

Market Statistics

Period: Mar 2011		Month			YTD			Comparison on last 12 months		
		TY	LY	% Var	TY	LY	%Var	TY	LY	%Var
Aperture Area (M²)	Flat Plate Collector	6645.46		#DIV/0!	16884.40	15191.80	11.1%	71333.00	53641.31	33.0%
	Vacuum Collector	1893.49		#DIV/0!	3519.92	4576.80	-23.1%	17564.32	17536.21	0.2%
	Total	8538.95	0.00	#DIV/0!	20404.32	19768.60	3.2%	88897.32	71177.52	24.9%
Capacity (kW_{th})	Flat Plate Collector	4651.82	0.00	#DIV/0!	11819.08	10634.26	11.1%	49933.10	37548.92	33.0%
	Vacuum Collector	1325.44	0.00	#DIV/0!	2463.95	3203.76	-23.1%	12295.02	12275.35	0.2%
	Total	5977.27	0.00	#DIV/0!	14283.02	13838.02	3.2%	62228.12	49824.26	24.9%

Policy

RHI

The Government's response to the Renewable Heat Incentive consultation was published in March 2011. The document sets out how it will reward generators of renewable heat at all scales and what the next steps are in launching the scheme.

Solar Thermal below 200kW_{th} is included in the RHI that is scheduled to commence in July 2011. Non-domestic installations will receive a tariff of 8.5p/kWh_{th} payable for metered hot water for a period of 20 years.

Tariffs for domestic installations have yet to be set, but a premium payment scheme will be launched in July for this sector. Government has ring-fenced funding of around £15 million for all qualifying technologies.

By domestic installations, Government mean installations where a renewable heating installation serves a single private residential dwelling only. This does not include multiple residential units served by one renewable heating installation (e.g. district heating) nor residential dwellings which have been significantly adapted for non-residential use. For example, a house where someone works or runs

a business from home would be considered domestic whereas a house converted to be a shop or bed & breakfast would be considered non-domestic and could receive RHI support. This means that if a company, private landlord or registered social landlord installs single renewable heating units, in one or multiple residential dwellings, this would constitute a domestic installation and they will not be able to receive RHI tariffs from the outset, but will be able to claim from 2012.

Premium Payments

These direct payments will subsidise the cost of installing qualifying renewable heating systems. For solar thermal, this is expected to be around £300 per installation. In return for the payments, participants are expected to be asked to provide some feedback on how the equipment works in practice and suppliers will be asked to provide a follow up service on any issues that are raised. The Renewable Heat Premium Payments will support a spread of technologies across all regions of Great Britain and will cover households using gas and other fossil fuels. Government may consider focusing support for primary heating systems, such as heat pumps and biomass boilers, on households off the gas grid. Government aims to launch the Renewable Heat Premium Payments in July 2011 and will announce further details in May 2011.

Long Term Support for the Domestic Sector

A second phase of RHI support that will include long-term tariff support for the domestic sector will then be introduced in 2012 to coincide with the introduction of the Green Deal for Homes. People in receipt of Renewable Heat Premium Payments will be able to receive long term RHI tariff support once these tariffs are introduced, as will anybody who has installed an eligible technology since 15th July 2009. The tariffs at the domestic level are yet to be set.

ESTIF GA – Budapest – 4 May 2011