisting of 25 or more PV installations receives a multi-installation tariff 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).

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. To receive higher generation rate, non-domestic solar PV



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		community energy and school installations with declared net capacity up to 250kW have to demonstrate minimum energy efficiency level G and above. Exempted from energy efficiency requirements are standalone PV installations. (art. 16 FTO 2012 in conjunction with Schedule A to Standard Condition 33).	
	Geothermal energy		
	Biogas	Payment rates from 1 October 2015 to 31 March 2016 (Payment rate table of 31 March 2015 in conjunction with art. 16 FTO 2012).	
		Capacity	GBP per kWh
		up to 250kW	0.0912 (approx. 0.1236 €/kWh)
		250kW - 500kW	0.0936 (approx. 0.1269 €/kWh)
		> 500kW	0.0868 (approx. 0.1177 €/kWh)
	Hydro-power	Payment rates from 1 October 2015 to 31 March 2016 (Payment rate table of 31 July 2014 in conjunction with art. 16 FTO 2012).	
		Capacity	GBP per kWh
		up to 15kW	0.1545 (approx. 0.2095 €/kWh)
15kW - 100kW		0.1443 (approx. 0.1956 €/kWh)	
100kW – 500kW		0.1140 (approx. 0.1545 €/kWh)	
500kW - 2MW		0.891 (approx. 0.1884 €/kWh)	



		> 2MW	0.0243 (approx. 0.0329 €/kWh)												
	Biomass														
Degression	General information	<p>There are several elements of the FIT degression mechanism in the UK:</p> <p>1. ‘Default degression’. The frequency of degression differentiates depending on technologies (see the table below). (art. 6 (1) (d) EA 1989 in conjunction with Annex 1 Schedule A to Standard Condition 33).</p> <table><tr><th>Technology</th><th>Frequency</th><th>Effective on</th><th>Default degression</th></tr><tr><td>Solar PV</td><td>Quarterly</td><td>1st January 1st April 1st July 1st November</td><td>3,5%</td></tr><tr><td>AD biogas Hydro Wind</td><td>Yearly</td><td>1st April</td><td>5%</td></tr></table> <p>Source: http://www.fitariffs.co.uk/</p> <p>2. ‘Contingent degression’. ‘Contingent degression’ allows to adjust the degression rates or timing depending on the actual levels of deployment under the FIT scheme. When deployment of a certain technology is lower than expected, degression can be reduced or avoided. On the other hand, if deployment exceeds the so-called default 'corridor', the degression level is increased (see tables below). (art. 6 (1) (d) EA 1989 in conjunction with Annex 1 Schedule A to Standard Condition 33)</p> <p>Degression factors</p>		Technology	Frequency	Effective on	Default degression	Solar PV	Quarterly	1 st January 1 st April 1 st July 1 st November	3,5%	AD biogas Hydro Wind	Yearly	1 st April	5%
Technology	Frequency	Effective on	Default degression												
Solar PV	Quarterly	1 st January 1 st April 1 st July 1 st November	3,5%												
AD biogas Hydro Wind	Yearly	1 st April	5%												



Technology	Low corridor	Default corridor	High 1 corridor	High 2 corridor	High 3 corridor
	AD biogas	2.5% p.a	5% p.a	10% p.a	20% p.a
	Hydro	2.5% p.a	5% p.a	10% p.a	20% p.a
	Solar PV	0%	3.5% p.q	7% p.q	14% p.q
	Wind	2.5% p.a	5% p.a	10% p.a	20% p.a
Source: http://www.fitariffs.co.uk/					
Installed capacity levels defining the applicable degression corridor					
Technology	Low corridor	Default corridor	High 1 corridor	High 2 corridor	High 3 corridor
AD biogas					
<=500kW	0-2.3MW	2.3-4.5MW	4.5-9MW	>9MW	
>500kW	0-19.2MW	19.2-38.4MW	38.4-76.9MW	>76.9MW	
Hydro					
Total	0-12.5MW	12.5-25MW	25-50.1MW	>50.1MW	
Solar PV					
<=10kW	0-100MW	100-200MW	200-250MW	250-300MW	>300MW
>10kW<=50kW	0-50MW	50-100MW	100-150MW	150-200MW	>200MW
>50kW	0-50MW	50-100MW	100-150MW	150-200MW	>200MW
Wind					



		<table><tr><td><=100kW</td><td>0-3.3MW</td><td>3.3-6.5MW</td><td>6.5-13.1MW</td><td>>13.1MW</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>>100kW</td><td>N/A</td><td>0-36.7MW</td><td>36.7-73.4MW</td><td>>73.4MW</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Source: http://www.fitariffs.co.uk/</p> <p>—</p>	<=100kW	0-3.3MW	3.3-6.5MW	6.5-13.1MW	>13.1MW		>100kW	N/A	0-36.7MW	36.7-73.4MW	>73.4MW	
	<=100kW	0-3.3MW	3.3-6.5MW	6.5-13.1MW	>13.1MW									
	>100kW	N/A	0-36.7MW	36.7-73.4MW	>73.4MW									
	Wind energy	See under general information above.												
	Solar energy	See under general information above.												
	Geothermal energy													
	Biogas	See under general information above.												
Hydro-power	See under general information above.													
Biomass														
Cap	The FIT Scheme does not specify a cap.													
Eligibility period	<p>The eligibility period for FIT is as follows:</p> <p>20 years: PV, wind, hydro and anaerobic digestion</p> <p>25 years: PV with the eligibility date before August 2012 – 25 years</p> <p>10 years: micro-CHP</p> <p>(art. 6 (1) (d) EA 1989 in conjunction with Annex 1 Schedule A to Standard Condition 33)</p>													
Addressees	Entitled party. Operators of accredited eligible installations (art. 4-6 FTO 2012).													



	Obligated party. All FiT licensees, i.e. either electricity suppliers that provide electricity, alone or with their affiliates, to more than 250,000 households are required to participate in the FiT Scheme. Smaller supply companies may 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).	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>1. Application for accreditation. There are two ways for accreditation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS). Solar PV or wind with a Declared Net Capacity (DNC) up to 50kW and micro-CHP (a CHP with a Total Installed Capacity (TIC) of 2kW) need to be certified under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) and to be installed by an MCS-certified installer. For the accreditation under the MCS applicants shall approach their electricity supplier. • ROO-FIT accreditation. ROO-FIT accreditation is required for solar PV and wind installations with a DNC exceeding 50kW and up to a TIC of 5MW and AD or hydro installations up to 5MW. Applications for the ROO-FIT accreditation shall be submitted to Ofgem via a generator account on Renewables and CHP Register. <p>2. Agreement to FIT Terms. Applicant shall agree to a Statement of FIT Terms of his electricity supplier before FIT payments can begin.</p> <p>3. Meter readings. Applicant shall provide meter readings to the electricity supplier who will make FIT payments.</p> <p>("Feed-in Tariff: Guidance for Renewable Installations (Version 9)" by Ofgem of 30 June 2015)</p>
	Competent authority	The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem) (art. 2 (1) FTO 2012).
Flexibility Mechanism		
	State	



Distribution of costs	Consumers	The FiT payments, borne by the licencees (Schedule A to Standard Condition 33 in conjunction with art. 4-6 FTO 2012), are usually included in the final consumers' energy bills.
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	<p>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).</p> <p>Shortfall in the levelisation fund, resulting from the failure to make whole or part of levelisation payment to Ofgem by electricity supplier(s), may lead to the so called mutualisation process, i.e. other suppliers will be required to make additional payments to address the shortfall in the levelisation fund (art. 30A FTO 2012 as amended on 7 May 2013).</p> <p>The actual FiT payments are not accounted for in this system (art. 27 (6) FTO 2012).</p>



Quota system (Renewables Obligation (RO) scheme)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROO 2015 • ROO SCO 2009 • ROO NI 2009 • EA 1989 • FTO 2012 	
Contact Authority	Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem) (https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/)	
Summary	<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. 7 ROO 2015). To this end, they shall present Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs in England and Wales, SROCs in Scotland, and NIROCs in Northern Ireland) to the regulatory authorities - Ofgem (in charge in England, Scotland and Wales) or NIAUR (in charge in 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 RO and the FiT schemes (art.51 (2) (a) ROO 2015 in conjunction with art. 3 FTO 2012). On 31 March 2017 RO scheme will close to new capacity (RO Closure Order 2014, RO Closure. It will be replaced by the new Contracts for Difference (CfD) scheme introduced in 2014 in England, Wales and Scotland and in 2016 in Northern Ireland. From the introduction of CfD (16 October 2014) until 31 March 2017 applicants have one-off choice between RO and CfD.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	In the UK, all renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible under the Renewables Obligation scheme (art. 33, 34, 35 and 42 in conjunction with Schedule 5 ROO 2015). For technology specific eligibility criteria see the respective technology field below.
	Wind energy	Both onshore and offshore wind energy stations are eligible under RO scheme (art. 33 and 42 in conjunction with Schedule 5 ROO 2015)



	Solar energy	<p>Building mounted and ground mounted solar PV are both eligible under RO scheme (art. 33 and 42 in conjunction with Schedule 5 ROO 2015).</p> <p>From April 2015, the RO scheme is closed to new solar PV generating capacities greater than 5 MW in Great Britain. If meeting certain criteria set out in the Renewables Obligation Closure Order 2014 with the subsequent amendments, operators of solar PV plants exceeding 5 MW capacity may apply for accreditation of their plants for 12 months after the closure date. (art. 2A – 2D Renewables Obligation Closure Order 2014 as subsequently amended)</p>	
	Geothermal energy	Eligible. (art. 33 and 42 in conjunction with Schedule 5 ROO 2015)	
	Biogas	Plants generating electricity from landfill and sewage gas are eligible. For specific list of eligible biogas technologies see the “Amount” section. (art. 33 and 42 in conjunction with Schedule 5 ROO 2015)	
	Hydro-power	Eligible, except for large plants (> 20 MW) that were commissioned before 01.04.2002 (art. 54 ROO 2015).	
	Biomass	Eligible. (art. 33 and 42 in conjunction with Schedule 5 ROO 2015) 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
		1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015	0.244



		1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016	0.290				
		(Schedule 1 ROO 2009; Ofgem Information Notice of 12.02.2015)					
		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			
		1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015		0.107			
	1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016		0.119				
	(Schedule 1 ROO 2009; Ofgem Information Notice of 12.02.2015)						
	Adjustment of quotas						
	Number of certificates according to technology	Amount of electricity to be stated in ROCs and SROCs (excluding regular biomass*; for regular biomass see table below)					
		Band	Pre-2013 capacity	2013/14 capacity	2014/15 capacity	2015/16 capacity	2016/17 capacity
		Advanced gasification/ pyrolysis	2	2	2	1.9	1.8
AD		2	2	2	1.9	1.8	
Energy from waste with CHP		1	1	1	1	1	
Geothermal		2	2	2	1.9	1.8	
Geopressure		1	1	1	1	1	



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		Hydro	1	0.7 (1 ROS)	0.7 (1 ROS)	0.7 (1 ROS)	0.7 (1 ROS)
		Landfill gas	0.25**	0	0	0	0
		Landfill gas – closed landfill gas	New band	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
		Landfill gas heat recovery	New band	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		Microgeneration (<= 50kW DNC)	2	2	2	1.9	1.8
		Onshore wind	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
		Offshore wind	2***	2	2	1.9	1.8
		Offshore wind – demonstration turbines (Scotland only)	New band, N/A	New band, N/A	2.5	2.5	2.5
		Offshore wind – floating turbines (Scotland only)	New band, N/A	New band, N/A	3.5	3.5	3.5
		Other	1	1	1	1	1
		Sewage gas	0.5**	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
		Solar PV	2				
		Solar PV (building mounted)	New band	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
		Solar PV (ground mounted)	New band	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
		Standard gasification/pyrolysis	1	2	2	1.9	1.8
		Tidal barrage (< 1 GW declared net capacity (DNC))	2	2	2	1.9	1.8



		Tidal lagoon (< 1 GW declared net capacity (DNC))	2	2	2	1.9	1.8
		Tidal stream****	2	2	2	2	2
		Wave	2	2	2	2	2
		Tidal stream – enhanced (Scotland only)	3	3	3	3	3
		Wave – enhanced (Scotland only)	5	5	5	5	5
<p>*Regular biomass is biomass other than sewage gas; landfill gas; energy crops; fuel produced by mean of anaerobic digestion; advanced fuel.</p> <p>**In exceptional cases landfill gas is eligible to receive 1ROC/ MWh.</p> <p>***According to art. 39 ROO 2015 and art. 30A ROO SCO 2009, offshore wind power plants with full accreditation granted or additional capacity recognised between 12.07.2006 and 31.03.2010 are eligible to receive 1.5 ROCs/MWh.</p> <p>****According to art. 40 ROO 2015, 2012-2017 marine with total installed capacity up to 30 MW receives 5 ROCs/MWh.</p> <p>(ROO 2015; ROO SCO 2009; Renewables Obligation. Guidance for Generators 2015)</p>							



		Amount of electricity to be stated in NIROCs (excluding regular biomass; for regular biomass see table below)					
Band		Capacity					
		Pre-2013					
		2009 banding	2010 & 2011 changes	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Advanced gasification/ pyrolysis		2	2	2	2	1.9	1.8
Anaerobic digestion (AD)*	<= 500kW	2	4	4	4	4	4
	>500kW – 5MW	2	3	3	3	3	3
	>5MW	2	2	2	2	1.9	1.8
Energy from waste with CHP		1	1	1	1	1	1
Geothermal		2	2	2	2	1.9	1.8
Geopressure		1	1	1	1	1	1
Hydro**	<=20kW	1	4	4	4	4	4
	>20kW- 250kW	1	3	3	3	3	3
	>250kW- 1MW	1	2	2	2	2	2
	>1MW- 5MW	1	1	1	1	1	1
	>5MW	1	1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7



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		Landfill gas***		0.25*** *	1	1	1	0	0
		Landfill gas – closed landfill		New band	New band	New band	New band	0.2	0.2
		Landfill gas – heat recovery		New band	New band	New band	New band	0.1	0.1
		Microgeneration (<50 kW declared net capacity (DNC))		2	2	2	2	1.9	1.8
		Onshore wind**	<=250kW	1	4	4	4	4	4
			>250kW-5MW	1	1	1	1	1	1
			>5MW	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
		Offshore wind		2*****	2	2	2	1.9	1.8
		Sewage gas		0.5****	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
		Solar PV** BM – building mounted solar PV GM – ground mounted solar PV	<=50kW	2	4	4	4	4, then 3 from 01.10.2015	3, then 2 from 01.10.2016
			>50kW-250kW	2	2	2	2	2	2
			>250kW	2	2	1.7 BM	1.6 BM	1.5 BM	1.4 BM
						1.6 GM	1.6 GM	1.5 GM	1.4 GM
		Standard gasification/ pyrolysis		1	1	2	2	1.9	1.8



		Tidal barrage (< 1 GW declared net capacity (DNC))	2	2	2	2	1.9	1.8
		Tidal lagoon (< 1 GW declared net capacity (DNC))	2	2	2	2	1.9	1.8
		Tidal stream*****	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Wave*****						

*Applies to plants accredited on or after 01.04.2011. If after 26.04.2010 AD plant had a declared net capacity (DNC) above the specified maximum standard banding rules apply.

** applies to:

(a)power plants accredited after 31.03.2010. If after 31.03.2010 power plant had declared net capacity (DNC) greater that stated maximum, standard banding rules apply.

(b)power plants that were accredited as of 31.03.2010 and added capacity after 31.03.2010, are eligible for the enhanced level of NIROCs proportionate to the additional capacity. If after 31.03.2010 power plant had a declared net capacity (DNC) greater than the stated maximum, it does not qualify for this band.

***According to art. 22 of the ROO NI 2009, no certificates are to be issued for post-2013capacity for landfill gas but for electricity generated using pre-2013 capacity or 2013/2015 capacity, closed landfill gas or landfill gas heat recovery.

**** In exceptional cases landfill gas is eligible to receive 1ROC/ MWh.

*****According to art. 39 ROO and 30A ROO SCO, offshore wind power plants with full accreditation granted or additional capacity recognised between 12.07.2006 and 31.03.2010 are eligible to receive 1.5 ROCs/MWh.

*****According to art. 40 ROO 2015, 2012-2017 marine with total installed capacity up to 30 MW receives 5 ROCs/MWh.



		(ROO NI 2009; ROO 2015; ROO SCO 2009; Renewables Obligation. Guidance for Generators 2015).					
		Banding for facilities using regular biomass (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland)					
			Capacity				
		Band	Pre-2013	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
		Conversion (station or unit)	1	1	1	1	1
		Conversion with CHP (station or unit)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
		Co-firing of biomass	No ROCs issued for generation after 31.03.2013				
		Co-firing (low range)*	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
		Co-firing (mid-range)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
		Co-firing (high-range)*	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
		Co-firing (low range) with CHP*	1	1	1	1**	1**
		Co-firing (mid-range) with CHP	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1**	1.1**



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		Co-firing (high-range) with CHP*	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4**	1.4**
		Co-firing of biomass with CHP	No ROCs issued for generation after 31.03.2013				
		Co-firing of energy crops	No ROCs issued for generation after 31.03.2013				
		Co-firing of energy crops with CHP	No ROCs issued for generation after 31.03.2013				
		Co-firing of regular bioliquid*	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
		Co-firing of regular bioliquid with CHP*	1	1	1	1	1
		Co-firing of relevant energy crops (low-range)	***	***	***	***	***
		Co-firing of relevant energy crops with CHP (low-range)	****	****	****	****	****
		Dedicated biomass*****	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4



		Dedicated biomass with CHP*****	2	2	2	1.9	1.8
		Dedicated energy crops*****	2	2	2	1.9	1.8
		<p>*With regards to generation prior to April 2015 banding rates for some co-firing generating stations may differ from rates in the table above. Please see ROO 2009 with subsequent amendments.</p> <p>**This support is available only when support under the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) is not available. See art. 35 ROO 2015, art. 28 ROO SCO and art. 26 ROO NI.</p> <p>***According to art. 36 ROO 2015 and art. 28D ROO SCO, generation between 01.04.2013 and 31.03.2015 receives 0.8 ROCs/MWh and between 01.04.2015 and 31.03.2019 generation receives 1ROC/MWh.</p> <p>**** According to art. 36 ROO 2015 and art. 28E ROO SCO, generation between 01.04.2013 and 31.03.2015 receives 1.3 ROCs/MWh and between 01.04.2015 and 31.03.2019 generation receives 1.5ROC/MWh.</p> <p>*****Generating station that meet the definition of “relevant fossil fuel generating stations” are not eligible for support under these bands for post 31.03.2013 generation (under ROO NI post 30.04.2013 generation).</p>					
Minimum price per certificate	<p>According to the Non-Fossil Purchasing Agency (NFPA), on 23 April 2015 the average price of UK ROCs amounted to 42.45 GBP/ROC (approx. 54.54 €/ROC) in the Non-Fossil Purchasing Agency's monthly auction.</p> <p>Information on average and lowest ROC prices until can be retrieved at http://www.epowerauctions.co.uk/eroclatest.htm and http://www.e-roc.co.uk/trackrecord.htm.</p>						



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		The buy-out price (more on the “buy-out price” see under Process flow section below) from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 amounts to GBP 44.33 per MWh (approx. €56.96/ MWh) (Ofgem Information Note 12.02.2015).
	Fees and penalty charges	If a supplier fails to satisfy his quota obligation, he has to 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. 68 ROO 2015).
	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. 7 (1) ROO 2015). 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 (England and Wales), NIROCs (Northern Ireland) or SROCs (Scotland) – art. 7 (2) ROO 2015). 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 2015, ROO SCO 2009, ROO NI 2009), which differ for England/ Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, but whose content is basically the same.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainability criteria. From 1 April 2014, in order to receive ROCs operators of electricity using liquid biomass are required to meet sustainability criteria. Operators need to report to the Ofgem against the land criteria and greenhouse gas criteria on a monthly basis as part of a ROC claim (art. 61 (1) ROO 2015 in conjunction with Schedule 1, 2 and 3).• Buy out. Suppliers may satisfy their quota obligation by paying a certain amount of money to the regulatory authority (art. 67 ROO 2015). On 1 April 2009, the buy-out price was set at 37.19 GBP per MWh (approx. €46.48/ MWh) (art. 43 ROO 2009). Each year, this buy-out price rises or decreases with the retail price index (art. 67 (4) (b) ROO 2015). From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 the buy-out price amounted to GBP 43.30 per MWh (approx. €54.12/ MWh) (Ofgem Information Note 12.02.2014). From 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 the buy-out price amounts to GBP 44.33 per MWh (approx. €56.96/ MWh) (Ofgem Information Note 12.02.2015). The regulatory authorities collect the buy-out payments received within one obligation period in a fund and then distribute it amongst all electricity suppliers that have satisfied their quota obligation. The proportion a supplier receives bears to the number of his ROCs (art. 71 ROO 2015).• Late payment. If suppliers fail to discharge their renewables obligation before 1st of 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. 68 ROO 2015). 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 electricity suppliers that have satisfied their quota obligation. The proportion a supplier receives bears to the number of his ROCs (art. 69-71 ROO 2015).
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutualisation. If there is a shortfall in the buy-out fund as a result of a supplier(s) not being able to meet its obligation, other suppliers are required to make additional payments to address the shortfall (art. 74-77 ROO 2015).
	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.

**Contracts for Difference (CfD) scheme**

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EnA 2013• EMR General Regulations 2014• CfD Allocation Regulations 2014• CfD Counterparty Designation Order 2014• CfD Definition of Eligible Generator Regulations 2014• CfD Standard Terms and Conditions• Final Allocation Framework 2014	
Contact Authority	Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC) (https://lowcarboncontracts.uk/), National Grid (http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/), Ofgem (https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/)	
Summary	<p>A Contract for Difference (CfD) is a private law contract between a RES-E generator and a CfD Counterparty - Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC), wholly owned by the UK Government. The CfD is based on a difference between the market price and an agreed “strike price”. Where a “strike price” is higher than a market price, the CfD Counterparty must pay the RES-E generator the difference between the “strike price” and the market price. Where market price is higher than the “strike price”, RES-E generator must pay back the CfD Counterparty the difference between the market price and the “strike price”. An operator of eligible RES-E technology, willing to secure a Contract for Difference, has to take part in an allocation round. The first allocation round took place in October 2014.</p> <p>The CfD scheme is currently in place in England, Wales and Scotland. In Northern Ireland the CfD scheme shall be introduced in 2016. Until 31 March 2017, RES-E generators are able to choose between Renewables Obligation (RO) and CfD scheme. From April 2017 the CfD scheme will be the only support scheme for all new RES-E projects over 5MW.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	In general, eligible for the CfD scheme are wind energy (onshore and offshore), solar PV, geothermal energy, hydro power, wave, tidal stream, landfill gas, sewage gas, Anaerobic Digestion (AD), gas formed by gasification or pyrolysis of biomass or waste, biomass conversion, and dedicated biomass with CHP (Schedule of CfD Definition of Eligible Generator Regulations 2014)



		<p>The CfD budget for the 1st allocation round (October 2014) is divided into “pots”. Pot 1 is to be allocated between the established technologies, covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Onshore wind (>5 MW) – Solar Photovoltaic (PV) (>5 MW) – Energy from waste with CHP – Hydro (>5 MW and <50 MW) – Landfill gas and sewage gas <p>Pot 2 is to be allocated between the less established technologies, covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Offshore wind – Wave – Tidal stream – Advanced conversion technologies – Anaerobic Digestion (AD) – Dedicated biomass with CHP – Geothermal <p>(Budget Notice for CFD Allocation Round 1 of 2 October 2014, from the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change)</p>
	Wind energy	<p>Eligible: Onshore wind (>5 MW), offshore wind, and Scottish Island onshore wind projects. Scottish Island onshore wind projects are still subject to state aid approval (Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014).</p>



	Solar energy	Eligible: Solar PV (>5 MW) (Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014)				
	Geothermal energy	Eligible (Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014).				
	Biogas	Eligible: Landfill gas, sewage gas, Anaerobic Digestion (AD) (Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014).				
	Hydro-power	Eligible: Hydro (>5 MW and <50 MW), wave, tidal stream (Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014).				
	Biomass	Eligible: Biomass conversion, dedicated biomass with CHP (Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014).				
Amount	General information	Administrative “strike prices” for the 1 st CfD allocation round, taking place in October 2014, are provided in Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014 and the Budget Notice for CFD Allocation Round 1 of 2 October 2014. For applicable administrative “strike prices” see the “Amount” section below.				
	Wind energy		CFD Strike Prices (GBP/MWh, 2012 prices)			
		Technology	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		Offshore Wind	155	155	150	140
		Onshore Wind (>5 MW)	95	95	95	90



		(Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014 and the Budget Notice for CFD Allocation Round 1 of 2 October 2014)				
	Solar energy		CFD Strike Prices (GBP/MWh, 2012 prices)			
		Technology	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		Solar PV (>5MW)	120	120	115	110
						100
	Geothermal energy	(Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014 and the Budget Notice for CFD Allocation Round 1 of 2 October 2014)				
			CFD Strike Prices (GBP/MWh, 2012 prices)			
		Technology	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		Geothermal (with or without CHP)	145	145	145	140
						140
	Biogas	(Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014 and the Budget Notice for CFD Allocation Round 1 of 2 October 2014)				
			CFD Strike Prices (GBP/MWh, 2012 prices)			
		Technology	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		Anaerobic Digestion (with or	150	150	150	140
						140



		without CHP (>5MW)					
		Landfill Gas	55	55	55	55	55
		Sewage Gas	75	75	75	75	75
		(Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014 and the Budget Notice for CFD Allocation Round 1 of 2 October 2014)					
	Hydro-power		CFD Strike Prices (GBP/MWh, 2012 prices)				
		Technology	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
		Hydro (>5 MW and <50MW)	100	100	100	100	100
		Tidal Stream	305	305	305	305	305
		Wave	305	305	305	305	305
		(Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014 and the Budget Notice for CFD Allocation Round 1 of 2 October 2014)					
	Biomass		CFD Strike Prices (GBP/MWh, 2012 prices)				
		Technology	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
		Biomass Conversion	105	105	105	105	105



		<table><tr><td>Dedicated Biomass (with CHP)</td><td>125</td><td>125</td><td>125</td><td>125</td><td>125</td></tr></table> <p>(Appendix 1 Final Allocation Framework 2014 and the Budget Notice for CFD Allocation Round 1 of 2 October 2014)</p>	Dedicated Biomass (with CHP)	125	125	125	125	125
Dedicated Biomass (with CHP)	125	125	125	125	125			
Degression	General information							
	Wind energy							
	Solar energy							
	Geothermal energy							
	Biogas							
	Hydro-power							
	Biomass							
Cap								
Eligibility period	Under CfD scheme, the support is available for up to 15 years (Item 3 CfD Standard Terms and Conditions).							
Addressees	<p>Entitled party. RES-E generator who entered into the Contract for Difference with the CfD Counterparty (sec. 6 (1), (2) and 10 EnA 2013).</p> <p>Obligated party. CfD Counterparty - Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC), wholly owned by the UK Government (sec. 6 (1), (2) and 10 EnA 2013; sec. 2 CfD Counterparty Designation Order 2014).</p>							
Procedure	Process flow	An operator of an eligible RES-E technology, willing to secure a Contract for Difference, has to take part in an allocation round (sec. 13 EnA 2013).						



		<p>Budget notice. Prior to each CfD allocation round the Secretary of State must give a “budget notice”, <i>inter alia</i> specifying the overall budget available for the allocation round and the applicable administrative “strike prices” for that allocation round (Reg. 11 (a) and (b) CfD Allocation Regulations 2014).</p> <p>Qualification requirements. To be able to participate in the allocation round RES-E generators have to meet the following qualification requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Provide copies of the relevant planning consents, which enable (1) the relevant CfD unit to be established/ altered and (2) electricity generated by the relevant CfD unit to be supplied to the national transmission/ distribution grid or a private grid (Reg. 23 (2) (a) and (b) CfD Allocation Regulations 2014).– Provide copies of connection agreements allowing connection to the grid where a direct/ partial connection applies or is to apply to the relevant CfD unit (Reg. 25 (2) CfD Allocation Regulations 2014). Where a direct/ partial connection does not apply or is not to apply to the relevant CfD unit, statement has to be provided by the applicant which states that (1) no such connection is, or is to be, applicable and (2) no agreement to allow such a connection has been obtained or is to be sought during the period in which a CfD may apply to the relevant CfD unit (Reg. 25 (3) (a) and (b) CfD Allocation Regulations 2014).– Operators of projects of and beyond 300 MW must provide a copy of the Supply Chain Statement issued by the Secretary of State (Reg. 26 CfD Allocation Regulations 2014 in conjunction with Reg. 11 EMR General Regulations 2014).– Where a relevant CfD unit is or is to be a phased offshore wind CfD unit the applicant must demonstrate that (1) after all phases
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		<p>are completed, the capacity of the CfD unit will not exceed 1500 MW, (2) the 1st phase will represent at least 25% of the total capacity of the CfD, and (3) the 1st phase is expected to be completed by 31 March 2019 latest and the last phase will be completed no later than 2 years after the completion of the 1st phase (Rule 5 Final Allocation Framework 2014).</p> <p>Application Determination. Once the deadline for the CfD application expired, an application determination process starts. National Grid will then determine which applications qualify to participate in the allocation process and within 10 working days after the application closing date inform all applicants whether or not respective application is a qualifying application (Reg. 17 and 19 CfD Allocation Regulations 2014). Non-qualifying applicants have the right of application review by National Grid (Reg. 20 (1) CfD Allocation Regulations 2014). Request for review (“review notice”) has to be submitted to National Grid no later than within 5 working days after the date of non-qualification notice (Reg. 20 (2) (a) CfD Allocation Regulations 2014). Where after the non-qualification review an applicant is still not qualified, he has the right of appeal to Ofgem (Reg. 43 CfD Allocation Regulations 2014).</p> <p>Allocation process. When application determination is completed National Grid starts with the CfD valuation and allocation process covering the following stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Valuation of applications.</u> National Grid compares the total value of all qualifying applications for each delivery year with the budgets available for each “pot” as well as minimum (floors) and maximum (caps) capacity limits, if applicable, in order to decide whether a constrained or unconstrained allocation is applicable
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		<p>(Reg. 29 (1) and (2) CfD Allocation Regulations 2014). The valuation must be carried out in accordance with the calculation formula set out in Schedule 2 Final Allocation Framework 2014).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Unconstrained allocation</u>. Where the value of all relevant qualifying applications does not exceed the assigned budget in every delivery year or the maximum/ minimum capacity, all qualifying applications are considered as successful applications and they are offered a Contract for Difference at the prevailing administrative strike prices for the respective technology (Rule 9 Final Allocation Framework 2014).• <u>Constrained allocation (Auction)</u>. Where the value of all relevant qualifying applications exceeds the assigned budget or minimum/ maximum capacity, which is specified in the relevant Budget Notice, a constrained allocation is applicable, i.e. National Grid will organise an auction. Where the maximum/ minimum capacity is exceeded, an auction will be organised only for technologies subject to that maximum/ minimum capacity (Rule 9 Final Allocation Framework 2014).• <u>Bid submission</u>. If action is applicable, within 5 working days National Grid will issue a Notice of Auction to all relevant qualifying applicants and invite them to submit their sealed bids (Rule 10.1 Final Allocation Framework 2014). Each bid must contain (1) the applicant's proposed "strike price" for each MWh of metered output, which cannot exceed the applicable administrative strike price, (2) Target Commissioning Date and start date of the Target Commissioning Window, and (3) the capacity of the CfD unit (Rule 11.1 Final Allocation Framework 2014). Moreover, for each application, 10 flexible bids with different combination of proposed "strike prices", capacities,
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		<p>and/or Target Commissioning Dates can be submitted. Only three bids may, however, have a Target Commissioning Date in the same delivery year (Rule 11.5 Final Allocation Framework 2014). In addition, in all flexible bids proposed first delivery year must be same or later than in the original application. Also the capacity has to be no greater than the capacity indicated in the original application (Rule 11.6 Final Allocation Framework 2014). Where no sealed bid is submitted by the applicant, National Grid will assign administrative strike price for the respective type of technology and delivery year as specified in the submitted application (Rule 11.8 Final Allocation Framework 2014).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>CfD Notifications</u>. At the end of the allocation round, National Grid will inform all qualifying applicants whether they are successful or not. In addition, National Grid will notify the CfD Counterparty (LCCC) about the successful applicants, so that LCCC can offer them a Contract for Difference (Reg. 35 (2), 42 (2), (3), and (5) CfD Allocation Regulations 2014).
	Competent authority	Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC), National Grid, the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem)
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	Accord to DECC, the cost of CfD scheme is met by consumers via a levy on electricity suppliers.
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	



RES-LEGAL EUROPE – National Profile United Kingdom



	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Tax regulation mechanism (Carbon Price Floor)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">FA 2000	
Contact Authority	HM Revenue and Customs / (http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/)	
Summary	The Carbon Price Floor (CPF) is a tax levied on fossil fuels, which is applied in Great Britain from 1 April 2013. Carbon price support rates of Climate Change Levy (CPS rates of CCL) are applied to gas, solid fuels and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) that are used for electricity generation. Electricity from renewable sources is exempt from this tax (Schedule 6 to FA 2000 as amended by FA 2013).	
Eligible technologies	General information	The Carbon Price Floor favours any type of generation of electricity from renewable sources (§ 42A of Schedule 6 to FA 2000 as amended by FA 2013).
	Wind energy	Eligible.
	Solar energy	Eligible.
	Geothermal energy	Eligible.
	Biogas	Eligible.
	Hydro-power	Eligible.
	Biomass	Eligible.
Amount	The amount of tax benefit equals the amount of the CPS rates of CCL which the suppliers are exempt from. CPS rates of CCL from 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015 are as follows (§ 42A of Schedule 6 to FA 2000 as amended by FA 2013):	
	CPS rate commodity	CPS rate



	Any gas in a gaseous state that is of a kind supplied by a gas utility		0.00175 GBP per kWh (0.00219 €/kWh)	
	Any petroleum gas, or other gaseous hydrocarbon, in a liquid state		0.02822 GBP per kg (0.03527 €/kg)	
	Coal and other taxable solid fossil fuels		0.85489 GBP per GJ (1.06844 €/GJ)	
	CPS rates of CCL from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016 are as follows (§ 42A of Schedule 6 to FA 2000 as amended by FA 2013):			
	CPS rate commodity		CPS rate	
	Any gas in a gaseous state that is of a kind supplied by a gas utility		0.00334 GBP per kWh (0.00417 €/kWh)	
	Any petroleum gas, or other gaseous hydrocarbon, in a liquid state		0.05307 GBP per kg (0.06633 €/kg)	
Coal and other taxable solid fossil fuels		1.62534 GBP per GJ (2.03134 €/GJ)		
Addressees	Entitled party. The CPF is levied on fossil fuels used for electricity generation. For this reason, the suppliers of electricity from renewable sources are directly exempt from the obligation to pay the CPS rates of CCL (Schedule 6 to FA 2000 as amended by FA 2013)			
Obligated party. The suppliers' statutory entitlement to exemption goes hand in hand with the state's obligation to grant this exemption.				
Procedure	Process flow		This scheme is based on obligations. There is no administrative procedure.	
	Competent authority		HM Revenue and Customs	
Flexibility Mechanism				
Distribution of costs	State		The cost of exemption from the CPF is borne by the state in terms of lower tax revenue.	
	Consumers			
	Plant operator			



RES-LEGAL EUROPE – National Profile United Kingdom



	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 a bilateral connection agreement 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 a bilateral connection agreement without discriminating against certain plant operators. Electricity from renewable energy sources is not given priority.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EA 1989 (The Electricity Act 1989, c.29)• CUSC (The Connection and Use of System Code)



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	04.08.2015	10.10.2015	
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/c/contents	http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/Electricity/Codes/systemcode/contracts/	



Link to full text of legal source (English)			
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RES-LEGAL EUROPE – National Profile United Kingdom



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 (0) 20 7901 7000 (Ofgem – London) +44 (0) 141 331 2678 (Ofgem – Scotland)	connections@ofgem.gov.uk
National Grid – transmission grid operator	http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk		+44 (0)20 7004 3000	csrinfo@nationalgrid.com

Grid issuesConnection to the grid

Abbreviated form of legal sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">EA 1989CUSC	
Contact Authority	National Grid (http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk)	
Overview	<p>Plant operators are contractually entitled to connection to the grid by the grid operator. The grid operator is obliged to enter into the bilateral connection agreements (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>	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>Plant operators are contractually entitled to connection to the grid by the grid operator. The grid operator is obliged to enter into the bilateral connection agreements (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>
	Deadlines	Time limits on connection depend on the terms of a given connection and construction agreements (sec. 2.13.4 in conjunction with Schedule 2 Exhibits 1 and 3 CUSC).
	Obligation to inform	



Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)	<input type="checkbox"/> Priority to renewable energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-discrimination	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.
Capacity limits (quantitative criteria)	A given plant operator must not exceed the connection entry capacity specified in the connection agreement (sec. 2.2.4 CUSC).	
Distribution of costs		
	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	Connection costs are covered by Connection Charges paid by the plant operator to the grid operator. Connection Charges are calculated and applied in accordance with the Statement of the Connection Charging Methodology and as set out in the relevant bilateral connection agreement (sec. 2.14 CUSC).
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	<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"> CUSC 	
Contact Authority	National Grid (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 the bilateral connection agreements (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 the bilateral connection agreements (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)	() Priority to renewable energy (X) Non-discrimination	The grid operator is obliged to grant access to the grid without discriminating against certain users. Electricity from renewable sources is not given priority.
Curtailment	A given plant operator must not exceed the connection entry capacity specified in the connection agreement (sec. 2.2.4 CUSC).	



Distribution of costs	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 Part 2 CUSC).	
	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	Plant operators pay 27% of TNUoS (sec. 14 Part 2 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

Abbreviated form of legal source	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CUSC	
Contact Authority	National Grid (http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk)	
Overview	<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 (sec. 6.9.2 CUSC).</p> <p>Entitled party. The persons entitled to the expansion of the grid are the plant operators (sec. 6.9.2 CUSC).</p> <p>Obligated party. The grid operator is obliged to expand the grid (sec. 6.9.2 CUSC).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	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 (sec. 6.9.2 CUSC).
	Enforcement of claims	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 (sec. 6.9.2.4 CUSC).
	Deadlines	The scope and the limits of a claim for grid development depend on the provisions set out in a given connection agreement (sec. 6.9.2.4 CUSC).
	Obligation to inform	



Regulatory incentives for grid expansion and innovation		
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 Part 2 CUSC).	
	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	Plant operators pay 27% of TNUoS (sec. 14 Part 2 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	<p>Development near overhead lines. Planning and amenity aspects of high voltage electricity transmission lines and substations: http://www.nationalgrid.com/NR/rdonlyres/4DD2D3FF-B973-4F3C-A8C3-CDB640526660/45082/Developmentnearoverheadlines.pdf</p> <p>UK Smart Grid Capabilities Development Programme: https://connect.innovateuk.org/c/document_library/get_file?groupId=2856395&folderId=3745741&title=UK+Smart+Grid+Capabilities+Development.pdf</p> <p>Offshore Grid Development for a Secure Renewable Future – a UK Perspective: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/39309/800-offshore-grid-development-secure-renewable.pdf</p> <p>Further information can be found at:</p>	



	https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/107
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RES-H&C support schemes

Summary of support systems

Overview	In the UK, a subsidy and price-based mechanisms are available for supporting RES-H installations.
Summary of support schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. The scheme consists of two parts: The Non-Domestic RHI (UK) and the Domestic RHI (UK and Northern Ireland until 2016). While the Non-Domestic RHI provides payments to industry, businesses and public sector organisations, is the Domestic RHI open to homeowners, private landlords, social landlords and self-builders. • Green Deal. Under this scheme home and business in Great Britain owners may obtain a loan for 45 energy-efficiency measures specified in the Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012 and pay off the loan through their energy bill.
Technologies	All technologies used for heat generation from renewable energy sources are eligible.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHISR 2011 (The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2011, No. 2860) • Domestic RHISR 2014 (The Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2014, No. 928) • NIRHISR 2012 (The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012, No. 396) • NI Domestic RHISR 2014 (The Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2014 (Northern Ireland)) • EnA 2011 (The Energy Act 2011, c. 16) • Green Deal Order 2012 (Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012, No. 2105) • Green Deal Framework Regulations 2012 (The Green Deal Framework (Disclosure, Acknowledgment, Redress etc.) Regulations 2012, No. 2079)

**Basic information on legal sources**

Name of legal source (original language)	The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2011, No. 2860		The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012, No. 396
Full name	The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2011		The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012
Name (English)	The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2011		The Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012
Abbreviated form	RHISR 2011		NIRHISR 2012
Entry into force	27.11.2011		01.11.2012
Last amended on	030.06.2015		17.11.2015
Future amendments			
Purpose	This act introduces a support scheme for non-domestic renewable heat sources in Great Britain		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 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/nisr/2012/396/contents/made



Link to full text of legal source (English)			
Name of legal source (original language)	The Energy Act 2011, c. 16	Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012, No. 2105	The Green Deal Framework (Disclosure, Acknowledgment, Redress etc.) Regulations 2012, No. 2079
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	EnA 2011	Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012	Green Deal Framework Regulations 2012
Entry into force	18.10.2011	28.01.2013	07.08.2012 (some parts of the Regulations came into force on 28.01.2013)
Last amended on	25.07.2013	29.07.2014	06.03.2014
Future amendments			
Purpose	The EnA 2011 regulates fundamental issues related to energy supply in Great Britain.	Lists energy improvements that are eligible under the Green Deal scheme.	The Regulations establish the framework of the Green Deal scheme.
Relevance for renewable energy	The EnA 2011 introduced the Green Deal, an energy-efficiency scheme, covering some renewable technologies.	The list of energy improvements covers also some renewable technologies.	Green Deal scheme covers some renewable technologies are also covered by the.



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Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/16/contents	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/2105/contents/made	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/2079/contents/made
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Name of legal source (original language)	The Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2014, No. 928	The Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2014 (Northern Ireland)	
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	Domestic RHISR 2014	NI Domestic RHISR 2014	
Entry into force	30.06.2015	08.12.2014	
Last amended on			
Future amendments			
Purpose	This act introduces a support scheme for domestic renewable heat sources in Great Britain	This act introduces a support scheme for domestic renewable heat sources in Northern Ireland	
Relevance for renewable energy	This act applies to RES only.	This act applies to RES only.	
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2014/928/pdfs/uksi_20140928_en.pdf	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2014/301/pdfs/nisr_20140301_en.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)	www.decc.gov.uk/		+44 (20) 7979 7777	correspondence@decc.gsi.gov.uk
Office of the Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem)	www.ofgem.gov.uk/		+44 (0) 845 200 2122 (for RHI enquiry).	rhi.enquiry@ofgem.gov.uk (for RHI enquiry)
Green Deal Oversight and Registration Body (GD ORB) – body administering Green Deal scheme	http://gdorb.decc.gov.uk/		+44 (0) 207 090 1031	



Support schemes

Price-based mechanisms (Non-Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI))

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RHISR 2011 NIRHISR 2012 	
Contact Authority	DECC (www.decc.gov.uk/); Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem) (www.ofgem.gov.uk/); Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) (http://www.deti.gov.uk/)	
Summary	<p>The Non-Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) is a scheme targeted at supporting non-domestic RES-H installations with a fixed amount per kWth produced which is payable for 20 years. The payment is provided to industry, businesses and public sector organisations. The scheme was launched in November 2011 in Great Britain. In Northern Ireland Northern Ireland Renewable Heat Incentive (NIRHI) was launched in November 2012 and will be suspended for new application from 29 February 2016.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	<p>Aerothermal (only in Northern Ireland), Hydrothermal, Biogas, Biomass, Geothermal and Solar thermal are eligible technologies, provided the installations are used in a building for heating a space, water or for carrying out a process or used otherwise than in a building for cleaning or drying (on a commercial basis) (art. 3(2) RHISR 2011). Producers of biomethane 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>If not otherwise indicated in the “Amount” part (see below), plants must have been commissioned on or after 15.07.2009 (art. 12(1)(a) RHISR 2011); in NI on or after 01.09.2010 (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</p>



		<p>the Renewable Obligation Order 2015, 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 2015 (art. 39C RHISR 2011; art 9 NIRHISR 2012).</p> <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.</p>
	Aerothermal	<p>Eligible (air source heat pumps). The coefficient of performance must be at least 2.9 and seasonal performance factor of at least 2.5. For plants under 45 kWth certification and accreditation under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) is required (art. 8A RHISR 2011). In addition, air source heat pump must be commissioned on or after 04.12.2013 (art. 12 RHISR 2011) Aerothermal is not supported in Northern Ireland.</p>
	Hydrothermal	<p>Eligible (heat pumps using surface water as source). The coefficient of performance must be at least 2.9 and seasonal performance factor shall be at least 2.5 (2.9 in Northern Ireland). For plants under 45 kWth certification and accreditation under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) is required (art.8 RHISR 2011; art 8 NIRHISR 2012).</p>
	Biogas	<p>Eligible. Biomethane injection (all capacities in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and biogas combustion (all capacities in Great Britain and less than 200 kWth in Northern Ireland). (art. 11 RHISR 2011; art. 11 NIRHISR 2012).</p>



		In addition, in Great Britain CHP plants have to be new plants and have to be commissioned on or after 04.12.2013 (Art. 9 RHISR 2011).
	Biomass	<p>Eligible (solid biomass). For plants under 45 kWth certification and accreditation under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) 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).</p> <p>In Great Britain, plants that have submitted their applications for accreditation on or after 24/09/2013, should additionally obtain environmental permits or an RHI emission certificate (art. 5(1)(d) RHISR 2011 as amended on 23.09.2013).</p> <p>Solid biomass contained in waste (in Great Britain) and solid biomass and municipal solid waste (in Northern Ireland) is also eligible (art. 6 RHISR 2011; art. 6 NIRHISR 2012).</p> <p>In Great Britain, CHP plants using solid biomass alone or solid biomass, solid biomass contained in waste in combination with each other or any other source of energy are eligible provided combustion unit is new and was first commissioned as part of CHP system on or after 04.12.2013 (art. 9 RHISR 2011). In Northern Ireland, CHP plants using biomass are eligible if they use solid biomass contained in municipal solid waste (art. 9 NIRHISR 2012).</p>
	Geothermal energy	Shallow Geothermal: Eligible (heat pumps using the heat in 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 and the seasonal performance factor shall be at least 2.5. For plants under 45 kWth



		<p>certification and accreditation under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) is required (art. 8 RHISR 2011; art. 8 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).</p>
	Solar Thermal	<p>Eligible up to a capacity of 200 kWth. For plants under 45 kWth certification and accreditation under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) is required (art. 7 RHISR 2011; art. 7 NIRHISR 2012). In addition, collector type must be flat plate or evacuated tube (art. 2 RHISR 2011; art. 2 NIRHISR 2012).</p>
Amount	General information	<p>Amounts are published in Schedule 3 of the RHISR 2011 and updated regularly on the website of the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem) 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 (DETI).</p>
	Aerothermal	<p>Tariff rates for air-source heat pumps from 1 October 2015 to 31 December 2015:</p> <p>In Great Britain:</p> <p>All capacities (commissioned on or after 04.12.2013): p 2.5 (€ct 3.39) per kWth</p> <p>Air source heat pumps are not supported in Northern Ireland.</p>
	Hydrothermal	<p>Tariff rates from 1 October 2015 to 31 December 2015:</p> <p>In Great Britain</p>



		<p>All capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First 12 months: p 8.9 (€ct 12) per kWth • Afterwards: p 2.6 (€ct 3.5) per kWth <p>In Northern Ireland (Tariff rates until 18 November 2015):</p> <p>Capacities below 20 kWth: p 9.1 (€ct 12.33) per kWth</p> <p>Capacities between 20 kWth and above and up to but not including 100 kWth: p 4.7 (€ct 6.37) per kWth</p> <p>Capacities of and above 100 kWth: p 1.3 (€ct 1.76) per kWth</p>
	Biogas	<p>Tariff rates from 1 October 2014 to 31 December 2015:</p> <p>In Great Britain:</p> <p>Biomethane injection (first 40,000 MWh): p 6.6(€ct 8.94) per kWth</p> <p>Biomethane injection (next 40,000 MWh): p 3.8 (€ct 5.15) per kWth</p> <p>Biomethane injection (remaining MWh): p 2.9 (€ct 3.9) per kWth</p> <p>Small biogas combustion (less than 200 kWth): p 7.71 (€ct 10.4) per kWth</p> <p>Medium biogas combustion commissioned on or after 04/12/2013 (200 kWth and above and less than 600 kWth): p 6.06 (€ct 8.21) per kWth</p> <p>Large biogas combustion commissioned on or after 04/12/2013 (600 kWth and above): p 2.27 (€ct 3) per kWth</p> <p>In Northern Ireland (Tariff rates until 18 November 2015):</p>



		Biomethane (all capacities) and biogas combustion (less than 200kWth): p 3.3 (€ct 4.3) per kWth
	Biomass	<p>Tariff rates from 1 October 2015 to 31 December 2015:</p> <p>In Great Britain:</p> <p>Small commercial biomass (solid biomass including solid biomass contained in waste) (less than 200 kWth):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First 12 months: p 4.23 (€ct 5.7) per kWth Afterwards: p 1.12 (€ct 1.5) per kWth <p>Medium commercial biomass (200 kWth and above and less than 1MWth):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First 12 months: p 5.2 (€ct 7) per kWth Afterwards p 2.2 (€ct 3) per kWth <p>Large commercial biomass (1MWth and above): p 2.0 (€ct 2.7) per kWth</p> <p>Solid biomass CHP systems (commissioned on or after 04/12/2013): p 4.2 (€ct 5.7) per kWth</p> <p>In Northern Ireland (Tariff rates until 18 November 2015):</p> <p>Capacities below 20 kWth: p 6.8 (€ct 9.2) per kWth</p> <p>Capacities between 20 kWth and above up to but not including 100 kWth: p 6.5 (€ct 8.8) per kWth</p> <p>Capacities between 100 kWth and above up to but not including 1,000 kWth: p 1.5. (€ct 2) per kWth</p>
	Geothermal energy	Tariff rates from 1 October 2015 to 31 December 2015:



		<p>In Great Britain:</p> <p>Shallow geothermal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First 12 months: p 8.9 (€ct 12) per kWth • Afterwards p 2.6 (€ct 3.5) per kWth <p>Deep geothermal, including CHP systems generating heat and power from geothermal energy (all capacities commissioned on or after 04/12/2013): p 5.14 (€ct 7) per kWth</p> <p>In Northern Ireland (Tariff rates until 18 November 2015):</p> <p>Capacities below 20 kWth: p 9.1(€ct 12.3) per kWth</p> <p>Capacities between 20 kWth and above up to but not including 100 kWth: p 4.7 (€ct 6.4) per kWth</p> <p>Capacities of and above 100 kWth: p 1.3 (€ct 1.76) per kWth</p>
	Solar Thermal	<p>Tariff rates from 1 October 2015 to 30 December 2015:</p> <p>In Great Britain:</p> <p>All solar collectors accredited on or after 21/01/2013 (less than 200 kWth): p 10.3 (€ct 14) per kWth</p> <p>In Northern Ireland (Tariff rates until 18 November 2015):</p> <p>Capacities below 200 kWth: p 9 (€ct 12.2) per kWth</p>
Degression	General information	<p>In Great Britain:</p> <p>Prices are adjusted according to the relevant measure of inflation, i.e. the retail prices index, if the tariff start date is earlier than 1st April 2016</p>



		<p>the consumer prices index, if the tariff start date is on or after 1st April 2016 (art. 37(11) RHISR 2011).</p> <p>In Northern Ireland:</p> <p>Prices are adjusted yearly (every 1 April) according to the percentage increase or decrease in retail prices for the previous calendar year (art. 36(7) NIRHISR 2012).</p>
	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 non-domestic RHI installations (art. 3(2) RHISR 2011; art. 3(2) NIRHISR 2012).	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>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 (art. 22(2) RHISR 2011; art. 22(2) NIRHISR 2012). For biomethane injection a registration instead of an application is required.</p>



		<p>Application for registration has also to be submitted in written alongside with the documents and information specified in Schedule 1 of the RHISH 2011 or respectively Schedule 1 of the NIRHISR 2012 (art. 25(2) RHISR 2011; art. 25(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>4 – The applicant may apply for a preliminary accreditation of a RES-H installation which has not yet been commissioned. The Authority must not grant preliminary accreditation if in its opinion RES-H installation is unlikely to generate heat for which periodic support payments may be paid (art. 26 (1-2) RHISR 2011; art. 26 (1-2) NIRHISR 2012).</p>
	Competent authority	The Non-Domestic RHI is administered by Ofgem for England, Wales and Scotland and the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) for Northern Ireland.
Flexibility Mechanism		



RES-LEGAL EUROPE – National Profile United Kingdom



Distribution of costs	State	The Non-Domestic RHI is being funded from the general government spending, as stated on the website of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Price-based mechanisms (Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic RHISR 2014 	
Contact Authority	DECC (www.decc.gov.uk/); Ofgem (www.ofgem.gov.uk/)	
Summary	<p>The Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) is a scheme targeted at supporting domestic RES-H installations (biomass only boilers, biomass pellet stoves, air source and ground source heat pumps as well as flat plate and evacuated tube solar thermal panels) with a fixed amount per kWth produced. The payment is provided to homeowners, private landlords, social landlords and self-builders and is payable for 7 years. The scheme was launched in Great Britain on 9 April 2014. In Northern Ireland, a domestic RHI scheme was launched on 8 December 2014 but the scheme will be closed to new applications on 29 February 2016.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	Aerothermal, Hydrothermal, Biomass, Geothermal and Solar thermal are eligible technologies provided they meet technology specific requirements described below. In addition, RES-H installation needs to be first commissioned on or after 15.07.2009 (art. 7 Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Aerothermal	Air source heat pumps are eligible if they provide heating to a single eligible property or to both a single eligible property and any related property and use a compressor driven by electricity as well as a liquid to provide space heating. In addition, the seasonal performance factor of eligible air source heat pumps must be of at least 2.5. They also have to meet standards specified in Schedule 1 of the Domestic RHISR 2014. Not eligible are air source heat pumps designed to use



		heat in air which has been expelled from an appliance or building (art. 5 Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Hydrothermal	Ground source heat pumps are eligible if they provide heating to a single eligible property or to both a single eligible property and any related property and use a compressor driven by electricity as well as a liquid to provide space heating. In addition, the seasonal performance factor of eligible ground source heat pumps must be of at least 2.5. They also have to meet standards specified in Schedule 1 of the Domestic RHISR 2014 (art. 5 Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Biogas	
	Biomass	Biomass boilers and biomass stoves are eligible. To be eligible biomass boilers must use a liquid to provide space heating and must be designed and installed to use solid biomass fuel. Biomass stoves need to be designed and installed to use wood pellets and use a liquid filled heat exchanger, enclosed with the system. Moreover, both biomass boilers and biomass stoves have to provide heating to a single eligible property or to both a single eligible property and any related property and need to comply with air quality requirements specified in Schedule 1 of the Domestic RHISR 2014 (art. 4 Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Geothermal energy	Ground source heat pumps are eligible if they provide heating to a single eligible property or to both a single eligible property and any related property and use a compressor driven by electricity as well as a liquid to provide space heating. In addition, the seasonal performance factor of eligible ground source heat pumps must be of



		at least 2.5. They also have to meet standards specified in Schedule 1 of the Domestic RHISR 2014 (art. 5 Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Solar Thermal	Solar thermal is eligible provided it uses liquid as a medium for delivering heat and is designed and installed to provide heating s to a single eligible property or to both a single eligible property and any related property. To be eligible, solar thermal cannot be used to generate electricity and has to meet standards specified in Schedule 1 of the Domestic RHISR 2014 (art. 6 Domestic RHISR 2014).
Amount	General information	The tariffs are calculated on a quarterly basis and published by Ofgem each year by 15 th March, 15 th June, 15 th September and 15 th December respectively (art. 33(2) Domestic RHISR 2014). Tariff rates for the period from 1 April to 30 June, 2016 are provided below (see the “Amount” section).
	Aerothermal	Air source heat pumps: p 7.5 (€ct 10.1) per kWth (Schedule 5 Table 1 Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Hydrothermal	Ground source heat pumps: p 19.3 (€ct 26) per kWth (Schedule 5 Table 1 Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Biogas	
	Biomass	Biomass boilers and biomass stoves: p 6.43(€ct 36) per kWth (Schedule 5 Table 1 Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Geothermal energy	Ground source heat pumps: p 19.3 (€ct 26) per kWth (Schedule 5 Table 1 Domestic RHISR 2014).



	Solar Thermal	Solar thermal: p 19.7 (€ct 26.7) per kWth (Schedule 5 Table 1 Domestic RHISR 2014).
Degression	General information	<p>Prices are adjusted yearly (every 1 April) according to the percentage increase or decrease in retail prices for the previous calendar year</p> <p>More specifically, applications submitted before 1 April 2016 have their tariffs adjusted in line with the Retail Prices Index (RPI).</p> <p>Applications submitted on or after 1 April 2016 have their tariffs adjusted in line with the Consumer Prices Index (CPI). (art. 32(2)(b)(ii) Domestic RHISR 2014).</p>
	Aerothermal	
	Hydrothermal	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Geothermal energy	
	Solar Thermal	
Cap		
Eligibility period	7 years (art. 26(2) Domestic RHISR 2014)	
Addressees	Entitled party: owners/occupants of the property the domestic RHI installation heats (art. 10 Domestic RHISR 2014).	
Procedure	Process flow	Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) certification. Prior to applying for the Domestic RHI the RES-H installation must be certified



		<p>under MCS. Inclusion of a RES-H installation on the MCS register demonstrates that it is installed in accordance with a relevant installation standard or a standard which is equivalent to a relevant installation standard (Schedule 4 Part 1 art. 1(h) Domestic RHISR 2014).</p> <p>Energy Performance Certificate. Prior to applying for the Domestic RHI property applicant needs to obtain an Energy Performance Certificate which is issued as part of the Green Deal Assessment (Schedule 4 Part 1 art. 1(i) Domestic RHISR 2014).</p> <p>Application for accreditation. Applicants have to apply for the accreditation of the RES-H installation within 12 months of the commissioning date of the installation (date shown on the MCS certificate) if the installation was commissioned on or after 09.04.2014. If the RES-H installation was commissioned before 09.04.2014 then the application for accreditation has to be submitted within 12 months counted from 09.04.2014 (art. 17 (4) Domestic RHISR 2014).</p> <p>Accreditation. 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. 21 Domestic RHISR 2014).</p>
	Competent authority	The Domestic RHI is administered by Ofgem.
Flexibility Mechanism		



RES-LEGAL EUROPE – National Profile United Kingdom



Distribution of costs	State	The Domestic RHI is being funded from the general government spending, as stated on the website of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	


Price-based mechanisms/ Grant (Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive Northern Ireland)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NI Domestic RHISR 2014 	
Contact Authority	DECC (www.decc.gov.uk/); Ofgem (www.ofgem.gov.uk/)	
Summary	<p>The Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) Northern Ireland is a scheme targeted at supporting domestic RES-H installations (biomass only boilers, biomass pellet stoves, air source and ground source heat pumps as well as flat plate and evacuated tube solar thermal panels) with a fixed amount per kWth produced along with an upfront payment for the purchase of the RES-H installations. The payment is provided to homeowners, private landlords, social landlords and self-builders and is payable for 7 years. The scheme was launched on 8 December 2014 but it will be closed to new applications on 29 February 2016.</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	<p>Aerothermal, Hydrothermal, Biomass, Geothermal and Solar thermal are eligible technologies provided they meet technology specific requirements described below. In addition, RES-H installation needs to be first commissioned on or after 01.09.2010 (art. 7 NI Domestic RHISR 2014).</p>
	Aerothermal	<p>Air source heat pumps are eligible if they provide heating to a single eligible property or to both a single eligible property and any related property and use a compressor driven by electricity as well as a liquid to provide space heating. In addition, the seasonal performance factor of eligible air source heat pumps must be of at least 2.5. They also have to meet standards specified in Schedule 1 of the Domestic RHISR 2014. Not eligible are air source heat pumps designed to use heat in air which has been expelled from an appliance or building (art. 5 NI Domestic RHISR 2014).</p>



	Hydrothermal	Ground source heat pumps are eligible if they provide heating to a single eligible property or to both a single eligible property and any related property and use a compressor driven by electricity as well as a liquid to provide space heating. In addition, the seasonal performance factor of eligible ground source heat pumps must be of at least 2.5. They also have to meet standards specified in Schedule 1 of the Domestic RHISR 2014 (art. 5 NI Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Biogas	
	Biomass	Biomass boilers and biomass stoves are eligible. To be eligible biomass boilers must use a liquid to provide space heating and must be designed and installed to use solid biomass fuel. Biomass stoves need to be designed and installed to use wood pellets and use a liquid filled heat exchanger, enclosed with the system. Moreover, both biomass boilers and biomass stoves have to provide heating to a single eligible property or to both a single eligible property and any related property and need to comply with air quality requirements specified in Schedule 1 of the Domestic RHISR 2014 (art. 4 NI Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Geothermal energy	Ground source heat pumps are eligible if they provide heating to a single eligible property or to both a single eligible property and any related property and use a compressor driven by electricity as well as a liquid to provide space heating. In addition, the seasonal performance factor of eligible ground source heat pumps must be of at least 2.5. They also have to meet standards specified in Schedule 1 of the Domestic RHISR 2014 (art. 5 NI Domestic RHISR 2014).



	Solar Thermal	Solar thermal is eligible provided it uses liquid as a medium for delivering heat and is designed and installed to provide heating s to a single eligible property or to both a single eligible property and any related property. To be eligible, solar thermal cannot be used to generate electricity and has to meet standards specified in Schedule 1 of the Domestic RHISR 2014 (art. 6 Domestic RHISR 2014).
Amount	General information	The tariffs are calculated on a annual basis and published each year by 15 th April (art. 33(2) NI Domestic RHISR 2014). Tariff rates are provided below (see the “Amount” section).
	Aerothermal	Air source heat pumps: p 3.5 (€ct 4.7) per kWth (Schedule 4 Table 1 NI Domestic RHISR 2014) and a grant of £1,700 (€ 2,305) (Schedule 4 Table 2 NI Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Hydrothermal	Ground source heat pumps: p 8.2 (€ct 11.1) per kWth (Schedule 4 Table 1 NI Domestic RHISR 2014) and a grant of £3,500 (€ 4,746) (Schedule 4 Table 2 NI Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Biogas	
	Biomass	Biomass boilers and biomass stoves: p 5.6 (€ct 7.6) per kWth (Schedule 4 Table 1 Domestic RHISR 2014) and a grant of £2,500 (€ 3,390) (Schedule 4 Table 2 NI Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Geothermal energy	Ground source heat pumps: p 8.2 (€ct 11.1) per kWth (Schedule 4 Table 1 NI Domestic RHISR 2014) and a grant of £3,500 (€ 4,476) (Schedule 4 Table 2 NI Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Solar Thermal	Solar thermal: p 13.5 (€ct 18.3) per kWth (Schedule 4 Table 1 NI Domestic RHISR 2014) and a grant of £320 (€ 434) (Schedule 4 Table 2 NI Domestic RHISR 2014).



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
	Aerothermal	
	Hydrothermal	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Geothermal energy	
	Solar Thermal	
Cap		
Eligibility period	7 years (art. 26(2) NI Domestic RHISR 2014)	
Addressees	Entitled party: owners/occupants of the property the domestic RHI installation heats (art. 10 Domestic RHISR 2014).	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>Application for accreditation. Applicants have to apply for the accreditation of the RES-H installation within 12 months of the commissioning date of the installation (date shown on the MCS certificate) if the installation was commissioned on or after 09.04.2014. If the RES-H installation was commissioned before 09.04.2014 then the application for accreditation has to be submitted within 12 months counted from 09.04.2014 (art. 17 (2) NI Domestic RHISR 2014).</p> <p>Accreditation. If the Authority believes the application is correct and the installation is eligible, the Authority will accredit the installation</p>



		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. 21 NI Domestic RHISR 2014).
	Competent authority	The Domestic RHI is administered by Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The Domestic RHI is being funded from the general government spending, as stated on the website of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	

Loan (Green Deal)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EnA 2011• Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012• Green Deal Framework Regulations 2012	
Contact Authority	The Green Deal Oversight and Registration Body (GD ORB) (http://gdorb.decc.gov.uk/)	
Summary	Green Deal is an incentive scheme for energy-efficiency improvements in buildings. Scheme is applicable in England, Wales and Scotland. Under the scheme home and business owners (further property owners) may obtain a loan for the measures specified in the Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012 and pay off the loan through their energy bill. The amount of the loan and repayment rate is provided for in the contract concluded between the property owner and the Green Deal provider authorized by the Secretary of State (Green Deal Finance Plan). According to the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), the expected financial savings from the measure to be installed cannot be less than the cost of repayment over the term of the Green Deal Plan (the so called “Golden Rule” of Green Deal).	
Eligible technologies	General information	Schedule of the Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012 provides for a list of 45 qualifying measures under Green Deal scheme. Among other measures air, ground and water source heat pumps, biomass boilers, and solar thermal are eligible for the loan.
	Aerothermal	Air source heat pumps are eligible (sec. 1(4)(b) EnA 2011 in conjunction with Schedule of the Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012).
	Hydrothermal	Water source heat pumps are eligible (sec. 1(4)(b) EnA 2011 in conjunction with Schedule of the Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012).



	Biogas	
	Biomass	Biomass boilers are eligible (sec. 1(4)(b) EnA 2011 in conjunction with Schedule of the Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012).
	Geothermal energy	Ground source heat pumps are eligible (sec. 1(4)(b) EnA 2011 in conjunction with Schedule of the Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012).
	Solar Thermal	Solar thermal is eligible (sec. 1(4)(b) EA 2011 in conjunction with Schedule of the Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012).
Amount	General information	The amount of the loan depends on the energy-efficiency measure to be implemented and is specified in the Green Deal Plan signed by the property owner and the Green Deal Provider (sec. 5(2)(a)(i) EnA 2011; sec. 29-32 Green Deal Framework Regulations 2012).
	Aerothermal	
	Hydrothermal	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Geothermal energy	



	Solar Thermal	
Degression	General information	
	Aerothermal	
	Hydrothermal	
	Biogas	
	Biomass	
	Geothermal energy	
	Solar Thermal	
Cap		
Eligibility period	According to the DECC, repayment period may be the lifetime of the measure or a “pay-back” period specified in the Green Deal Plan and can last up to 25 years.	
Addressees	Entitled party: Homeowners and businesses willing to carry out energy-efficiency improvements specified in the Schedule of the Green Deal (Qualifying Energy Improvements) Order 2012.	
Procedure	Process flow	Assessment. A Green Deal Assessor carries out an assessment of the property in which the energy-efficiency measure is to be implemented and produces a Green Deal Advice Report, where energy-efficiency improvements are recommended to the property owner as well as potential savings on energy bills, that will result from the measure, if installed and likely costs for the installation work (sec. 4 EnA 2011).



		<p>Granting of the loan. Upon receipt of the Green Deal Advice Report, the property owner selects a Green Deal Providers who will carry out and fund the improvements and signs a Green Deal Plan, which is a contract between the property owner and the Green Deal Provider (sec. 5 EnA 2011).</p> <p>Installation of improvements. The Green deal provider will select a Green Deal installer, which will be responsible for the installation of the energy-efficiency measure (sec. 7 EnA 2011).</p> <p>Repayment of the loan. The cost of the energy-efficiency improvements are paid back over time through the electricity bill (sec. 23, 24 EnA 2011).</p>
	Competent authority	The Green Deal Oversight and Registration Body (GD ORB), on behalf of the Secretary of State.
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The funding for Green Deal loans comes mainly from the Green Deal Finance Company (GDFC), a consortium of private companies, which was formed by the government. Seed money for the scheme comes from the government.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	



	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 (The Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation Order 2007, No. 3072)

**Basic information on legal sources**

Name of legal source (original language)	The Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation Order 2007, No. 3072		
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	RTFO 2007		
Entry into force	26.10.2007		
Last amended on	04.03.2015		
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)			



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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	Department for Transport (http://www.dft.gov.uk)		
Summary	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.		
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	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).	
		Obligation period	Quota (% of supplied fuel)
		15 April 2008 – 14 April 2009	2.5641
		15 April 2009 – 14 April 2010	3.8961



		15 April 2010 – 14 April 2011	4.1667
		15 April 2011 – 14 April 2012	4.7120
		15 April 2012 – 14 April 2013	5.2632
		15 April 2013 – 14 April 2014 and all subsequent years	4.9870
		(art. 4 RTFO 2007 with subsequent amendments)	
	Adjustment of quotas	Article 4 of RTFO 2007, setting the quotas, is amended with subsequent acts.	
	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 (approx. €0.37 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. 5 RTFO 2007).		
Procedure	Process flow	1 - 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). 2 - 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	



		<p>applying outlined in art. 16 (1) – 16 (3) RTFO 2007 are satisfied (art. 17 RTFO 2007)</p> <p>3 - 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>4 - 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 (approx. €0.37 per litre) to the Authority (art. 21 (7) RTFO 2007).</p> <p>5 - 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) 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>In the 2010 Spending Review the UK Government announced planned investment in low carbon technologies in RES-E, RES-H and RES-T sector between 2011 and 2015. Moreover, the UK Renewable Energy Roadmap commits about 50 million GBP (approx. €62.5 million) 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• Spending Review 2010


Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Microgeneration Strategy	UK Renewable Energy Roadmap	Spending Review 2010
Full name			
Name (English)			
Abbreviated form	Microgeneration Strategy	UK Renewable Energy Roadmap	Spending Review 2010
Entry into force	22.06.2011	12.07.2011	10.2010
Last amended on		Last updated in November 2013	
Future amendments			
Purpose	The purpose of this strategy is to remove non-financial barriers to microgeneration	The purpose of this document is to set a strategy for developing RES in the next years for the UK	The Spending Review 2010 sets out Government spending for the period between 2011 and 2015.
Relevance for renewable energy	This policy sets frameworks for certification of installations and for training of installers.	Sets out an approach for developing RES in the next years for the UK	Sets out planned investment in low carbon technologies between 2011 and 2015.



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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	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/255182/UK_Renewable_Energy_Roadmap_-_5_November_-_FINAL_DOCUMENT_FOR_PUBLICATION.pdf	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/203826/Spending_review_2010.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, RES -H	
Contact Authority	DECC (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.greendealinstallerhub.co.uk/green_deal_installer_training.html	
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	DECC (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 established European and International standards, which depend on the technology to be installed. The scheme covers electricity generating technologies with a capacity of up to 50kW as well as heat generating technologies with a capacity of up to 45kW. MCS is linked to Government's financial support schemes. The following technologies have to be accredited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomass • Heat Pumps (Air Source and Ground Source) • Micro Hydro Turbines • Micro Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Systems • Pitched Roof Mounting Systems • Solar PV • Solar Thermal • Wind Turbines <p>Both the installed technology and the installation company must be certified under the MCS in order to access financial support under FiT scheme or Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) scheme. 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 RES-installation meets the established standards; and • that the manufacturer has staff, processes and systems in place to ensure that the product delivered meets the standard.



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	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).	
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	



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RD&D Policies (UK Renewable Energy Strategy)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spending Review 2010• UK Renewable Energy Roadmap
Sector	RES-E, RES-H, RES-T
Contact Authority	DECC (http://www.decc.gov.uk/), HM Treasury (https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-treasury)
Description	<p>In the 2010 Spending Review the UK Government announced planned investment in low carbon technologies in RES-E, RES-H and RES-T sectors between 2011 and 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• up to 1 billion GBP (approx. €1.27 billion) for the commercial scale carbon capture and storage (CCS) demonstrations;• over 200 million GBP (approx. €254.8 million) for the development of renewable technologies, covering offshore wind and manufacturing at ports sites;• support for low carbon vehicles (1) through an incentive scheme that refunds up to 5,000 GBP (approx. €6,400) of the cost of a new ultra low emission vehicle (ULEV) starting from January 2011, and (2) financial support to develop charging infrastructure for electric vehicles;• 860 million GBP (approx. €1.1 billion) to support households and businesses investing in renewable heat measures; etc. <p>Moreover, the UK Renewable Energy Roadmap commits about 50 million GBP (approx. €62.5 million) until 2015 aimed at developing innovation in areas like offshore wind, marine energy, waste and biomass.</p>
Addressees	Operators of low-carbon technologies in RES-E, RES-H and RES-T sector.
Competent authority	DECC, HM Treasury
Further information	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/203826/Spending_review_2010.pdf



	http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/meeting-energy-demand/renewable-energy/2167-uk-renewable-energy-roadmap.pdf
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