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About the SDE+

General

The SDE+ is an incentive for the production of renewable energy in the Netherlands. Renewable energy is generated from clean, inexhaustible sources. In 2015, the SDE+ is open from 31 March from 9 am to 17 December 2015, 5 pm.

What is the SDE+?

The SDE+ is an operating (feed-in-tariff) subsidy. In other words: producers receive a subsidy for the production of renewable energy, and not for the acquirement of production installations, such as with investment subsidies. The SDE+ is aimed at companies and (non-profit) organisations that would like to produce renewable energy. The cost price of renewable energy is higher than that of grey (fossil) energy. Likewise, the production of renewable energy is not always profitable. The SDE+ compensates for the difference between the cost price of grey energy and that of renewable energy, over a period of 5, 8, 12 or 15 years, depending on the relevant technology. The subsidy amount depends on the technology used and the amount of renewable energy produced. The SDE+ has one budget for all categories and is opened in phases. 'Less expensive' forms of technology may apply for the subsidy during the first phase. The subsidy amount increases per phase. It is also possible to apply for a so-called free category in certain cases.

Pillars of the SDE+

1. One integral budget ceiling
2. Phased opening
3. A maximum base amount
4. A free category

Which renewable energy sources does the SDE+ apply to?

In 2015, the SDE+ is opened up for the production of:

- Renewable electricity;
- Renewable gas;
- Renewable heat or a combination of renewable heat and power (CHP)

For energy from:

[Biomass](#) [Geothermal](#) [Hydro](#) [Wind](#) [Solar](#)

To whom does the SDE+ apply?

Primary target groups for the SDE+ are companies, institutions, and (non-profit) organisations. The national government is excluded from participation.

New in the SDE+ 2015

The most important changes compared to 2014

- The SDE+ 2015 has nine phases.
- As from 2015, the energy unit of all categories of renewable energy will be given in kWh.
1 kWh electrical power = 0.102359965 Nm³ natural gas equivalent = 0.0036 GJ of heat
- New categories in 2015 are: conversion of MEP to SDE+ with MEP compensation for thermal conversion ≤ 50 MWe, co-firing of biomass in coal-fired power stations, boiler on wood fuel pellets, sewage treatment plant thermophilic fermentation of secondary sludge and wave energy.
- Also new is the wind differentiation based on wind speed per municipality for onshore wind, the new categories of wind on inter-connecting water defences and onshore wind with 1-to-1 replacement. In addition, there is a transitional scheme for onshore wind in 2015.
- From 2015, the feasibility study for wind projects must include a wind report, from which the full-load hours P50 value can be determined.
- For geothermal projects, the maximization of the maximum subsidisable annual production per doublet lapses in 2015.
- In the SDE Decree, the possibility for banking is expanded: production that is higher than the maximum subsidisable production can be carried forward into a following year.

The SDE+ contribution

The cost price for the production of renewable energy is recorded in the base amount for the technology. The earnings for (fossil) energy are recorded in the correction amount.

The SDE+ compensates the unprofitable component or the difference between the cost price for renewable energy and the earnings for (fossil) energy:

$SDE+ \text{ contribution} = \text{base amount} - \text{correction amount}$.

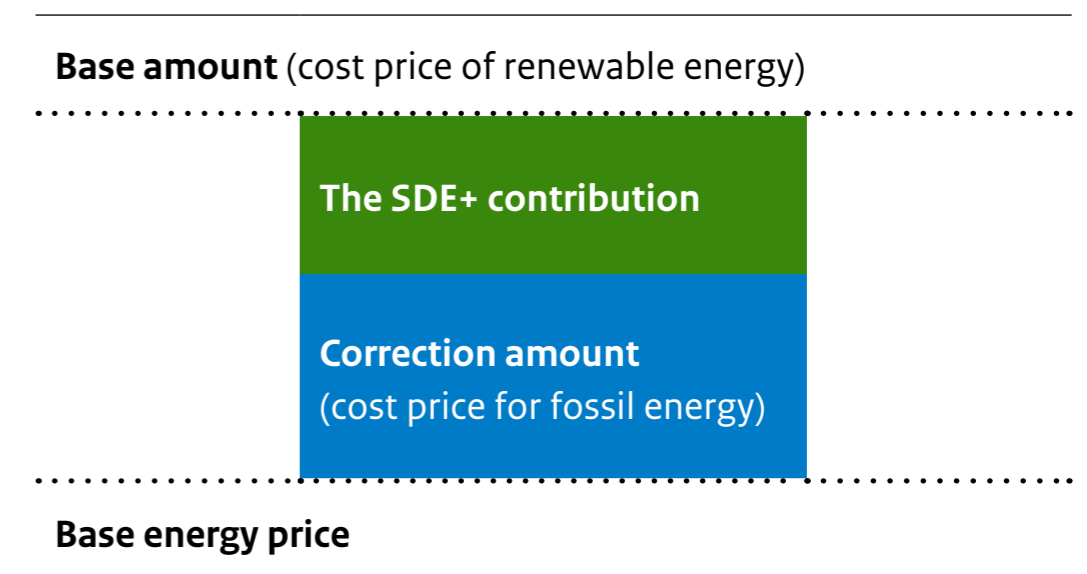
The amount of the SDE+ contribution is accordingly dependent on the evolution of the energy price. With a higher energy price you will receive less SDE+, but you will receive more from your energy purchaser. With a lower energy price you will receive more SDE+, while receiving less from your energy purchaser.

The subsidy granted to you by the Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (Netherlands Enterprise Agency) in the decision, is the maximum subsidy over the entire period of the subsidy (5, 8, 12 or 15 years). This maximum is determined based on the indicated capacity and the maximum number of full load hours for the technology. The base energy price is used to determine the decision and budget claim. The base energy price is the lower limit for the correction amount. The correction amount cannot be lower than this. If the correction amount is equal to the base energy price, the maximum subsidy is reached.

The final subsidy payments are calculated per year based on the amount of energy produced and the actual energy price.

The subsidy applies up to a maximum number of full load hours and has a maximum period, depending on the technology.

$SDE+ \text{ contribution} = \text{base amount} - \text{correction amount}$



Visit the [SDE+ website](#) for more information concerning the calculation of the the SDE+ subsidy.

Terms

Full load hours

The maximum number of production hours at full load (nominal capacity) per year for which the subsidy is paid.

Latest term for operation

The period (after the decision) within which the installation must produce energy. Decisions for installations with an electricity production capacity greater than 250 MWe must be submitted for approval to the European Commission, in connection with government support. These decisions will only take effect after approval from the European Commission. In these cases, the latest term for commissioning and contract obligation (of one year), will only start after approval from the Commission.

Subsidy period

The maximum period (in years) in which you can receive a subsidy.

Banking

The possibility for banking is expanded in the SDE Decree. Using unused subsidisable production in later years already existed. In addition, carrying production in excess of the maximum subsidisable production to a following year is now also possible. This can be used if production is lower than expected in a later year.

This form of banking is maximized at 25% of the maximum subsidisable annual production and applies to:

- all new projects with the exception of the categories of co-firing and the onshore wind transitional scheme
- existing projects that already have a decision in the SDE or SDE+. Exceptions here are the existing wind projects with a SDE or SDE+ decision. The wind factor applies to them; this is an alternative to banking, covering the risk of the operator missing out on subsidy.

Calculation example SDE+ contribution

New 3 MWe hydro-electric power station and a drop height of ≥ 50 cm

Base amount phase 1 (free category)	7.0 €ct/kWh
Base amount phase 7 (free category)	13.0 €ct/kWh
Provisional correction amount for 2015	4.3 €ct/kWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 phase 1	$7.0 - 4.3 = 2.7$ €ct/kWh = 27 €/MWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 phase 7	$13.0 - 4.3 = 8.7$ €ct/kWh = 87 €/MWh
Maximum number of eligible full load hours	5,700
Maximum subsidy period	15 years
Maximum annual production eligible for a subsidy for new 3 MWe hydro-electric power station	$3 * 5,700 = 17,100$ MWh
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied for phase 1	$27 * 17,100 = € 461,700$
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied for phase 7	$87 * 17,100 = € 1,487,700$

The SDE+ contribution indicated is a provisional contribution, based on the provisional correction amount for 2015. The provisional correction amount will be finalised in the calendar year following the year of production, with an adjustment based on advance sums already paid. The correction amount (provisional and final) is re-established each year, on the basis of the evolution of the energy price. The base amount determined for the 2015 SDE+ applies to the entire duration of the SDE+ subsidy.



BIOMASS

In 2015, the SDE+ will support the production of energy from biomass.

You may apply for a subsidy for fermentation of manure and co-fermentation with manure, all-purpose fermentation, thermal conversion, gasification, sewer water purification and auxiliary firing and co-firing of biomass in coal-fired power stations. One may also apply for a subsidy for an extended lifespan for installations that were subsidised before out of the (OV)MEP.





1. Which installations come into consideration for the SDE+ subsidy in 2015?

Fermentation of manure and co-fermentation with manure

Renewable gas, heat and/or electricity are subsidised as end products. Installations that were previously subsidised by the (OV)MEP, and which have reached the end of their subsidy period of 10 years, can apply for a subsidy for an extended lifespan. The installation must be at least 7 years old at the moment the subsidy application is submitted. Owners of these installations are given the option to switch to renewable gas or heat.

There is also the possibility, for (OV)MEP and SDE2008 installations, to extend the subsidy application with a supplement for heat. A requirement is that the subsidy period has not yet come to an end. This applies to the (co-) fermentation with manure and to fermentation of vegetable matter (cat. 1. A-G1 in the Fertiliser Act), such as the fermentation of corn, for example. If the applicant submits a subsidy application for an extended lifespan and he already has a 'subsidy allocated for heat extension' from a previous SDE scheme, the subsidy period for the 'heat extension' will end, at least, at the moment the subsidy period for the extended lifespan commences.

All-purpose fermentation

Renewable gas, heat and/or electricity are subsidised as end products. Owners of installations with the MEP subsidy have the option to switch to renewable gas or heat. In 2015, it is also possible to apply for a subsidy for an extended lifespan for installations that were subsidised before out of the MEP.

The installation must be at least 7 years old at the moment the application is submitted. It also applies that, when an application for an extended lifespan is submitted and a subsidy has already been allocated for a 'heat extension subsidy', the latter will end, at least, at the moment the subsidy period for the extended lifespan commences.

In addition, obtaining a supplement for heat production is also possible for MEP installations and biomass installations with a SDE subsidy from 2008.

Thermal conversion

Renewable gas, heat and/or electricity are subsidised as end products. In 2015, it is also possible to apply for a subsidy for an extended lifespan for installations that were subsidised before out of the MEP. The installation must be at least 7 years old at the moment the subsidy application is submitted.

In 2015 one can apply for subsidies for four categories 'boilers on biomass'. A distinction is made based on the capacity (≥ 0.5 MW and < 5 MW; ≥ 5 MW) and based on the type of biomass that is used (solid biomass / liquid biomass). The category 'boiler industrial steam production from wood pellets ≥ 10 MW' is new in 2015. The permitted biomass in this category concerns woody biomass, with the exception of A-wood and B-wood. Just as with the category 'auxiliary firing and co-firing in coal-fired power stations' it must be assumed that the biomass used satisfies the sustainability requirements.

For thermal conversion, the category 'boiler on solid or liquid biomass ≥ 0.5 MW' is split into two categories, namely 'boiler on

solid or liquid biomass ≥ 0.5 MW and < 5 MW' and 'boiler on solid or liquid biomass ≥ 5 MW'.

Auxiliary firing and co-firing

Auxiliary firing and co-firing of biomass in coal-fired power stations is new in the SDE+. For installations that have previously auxiliary fired or co-fired biomass with the MEP regulation, one can apply for a subsidy in the category 'extended lifespan of auxiliary firing and co-firing of biomass in coal-fired power stations'. The additional investment required to fire auxiliary or co-fire biomass has already been made for these existing installations.

One can also apply for subsidy for existing and new coal-fired power stations that have not yet auxiliary-fired biomass before in the category 'new capacity for co-firing of biomass in coal-fired power stations'.

Subsidising this auxiliary firing and co-firing arises from the Energy Agreement. Herein it is also agreed that the biomass used must satisfy the sustainability requirements.

The Energy Agreement also determines that co-firing is maximum 25 PJ per year, which is equal to 6,944,444,444 kWh.

Waste water treatment installation / Sewage treatment installation, thermal pressure hydrolysis

Water treatment installations that are equipped with thermal pressure hydrolysis will be eligible for the SDE+ subsidy in 2015. The text is formulated in such a way that even those treatment installations that are already equipped with a gas engine will be eligible. However, the installation for thermal pressure hydrolysis must be new to qualify for subsidy.



Sewage treatment installation thermophilic fermentation of secondary sludge

Thermophilic fermentation installations in which secondary sludge is processed qualify for subsidy. In this regard, the secondary sludge must mainly come from other sewage treatment installations other than the sewage treatment installation where the fermentation installation is located. The biogas produced is converted into electricity and/or heat using a CHP plant.

Waste water treatment installations/Sewage water treatment installation renewable gas

In addition, there is a category of water treatment installation for the production of renewable gas. An existing fermentation installation will be eligible, but the recycling installation for the recycling and possible injection of renewable gas must be new. The installation cannot be a part of a green-gas-hub.

Gasification

In this scheme, a category is opened for the production of renewable gas through biomass gasification. The syngas must be upgraded to renewable gas, so that it can be fed into the gas grid.

2. Characteristics and changes compared to 2014

Mono-fermentation of manure

A new category in 2015 is mono-fermentation of manure for the production of heat.

In contrast with last year, you can submit a subsidy application for the manure mono-fermentation categories in all phases in 2015. You can also submit an application in the category for co-fermentation: this gives you more freedom with respect to the products to be used. When making your choice, note that the maximum base amount for mono-fermentation of manure is higher. Mono-fermentation of manure is generally more expensive than co-fermentation.

Auxiliary firing and co-firing of biomass in coal-fired power stations.

In 2015, co-firing of biomass in coal-fired power stations is new in the SDE+. There are two categories: one category for existing capacity, and one for new capacity. The maximum co-firing is set at a total of 25 PJ per year. This arises from the Energy Agreement. The biomass used must satisfy the sustainability requirements.

Boilers on biomass

A new category has been added: 'boiler industrial steam production from wood pellets ≥ 10 MW'. For biomass, the same sustainability criteria will apply as for auxiliary firing and co-firing.

Conversion of MEP into SDE+

To stimulate the application of renewable heat, MEP subsidies for CHP installations can be converted into a SDE+ subsidy. In this SDE+ category, a lower subsidy applies for the production of electricity. To compensate for that difference and to subsidize the production of heat, five base amounts are included for the remaining term of the MEP subsidy (1 to 5 years).



3. Phasing and rates Biomass

Renewable heat and CHP

	Phase 1 From 31 March 9:00	Phase 2 From 20 April 17:00	Phase 3 From 11 May 17:00	Phase 4 From 1 June 17:00	Phase 5 From 22 June 17:00	Phase 6 From 31 August 17:00	Phase 7 From 21 September 17:00	Phase 8 From 12 October 17:00	Phase 9 From 9 November 17:00	Base energy price	Provisional correction amount for 2015	Max. full load hours per year	Max. period subsidy (years)	Latest term for operation (years)	
Biomass: renewable heat and CHP	Base amount per phase (€ / kWh)										(€ / kWh)				
All-purpose fermentation Heat															
• All-purpose fermentation	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.027	0.033	7,000	12	4	
• Extended lifespan	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.016	0.019	7,000	12	3	
• Heat extension	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.016	0.019	7,000	5	1.5	
All-purpose fermentation CHP															
• All-purpose fermentation	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.028	0.034	5,739	12	4	
• Extended lifespan	0.070	0.080	0.087	0.087	0.087	0.087	0.087	0.087	0.087	0.029	0.034	5,855	12	3	
Fermentation of manure Heat															
• (Co-)fermentation	0.070	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.027	0.033	7,000	12	4	
• (Co-)fermentation extended lifespan	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.016	0.019	7,000	12	3	
• (Co-)fermentation, heat extension	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0	0	4,000	5	1.5	
• Vegetable matter, heat extension	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0	0	4,000	5	1.5	
• Mono-fermentation	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.106	0.106	0.106	0.106	0.106	0.027	0.033	7,000	12	4	
Fermentation of manure CHP															
• (Co-)fermentation	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.110	0.113	0.113	0.113	0.113	0.028	0.034	5,732	12	4	
• (Co-)fermentation extended lifespan	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.102	0.102	0.102	0.102	0.102	0.029	0.034	5,855	12	3	
• Mono-fermentation	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.110	0.120	0.130	0.140	0.150	0.036	0.043	8,000	12	4	
Thermal conversion Heat															
• Heat extension	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.016	0.019	7,000	5	1.5	
• Boiler liquid biomass ≥ 0.5 MWth	0.070	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.027	0.033	7,000	12	4	
• Boiler solid or liquid biomass ≥ 0.5 MWth and < 5 MWth	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.027	0.033	4,000	12	4	
• Boiler solid or liquid biomass ≥ 5 MWth	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.016	0.019	7,000	12	4	
• Wood pellet boiler ≥ 10 MWth	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.016	0.019	7,000	12	4	



Renewable heat and CHP continued

	Phase 1 From 31 March 9:00	Phase 2 From 20 April 17:00	Phase 3 From 11 May 17:00	Phase 4 From 1 June 17:00	Phase 5 From 22 June 17:00	Phase 6 From 31 August 17:00	Phase 7 From 21 September 17:00	Phase 8 From 12 October 17:00	Phase 9 From 9 November 17:00	Base energy price	Provisional correction amount for 2015	Max. full load hours per year	Max. period subsidy (years)	Latest term for operation (years)
Biomass: renewable heat and CHP	Base amount per phase (€ / kWh)									(€ / kWh)				
Thermal conversion CHP														
• Biomass >10 MWe and ≤100 MWe	0.070	0.080	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.019	0.023	7,500	12	4
• Biomass ≤ 10 MWe	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.110	0.120	0.130	0.140	0.144	0.022	0.026	4,241	12	4
Thermal conversion CHP														
Extended lifespan ≤ 50 MWe														
• No MEP compensation	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.023	0.028	4,429	12	3
• 1 year MEP compensation	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.023	0.028	4,429	12	3
• 2 years MEP compensation	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.023	0.028	4,429	12	3
• 3 years MEP compensation	0.070	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.023	0.028	4,429	12	3
• 4 years MEP compensation	0.070	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.023	0.028	4,429	12	3
• 5 years MEP compensation	0.070	0.080	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.023	0.028	4,429	12	3
Existing capacity for auxiliary and co-firing of biomass in coal-fired power stations	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.036	0.043	5,839	8	3
New capacity for co-firing of biomass in coal-fired power stations	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.110	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.036	0.043	7,000	8	3
Waste water treatment/Sewage treatment														
• Thermal pressure hydrolysis	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.036	0.043	8,000	12	4
Sewage treatment installation														
• Thermophilic fermentation of secondary sludge	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.028	0.034	5,729	12	4



Renewable gas

	Phase 1 From 31 March 9:00	Phase 2 From 20 April 17:00	Phase 3 From 11 May 17:00	Phase 4 From 1 June 17:00	Phase 5 From 22 June 17:00	Phase 6 From 31 August 17:00	Phase 7 From 21 September 17:00	Phase 8 From 12 October 17:00	Phase 9 From 9 November 17:00	Base energy price	Provisional correction amount for 2015	Max. full load hours per year	Max. period subsidy (years)	Latest term for operation (years)
Biomass: renewable gas	Base amount per phase (€ / kWh)									(€ / kWh)				
All-purpose fermentation														
• All-purpose fermentation	0.055	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.020	0.025	8,000	12	4
• Extended lifespan	0.055	0.063	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.020	0.025	8,000	12	3
Fermentation of manure														
• (Co-)fermentation	0.055	0.063	0.071	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.020	0.025	8,000	12	4
• (Co-)fermentation extended lifespan	0.055	0.063	0.071	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.020	0.025	8,000	12	3
• Mono-fermentation	0.055	0.063	0.071	0.079	0.086	0.094	0.102	0.110	0.118	0.020	0.025	8,000	12	4
Biomass gasification	0.055	0.063	0.071	0.079	0.086	0.094	0.102	0.110	0.118	0.020	0.025	7,500	12	4
Waste water treatment/Sewage treatment solo	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.020	0.025	8,000	12	4



4. Calculation examples Biomass

Calculation example SDE+ contribution – Thermal conversion > 10 MWe and ≤ 100 MWe (cogeneration)

Base amount phase 1 (free category)	7.0 €/kWh
Base amount from phase 3	8.4 €/kWh
Provisional correction amount for 2015	2.3 €/kWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 phase 1	$7.0 - 2.3 = 4.7$ €/kWh = 47 €/MWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 from phase 3	$8.4 - 2.3 = 6.1$ €/kWh = 61 €/MWh
Maximum number of eligible full load hours	7,500
Total nominal capacity	15 MWe + 45 MWth = 60 MW
Maximum eligible annual production at an installation with a capacity of 60 MW	$60 * 7,500 = 450,000$ MWh
Electric capacity percentage: $15/60 * 100\% = 25\%$. The capacity percentage is greater than 10% and the CHP therefore satisfies this requirement.	
Imagine the annual production of electricity + heat for which you apply for a subsidy is 400,000 MWh. The annual production for which you are applying for a subsidy is lower than the maximum annual production that can be subsidised. In this case, subsidy is granted for maximum 400,000 MWh/year.	
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied for phase 1	$47 * 400,000 = € 18,800,000$
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied from phase 3	$61 * 400,000 = € 24,400,000$

The SDE+ contribution for 2015 indicated here is a provisional contribution, based on the provisional correction amount for 2015. The provisional correction amount will be finalised in the calendar year following the year of production, with an adjustment based on advance sums already paid. The correction amount (provisional and final) is re-established each year, on the basis of the evolution of the energy price. The base amount determined for the 2015 SDE+ applies to the entire duration of the SDE+ subsidy.

Calculation example SDE+ contribution – All-purpose fermentation renewable gas

Base amount phase 1 (free category)	5.5 €/kWh
Base amount from phase 2	6.3 €/kWh
Provisional correction amount for 2015	2.5 €/kWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 phase 1	$5.5 - 2.5 = 3.0$ €/kWh = 30 €/MWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 from phase 2	$6.3 - 2.5 = 3.8$ €/kWh = 38 €/MWh
Maximum number of eligible full load hours	8,000
Maximum eligible annual production at an installation with a capacity of 3 MW (this is approximately 306 Nm ³ /hour)	$3 * 8,000 = 24,000$ MWh
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied for phase 1	$30 * 24,000 = € 720,000$
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied from phase 2	$38 * 24,000 = € 912,000$

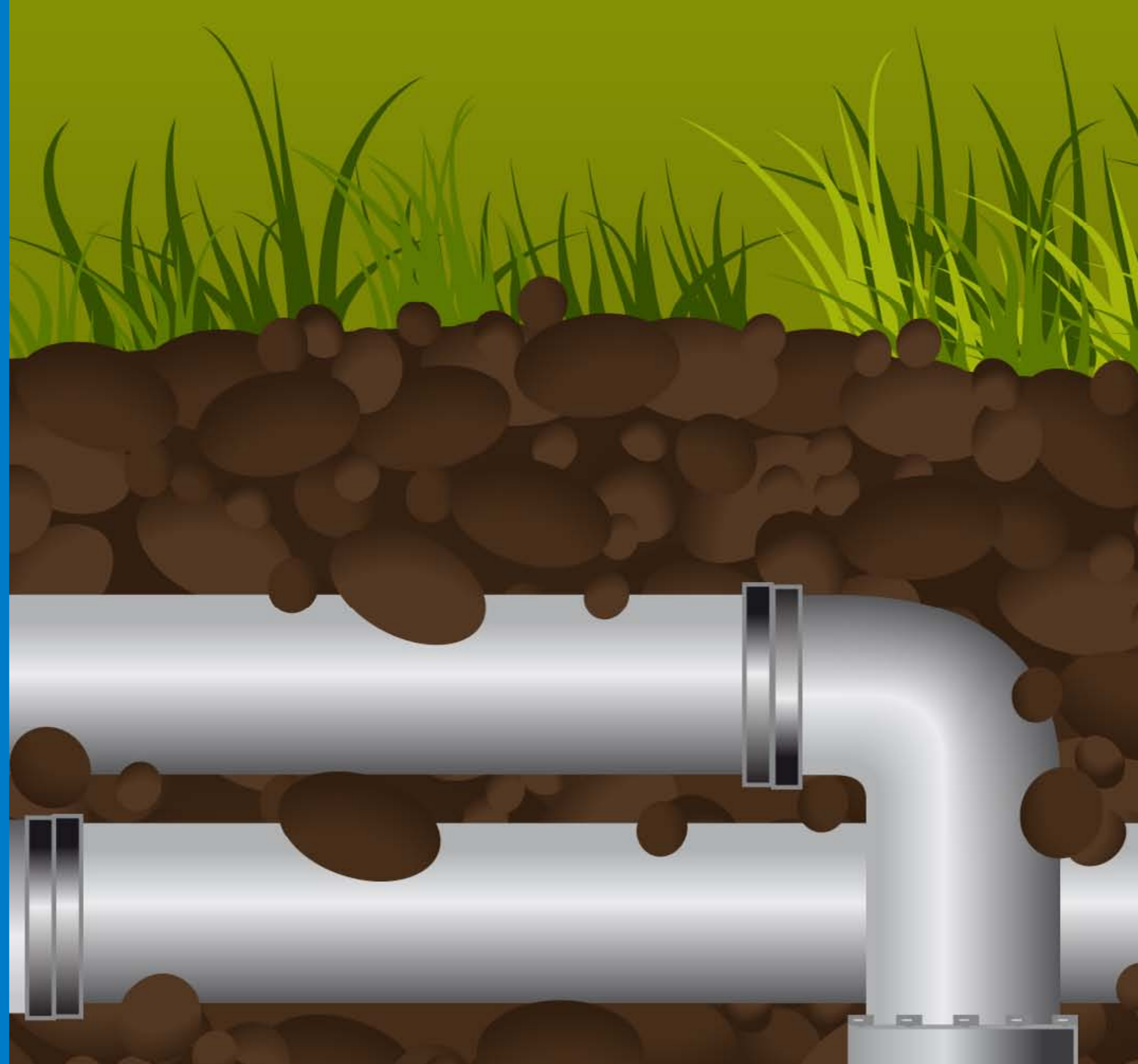
Calculation example SDE+ contribution – Boiler solid biomass ≥ 0.5 MW and < 5 MW

Base amount from phase 1	5.1 €/kWh
Provisional correction amount for 2015	3.3 €/kWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 from phase 1	$5.1 - 3.3 = 1.8$ €/kWh = 18 €/MWh
Maximum number of eligible full load hours	4,000
Maximum eligible annual production at an installation with a thermal capacity of 2 MWth	$2 * 4,000 = 8,000$ MWh
Annual production of an installation with a thermal capacity of 2 MWth for which you are applying for a subsidy: 9,000 MWh. The annual production for which you are applying for a subsidy is higher than the maximum annual production to be subsidised. In this case, subsidy is granted for a maximum of 8,000 MWh/year.	
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied from phase 1	$18 * 8,000 = € 144,000$



GEOHERMAL

In 2015, you can use the SDE+ scheme for installations that use geothermal heat as energy source. Subsidies are available for geothermal heat and geothermal in combination with heat/power. In contrast with 2014, there is no maximum this year for the maximum subsidisable annual production.





1. Which installations come into consideration for the SDE+ subsidy in 2015?

There are three geothermal categories in the SDE+ in 2015:

- Geothermal heat from a depth of minimum 500 metres.
- Geothermal heat from a depth of minimum 3,500 metres.
- Geothermal combined heat and power with a depth of at least 500 metres (CHP).

2. Characteristics and changes compared to 2014

With respect to 2014, the maximization of the maximum subsidisable annual production per doublet is cancelled.

For deep geothermal heat, the minimum depth is changed from 3,300 metres to 3,500 metres. At this depth, the temperature of the water pumped up throughout the Netherlands is higher than 120 ° C. Heat at this temperature is suitable for industrial applications.

The nominal capacity for geothermal must be determined at a probability of at least 50% (P50).

The calculation of the nominal capacity of a CHP installation is based on the sum of the nominal heat capacity and electrical capacity, in which case both do not need to occur at the same time. See next example.

Example

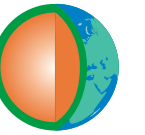
Let us assume that the geothermal heat can be utilised maximally for the production of electricity during the summer, for example, in an ORC (Organic Rankine Cycle). The electric capacity of the ORC is 1 MWe. The simultaneous efficient heat capacity is 0.5 MWth. During winter months, the steam turbine can be switched off and all heat produced can be utilised in an efficient manner as heat with a capacity of 4 MWth. The total nominal capacity of the CHP is therefore $1 + 4 = 5$ MW.

Geological research

In order to obtain a better assessment of the energy production, a geological research will be requested from 2014 in support of the budget claim. The geological research must comply with the [SDE+ Geological Research Model](#) and must be included when applying for the subsidy. The [SEI Geothermal Geological Research report](#) or the [RNES Geothermal Geological Research report](#) can also be used for this purpose. The geological research models are only available in Dutch.

Exploration permit

When applying for subsidy in the Geothermal category, an exploration permit must be issued in the context of the Mining Act. This exploration permit must also be sent with your application.



3. Phasing and rates Geothermal

	Phase 1 From 31 March 9:00	Phase 2 From 20 April 17:00	Phase 3 From 11 May 17:00	Phase 4 From 1 June 17:00	Phase 5 From 22 June 17:00	Phase 6 From 31 August 17:00	Phase 7 From 21 September 17:00	Phase 8 From 12 October 17:00	Phase 9 From 9 November 17:00	Base energy price	Provisional correction amount for 2015	Max. full load hours per year	Max. period subsidy (years)	Latest term for operation (years)	
Geothermal	Base amount per phase (€ / kWh)										(€ / kWh)				
Geothermal CHP • ≥ 500 m deep	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.098	0.098	0.098	0.098	0.098	0.098	0.019	0.024	4,158	15	4	
Geothermal heat • ≥ 500 m deep	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.016	0.019	5,500	15	4	
• ≥ 3,500 m deep	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.016	0.019	7,000	15	4	

4. Calculation example Geothermal

Calculation example SDE+ contribution – Geothermal with a depth ≥ 3,500 metres (heat)

Base amount from phase 1	5.5 €ct/kWh
Provisional correction amount for 2015	1.9 €ct/kWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 from phase 1	$5.5 - 1.9 = 3.6$ €ct/kWh = 36 €/MWh
Maximum number of eligible full load hours	7,000
Annual production for an installation, comprising 1 doublet, with a capacity of 20 MW	$20 * 7,000 = 140,000$ MWh
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied from phase 1	$36 * 140,000 = € 5,040,000$

The SDE+ contribution indicated here is a provisional contribution, based on the provisional correction amount for 2015. The provisional correction amount will be finalised in the calendar year following the year of production, with an adjustment based on advance sums already paid. The correction amount (provisional and final) is re-established each year, on the basis of the evolution of the energy price. The base amount determined for the 2015 SDE+ applies to the entire duration of the SDE+ subsidy.



HYDRO

In 2015, the SDE+ will also subsidise installations that generate hydro power, free flowing energy and electricity from osmosis. A subsidy application may be submitted for wave energy under the category of free flowing energy.





1. Which installations come into consideration for the SDE+ subsidy in 2015?

Hydro

- New hydro-electric power stations with a drop ≥ 50 cm.
- Renovation of existing hydro-electric power stations with new turbines and a drop ≥ 50 cm

Free flowing energy

Water turbines that use tidal power, for example, with a drop < 50 cm. In all cases, it involves energy from water which is not especially pumped up for the purpose of generating energy.

Wave energy

A production installation with which renewable electricity is produced from wave energy.

Osmosis

A production installation with which renewable electricity is produced from osmosis by means of the different salt concentration in two bodies of water.

2. Characteristics and changes compared to 2014

This year too, there is a requirement for the category 'renovation of existing hydro-electric power stations' that all turbines, for which the subsidy is requested, must be new ones placed in existing structures. The other components do not have to be new.

You can apply for a subsidy for wave energy in the category free flowing energy.

3. Phasing and rates Hydro

	Phase 1 From 31 March 9:00	Phase 2 From 20 April 17:00	Phase 3 From 11 May 17:00	Phase 4 From 1 June 17:00	Phase 5 From 22 June 17:00	Phase 6 From 31 August 17:00	Phase 7 From 21 September 17:00	Phase 8 From 12 October 17:00	Phase 9 From 9 November 17:00	Base energy price	Provisional correction amount for 2015	Max. full load hours per year	Max. period subsidy (years)	Latest term for operation (years)	
Hydro	Base amount per phase (€ / kWh)										(€ / kWh)				
hydro-electric power station															
• New, drop ≥ 50 cm	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.110	0.120	0.130	0.140	0.150	0.036	0.043	5,700	15	4	
• Renovation with new turbine, drop ≥ 50 cm	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.036	0.043	4,300	15	4	
Free flowing energy, drop < 50 cm and wave energy	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.110	0.120	0.130	0.140	0.150	0.036	0.043	2,800	15	4	
Osmosis	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.110	0.120	0.130	0.140	0.150	0.036	0.043	8,000	15	4	



4. Calculation example Hydro

Calculation example SDE+ contribution – Renovation of 12 MWe hydro-electric power station and a drop ≥ 50 cm

Base amount from phase 1	6.7 €ct/kWh
Provisional correction amount for 2015	4.3 €ct/kWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 from phase 1	$6.7 - 4.3 = 2.4$ €ct/kWh = 24 €/MWh
Maximum number of eligible full load hours	4,300
Maximum eligible annual production for a renovated 12 MW hydro-electric power station	$12 * 4,300 = 51,600$ MWh
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied from phase 1	$24 * 51,600 = € 1,238,400$

The SDE+ contribution for 2015 indicated here is a provisional contribution, based on the provisional correction amount for 2015. The provisional correction amount will be finalised in the calendar year following the year of production, with an adjustment based on advance sums already paid. The correction amount (provisional and final) is re-established each year, on the basis of the evolution of the energy price. The base amount determined for the 2015 SDE+ applies to the entire duration of the SDE+ subsidy.



WIND

In 2015, you can also apply for SDE+ for wind turbines: for onshore wind energy, wind on inter-connecting water defences, 1-for-1 replacement of onshore wind energy, wind energy on lakes and the transitional scheme for onshore wind energy. A separate tendering scheme will be published later this year for offshore wind energy.





1. Which installations come into consideration for the SDE+ subsidy in 2015?

Categories with wind differentiation

- Onshore wind
- Wind on inter-connecting water defences
- 1-for-1 replacement of onshore wind

Wind on lakes

Turbines with their foundation in the water of a lake of at least 1 km². For example, the IJsselmeer or in Zeeland's waters.

Onshore wind transitional scheme

In 2015, projects that are in an advanced stage of their spatial embedding, can use the onshore wind transitional scheme. For this category, the wind factor and the 2014 SDE+ rules apply: a higher base amount is associated with a lower number of full load hours and vice versa.

2. Characteristics and changes compared to 2014

Wind differentiation

With wind differentiation, all municipalities in the Netherlands are subdivided into four wind speed categories. The '[Wind speed per municipality in the Netherlands](#)' (Dutch) chart shows the average wind speed per municipality in the Netherlands and distinguishes the following wind speed categories:

- ≥ 8.0 m/s
- ≥ 7.5 en < 8.0 m/s
- ≥ 7.0 en < 7.5 m/s
- < 7.0 m/s

A separate base amount is calculated per wind category. The maximum amount for which one can apply for subsidy depends on the municipality in which the project is realised.

The 'Wind speed per municipality in the Netherlands' chart is based on a [wind chart of the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute](#) (Dutch).

This approach stimulates the realisation of wind farms in less windy locations.

Wind on inter-connecting wind defences

Placing a wind turbine on an inter-connecting water defence is associated with extra costs, such as foundation costs, building and civil engineering costs and grid connections. To this end, a new category of wind energy on inter-connecting wind defences has been created for 2015.

1-for-1 replacement

When replacing almost identical turbines, high returns can be achieved on one's capital, as certain investment costs are eliminated. The new category of 1-for-1 replacement accounts for this via adapted base amounts. This category concerns the placing of a new turbine:

- at the same location as the old turbine;
- where the capacity of the new turbine generates less than 1 MW extra when compared with the old turbine;
- where the old turbine, which is or was found at the same location at the moment of the application, was commissioned at least 10 years before.



Onshore wind energy transitional scheme and Wind factor

In 2015, projects that are in an advanced stage of their spatial embedding, can use the 'onshore wind transitional scheme'. In this category, you can apply for a subsidy when:

- a draft embedding plan or a draft land-use plan is submitted for consideration or the application for an integrated environmental permit is submitted before 1 January 2015.

The following also applies:

- when a wind turbine stands or stood at the location concerned, the capacity of the new wind turbine must be at least 1 MW higher.

In 2015, the 'wind factor' is only applied to the transitional scheme for onshore wind energy. SDE+ subsidy is paid out over a maximum number of full load hours per year. In a poor wind year, a wind turbine operator will receive less subsidy. The operator will not be able to compensate for this during a good year, as the subsidy is maximised. The subsidy is therefore paid out over maximum 80% of the full load hours.

In the determination of the base amount, the calculated base amount is multiplied by a correction factor of 1.25 (= 1/80%), the so-called 'wind factor'. This ensures that operators do not receive a lower subsidy amount with this adjusted maximum of 80% of the full load hours. The same applies for the free category. This wind factor is also used in the determination of the base electricity price and the correction amount. No 'banking' is permitted, as the wind factor applies.

In the SDE+, subsidies will be granted in the order in which the (complete) applications are received. If multiple applications are received on the same day, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency will grant the applications starting with the lowest base amount. In the transitional scheme for wind energy, the ranking is based on the base amount, without the application of the wind factor. As a result, wind projects will not be disadvantaged in this ranking process, in relation to technologies without a wind factor.

No offshore wind energy in SDE+ 2015

The category of offshore wind energy does not form a part of the SDE+ 2015. A separate tendering scheme will be published later this year for offshore wind energy, which will open at the end of 2015.

Wind report

From 2015, the feasibility study for wind projects must include a wind report. The maximum number of full load hours per project is determined based on the wind report and the full load hours net P50 value. However, the maximum number of full load hours per project in the 'onshore wind transitional scheme' is defined in the ministerial regulation for the 2015 SDE+.



3. Phasing and rates Wind

	Phase 1 From 31 March 9:00	Phase 2 From 20 April 17:00	Phase 3 From 11 May 17:00	Phase 4 From 1 June 17:00	Phase 5 From 22 June 17:00	Phase 6 From 31 August 17:00	Phase 7 From 21 September 17:00	Phase 8 From 12 October 17:00	Phase 9 From 9 November 17:00	Base energy price	Provisional correction amount for 2015	Max. full load hours per year	Max. period subsidy (years)	Latest term for operation (years)
Wind	Base amount per phase (€ / kWh)									(€ / kWh)				
Onshore wind energy wind differentiation														
- ≥ 8.0 m/s	0.070	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.029	0.039	*	15	4
- ≥ 7.5 en < 8.0 m/s	0.070	0.080	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.029	0.039	*	15	4
- ≥ 7.0 en < 7.5 m/s	0.070	0.080	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.029	0.039	*	15	4
- < 7.0 m/s	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.098	0.098	0.098	0.098	0.098	0.098	0.029	0.039	*	15	4
Onshore wind 1-for-1 replacement														
- ≥ 8.0 m/s	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.029	0.039	*	15	2
- ≥ 7.5 en < 8.0 m/s	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.029	0.039	*	15	2
- ≥ 7.0 en < 7.5 m/s	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.029	0.039	*	15	2
- < 7.0 m/s	0.070	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.029	0.039	*	15	2
Wind on inter-connecting wind defences														
- ≥ 8.0 m/s	0.070	0.080	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.029	0.039	*	15	4
- ≥ 7.5 en < 8.0 m/s	0.070	0.080	0.088	0.088	0.088	0.088	0.088	0.088	0.088	0.029	0.039	*	15	4
- ≥ 7.0 en < 7.5 m/s	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.094	0.094	0.094	0.094	0.094	0.094	0.029	0.039	*	15	4
- < 7.0 m/s	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.029	0.039	*	15	4
Wind on lakes	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.110	0.114	0.114	0.114	0.114	0.029	0.039	*	15	4
Onshore wind energy transitional scheme (max. full load hours)	0.0875 (2,800)	0.100 (2,160)	0.1125 (1,840)	0.1125 (1,840)	0.1125 (1,840)	0.1125 (1,840)	0.1125 (1,840)	0.1125 (1,840)	0.1125 (1,840)	0.037	0.048	** **	15	4

* Full load hours net P50 value.

** The amounts quoted in this row are after the application of the wind factor (1.25).

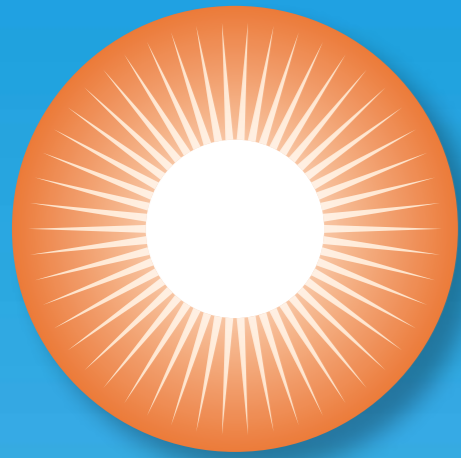


Calculation example SDE+ contribution – Onshore wind energy wind differentiation < 7.0 m/s

For example, a project in the municipality of Amersfoort

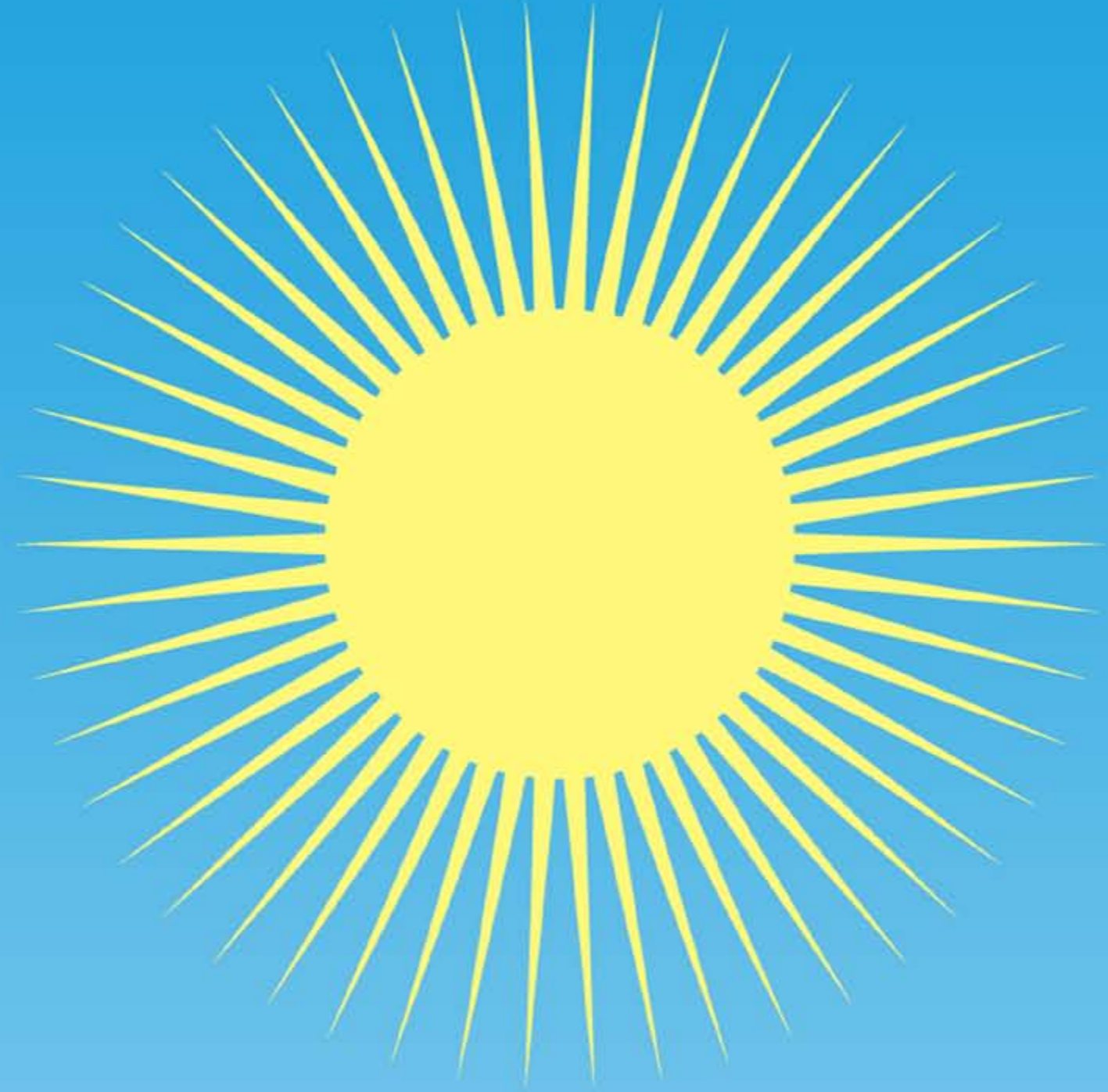
Base amount phase 2 (free category)	8.0 €ct/kWh
Base amount from phase 4	9.8 €ct/kWh
Maximum number of eligible full load hours, the full load hours net P50 value from the Wind report of the applicant. This value is determined per project.	1,920
Provisional correction amount for 2015	3.9 €ct/kWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 phase 2	$8.0 - 3.9 = 4.1 \text{ €ct/kWh} = 41 \text{ €/MWh}$
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 from phase 4	$9.8 - 3.9 = 5.9 \text{ €ct/kWh} = 59 \text{ €/MWh}$
Maximum eligible annual production at an installation with a capacity of 3 MW	$3 * 1,920 = 5,760 \text{ MWh}$
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied for phase 2	$41 * 5,760 = \text{€ } 236,160$
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied from phase 4	$59 * 5,760 = \text{€ } 339,840$

The SDE+ contribution indicated here is a provisional contribution, based on the provisional correction amount for 2015. The provisional correction amount will be finalised in the calendar year following the year of production, with an adjustment based on advance sums already paid. The correction amount (provisional and final) is re-established each year, on the basis of the evolution of the energy price. The base amount determined for the 2015 SDE+ applies to the entire duration of the SDE+ subsidy.



SOLAR

In 2015, the SDE+ also offers subsidy for the production of electricity and heat using solar panels. The solar PV category of ≥ 15 kWp is only open for installations that are connected to a large-scale energy connection. The 'solar thermal' category is open for subsidy applications involving installations with an aperture surface area ≥ 100 m² and covered solar collectors.





1. Which installations come into consideration for the SDE+ subsidy in 2015?

Renewable electricity

Photovoltaic solar panels (solar PV) with a capacity ≥ 15 kWp.

Renewable heat

Solar collectors with an aperture surface area ≥ 100 m², where only covered collectors are used.

2. Characteristics and changes compared to 2014

Solar PV

The solar PV ≥ 15 kWp category will only be open for installations that are connected to a large-scale energy connection (a connection to the electricity grid exceeding 3 * 80 A). Major costs may be involved with the acquirement of a large-scale energy connection installation. The grid operator will be able to provide more information on the costs.

If you are submitting an application and you are not the owner of the intended location for the production installation, you will be obliged to submit a declaration from the owner along with your application. In this declaration, the owner gives his/her authorisation to have the production installation built and operated at the intended location.

Environmental permit

An environmental permit is required for solar PV installations in a field set-up. If an environmental permit is not required, the applicant must be able to demonstrate this by means of sending along relevant documentation.

Solar thermal

For the 'solar thermal' category, an application can be submitted for the SDE+ 2015 subsidy for installations with an aperture surface area ≥ 100 m², where only covered solar collectors are used. In a covered solar collector, a light-permeable layer that ensures insulation (such as a glass plate or tube) sits on top of a light-absorbing surface.

3. Phasing and rates Solar

	Phase 1 From 31 March 9:00	Phase 2 From 20 April 17:00	Phase 3 From 11 May 17:00	Phase 4 From 1 June 17:00	Phase 5 From 22 June 17:00	Phase 6 From 31 August 17:00	Phase 7 From 21 September 17:00	Phase 8 From 12 October 17:00	Phase 9 From 9 November 17:00	Base energy price	Provisional correction amount for 2015	Max. full load hours per year	Max. period subsidy (years)	Latest term for operation (years)	
Solar	Base amount per phase (€ / kWh)										(€ / kWh)				
Solar PV ≥ 15 kWp	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.110	0.120	0.130	0.140	0.141	0.035	0.045	1,000	15	3	
Solar thermal with aperture surface area ≥ 100 m²	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.110	0.120	0.130	0.137	0.137	0.049	0.055	700	15	3	



4. Calculation examples Solar

Calculation example SDE+ contribution – Solar PV ≥ 15 kWp (electricity)

Base amount phase 1 (free category)	7.0 €ct/kWh
Base amount phase 9	14.1 €ct/kWh
Provisional correction amount for 2015	4.5 €ct/kWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 phase 1	$7.0 - 4.5 = 2.5$ €ct/kWh = 25 €/MWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 phase 9	$14.1 - 4.5 = 9.6$ €ct/kWh = 96 €/MWh
Maximum number of eligible full load hours	1,000
Maximum eligible annual production at an installation with a capacity of 200 kWp	$200 * 1,000 = 200,000$ kWh = 200 MWh
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied for phase 1	$25 * 200 = € 5,000$
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied for phase 9	$96 * 200 = € 19,200$

For a solar PV ≥ 15 kWp application, you do not have to provide a production framework (= capacity * full load hours). The Netherlands Enterprise Agency will base its decision on the maximum number of eligible full load hours (1,000).

The SDE+ contribution indicated here is a provisional contribution, based on the provisional correction amount for 2015. The provisional correction amount will be finalised in the calendar year following the year of production, with an adjustment based on advance sums already paid. The correction amount (provisional and final) is re-established each year, on the basis of the evolution of the energy price. The base amount determined for the 2015 SDE+ applies to the entire duration of the SDE+ subsidy.

Calculation example SDE+ contribution – Solar thermal aperture surface area ≥ 100 m² (heat)

Base amount phase 1 (free category)	7.0 €ct/kWh
Base amount from phase 8	13.7 €ct/kWh
Provisional correction amount for 2015	5.5 €ct/kWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 phase 1	$7.0 - 5.5 = 1.5$ €ct/kWh = 15 €/MWh
Provisional contribution for SDE+ 2015 from phase 8	$13.7 - 5.5 = 8.2$ €ct/kWh = 82 €/MWh
Maximum number of eligible full load hours	700
Maximum capacity of an installation with an aperture surface area of 100 m ²	$100 * 0.7 = 70$ kW
Maximum eligible annual production of an installation with an aperture surface area of 100m ²	$70 * 700 = 49,000$ kWh = 49 MWh
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied for phase 1	$15 * 49 = € 735$
Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2015 when applied from phase 8	$82 * 49 = € 4,018$

For a solar thermal application, you must enter the aperture surface area and the capacity. The maximum capacity of the installation in kW is equal to the aperture surface area in m², multiplied by a factor of 0.7. You do not have to provide a production framework (= capacity * full load hours). The Netherlands Enterprise Agency will base its decision on the maximum number of eligible full load hours (700).

Subsidy applications

Would you like to use the SDE+? Applying for the SDE+ subsidy is quick and easy via the online eLoket of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency. The SDE+ 2015 is open from 31 March from 9 am to 17 December 2015 5 pm. The opening of the subsidy scheme takes place in nine phases and the base amount increases per phase.

1 Sign in with eLoket (e-Service)

You must identify yourself with a user name and password before you can use eLoket. Businesses and organisations can identify themselves with eHerkenning (eRecognition). Private individuals have to use the DigiD service for that purpose.

2 Create a profile

If you are using eLoket for the first time, you will have to create your profile. Here you enter your contact details once, along with the Chamber of Commerce number or the citizen service number (BSN-nummer) of the identification used. You must also enter your details as intermediary if you want to apply on behalf of another party.

3 Create a draft application

You can log in via the start page of [eLoket](#) or via the [SDE website](#). If you log in via the start page of eLoket, you will find the application form for the SDE+ on the 'New application' tab. In the forms catalogue that is then displayed, click on 'SDE+ 2015'. Did you enter eLoket via the SDE+ website? If so, you will be taken directly to the SDE+ application screen where you can

create an SDE+ application. In the 'Select Theme' tab, you need to specify for which production installation category you would like to create an application. In the 'Create Form' tab, you need to answer several questions before the correct form is created for you.

4 Fill in

You are now directed to the application form containing the questions relevant to your application? Before moving on to the next tab, you can verify your input with the 'Verification' button. You will be notified if any information is missing or incorrect. You can add appendices to the last tab of the application form. Mandatory appendices are indicated with an*. Check the entire application for errors before submitting your actual application. Did you get any error messages? Then navigate to the tab indicated to correct your input. You can submit your application from the opening on 31 March 2015, from 9 am. You can save your draft application at any time. If you would like to submit your application at a later stage, sign in again and follow the steps under '5' in order to submit your application.

5 Submission

To submit a correctly completed form, click on 'To submission' in the 'Verification' tab. Here, you will verify that all the information is accurate once more. All questions and answers appear in sequence on the screen. You indicate which phase and base amount you are submitting the application for, and tick

'Declared and signed'. Hereafter you perform the final submission of the application by clicking on 'Sign and submit'. You will receive an e-mail confirmation via the e-mail address indicated in your profile.

6 Retrieval

Your application form will be saved automatically when you navigate to the next tab. You can also choose to save the information in between. Saved applications can be found in 'My overview'. Submitted applications get a project number. This number can be used in any correspondence relating to your application.

Bundled applications for wind and green gas hubs

Application bundling is possible for applications in the wind category and applications for production installations that are part of a green gas hub. This can be useful when the joint applicants only wish to proceed with a project if all applications in the bundle are honoured. If, on one day, the budget claim of the applied subsidies exceeds the available budget, applications will be classified in order of the base amount. In case of a bundled application, the highest base amount of the applications in the bundle will apply. Bundles will be considered as single applications when lots must be drawn amongst applications with the same base amount.

Do you still require an eHerkenning or DigiD?

Click on the link below to request one. Count on a turnaround time of several days. An eHerkenning trust level 1 will be required when applying for the SDE+ subsidy.

www.eherkenning.nl and www.digid.nl

Preparing your application: which appendices must be included in your application?

Several appendices are required for the SDE+ 2015 application.

Permission from the owner

Is someone else the owner of the intended location for the production installation? According to the SDE+, you will need prior permission from the owner of the intended location or you need to obtain permission at the moment of the application.

In the application form, you must indicate whether you are the owner of the intended location. If you are not, you must include a formal permission from the owner of the location with your application. In this declaration, the owner gives his/her authorisation to have the production installation built and operated at the intended location.

Feasibility study

From a nominal requested capacity of 0.5 MW, or 500 kWp, including a feasibility study on the project with the application is mandatory. The feasibility study must comprise, in any case, an operation calculation, a financial plan and an elaborated time frame regarding the commissioning of the production installation. In addition, a wind report is a mandatory appendix for wind projects. Extra details may be requested depending on the project. Information on the feasibility study can be found on our [website](#) (only available in Dutch).

Geological survey

If you are submitting an application in the Geothermal category, you will also require a geological survey. This survey should be submitted along with your application. The geological survey must satisfy [SDE+ Geological Research Model](#).

The [SEI Geothermal Geological Research report](#) or the [RNES Geothermal Geological Research report](#) may also be used for this. The geological research models are only available in Dutch.

Permits required

In most cases, one or more permits will be required for production installations. When you submit your application, these permits must already have been issued by the competent authorities. As an applicant, you are deemed cognizant of the permit requirements for the production installation for which you are applying for a subsidy.

In accordance with the SDE+ Decree, the application form asks whether permits are required for the production installation:

- Based on the Environmental Law (General Provisions) Act (Wet algemene bepalingen omgevingsrecht).
- And/or based on chapter 6, paragraph 6, of the Water Decree (Water permit).
- Or based on the Mining Act.

You should indicate on the form whether or not the requested permits are required. If you answer a question with 'yes', you must include this/these permit(s) in your application.

Points of interest

- You can submit your application between 31 March 2015, 9 am and 17 December 2015 5 pm.
- You can only submit one application per production installation category and per address where the production installation will be built.
- The base amount applicable for the subsidy grant may vary, depending on the moment when the application is submitted. Different base amounts will apply for an application in the free category.
- The Netherlands Enterprise Agency will process the applications in the order of entry. In other words: first come, first served. Applications will be classified in order of the base amount if more subsidies are applied for on one day than what is still available in terms of budget. The application with the lowest base amount will come first in the classification. If the budget limit falls between applications with an equal base amount, lots will be drawn amongst the applications.
- For the allocation of the subsidy budget, applications received at or after 5 pm will be considered as having been received on the next working day.
- Applications for wind categories and applications for production installations that form a part of a green gas hub can be submitted as a bundled application. More information on bundled applications can be found on the [website of the SDE+](#) (Only available in Dutch).
- For a complete application, all the required permits must be sent with the application.

Receive the SDE+

Have you been granted SDE+ subsidy? If so, you will still have to run through a few more steps to actually receive the subsidy:

- You must develop the project, and the production installation must be commissioned.
- You must register with a certifying authority: for renewable electricity and heat with CertiQ and for renewable gas with Vertogas.
- The network operator, or in case of heat, the metering company, should establish you as a producer of renewable energy and you must set up a measurement protocol.

Once these steps have been completed, you will receive a monthly advance payment. An annual correction will be applied, based on the actual energy price and the certified meter readings received by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency.

Pillars of the SDE+

1 One integral budget ceiling

One subsidy ceiling has been determined for all the categories together.

In 2015, € 3.5 billion shall be made available to support projects. Applications will be classified in the order of the base amount if more subsidies are received on one day than there is budget for. The application with the lowest base amount will come first in the classification. If the budget limit falls between applications with an equal base amount, lots will be drawn for these applications.

2 A phased release

The SDE+ will be released in phases. In 2015, nine phases will be opened between 31 March 9 am, and 17 December 2015 17 pm. Each phase has a maximum base amount that increases from 7 €/kWh (€ 5.5 ct/kWh for renewable gas) in phase 1 to 15 €/kWh (€ 11.8 ct/kWh for renewable gas) in phase 9. A maximum base amount applies to each technology, and no subsidy will be paid out above this amount.

In phase 1, cost-effective technologies with a base amount lower or equal to 7 €/kWh may submit an application. Applicants in phase 1 will have a greater chance that sufficient budget is available, compared to technologies with a higher maximum base amount.

3 A maximum base amount

The SDE+ 2015 assumes a maximum base amount of € 0,15 ct/kWh (€ 11.80 ct/kWh for renewable gas). Technologies that are able to produce renewable energy for this amount or lower may qualify for subsidy.

4 A free category

Each phase includes a free category. This gives innovative operators, who can produce energy in a way that is cheaper than the base amount calculated for the technology concerned, access to the SDE+. Projects in the free category are subject to a base amount that is equal to the upper limit for the relevant phase in which the subsidy is applied for. A condition for this is that this amount is lower than the base amount for the technology concerned.

In this way, the free category also offers opportunity to a number of technologies for which the costs are generally higher than € 0,15 ct/kWh (converted to € 11.80 ct/kWh for renewable gas). Technologies that only qualify for the free category in 2015 are: new hydro-electric power stations, free flowing energy and wave energy, osmosis, biomass gasification, mono-fermentation of manure CHP and mono-fermentation of manure renewable gas.

More information

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I English: www.rvo.nl/sde

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Film tip: [Information film SDE+ \(Dutch\)](#)

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The Netherlands Enterprise Agency

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The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl) encourages sustainable, agrarian, innovative and international business ventures. RVO.nl works for the government and the European Union and was formed from a merger of the NL Agency and the National Service for the Implementation of Regulations in 2014.

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