

Support Scheme for Renewable Heat

Proposed Terms and Conditions

1. Context

This document sets out the terms and conditions for the Support Scheme for Renewable Heat (the Scheme).

The Scheme was approved by Government Decision on 5 December 2017. The Scheme Overview (available here [Scheme Overview](#)) sets out the structure and objectives of the Scheme, the types of support under the Scheme and the high-level framework for the terms and conditions.

The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) are the Scheme administrators as determined by Government Decision and set out in the Scheme Overview. As Scheme administrators, SEAI are responsible for developing the Terms and Conditions.

Nothing in the Terms and Conditions can override the Scheme Overview and should any inconsistency occur, the Scheme Overview shall take precedence.

These Terms and Conditions apply until the final payment(s) are due under the Scheme or until the Terms and Conditions are amended/updated, whichever comes first.

SEAI will develop more detailed Operating Rules, within the framework of the Terms and Conditions, to provide clarity for applicants and to ensure the efficient operation of the Scheme. SEAI may update the Operating Rules, over the lifetime of the scheme, as required.

The Scheme is subject to State Aid approval and the State Aid approval process may result in amendment to the Scheme.

A glossary of definitions is set out in annex 1 (Schedule).

2. Support mechanisms

The SSRH will support eligible projects through one of the following support mechanisms:

2.1. Operational support (i.e. operating-aid) based on useable heat output in renewable heating systems in new installations or installations that currently use a fossil fuel heating system and convert to using the following technologies:

- *biomass boiler or biomass HE CHP heating systems; and*
- *biogas (anaerobic digestion) boiler or biogas HE CHP heating systems.*

2.2. An installation grant (i.e. investment-aid): to support investment in renewable heating systems that use one of the following technologies:

- *air source heat pumps;*
- *ground source heat pumps; or*
- *water source heat pumps.*

3. Operational support

3.1 Tariffs

Operational support will be provided for approved projects investing in eligible renewable technologies by way of a multi-annual payment (for a period of up to 15 years), based on prescribed tariffs. Each tariff will set the amount of support that the scheme participant will receive in respect of each unit of heat energy used for an eligible purpose.

The amount of heat energy is measured in megawatt hours (MWh) or kilowatt hours (kWh). The tariffs will be expressed in euro per unit of energy equivalent (e.g. c/kWh) and may vary, by technology, level of energy used in each year and period of support in years.

The table below details the tariffs for the relevant technologies:

Tier	Lower Limit (MWh/yr)	Upper Limit (MWh/yr)	Biomass Heating Systems Tariff (c/kWh)	Anaerobic Digestion Heating Systems (c/kWh)
1	0	300	5.66	2.95
2	300	1,000	3.02	2.95
3	1,000	2,400	0.50	0.50
4	2,400	10,000	0.50	0.00
5	10,000	50,000	0.37	0.00
6	50,000	N/A	0.00	0.00

Tariffs will be reviewed as set out in sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

For a project that is approved under the Scheme, the tariff rates that apply for the full support period of the project will be those in place on the date of approval and included in the letter of offer, except where:

- The period between the date of approval and subsequent commencement of operation exceeds the time period set out for this purpose in the letter of offer. In such cases, the tariff rates that will apply for the full support period of the project will be those in place on the date the project commences operation. The time period will normally be one year unless otherwise specified, up to a maximum of 18 months, in the letter of offer based on the nature, scale or complexity of the project; or
- There is an adjustment as provided for in section 3.2.2.

3.2 Tariff review

3.2.1 Annual review

Tariff rates applicable to projects will be those outlined in the Terms and Conditions on the date of offer. Tariff rates will be subject to review on at least an annual basis, taking into account uptake, variations in costs and any other factors deemed appropriate. Any changes to tariffs on foot of such a review will be subject to approval by the Minister with the agreement of the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform. All letters of offer will apply the tariff rates in place at the time of offer.

3.2.2 Periodic review

The tariff rates applicable to projects that have been approved and are in operation will be reviewed on a periodic basis by DCCAE. Periodic reviews may take into account changes in market conditions and any other factors deemed appropriate in order to ensure value for money over the course of the scheme. The Minister may adjust tariff levels downwards on foot of a periodic review. Any such adjustments will only apply to future payments.

Further clarity on periodic (windfall) review will be provided.

4. Investment aid

The installation grant will support up to 30% of the installation cost of eligible technologies, namely:

- air source heat pumps;
- ground source heat pumps; and
- water source heat pumps.

Eligible costs will be determined by SEAI for each project by reference to the General Block Exemption Regulations. In particular, Article 4.1.6 of the General Block Exemption Regulations states that, "the eligible costs shall be the extra (heating system) investment costs necessary to promote the production of energy from renewable sources". The applicant shall provide evidence of the extra costs at the time of application. Further detail on the procedures for determining eligible costs will be set out in the Operating Rules.

5. Applications

5.1 Eligible applicants

Participants must be a commercial, industrial, agricultural, public sector, district heating or other non-domestic heat user whose activities fall outside of the EU Emissions Trading System.

There are no minimum or maximum heat capacity limits for projects other than district heating where a minimum eligible size applies.

Applicants cannot be in receipt of other public funding for the same renewable heat output. Where other support is in place the applicant must demonstrate that there is no duplication of support for the eligible heat output.

Applicants that are in receipt of supports under the REFIT scheme will not be eligible for operational support under the Scheme.

Evidence of solvency and tax compliance must be provided.

5.2 Application process

Applications will be made in writing/online to SEAI and will include, inter alia, project description, location, start/end dates, description of counterfactual. SEAI will set out the detail of the application process separately.

Any support granted will be for the specific purposes outlined in the application and payments will be capped based on the specific installation and approved use.

An application must define the asset demanding heat which must be identified by:

- a physical boundary that fully incorporates the system(s) providing its purpose;
- an energy balance accounting for and including all energy sources, energy use and energy demand;
- encompassing energy services (i.e., desired outcomes that necessitate the consumption of energy).

No aid will be provided for any installation that is installed in order to meet a regulatory requirement.

Successful applicants will receive a letter of offer from SEAI.

The letter of offer for Scheme support must be accepted by the applicant before work on the project starts.

On completion and commissioning of the installation the applicant must notify SEAI who on verification of the installation eligibility, will approved payment.

In addition to the Operating Rules, each participant will be required to enter into a written agreement with SEAI in order to participate in the Scheme.

Notwithstanding this process, applications for operational support for biomass or AD boilers in respect of projects which were completed and commenced operation before the date the scheme opens may be eligible for support, subject to State Aid approval and subject to compliance with the Terms & Conditions and Operating Rules in force at the time of application.

6. Common Provisions

In order to be eligible for support under the Scheme applicants will need to comply with all relevant requirements set out in the Terms and Conditions and Operating Rules including ongoing obligations. It is a requirement of the Scheme that all installations and heat use must take place within the State.

6.3 Eligible heat

In order to qualify under the Scheme, heat must be both useful and used for eligible purposes.

6.3.1 Useful heat

For the purposes of the Scheme, useful heat is defined as heat produced to satisfy an economically justifiable heat demand.

Economically justifiable is defined as a heating demand that does not exceed that which would otherwise be satisfied at market conditions by heat generation processes other than the renewable proposal.

The onus is on the applicant to prove that the heat is useful heat and to provide documentation to prove that it is economically justifiable on application. SEAI retain the right to decide if the proposed heat is useful for Scheme purposes and will set out criteria for assessment of useful heat in the Operating Rules.

6.3.2 Eligible purposes

For the purposes of the Scheme, eligible purposes are defined as heat used for one or more of the following purposes:

- heating a space: including rooms or other enclosed spaces within buildings, typically through the supply of hot liquid to heat emitters, such as radiators and underfloor heating;
- heating water: that is used within a commercial, agricultural, public sector or industrial building or district heating scheme; or
- process heat: in the form of steam or hot water for processes such as industrial cooking, pasteurisation, chemical manufacture and agriculture.

The following purposes will not be eligible heat uses under the Scheme:

- heating for the use of single domestic dwellings whether associated with another commercial heat use or not (e.g. single domestic dwellings connected to an office, shop, farm or other heat use are not eligible);
- direct heating of external surfaces;
- heating of open or partially open external spaces, e.g. recreational facility, partially enclosed work area or swimming pools;
- swimming pools in single domestic dwellings;
- drying digestate from an AD plant;
- wood fuel drying;
- the generation of electricity;
- pasteurisation purposes in AD plants; or
- other purposes determined by SEAI.

The Operating Rules may set out additional requirements in respect of eligible or ineligible purposes. Should there be any lack of clarity in relation to eligibility for the Scheme, SEAI will determine eligibility.

6.4 Heat Use in Buildings

For the purposes of the Scheme a building is defined as 'any permanent or long-lasting building or structure of whatever kind and whether fixed or moveable which, except for doors and windows, is wholly enclosed on all sides with a roof or ceiling and walls'.

Tents, polytunnels and similar structures which are erected on a temporary basis will not be eligible under the scheme.

The Scheme will not support the production of renewable heat produced to meet the requirements of existing or new building regulations. The Non-Domestic Energy Assessment Procedure (NEAP) is the methodology for demonstrating compliance with specific aspects of Part L of the Building Regulations, including calculating the Renewable Energy Ratio for the actual building and reporting the result on the compliance output report for comparison against a minimum required value. Renewable heat generated in order to meet the minimum renewable energy compliance level will not be eligible. Useful heat produced over and above the regulatory requirement may be eligible for support.

The Operating Rules will set out further details regarding heat use in buildings.

For the Scheme, eligible spaces will be defined by reference to the Building Regulations and the Building Regulations Technical Guidance Document B, Fire Safety 2006.

Eligible spaces will include institutional residential (group 2a) and other residential (group 2b), offices (group 3), shops (group 4a), shopping centres (group 4b), and some assembly & recreation buildings (group 5), industrial buildings (group 6) and storage buildings (group 7a).

Single residential dwellings (group 1) will not be eligible for support.

Heating of multiple domestic properties may be eligible if part of a district heating scheme.

6.5 Energy Efficiency Criteria

Applicants must demonstrate that buildings and heat using processes adhere to (and continue, for the period of support, to adhere to) verified energy efficiency criteria.

In all cases the applicant must demonstrate that the specific heat pump proposal can deliver the desired heat output taking into account the specific building U values.

For heat pump applications providing space and water heating, minimum building heat loss criteria apply.

Buildings which achieve the 2008 Building Regulations, Table 2, elemental heat loss criteria for roofs walls and windows, for new buildings, or better, are deemed as meeting the minimum heat loss criteria.

Where buildings do not meet the 2008 Building Regulations heat loss criteria for new buildings they may qualify after significant upgrade. They must achieve EXEED certification (Design for Energy Management) including a major energy upgrade to achieve TGD L 2008 Table 2 elemental backstop values.

Building Automation and Control Systems are required for all buildings of more than 290 kW.

Renovated buildings that do not meet the Table 2 elemental U-Values for roofs, walls and windows will not be eligible

Energy Efficiency works should comply with all Parts of the Building Regulations including Part L Conservation of Fuel and Energy, Part B Fire, Part F Ventilation, Part D Materials and Workmanship and Building Control Regulations as required.

Biomass and biogas heating systems will qualify under the scheme through a qualitative evaluation of baseline energy performance, energy performance improvement action (as appropriate) and energy management of the asset, for which, the renewable heat system is delivering the energy service. The Operating Rules will specify the evaluation process and detailed criterion for qualification for operating-aid.

To qualify for support under the Scheme energy performance and energy management criteria can be demonstrated by certification to the SEAI EXEED standard or by otherwise demonstrating compliance to equivalent criteria. This applies for any asset, including those undertaking major energy upgrade, major renovation, brownfield or greenfield investments. The Operating Rules will specify the necessary information required of the asset, its present and forecasted energy performance and provision for energy management.

6.5.1 Baseline Energy Performance

In line with ISO50001 & IS399 Energy Performance is defined as measurable results related to energy efficiency, energy use and energy consumption.

The operator of an existing asset must provide evidence of actual heat energy consumption over a full seasonal cycle (typically one year).

Where available and appropriate, comparison with industry benchmarks and/or best practice is recommended, such as EU BREF published benchmark data or equivalent. The Operating Rules will provide further information on energy performance measurement and accepted benchmarks. Alternative benchmark information can be included with an application with source reference and affiliation.

For new or significantly changed assets, the operator must submit forecasted energy performance and an annual energy consumption profile as an output of the design process.

An energy balance study must be completed, by the operator, that establishes a baseline of the overall extent of energy use and consumption and identifies, at a high level, opportunities for energy performance improvement.

All applications must include a robust energy profile forecast.

6.5.2 Energy Performance Improvement Actions

As a minimum, energy performance improvement action will be necessary if the building average U Value is outside the threshold set for heat pump installations (see section 6.5) or if the baseline energy performance exceeds benchmark level.

The operator must present documented evidence that they have challenged the heating service, at the asset level, including; the energy service requirement, the process delivering the energy service(s), optimal selection of equipment including suitable technologies, control systems, and plans for commissioning, operation and maintenance.

The operator must present a clear heat energy requirement calculation and comparison with best practice for the proposed use.

6.5.3 Energy Management

The operator must provide a heat energy measurement plan that includes metering requirements and ongoing energy performance measurement and monitoring.

Applicants must present evidence that demonstrates the effectiveness of the energy management process in place, or proposed in the case of new operations, and the ongoing energy efficiency improvement targets.

6.5.4 Energy Efficiency Evaluation

A qualitative evaluation methodology will be used to assess energy performance for all proposals other than buildings that qualify by way of a minimum threshold average U-Value.

Where an applicant is pursuing SEAI EXEED Certification, the application must include a current revision of the following EXEED outputs, which will then be incorporated within the evaluation process:

- Project Execution Plan;
- Energy Balance Study; and
- Opportunities Register.

Applications qualifying by pursuance to SEAI EXEED Certification are required to attain certification within an agreed timeframe of 18 months and maintain Certification over the operating-aid contract timeframe.

Where an applicant is not pursuing SEAI EXEED Certification the application must include an equivalent qualitative evaluation for energy performance and will be subject to ongoing inspection by the SEAI.

Applicants will be informed of the outcome of the proposal evaluation. Unsuccessful applicants can address deficiencies and reapply as long as the scheme remains open.

6.6 Heat Measurement

Heat meters will be required for all installations (both investment aid and operational aid) in order to measure and validate eligible heat. Electricity meters will also be required in the case of heat pumps.

All meters and metering systems shall comply with the Measuring Instrument Directive (2014/32/EU) and the Measuring Instruments Statutory Instrument (European Conformity Assessment of Measuring Instruments) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 2 of 2018) and must be certified to accuracy Class 2.

Participants must ensure that the meters are installed, commissioned, calibrated and maintained appropriately.

Some projects may require multiple meters in order to accurately measure qualifying heat. Where a fossil fuelled back up plant is present, it will need to be metered separately and must not contribute towards the heat generation meter readings of the Scheme eligible plant. Similarly, where biogas can be supplemented by natural gas, the metering arrangement must clearly measure the eligible biogas. The requirement for meters and meter readings will be established by SEAI for each project.

Participants must retain documented evidence demonstrating ongoing compliance (including maintenance and calibration records and meter readings) which will be subject to inspection by SEAI.

SEAI retain the right to access and use the relevant meter data to evaluate ongoing compliance with the Scheme and to compile the data in appropriate summarised form for reporting purposes.

7. Heating technology (equipment)

Plant constituting the installation must be purchased and installed as new after the date of application for Scheme support.

7.1. Heat pumps

Heat pump installations must measure electrical input to the heat pump system and must meet the minimum energy performance requirements laid out in Commission Regulations with regards to Eco-Design Requirements for Space Heaters and Combination Heaters.

Heat pumps must have a seasonal coefficient of performance (SCOP) of at least 2.5. The methodology for calculating the seasonal coefficient of performance for heat pumps is provided in European Standard EN 14825 (2016).

In order to qualify under the Scheme, heat pumps may utilise energy stored in the form of heat in outdoor air, beneath the ground or in surface water provided the heat is subsequently transferred by liquid or steam. Air is not allowed as a heat transfer medium.

As described in Commission Decision 2013-114-EU, heat pumps which extract heat from outdoor air which includes a portion of exhaust air, will be considered.

MIS 3005 provides guidance for sizing heat pumps under 45 kWth. CIBSE Guide B and BSRIA Building Applications Guide BG 7/2009 should be referred to for the design of larger systems.

SEAI will give further guidance in the Operating Rules.

7.2. Biomass Boilers

Biomass boiler installations must meet the minimum performance requirements laid out in Commission Regulations with regards to Eco-Design Requirements for Solid Fuel Boilers.

In line with NEAP guidelines the minimum energy efficiency standards for biomass boilers are:

- 75% for boiler capacity \leq 20kW; and
- 77% for boiler capacity $>$ 20kW.

Technologies using liquid fuel will not be eligible.

MIS 3004 provides guidance for sizing biomass boilers under 45 kWth. CIBSE AM15 and BSRIA Building Applications Guide BG 1/2008 should be referred to for the design of larger systems

7.3 Anaerobic biogas boilers

In line with the revised Building Regulations Part L (S.I. No. 259 of 2011): Boilers in which biogas is used must meet a minimum seasonal efficiency of 90%.

Where relevant CIBSE Guide C and BSRIA Building Applications Guide BG 31/2017 should be referred to for the design of biogas systems.

For all gas installation relevant standards and regulations apply, with specific reference to Biogas and Biomethane the relevant IE/EN/BS standards apply. In the absence of specific standards/regulations the manufacturers installation standards shall apply.

7.4. High Efficiency Combined Heat and Power (HE CHP)

High efficiency combined heat and power (**HE CHP**) heating systems that use biomass or biogas may receive operational support for the eligible heat output.

To be eligible for Scheme support a CHP must be certified as being a HE CHP unit by the Commission for Regulation of Utilities and to continue to receive ongoing support the unit must maintain certification.

Heat from HE CHP used for cooling, through absorption chillers, may also be considered for support where emissions improvement can be demonstrated. The criteria by which emissions improvement is assessed will be set out in the Operating Rules.

HE CHP projects in receipt of support under the SSRH Scheme may be eligible for support under the RESS scheme subject to State Aid limits and appropriate design for efficient operation.

MIS 3007 and MIS 3007-2 provide guidance for Micro CHP systems. CIBSE AM12 and BSRIA Building Applications Guide BG 2/2007 should be referred to for the design of larger systems.

8 Installation standards

The applicant must engage a competent contractor to carry out the supported measure. The contractor must be certified by an accredited training programme or training provider at the time of works. All works must be carried out in accordance with supplier specifications and relevant regulations.

9. Sustainability

9.1 Types of feedstock for biomass and AD installations

For the purposes of the Scheme 'biomass' will be defined as the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture.

Installations may be permitted to use solid biomass contained in waste as a fuel source however feedstock shall not be diverted to heat use from recycling or reuse (as outlined in the Commission Communication). The combustion of the biodegradable fraction of municipal waste to produce heat is not eligible for support.

Further detail on eligibility of waste as a fuel source will be set out in the Operating Rules prepared by SEAI.

9.2 Biomass sustainability requirements

All biomass fuel must meet the Scheme sustainability requirements as an ongoing obligation to receive Scheme payments.

For biomass produced in Ireland there are clear monitoring and enforcement systems in place under existing legislation, monitored by the Forestry Service, the relevant local authorities and the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Verification of the Cross-Compliance Requirements rests with DAFM, in association with the Minister and the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

Applicants must demonstrate that feedstock used for biomass or AD boilers approved under the Scheme complies with all relevant regulations and standards.

Biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land:

- with high biodiversity value, i.e. primary forests, specially protected areas, special areas of conservation and highly biodiverse grasslands;
- with high carbon stock, i.e. wetlands, continuously forested areas; or
- that was undrained peatland in January 2008.

Biomass fuels produced from forest biomass shall meet the following requirements:

- the country of origin of the biomass has harvesting laws, and monitoring and enforcement systems (or where not available in the country of origin, if management systems are in place at forest sourcing area level) to ensure:
 - it is carried out in accordance with a harvesting permit;
 - forest regeneration is in place;
 - nature protection areas, including peatlands and wetlands, are protected;

- its impacts on soil quality and biodiversity are minimised; and
- it does not exceed the long-term production capacity of the forest.
- the country (or regional economic integration organisation) meets the following LULUCF requirements:
 - is party to or has ratified the Paris Agreement;
 - has submitted and Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC or there are laws in place (in accordance with the Paris Agreement) to conserve and enhance carbon stocks and sinks; and
 - has a national system for reporting GHG emissions and removals from land use including forestry and agriculture.

If the above are not available, management systems at the forest sourcing area level will need to be in place to ensure that the carbon stocks and sinks levels in the forest are maintained for the long term.

All biomass fuels shall achieve at least a 70% GHG emission saving. The methodology for calculating the GHG emissions savings from biomass fuels will be set out in the Operating Rules.

Participants must produce heat with lifecycle GHG emissions of less than or equal to 24 gCO_{2eq}/MJ of heat generated. This equates to a minimum 70% GHG saving compared to a fossil fuel comparator for heating of 80 gCO_{2eq}/MJ.

The certification methodology will be set out in the Operation Rules by SEAI.

9.3 Biogas sustainability requirements

Biogas is defined as 'gas produced by the bacterial fermentation of biomass in the absence of oxygen'.

To be eligible Anaerobic Digestion (AD) installations must be of a closed digestate design and installations with an annual capacity <10,000 t/yr must have a waste management facility permit, from the local authority. Larger installations must have an industrial emissions licence from the Environmental Protection Agency.

If the feedstock is classified as Animal By-Product (ABP), the AD plant must be in receipt of an ABP licence from DAFM and must comply with ABP regulations. A full list of ABP feedstock and the waste risk categories are given on the DAFM website ([DAFM](#)).

Biogas from landfill sites will not be eligible for support.

Sustainability criteria will apply, including approved sustainability certification schemes, as set out by SEAI in the operating rules.

The biogas fuel must have lifecycle GHG emissions of less than or equal to 24 gCO_{2eq}/MJ of net calorific value).

In the absence of approved certification AD feedstock shall consist of a maximum of 40% grass silage or other harvested energy crop. All biogas proposals must clearly demonstrate robust traceability and verification of fuel source for all eligible heat claims.

10. Air quality standards

All installations must have a valid air emission certificate (normally sourced from the supplier) or, if relevant, a waste, IPC, or IE licence (issued by the EPA), or else be registered with the EPA as a Medium Combustion Plant operator.

All installations must meet the emission level values detailed below.

Maximum permitted emissions	
Particulate Matter (dust)	50 mg/Nm ³
NO _x	650 mg/Nm ³

To meet the eligibility criteria, the application must include either an emission certificate or an environmental permit.

Where there is a risk of significant local air quality impact SEAI reserves the right to demand additional air quality limits.

It will be an ongoing obligation on participants to maintain all relevant records to verify that all fuel used is compliant with the relevant standards and that the boiler and associated equipment is maintained in accordance with manufacturers guidelines.

11. Biomass fuel quality

Applicants consuming biomass under the scheme must meet (and continue, for period of support, to meet) fuel quality criteria. In order to demonstrate compliance with fuel quality criteria, applicants must source fuel from a supplier that either:

- a) achieves and maintains certification under the Wood Fuel Quality Assurance scheme (or equivalent); or
- b) alternatively provides evidence of minimum participant eligibility as outlined below.

In the case of 10 b) above, the proposed fuel provider must demonstrate:

- valid felling licence and any other prescribed felling permissions;
- full traceability through the chain of custody tracking;
- confirmation that no post-consumer wood is used;
- clearance from DAFM for imported fuels; and
- independently verified compliance with EN17225 standard including a report on site conditions and fuel quality.

12. Payments

There will be an annual Scheme budget cap set as part of the annual exchequer budgetary process and an assigned project support level cap both of which will limit the level of payments approved over the scheme duration.

Total investment aid to any one project will not exceed €1M.

When a project is approved under the Scheme, SEAI will set out the project budget cap in the letter of approval.

Payments will be based on actual heat consumption validated by submission of approved meter readings for operational aid or valid receipts for investment aid.

12.1 Operational aid

Maximum annual levels of operational support will be capped based on the approved energy profile forecast.

The level of support is determined by cumulating the relevant tiers applicable to the specific project size.

Payments shall be calculated as the product of (1) eligible heat use and (2) the relevant tariff(s) cumulated by tier. Payments will be made to participants on a quarterly basis for a period of up to 15 years, provided they continue to satisfy eligibility criteria and ongoing obligations which will be monitored and verified by SEAI.

The period of support will be limited to 15 years (or such lesser period as applies to that specific application) commencing on the date that operation commences.

Where a project which was completed and commenced operation between 8 July 2014 and the date the scheme opens has been approved, operating aid will be paid from the date of approval and will continue for a maximum period of 15 years from the date the installation commenced operation.

12.2 Investment aid

Investment aid will be approved based on submitted project proposals clearly outlining the cost estimates of both the heat pump proposal and a credible non-renewable alternative.

13. Ongoing participant obligations

SEAI retain the right to cease all payment and to seek reimbursement if the terms and conditions are not honoured.

All scheme participants are obliged to facilitate site and document inspection by SEAI.

13.1 Operating aid

Recipients of operational aid must retain documentation and evidence of:

- Fuel quality and quantity (Invoices and certificates as appropriate);
- Equipment maintenance;
- Meter calibration; and
- Meter readings.

All of which are subject to audit and inspection by SEAI.

13.2 Investment aid

Recipients of investment aid must submit a full annual seasonal performance factor calculation for each of the first five years of operation including an outline of the range of Coefficient of Performance achieved each year. The submission should include all relevant heat and electricity meter readings and data. This should be accompanied by evidence of the heat energy performance management process (such as documented records of actions taken to maintain and improve performance and maintenance records). SEAI may determine that an extended reporting period is required, based on the type and cost of the installation.

14. Transparency

In accordance with EU State Aid guidelines, the SEAI will publish the following Scheme information for individual aid awards equal to or greater than €500,000.

- the identity of the beneficiaries;
- the form and amount of aid granted;
- the date of granting;
- the type of undertaking (SME/large company);
- the region in which the beneficiary is located (Border, Midland and Western or Southern and Eastern); and
- the principal economic sector in which the beneficiary has its activities.

This information will be published after the decision to award aid has been taken. The information will be maintained for at least 10 years and will be available to the general public without restriction.

SCHEDULE
TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS
FOR SSRH

Term	Meaning
ABP	Animal by-product
ABP Regulations	<p>(a) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation);</p> <p>(b) Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive Text with EEA relevance; and</p> <p>(c) European Union (Animal By-Products) Regulations 2014 (SI No 187 of 2014)</p>
General Block Exemption Regulation	Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty Text with EEA relevance
Building Regulations	<p>(a) the Building Control Acts 1990 to 2014;</p> <p>(b) the Building Regulations Act 1997 to 2013; and</p> <p>(c) Building Control Regulations 1997 - 2014</p>

Term	Meaning
BREF	Best available techniques reference documents, developed in accordance with Directive 2008/1/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control and Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and Of the Council of 24 November 2010.
BSRIA Building Applications Guide BG 7/2009	BSRIA Limited’s Building Applications Guide BG 7/2009
BSRIA Building Applications Guide BG 1/2008	BSRIA Limited’s Building Applications Guide BG 1/2008
BSRIA Building Applications Guide BG 2/2007	BSRIA Limited’s Building Applications Guide BG 2/2007
CIBSE Guide B	Guide B, published by the Chartered Institution of Building Service Engineers
CIBSE AM12	Guide AM12 Combined Heat and Power for Buildings (CHP), published by the Chartered Institution of Building Service Engineers
CIBSE AM15	Guide AM15 Biomass Heating, published by the Chartered Institution of Building Service Engineers
Class 2	Has the meaning given to it in the Measuring Instruments Directive
Commission Communication	Communication from the Commission — Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy 2014-2020
Commission Decision 2013/114/EU	2013/114/EU: Commission Decision of 1 March 2013 establishing the guidelines for Member States on calculating renewable energy from heat pumps from different heat pump technologies pursuant to Article 5 of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of

Term	Meaning
	the Council (notified under document C(2013) 1082) Text with EEA relevance
Commission Regulation with regards to Eco-Design Requirements for Space Heaters and Combination heaters	Commission Regulation (EU) No 813/2013 of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to eco-design requirements for space heaters and combination heaters
Cross Compliance Requirements	The cross-compliance requirements set out by DAFM
DAFM	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
Department or DCCAE	The Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment
District Heating	A system consisting of a central heat source with a useful heat capacity of 70kW or higher and a network of at least two different final users operating with heat consumption meters at the point of delivery or the heat exchanger. The heating system must distribute thermal energy in the form of steam, hot water or other liquid heat medium, from a central source of production through a network to multiple buildings or sites, for the use of space or process heating. The final use of the heat must be for either space or process heating. All users must have a commercial (consumption based payment) contract with the heat producer
Eco-Design Statutory Instrument	European Union (Ecodesign Requirements for Certain Energy-Related Products) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 228 of 2016)
EXEED	The Excellence in Energy Efficiency Design programme operated by SEAI
HE CHP	High efficiency combined heat and power

Term	Meaning
KWh	Kilowatt hours
LULUCF	Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry into the 2030 climate and energy framework and amending Regulation No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change
Measuring Instruments Directive	Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments
Measuring Instruments Statutory Instrument	Legal Metrology (European Conformity Assessment of Measuring Instruments) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 2 of 2018)
Minister	The Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment, unless otherwise stated
MIS 3004	Microgeneration Installation Standard: MIS 3004
MIS 3005	Microgeneration Installation Standard: MIS 3005
MIS 3007	Microgeneration Installation Standard: MIS 3007
MIS 3007-2	Microgeneration Installation Standard: MIS 3007-2
MWh	Megawatt hours

Term	Meaning
Nationally Determined Contribution	Has the meaning given to it in LULUCF
NEAP	The Non-Domestic Energy Assessment Procedure
Operating Rules	The operating rules in respect of the SSRH, which Scheme participants will be required to adhere to
Paris Agreement	The global agreement on climate change that was agreed in Paris on 12 December 2015
REFIT Scheme	The Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff scheme
RESS Scheme	The Renewable Energy Support scheme
Renewable Energy Ratio	Has the meaning given to it in NEAP
SBEM	Simplified Building Energy Model
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
Scheme Overview	The scheme overview of the SSRH (available here Scheme Overview), prepared by the Department
SSRH	Support Scheme for Renewable Heat
Terms and Conditions	These terms and conditions in respect of the SSRH developed by SEAI and approved by the Minister.
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Term	Meaning
Waste Directive	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Text with EEA relevance)

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