



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change

Renewable Heat Incentive and Renewable Heat Premium Payments quarterly statistics, December 2013

23 January 2014

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This document is also available from our website at www.gov.uk/decc

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Executive summary

This quarterly publication provides a summary of the deployment of renewable heat technologies under the Non-Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) and Renewable Heat Premium Payment (RHPP) schemes. Statistics are reported on the number of applications, vouchers issued, accredited installations, redeemed vouchers and capacity installed. The amount of heat generated is also reported for RHI installations. Figures are given by region, quarter and technology where appropriate.

The statistics are based on data collected as part of the application process for each scheme. Some RHI applications and RHPP issued and claimed vouchers have not been through all checks within the application process so applicants may not meet all eligibility requirements of each scheme and as such figures are subject to change.

Non-domestic RHI

- As at 31 December 2013 there were 4,093 full applications (i.e. installed renewable heating systems). Of these applications 2,917 were accredited and were eligible for tariff payment, with 2,402 of these accredited schemes having received a payment.
- Over three quarters of both applications and accreditations were for small solid biomass boilers (< 200 kW). Overall 92 per cent of full applications have been for biomass boilers.
- Total capacity for the full applications was 827 MW, of which 595 MW was for accredited systems.
- Accredited installations had provisionally generated 660 GWh of heat, 95 per cent of which has been generated from biomass boilers.

RHPP householder voucher schemes

- As at 31 December 2013 18,423 vouchers had been issued under the Renewable Heat Premium Payment voucher schemes, of which 12,810 had been redeemed (Phase 1 & 2) or claimed (Phase 2 Extension). Phase 1 and Phase 2 each had over 7,000 applications and over 5,000 redemptions. The Phase 2 Extension has so far seen 3,934 vouchers issued and 2,265 claimed.
- Solar Thermal and Air Source Heat Pumps combined accounted for two-thirds of redeemed vouchers in Phase 1, three-quarters of redeemed vouchers in Phase 2 and three quarters of claimed vouchers in Phase 2 Extension to date.
- Around 116 MW of capacity has been supported under the schemes, of which 51 MW was in Phase 1, 47 MW in Phase 2 and 18 MW in Phase 2 Extension to date.
- Air source heat pumps account for just under half of the total capacity in each Phase (43 per cent, 50 per cent, and 48 per cent in Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 2 Extension respectively).

RHPP Social Landlord and Communities schemes

- DECC launched phase 1 of the social landlord competition in August 2011 to accelerate the deployment of renewable heating technologies in the social housing sector.
37 social landlords, representing 38 projects, secured funding from the competition to the total value of £3.7 million. Collectively, the 37 social landlords installed 961 renewable heating technologies in 927 homes.
- DECC launched the Renewable Heat Premium Payments Communities Scheme on 24 July 2012 to assist communities in England, Wales and Scotland to support domestic renewable heat installations in privately owned homes.
28 community groups, representing 31 projects, received £910,809 in grant funding towards the cost of installing the renewable technology, delivering 364 renewable heating technologies installed into 323 homes.

Non-domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI)

Introduction

The Non-Domestic RHI Scheme supports renewable heat installations in business, industry and the public sector as well as district heating schemes for domestic properties. It has been open for applications since 28 November 2011. The scheme supports a range of different technologies including biomass boilers, heat pumps, solar thermal, biogas and bio-methane injected into the gas grid. For further details on the RHI scheme please refer to Appendix 1.

Applications and accreditations

As at 31 December 2013 there were 4,093 full applications. Of these applications 2,917 were accredited and generating heat eligible for tariff payment. Over three quarters of the applications and accreditations were for small solid biomass boilers (< 200 kW). Overall 92 per cent of full applications have been for biomass boilers.

Table 1.1 excludes preliminary applications or accreditations. A preliminary application or accreditation is only available for medium or large biomass and biogas or geothermal installations that are not yet built. An applicant may wish to apply for preliminary accreditation because it gives reassurance that once the proposed installation is built and the owner applies, full accreditation would be granted so long as the installation is built in line with the submitted plans and all other conditions are met. To date there have been 71 preliminary applications with a capacity of 116.1MW

Table 1.1: Number of applications and accreditations by technology¹, 31 December 2013.

Tariff Band	Full applications		Accredited installations		Capacity of full applications		Capacity of accredited installations	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	(MW)	% of total	(MW)	% of total
Small solid biomass boiler (< 200 kW)	3,212	78%	2,280	78%	360	43%	253	42%
Medium solid biomass boiler (200-1000 kW)	515	13%	416	14%	278	34%	228	38%
Large solid biomass boiler (> 1000 kW)	23	1%	17	1%	175	21%	107	18%
Solar thermal (< 200 kW)	156	4%	99	3%	3	0%	1	0%
Small water or ground source heat pump (< 100 kW)	161	4%	92	3%	4	1%	2	0%
Large water or ground source heat pump (> 100 kW)	15	0%	8	0%	7	1%	2	0%
Bio-methane	7	0%	3	0%	-	-	-	-
Biogas	4	0%	2	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Total	4,093		2,917		827		595	

¹ A full application and an accredited installation are not mutually exclusive i.e. once a system has become accredited; it is counted as both a full application and an accredited installation.

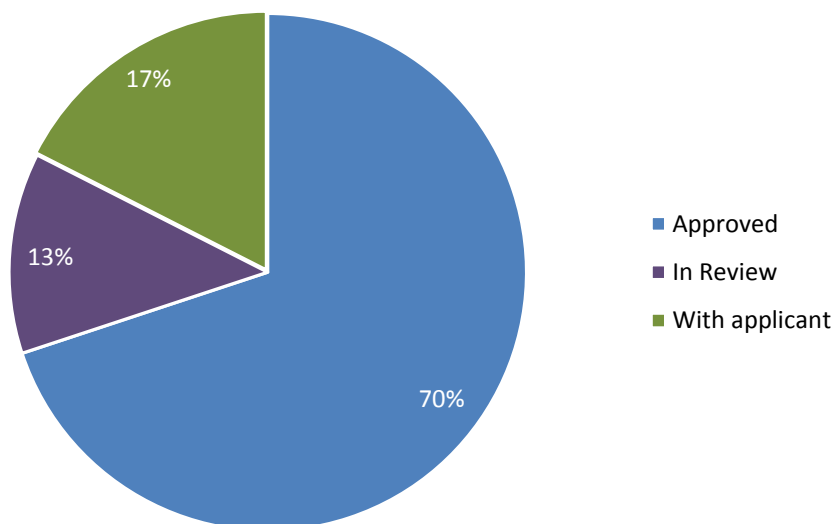
Application status

As at 31 December 2013 nearly three quarters of applications (70 per cent) had been accredited by Ofgem. Nearly one fifth of applications had been returned to the applicant as additional information was requested as part of the application process to enable the accreditation assessment to be completed. Around one in eight applications were being reviewed by Ofgem. In addition, 23 applications had been rejected or excluded by Ofgem due to ineligibility, 81 had been withdrawn and 2 had been cancelled by the applicant.

Reasons for an application being rejected or excluded were usually:

- The applicant qualified for the domestic RHI
- The applicant had received a grant for the installation already
- The technology did not meet the correct requirements.

Figure 1: Application status



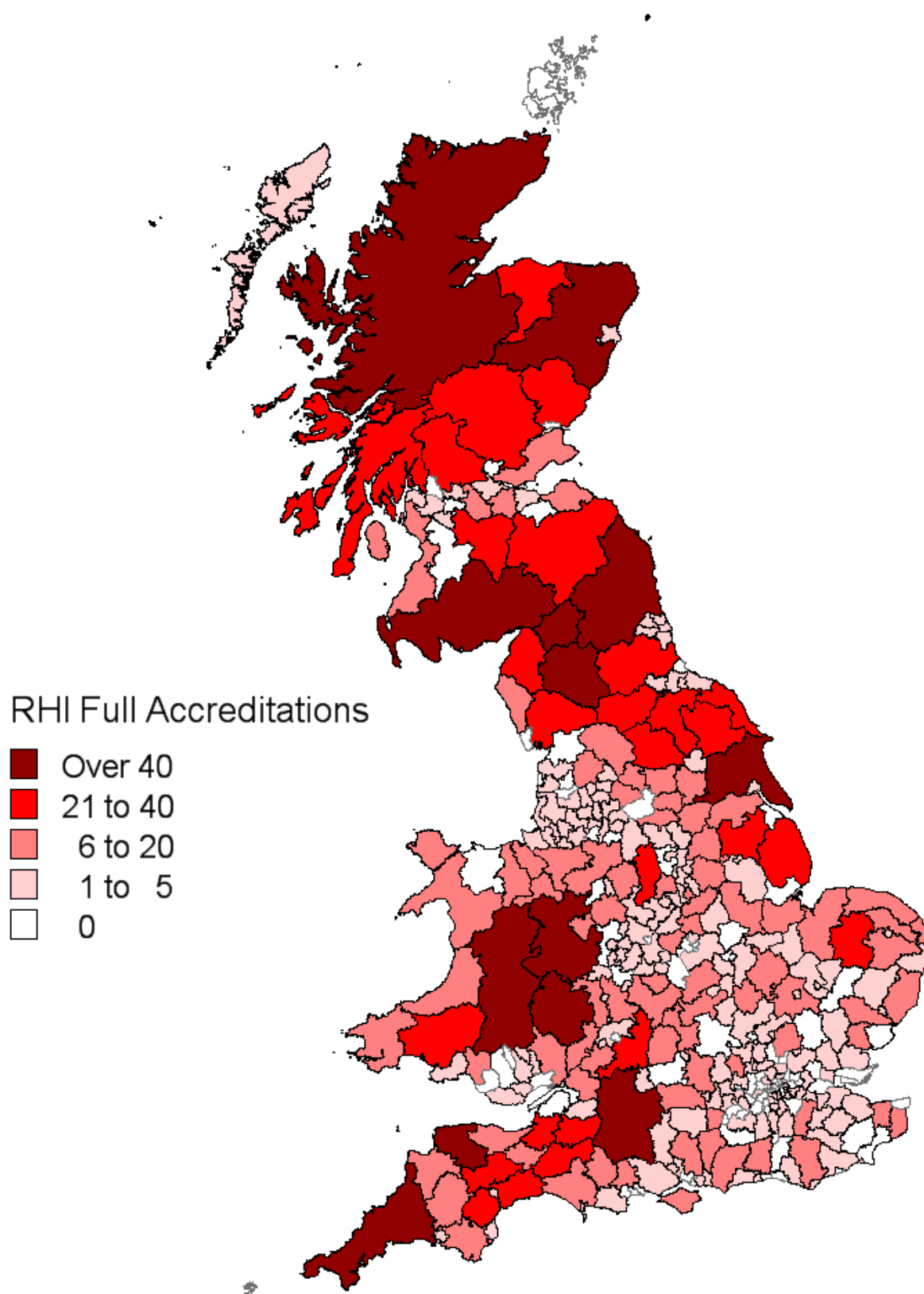
Accreditations by location

A large proportion of applicants are located in regions with large rural areas such as the South West (20 per cent) and Scotland (18 per cent). It is likely this is because many rural areas are not on the gas grid and will be replacing solid fuel or oil burning systems with renewable systems.

Table 1.2: Number of accreditations by region, 31 December 2013.

Region	Full accredited installations		Capacity of full accreditations	
	Number	% of GB total	(MW)	% of GB total
England	2,207	76%	438	74%
South West	570	20%	82	14%
West Midlands	297	10%	68	11%
Yorkshire and the Humber	295	10%	60	10%
North West	251	9%	63	11%
South East	239	8%	38	6%
East Midlands	216	7%	48	8%
East of England	204	7%	50	8%
North East	112	4%	20	3%
London	23	1%	9	1%
Scotland	523	18%	124	21%
Wales	187	6%	33	6%
Total	2,917		595	

Map 1: Number of accredited installations by local authority, 31 December 2013.



Heat generated

As at 31 December 2013, installations on the RHI scheme had provisionally generated 660 GWh of heat, 95 per cent of which has been generated from biomass boilers. The figure for the eligible heat generated is calculated by scheme participants, and collated through Ofgem obtaining meter readings in order to make the appropriate support payments. Installations with a capacity below 1MW submit readings on a quarterly basis and those over 1MW on a monthly basis.

Medium solid biomass boilers (200-1000kW) make the largest contribution to the amount of renewable heat produced. They account for 38 per cent of accredited capacity and 45 per cent of the total heat produced.

Table 1.3: Heat generated, 31 December 2013.

Technology	Heat generated and paid for under the scheme		Number of installations receiving payment	
	(GWh)	% of total	Number	% of total
Small biomass boiler (<200kW)	207.8	31.5%	1,887	78.6%
Medium biomass boiler (200-1000kW)	295.3	44.8%	357	14.9%
Large biomass boiler (>1000kW)	123.9	18.8%	14	0.6%
Solar thermal (<200kW)	0.3	0.0%	69	2.9%
Small water or ground source heat pumps (<100kW)	4.1	0.6%	65	2.7%
Large water or ground source heat pumps (>100kW)	3.5	0.5%	7	0.3%
Total	634.8		2,399	
	Equivalent calorific value of gas produced		Number of installations receiving payment	
	(GWh)	% of total	Number	% of total
Bio-methane	24.6	3.7%	1	0.1%
Biogas	0.4	0.1%	2	0.0%
Total	25.0		3	
Overall Total	659.8		2,402	

A distinction has been made between the heat generated and the equivalent energy generated by gas production because biogas can either be fired on site to produce heat or can be cleaned and fed into the gas grid. The small biogas technology type refers to the case where the produced gas is burnt on site. In the installations where the gas is fed into the grid, the technology is referred to as Biomethane.

For more details on eligible technologies for the RHI see the [OfGem eligibility pages](#)

Trend in applications and accreditations

Since the scheme began there has been a steady increase in the number of full applications and accreditations received per quarter, rising from around 100 full applications per quarter at the beginning of the scheme to over 800 in the third quarter of 2013. The increase in applications between Q2 and Q3 2013 is partly due to change in air quality requirements that came into effect on the 24th September 2013, and now requires applicants who install biomass boilers to submit an RHI emission certificate or an environmental permit with their application. Further details can be found on the government website. Table 1.4 shows the number of applications and accreditations from the date the first meter reading is submitted by the applicant. This means that installations should have started generating heat from this date.

Table 1.4: Number of full applications and accreditation by quarter.^{2,3}

	Number of full applications	Cumulative number of full applications	Number of accreditations	Cumulative number of accreditations	Accredited installed capacity (MW)	Cumulative installed capacity (MW)
Q4 2011	57	57	2	2	0	0
Q1 2012	262	319	16	18	2	2
Q2 2012	238	557	94	112	35	38
Q3 2012	311	868	219	331	42	80
Q4 2012	407	1,275	398	729	68	148
Q1 2013	555	1,830	476	1,205	100	248
Q2 2013	589	2,419	544	1,749	123	371
Q3 2013	896	3,315	643	2,392	133	503
Q4 2013	778	4,093	525	2,917	91	595
Total	4,093	4,093	2,917	2,917	595	595

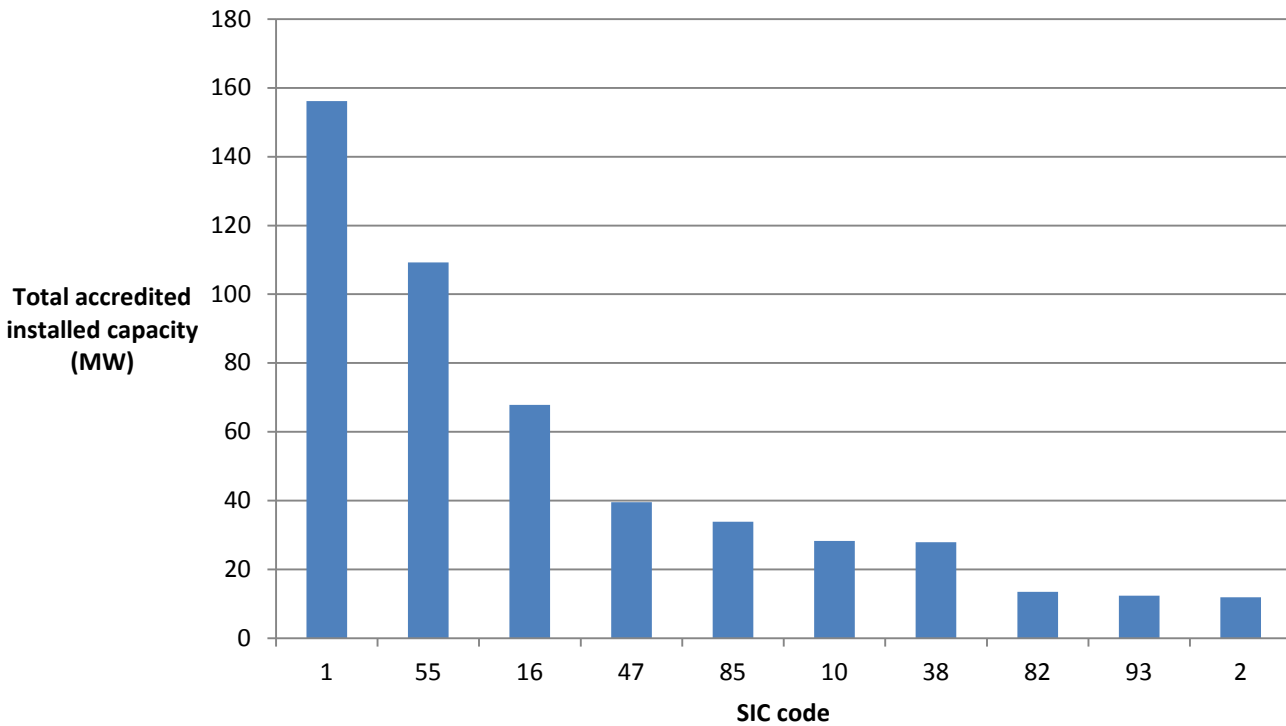
² All figures are subject to change following accreditation or auditing by Ofgem.

³ The RHI started on the 28 November 2011

Installed capacity by Standard Industrial Classification code

Since the start of the scheme to the 31 December 2013 there has been 595 MW of accredited installed capacity. Over a quarter of this has been installed in the crop and animal production sector and just under a fifth has been installed in the accommodation sector.

Figure 2: Total accredited installed capacity by industry SIC code



- 1 Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
- 55 Accommodation
- 16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
- 47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- 85 Education
- 10 Manufacture of food products
- 38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
- 82 Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
- 93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
- 2 Forestry and logging

Renewable Heat Premium Payments Householder scheme (RHPP)

Introduction

The RHPP scheme distributes vouchers as a one off grant to eligible applicants installing renewable heating systems to offset the cost of installation. The technologies supported are: ground and water source heat pumps, air-to-water heat pumps, solid biomass boilers and solar thermal systems. There have been three phases run over three financial years; Phase 1 ran from the 1 August 2011 to the 31 March 2012, Phase 2 opened on the 1 May 2012 and closed on the 31 March 2013 and Phase 2 Extension opened on the 1 April 2013 and will close on the 31 March 2014. For further details on the RHPP schemes please refer to Appendix 1.

The number of vouchers issued and those redeemed is reported for Phase 1 and 2. These differ because the vouchers have an expiry date and if they are not used within this period, or are rejected for failing the eligibility criteria, they cannot be re-issued. Vouchers claimed (rather than redeemed) have been reported for the RHPP 2 extension as this represents the most accurate number of installations as at end of December 2013 due to the small time lag in processing applications.

For solar thermal installations, the annual estimated amount of heat generated, as given on the MCS certificate, is collected (rather than the capacity), whilst for air and ground source heat pumps and biomass boilers the capacity of the installations is collected. Table 2.3 reports these figures.

Installations by technology and Phase

As at 31 December 2013 18,423 vouchers had been issued under the Renewable Heat Premium Payment voucher schemes, of which 12,810 had been redeemed (Phase 1 & 2) or claimed (Phase 2 Extension). Phase 1 and Phase 2 each had over 7,000 applications and over 5,000 redemptions. The Phase 2 Extension has so far seen 3,934 vouchers issued and 2,265 claimed.

Solar Thermal and Air Source Heat Pumps combined accounted for around two-thirds of redeemed vouchers in Phase 1 and around three-quarters of redeemed and claimed vouchers in Phase 2 and Phase 2 Extension respectively. This differs to the RHI where the majority of installations are biomass boilers.

Table 2.1: Number of vouchers issued and redeemed or claimed by technology for Phase 1, Phase 2, and Phase 2 Extension. 31 December 2013.

Technology	Phase 1			
	Total Vouchers issued		Number redeemed	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Ground or Water Source Heat Pump	1,359	19%	1,000	19%
Biomass Boiler	977	13%	733	14%
Air Source Heat Pump	2,505	35%	1,837	35%
Solar Thermal	2,412	33%	1,660	32%
Total	7,253		5,230	
Technology	Phase 2			
	Total Vouchers issued		Number redeemed	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Ground or Water Source Heat Pump	997	14%	704	13%
Biomass Boiler	893	12%	648	12%
Air Source Heat Pump	2,745	38%	2,034	38%
Solar Thermal	2,601	36%	1,929	36%
Total	7,236		5,315	
Technology	Phase 2 Extension			
	Total Vouchers issued		Number claimed	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Ground or Water Source Heat Pump	485	12%	245	11%
Biomass Boiler	789	20%	399	18%
Air Source Heat Pump	1,597	41%	947	42%
Solar Thermal	1,063	27%	674	30%
Total	3,934		2,265	

As three of the four technologies are only available to people living in homes off the gas grid, there are a greater number of installations in regions with larger numbers of off grid properties.

Table 2.2: Installations redeemed (phase 1 & 2) or claimed (phase 2 extension) by region 31 December 2013.

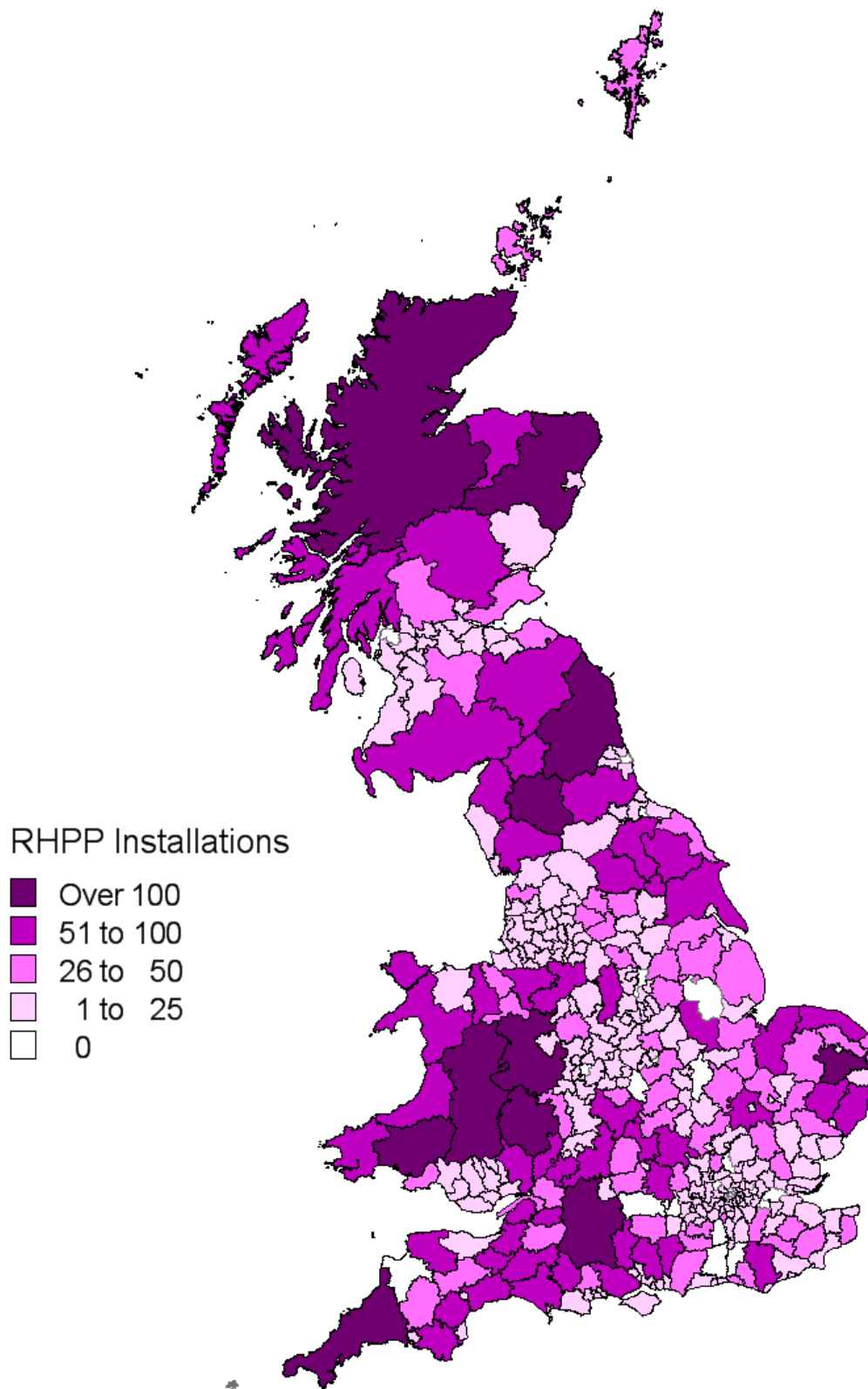
Region	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 2 Extension	
	Number redeemed	% of GB total	Number redeemed	% of GB total	Number claimed	% of GB total
England	4,075	78%	4,188	79%	1,812	80%
South West	1,074	21%	981	18%	437	19%
South East	743	14%	898	17%	319	14%
East of England	594	11%	651	12%	368	16%
West Midlands	334	6%	325	6%	196	9%
North West	393	8%	349	7%	137	6%
Yorkshire and the Humber	345	7%	340	6%	121	5%
East Midlands	366	7%	417	8%	120	5%
North East	129	2%	117	2%	67	3%
London	97	2%	110	2%	47	2%
Scotland	654	13%	676	13%	285	13%
Wales	501	10%	451	8%	168	7%
Great Britain Total	5,230		5,315		2,265	

Table 2.3 shows the number and capacity of heat pumps and biomass boilers installed for each phase. Solar thermal installations have been omitted from this table because the capacity is not recorded in the data collected. The estimated annual generation for solar thermal is recorded in table 2.5.

Table 2.3: Total number of heat pump and biomass vouchers redeemed (phase 1 & 2) or claimed (phase 2 extension) and associated capacity of installations by region 31 December 2013.

Region	Phase 1				Phase 2				Phase 2 extension			
	Heat pump and biomass installations redeemed		Heat pump and biomass installed capacity		Heat pump and biomass installations redeemed		Heat pump and biomass installed capacity		Heat pump and biomass installations claimed		Heat pump and biomass installed capacity	
	Number	% of GB total	(MW)	% of GB total	Number	% of GB total	(MW)	% of GB total	Number	% of GB total	(MW)	% of GB total
England	2,744	77%	38	74%	2,590	76%	35	75%	1,231	77%	14	76%
South West	690	19%	10	20%	595	18%	8	17%	287	18%	3	18%
South East	461	13%	7	13%	474	14%	6	13%	187	12%	2	10%
East of England	442	12%	5	11%	482	14%	6	14%	298	19%	3	18%
West Midlands	225	6%	3	6%	188	6%	3	5%	126	8%	1	8%
North West	296	8%	4	9%	233	7%	3	7%	93	6%	1	7%
Yorkshire and the Humber	249	7%	3	7%	223	7%	3	7%	90	6%	1	6%
East Midlands	250	7%	3	6%	291	9%	4	8%	87	5%	1	5%
North East	96	3%	1	3%	82	2%	1	3%	48	3%	1	3%
London	35	1%	0	1%	22	1%	0	1%	15	1%	0	1%
Scotland	485	14%	8	16%	475	14%	7	16%	236	15%	3	16%
Wales	341	10%	5	10%	321	9%	4	9%	124	8%	1	8%
Great Britain Total	3,570		51		3,386		47		1,591		18	

Map 2: Vouchers redeemed for RHPP Phases 1 and 2 by Local authority, 31 December 2013⁴.



⁴ Excludes RHPP2 extension.

Installed capacity

The greatest contributor to the capacity installed comes from air source heat pumps which accounted for 43 per cent of the total in Phase 1 and 50 per cent in Phase 2 and is currently 48 per cent in Phase 2 Extension. When compared with the number of vouchers redeemed for air source heat pumps (35 per cent in Phase 1 and 38 per cent in Phase 2) it shows that the average capacity of installed air source heat pumps is greater than that of the other technologies.

Table 2.5: Installed capacity by technology, 31 December 2013.

Technology	Total capacity (MW)		
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 2 Extension
Ground or Water Source Heat Pump	11.5	8.3	2.3
Biomass Boiler	17.6	15.0	7.2
Air Source Heat Pump	21.7	23.2	8.8
Total	50.8	46.5	18.4
	Total estimated heat generated per year (MWh)		
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 2 Extension
Solar Thermal	3,609	3,266	675

Trend in installations

Table 2.6 shows the numbers of vouchers redeemed per quarter for Phase 1, Phase 2 and those claimed for Phase 2 Extension to the end of December 2013. There was a large increase in the number of vouchers being redeemed and paid in March 2012 and April 2013. This is because these dates relate to the final month of operation of Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the RHPP schemes and this caused a surge in the number of claims before the deadline, some of which were processed in April 2012 and into September 2013.

Figures between quarters are not directly comparable between the schemes because they started at different points within the year and therefore have run for different lengths of time. Phase 2 Extension also had additional eligibility requirements, such as the mandatory Green Deal assessment, so that there was a stronger link with the forthcoming domestic RHI requirements. Figures for the number of vouchers redeemed are also not available for Phase 2 Extension, due to time lags within the application process, so vouchers claimed are shown as a proxy.

Table 2.6: Vouchers redeemed or claimed by quarter and Phase.

Phase	Quarter	Vouchers redeemed	Cumulative number of vouchers redeemed
1	Q3 2011	283	283
	Q4 2011	1,274	1,557
	Q1 2012	3,484	5,041
	Q2 2012 ⁴	189	5,230
	Total Phase 1	5,230	5,230
Phase	Quarter	Vouchers redeemed	Cumulative number of vouchers redeemed
2	Q2 2012	110	110
	Q3 2012	403	513
	Q4 2012	630	1,143
	Q1 2013	958	2,101
	Q2 2013 ⁵	3,147	5,267
	Q3 2013 ⁴	67	5,315
	Total Phase 2	5,315	5,315
Phase	Quarter	Vouchers claimed	Cumulative number of vouchers claimed
2 ex.	Q2 2013	442	442
	Q3 2013	707	1,149
	Q4 2013	1,116	2,265

⁵ Dates relate to when payments were made. As claims could be made right up to the closing date payments could fall into the following quarter.

Renewable Heat Premium Payments (RHPP): Social landlord scheme

DECC launched phase 1 of the social landlord competition in August 2011 to accelerate the deployment of renewable heating technologies in the social housing sector. Bids from Registered Providers of social housing were invited for grants to support value for money proposals for projects installing biomass boilers, solar thermal systems, ground source heat pumps, air to water source heat pumps and water to water source heat pumps.

37 social landlords, representing 38 projects, secured funding from the competition to the total value of £3.7 million. Collectively, the 37 social landlords installed 961 renewable heating technologies in 927 homes. The total installed capacity for biomass boilers, air source heat pumps and ground source heat pumps is 6.5 MW and it is estimated that the solar thermal systems installed are capable of providing 121.7 MWh of heat per year.

Table 3.1: Installations by region for Social Landlords scheme phase 1.

Region	Installations	
England	858	89%
South West	35	4%
South East	110	11%
East of England	88	9%
West Midlands	174	18%
North West	100	10%
Yorkshire and the Humber	106	11%
East Midlands	177	18%
North East	68	7%
London	0	0%
Scotland	50	5%
Wales	53	6%
Great Britain Total	961	

Table 3.2: Installations by technology for Social Landlords scheme phase 1.

Technology	Installations	
Air source heat pump	749	78%
Ground source heat pump	109	11%
Biomass boiler	33	3%
Solar thermal	70	7%
Total	961	

Renewable Heat Premium Payments (RHPP): Communities scheme

DECC launched the Renewable Heat Premium Payments Communities Scheme on 24 July 2012. The scheme was a funding mechanism to assist communities in England, Wales and Scotland to support domestic renewable heat installations in privately owned homes. Biomass boilers, solar thermal systems, ground source heat pumps, air to water source heat pumps and water to water source heat pumps were supported under the scheme.

28 community groups, representing 31 projects, received £910,809 in grant funding towards the cost of installing the renewable technology. From this, 364 renewable heating technologies were installed into 323 homes. The total installed capacity for biomass boilers, air source heat pumps and ground source heat pumps is 3.9 MW and it is estimated that the solar thermal systems installed are capable of generating 0.1 MWh of heat per year.

There are two claims under review.

Table 4.1: Installations by region for Communities scheme.

Region	All installations (redeemed)	
England	250	69%
South West	118	32%
South East	55	15%
East of England	7	2%
West Midlands	3	1%
North West	6	2%
Yorkshire and the Humber	36	10%
East Midlands	18	5%
North East	3	1%
London	4	1%
Scotland	61	17%
Wales	53	15%
Great Britain Total	364	

Table 4.2: Installations by technology for Communities scheme.

Technology	Installations	
Air source heat pump	89	24%
Ground source heat pump	5	1%
Biomass boiler	134	37%
Solar thermal	138	38%
Total	364	

Glossary

Heat Pumps	A heat pump is a device that transfers thermal energy from a heat source to a heat sink (e.g. the ground to a house). There are many varieties of heat pump but for the purposes of the policies they fall into 3 categories: air, ground and water source heat pumps. The first word in the title refers to the heat source from which the pump draws heat. The pumps run on electricity, however less energy is required for their operation than they generate in heat, hence their status as a renewable technology.
Renewable Heat	Heat energy that comes from a natural source.
Full application	A completed application submitted to Ofgem E-serve with a relevant system already installed.
Accreditation / Accredited installation	A system that has submitted an application and has gone through full checks by Ofgem E-serve to make sure that it complies with the relevant conditions.
Tariff band	The different rates paid per kWh of heat produced or bio-methane injected depending on the size and type of installation.
Redeemed voucher	A voucher which has been issued and subsequently, successfully returned and exchanged for its monetary value.
Claimed voucher	A voucher issued following self-certification by the applicant which is then submitted to EST post-installation for final eligibility checks before payment.
Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS)	The Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) is an industry-led and internationally recognised quality assurance scheme, which demonstrates compliance to industry standards.
Ofgem (Office of the Gas and Electricity Markets)	Ofgem is the regulator of the gas and electricity industries in Great Britain. Ofgem E-Serve is Ofgem's delivery arm that administers the RHI scheme.
Energy Savings Trust (EST)	The Energy Saving Trust Foundation gives impartial advice to communities and households on how to reduce carbon emissions. Their main activities include testing low carbon technologies, providing certificates and assurances to businesses and consumer goods and collecting and energy data. EST are responsible for the delivery of the RHPP scheme on behalf of the department.

Further information and feedback

Any enquiries or comments in relation to this statistical release should be sent to Max Enoch in DECC's Heat Statistics Team at the following email address: Max.Enoch@decc.gsi.gov.uk

Contact telephone: 0300 068 8027

The statistician responsible for this publication is Julian Prime.

Further information on energy statistics is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics>

Next release

The data contained in this publication are updated on a monthly basis, with the next data scheduled for web release at 9.30am on 20 February 2014. The next quarterly publication will be at 9:30 on 24th April 2014.

Appendix 1: Scheme Background

Non Domestic RHI

RHI payments are made to the owner of the heat installation, or producer of bio-methane for injection to the gas grid, over a 20 year period and tariff levels have been calculated to bridge the financial gap between the cost of conventional and renewable heat systems.

Currently applicants may apply to receive payments on systems installed and commissioned any time after 15 July 2009 and for heat generated for a prescribed purpose such as space, water or process heating (not for electricity production). Producers of bio-methane for injection can also apply for registration. Installations below 45kW capacity must be certified under the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) which is the independent mark of quality assurance for microgeneration systems and installation.

All heat generating systems must be fitted with a meter which measures the eligible heat output of the installation. Payment is calculated by multiplying the metered heat output (kWh) by the tariff rate (pence per kWh).

The scheme is administered by Ofgem E-serve. For more information please see the DECC RHI webpage in relation to the policy or the Ofgem E-serve webpage for how to apply, and scheme eligibility and guidance.

The non-domestic Phase of the RHI opened in November 2011 and the domestic Phase was announced on the 12 July 2013. Further details can be found in the consultation response.

RHPP Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 2 Extension

The RHPP scheme was introduced as an interim measure in the absence of the domestic RHI. It was designed to support the uptake of domestic renewable heat and maintain the supply chain, to learn about renewable heat technologies and the way consumers use them to better shape the domestic RHI policy and contribute to the renewable energy target.

Phase 1 of the scheme ran from 1 August 2011 until 31 March 2012. Phase 2 opened on 1 May 2012 and closed on 31 March 2013. The Phase 2 Extension open on 1 April 2013 and will close on 31 March 2014.

Vouchers are issued to home owners with basic energy efficiency measures in place including loft insulation up to 250mm and cavity wall insulation where practical. Vouchers can be redeemed only upon the installation of an MCS accredited system and meter. The value of the vouchers is fixed for each type of technology and has been calculated to equal approximately 10 per cent of the cost of installation.

Applicants that are not on the gas grid are able to claim vouchers when installing: heat pumps, solid biomass boilers or solar thermal systems.

Applicants on the gas grid are eligible to receive vouchers for solar thermal systems only.

The scheme is administered by the Energy Saving Trust (EST); more details on the eligibility criteria and the scheme in general can be found on the RHPP pages of their website.

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