

*Draft Order laid before the Scottish Parliament under section 32(9) of the Electricity Act 1989, for
approval by resolution of the Scottish Parliament.*

DRAFT SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2007 No.

ELECTRICITY

The Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2007

Made - - - -

Coming into force - - *1st April 2007*

The Scottish Ministers in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 32 to 32C of the Electricity Act 1989(1), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf and having, in accordance with section 32(7) of that Act, consulted the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority, the Gas and Electricity Consumer Council, electricity suppliers to whom this Order applies, and such generators of electricity from renewable sources and other persons as they consider appropriate, hereby make the following Order, a draft of which has, in accordance with section 32(9) of that Act, been laid before and approved by resolution of the Scottish Parliament:

PART 1

Introductory Provisions

Citation, commencement and extent

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2007 and shall come into force on 1st April 2007.

(2) This Order extends to Scotland only.

(1) [1989 c. 29](#). Section 62 of the Utilities Act [2000 \(c. 27\)](#) substituted a new section 32 of the Electricity Act 1989 for the section 32 which was originally enacted. The new section 32 of the Electricity Act 1989 has subsequently been amended by sections 115 and 119 of the Energy Act [2004 \(c. 20\)](#) and section 24 of the Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act [2006 \(c. 19\)](#) (“the 2006 Act”). Sections 63 to 65 of the Utilities Act 2000 inserted new sections 32A to 32C of the Electricity Act 1989, which have been amended by sections 115, 116, 118 and 119 of the Energy Act 2004 and sections 23 and 24 of the 2006 Act. Section 32BA of the Electricity Act 1989 was inserted by section 117 of the Energy Act 2004. The functions of the Secretary of State, in respect of sections 32 to 32B (as most recently amended by the 2006 Act) were transferred to the Scottish Ministers by virtue of the Scotland Act 1998 (Transfer of Functions to the Scottish Ministers etc.) (No. 3) Order 2006 (S.I. [2006/3258](#)), article 2. The functions of the Secretary of State in respect of section 32C of the Electricity Act 1989 and section 67 of the Utilities Act 2000 were transferred to the Scottish Ministers by virtue of the Scotland Act 1998 (Transfer of Functions to the Scottish Ministers etc.) (No. 2) Order 2001 (S.I. [2001/3504](#)), article 2. The functions of the Secretary of State in respect of section 32BA of the Electricity Act 1989 were transferred to the Scottish Ministers by virtue of the Scotland Act 1998 (Transfer of Functions to the Scottish Ministers etc.) Order 2005 (S.I. [2005/849](#)), article 2.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order—

“the 2006 Order” means the Renewables Obligation (Scotland) Order 2006⁽²⁾;

“the Act” means the Electricity Act 1989;

“accreditation” means accreditation as a generating station capable of generating electricity from eligible renewable sources;

“advanced conversion technologies” means gasification, pyrolysis or anaerobic digestion, or any combination thereof;

“advanced conversion technology fuel” means fuel that is in a gaseous or liquid form and has been manufactured using one or more advanced conversion technologies;

“anaerobic digestion” means the bacterial fermentation of organic material in the absence of free oxygen;

“banking day” means a day on which banks are generally open in the City of London excluding Saturdays or Sundays;

“biomass” means fuel used in a generating station of which at least 90 per cent of the energy content (measured over such period and with such frequency as the Authority deems appropriate) is derived from plant or animal matter or substances derived directly or indirectly therefrom (whether or not such matter or substances are waste) and includes agricultural, forestry or wood wastes or residues, sewage and energy crops (provided that such plant or animal matter is not or is not derived directly or indirectly from fossil fuel), provided that:

- (a) this definition shall not include any substance that, at the time it is used as fuel in a generating station, is a fraction of any mixture of wastes that, taken as a whole, is not itself biomass; and
- (b) in determining any period over which and frequency with which measurement must take place for the purposes of this definition, the Authority may take into account such matters as it thinks fit, including the length of time for which the fuel has been used by the generating station or by other generating stations;

“CHPQA” means the Combined Heat and Power Quality Assurance Standard, Issue 1, November 2000 published by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions⁽³⁾;

“combined heat and power generating station” means a station producing electricity that is (or may be) operated for purposes including the supply to any premises of—

- (a) heat produced in association with electricity; or
- (b) steam produced from, or air or water heated by, such heat;

“commissioned” means the completion of a process of such procedures and tests as from time to time constitute usual industry standards and practices for commissioning a generating station in order to demonstrate that the generating station is capable of commercial operation;

“connected person”, in relation to an owner or operator of a generating station, or a party to a qualifying arrangement, means a person connected to that person within the meaning of section 839 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988⁽⁴⁾;

“declared net capacity” means the highest generation of electricity (calculated by adding together the highest generation of electricity at the main terminals of each alternator and

(2) S.S.I. 2006/173.

(3) Available at <http://www.chpqa.com>.

(4) 1988 c. 1. Section 839 was amended by the Finance Act 1995 (c. 4), Schedule 17, paragraph 20, and by the Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 (c. 5), Schedule 1, paragraph 341 and modified by S.I. 1997/1154.

dynamo) which, on the assumption that the source of power is available uninterruptedly, can be maintained indefinitely without causing damage to the plant less so much of that electricity as is consumed by the plant;

“designated electricity supplier” means any electricity supplier supplying electricity in Scotland;

“eligible NIROC” means a NIROC that satisfies the conditions for eligibility set out in Schedule 3;

“eligible renewable sources” has the meaning given to it in articles 6 to 9;

“energy content” of a fuel means the gross calorific value of that fuel (as expressed by weight or by volume) multiplied by the weight or volume of that fuel;

“energy crops” means a plant crop planted after 31st December 1989 which is grown primarily for the purpose of being used as fuel or which is one of the following—

- (a) *miscanthus giganteus*;
- (b) *salix* (also known as short rotation coppice willow);
- (c) *populus* (also known as short rotation coppice poplar);

“gasification” means the substoichiometric oxidation or steam reformation of a substance to produce a gaseous mixture containing two or all of the following: oxides of carbon, methane and hydrogen;

“hydro generating station” means a generating station which is wholly or mainly driven by water (other than a generating station driven by tidal flows, waves, ocean currents or geothermal sources) and the “generating station” extends to all turbines supplied by the same civil works, except that any turbine driven by a compensation flow supplied by those civil works where there is a statutory obligation to maintain such compensation flow in a natural water course shall be regarded as a separate hydro generating station;

“interconnector” means the electric lines, electrical plant and meters operated solely for the transfer of electricity between a transmission and distribution network in Great Britain and a transmission and distribution network in another country or in Northern Ireland;

“large hydro generating station” means a hydro generating station which has, or has had at any time since 1st April 2002, a declared net capacity of more than 20 megawatts;

“late payment period” in relation to an obligation period, means the period from the specified day in relation to that obligation period to the 31st October immediately following;

“micro hydro generating station” means a hydro generating station which—

- (a) has a declared net capacity of 1.25 megawatts or less;
- (b) has always been in private ownership and operation; and
- (c) has never generated electricity under an arrangement which has ever been a qualifying arrangement as defined in section 33 of the Act (as that section was originally enacted);

“minimum tidal requirement” has the meaning given in article 5(4);

“minimum wave requirement” has the meaning given in article 5(1);

“NIRO Order” means any order made pursuant to article 52 of the Northern Ireland Energy Order;

“NIROC” means a certificate issued by the Northern Ireland Authority under article 54 of the Northern Ireland Energy Order and pursuant to a NIRO Order and, save where the context otherwise requires, includes a replacement NIROC;

“NIROC identifier” means an identifier unique to a NIROC determined by the Northern Ireland Authority and containing the following information (or reference to that information in coded format)–

- (a) the month and year during which the electricity was generated;
- (b) the location of the generating station;
- (c) a description of the generating station including reference to the source or sources of fuel used to generate electricity by that generating station;
- (d) the date of issue of the NIROC; and
- (e) a number allocated to a NIROC by the Northern Ireland Authority in accordance with a NIRO Order;

“nominated person” has the same meaning in this Order as is given to it in the Electricity from Non Fossil Fuel Sources Saving Arrangements Order 2000⁽⁵⁾ or in the Electricity from Non Fossil Fuel Sources (Scotland) Saving Arrangements Order 2005⁽⁶⁾ (as the case may be);

“Non Fossil Fuel Order” means (except where used in Schedule 3) any of the following orders: the Electricity (Non Fossil Fuel Sources) (England and Wales) Order 1994⁽⁷⁾; the Electricity (Non Fossil Fuel Sources) (Scotland) Order 1994⁽⁸⁾; the Electricity (Non Fossil Fuel Sources) (England and Wales) Order 1997⁽⁹⁾; the Electricity (Non Fossil Fuel Sources) (Scotland) Order 1997⁽¹⁰⁾; the Electricity (Non Fossil Fuel Sources) (England and Wales) Order 1998⁽¹¹⁾; and the Electricity (Non Fossil Fuel Sources) (Scotland) Order 1999⁽¹²⁾;

“Northern Ireland Authority” means the Northern Ireland Authority for Energy Regulation;

“Northern Ireland Electricity Order” means the Electricity (Northern Ireland) Order 1992⁽¹³⁾;

“Northern Ireland Energy Order” means the Energy (Northern Ireland) Order 2003⁽¹⁴⁾;

“Northern Ireland supplier” means an electricity supplier within the meaning of Part 7 of the Northern Ireland Energy Order;

“obligation period” means any of the periods referred to in the first column of Schedule 1;

“on land”, in relation to the location of a generating station, means wholly or partly on land above mean high water level;

“particulars”, in relation to a SROC, has the meaning given to it in paragraph 2 of Schedule 2;

“plant”, with reference to crops or plant matter, includes shrubs and trees;

“pyrolysis” means the thermal degradation of a substance in the absence of any oxidising agent (other than that which forms part of the substance itself) to produce char and one or both of gas and liquid;

“qualifying arrangement” means (except in the definition of “micro hydro generating station” and in Schedule 3) an arrangement which was originally made pursuant to a Non Fossil Fuel Order (and includes any replacement of such an arrangement where that replacement was made pursuant to an order made under section 67 of the Utilities Act 2000);

⁽⁵⁾ S.I. 2000/2727, as amended by S.I. 2001/3268.

⁽⁶⁾ S.S.I. 2005/549.

⁽⁷⁾ S.I. 1994/3259, as amended by S.I. 1995/68.

⁽⁸⁾ S.I. 1994/3275 (S. 190).

⁽⁹⁾ S.I. 1997/248.

⁽¹⁰⁾ S.I. 1997/799 (S. 76).

⁽¹¹⁾ S.I. 1998/2353.

⁽¹²⁾ S.I. 1999/439 (S. 24).

⁽¹³⁾ S.I. 1992/231 (N.I. 1), article 35 is prospectively repealed by S.I. 2003/419 (N.I. 6), but the relevant provision has not yet been commenced.

⁽¹⁴⁾ S.I. 2003/419 (N.I. 6).

“qualifying certificate” means a certificate issued pursuant to an order made under section 32 of the Act and which relates to electricity produced from eligible renewable sources, or an eligible NIROC;

“qualifying combined heat and power generating station” means a combined heat and power generating station which is fuelled wholly or partly by waste and which has been accredited under CHPQA;

“Register” has the meaning given to it in article 23(1);

“registered holder” has the meaning given to it in paragraph 2 of Schedule 2;

“renewables obligation” has the meaning given to it in article 3 except where this term is referred to in articles 27(4), 27(5), 27(6), 31(5), 31(6), 32(4), 32(5), 32(6), 33(8), 34(1)(a) and 34(1)(e);

“replacement NIROC” means a NIROC issued in accordance with the provisions of the NIRO Order to replace another NIROC;

“replacement SROC” means a SROC issued in accordance with article 24(4)(b) and (6);

“retail prices index” means—

- (a) the general index of retail prices (for all items) published by the Office of National Statistics; or
- (b) where the index is not published for a year, any substituted index or figures published by that Office;

“Scottish area of the Renewable Energy Zone” means the area designated in the Renewable Energy Zone (Designation of Area) (Scottish Ministers) Order 2005⁽¹⁵⁾ as the area in relation to which the Scottish Ministers are to have functions;

“Scottish waters” means so much of the internal waters and territorial sea of the United Kingdom as are adjacent to Scotland;

“specified day”, in relation to an obligation period, means the 1st September immediately following it;

“SROC” means a certificate issued by the Authority under section 32B of the Act and pursuant to this Order;

“SROC identifier” has the meaning given by paragraph 2 of Schedule 2;

“SROC sequence number” has the meaning given to it in article 22(1);

“total SROC claim” means the total number of SROCs which have been claimed in respect of a particular obligation period, after deducting—

- (a) the number of SROCs which have been issued in respect of that obligation period; and
- (b) the number of SROCs which the Authority has, in respect of that obligation period, decided not to issue or refused to issue under article 19(2) or 19(3);

“transmission and distribution network” means any transmission system or any distribution system or both (as transmission system is defined and distribution system is used in the definition of “distribute” in section 4(4) of the Act⁽¹⁶⁾) in Great Britain or any equivalent system in another country or in Northern Ireland;

“United Kingdom supplier” means a designated electricity supplier, an electricity supplier supplying electricity in England and Wales or a Northern Ireland supplier;

⁽¹⁵⁾ S.I. 2005/3153.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Section 4(4) was amended by section 28 of the Utilities Act 2000 and section 135 of the Energy Act 2004.