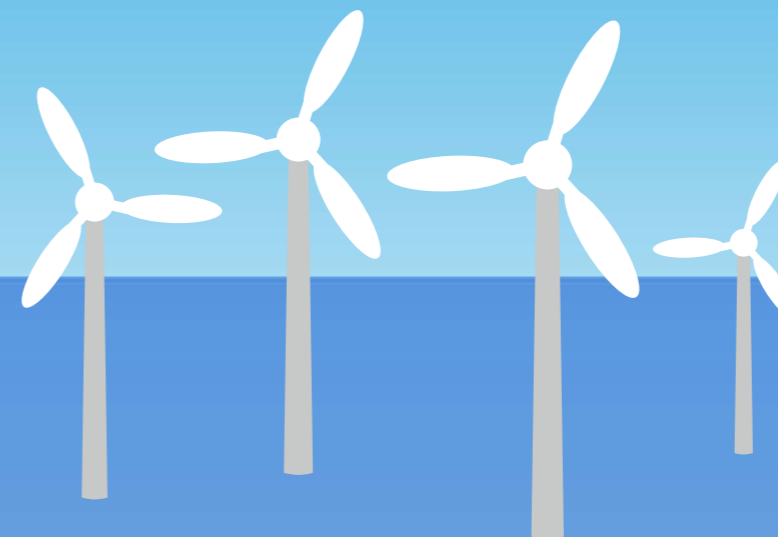




Netherlands Enterprise Agency



# SDE+ Spring 2019








Instructions on how to apply for a subsidy for the production of renewable energy  
Opening period: 12 March - 4 April 2019



Commissioned by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy

>> Sustainable. Agrarian. Innovative. International

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# About the SDE+

## **General**

The SDE+ is an incentive scheme for the production of renewable energy in the Netherlands. Renewable energy is generated from clean, inexhaustible sources. There will be two periods for SDE+ subsidy applications in 2019, one in spring and one in autumn. The SDE+ round of applications for spring 2019 runs from 9 am on 12 March to 5 pm on 4 April 2019. The total SDE+ spring budget for 2019 is €5 billion.

## **What is the SDE+?**

The SDE+ is an operating (feed-in-tariff) subsidy. Producers receive a guaranteed payment (subsidy) for the energy they generate from renewable sources. The production of renewable energy is not always profitable, as the cost of production is higher than for fossil energy. SDE+ compensates for the difference between the cost price of renewable energy and the market value of the energy supplied: the non-profitable portion. Subsidies are allocated for periods of 12 or 15 years. The duration of your subsidy will depend on which technology you use. Similarly, the amount of the subsidy depends on the technology used and the amount of renewable energy produced.

## **What are the cornerstones of SDE+?**

1. one budget for all categories taken together;
2. a phased release of funds;
3. a maximum base amount per production installation;
4. a “free category”.

### **1. One budget for all categories taken together**

One subsidy budget has been set for all the categories together. For the Spring 2019 round of applications, €5 billion has been made available to support projects. Applications will be classified in order of the amount of subsidy applied for. In case more subsidies are received on any day than there is budget for, the application for the lowest amount will be ranked first in the classification system. If the budget limit falls between applications with an equal amount, lots will be drawn amongst these applications.

### **2. A phased release of funds**

SDE+ subsidies are released in phases. There are three phases during the period between 9 am on 12 March and 5 pm on 4 April 2019. Each phase has a maximum phase amount, rising from 9 €ct/kWh (6.4 €ct/kWh for renewable gas) in phase 1 to 13 €ct/kWh (9.2 €ct/kWh for renewable gas) in phase 3. There is a maximum base amount for each technology, above which no subsidy is granted. Subsidies for cost-effective technologies with a maximum phase amount less than or equal to 9 €ct/kWh may be applied for in phase 1. There is a greater chance that budget will be available for these phase 1 applications than for technologies with a higher maximum base amount.

### **3. A maximum base amount per production installation**

The maximum base amount for SDE+ subsidies in 2019 is 13 €ct/kWh (9.2 €ct/kWh for renewable gas). Technologies that are able to produce renewable energy for this amount or lower may apply for subsidy.

### **4. A free category**

You can also apply for a lower subsidy than the maximum base amount for the technology in question. Such applications fall within the so-called “free category”. Renewable energy producers or those aiming to be renewable energy producers can apply for subsidies in this category for amounts equal to multiples of a tenth of a eurocent per kilowatt-hour. This allows applicants to tailor their subsidy application more closely to their business case. The amount of subsidy applied for in the “free category” is lower than the maximum phase amount and higher than the base energy price.

### **Which energy sources does SDE+ apply to?**

In 2019, SDE+ subsidies are available for the production of:

- renewable electricity;
- renewable gas;
- renewable heat or combined heat and power (CHP).

For energy from:



Biomass



Geothermal



Hydro



Wind



Solar

### **Who can apply for the SDE+?**

The target groups are companies, institutes and (non-profit) organizations that intend to produce renewable energy. The national government is not allowed to apply for SDE+ subsidies.

### **Who is the applicant?**

Only the intended producer may apply for the SDE+. If the applicant does not intend to set up and operate the production installation itself, it does not count as an intended producer.

### **Who is eligible for the SDE+?**

To be eligible for a SDE+ subsidy, your application must be completed in full, so be sure to read this brochure and the “Handleiding Haalbaarheidsstudie SDE+” (SDE+ Feasibility Study Guidebook, Dutch only) carefully. Make sure your application includes proper justification for your project, a thorough feasibility study and all necessary permits and appendices and that you have filled in the digital application form completely.

Tip: make use of the [“SDE+ Feasibility Study Template”](#) (Model Haalbaarheidsstudie SDE+, Dutch only).



# New in SDE+ 2019

## Changes since 2018

### General

- As in previous years, there are two application rounds for SDE+ in 2019: spring and autumn. In 2019, each round will have three phases.
- Each phase has a maximum phase amount, rising from 9 €/ct/kWh (6.4 €/ct/kWh for renewable gas) in phase 1 to 13 €/ct/kWh (9.2 €/ct/kWh for renewable gas) in phase 3.
- The total SDE+ spring budget for 2019 is €5 billion.

### Biomass

- The co-fermentation category has been discontinued.
- There are two mono-fermentation of manure categories: small-scale ( $\leq 400$  kW) and large-scale ( $> 400$  kW).
- The following categories are new:
  - sewage water treatment installation, existing sludge fermentation;
  - wood pellet boiler for district heating  $\geq 10$  MWth;
  - B-grade (scrap) wood boiler  $\geq 5$  MWth.
- Residues of biorefinery, such as lignin released during the production of sugars from wood, where the sugars are used to make bioplastics, is a permitted residual flow within the categories for wood pellets.
- Sustainability criteria for solid biomass  
2019 will be a transitional year for demonstrating compliance with the sustainability criteria for solid biomass. You will find more information in the chapter on Biomass and on the [website](#).

### Geothermal

The upper boundary in the geothermal energy category has been changed from 3,500 meters to 4,000 meters.

### Wind

- There will be 5 different wind speed categories in 2019. The category for wind speeds below 7.0 m/s has been sub-divided into two categories – one category for wind speeds between 6.75 m/s and 7.0 m/s and one for wind speeds below 6.75 m/s.
- The municipal divisions applicable as of 31 December 2018 will be used for subsidy applications in the Onshore Wind category.
  - The definition of “wind on flood defences” has been extended to include the Maasvlakte 2 hard and soft sea defences.
  - The average wind speed used in energy yield calculations must be based on your own calculation using local wind data collected over a consecutive period of at least ten years. The maximum value is derived from the Windviewer.
  - See the updated wind maps on the SDE+ [website](#).

### Solar

There are three categories for Solar PV  $\geq 1$  MWp:

- building-integrated systems, where solar panels are installed on a building within a realisation period of 3 years;
- non-building-integrated systems, where solar panels are installed within a realisation period of 3 years;
- solar-tracking, non-building-integrated systems; these are non-building-integrated solar panels that follow the sun by means of a solar tracking system. Feasibility studies for this category should contain an energy yield calculation and substantiation of the forecast annual electricity production. The realisation period for these systems is 4 years.
- Solar thermal with a thermal capacity  $\geq 140$  kW and  $< 1$  MW and the category with a thermal capacity  $\geq 1$  MW.

### **The SDE+ contribution**

The cost price for the production of renewable energy is recorded in the base amount for the technology. The market value of the energy supplied, is recorded in the correction amount. The base amount applied for applies to the entire duration of the SDE+ subsidy. The correction amount is re-established each year.

The SDE+ compensates for the difference between the cost price and the market value of the energy supplied. The maximum SDE+ contribution is therefore equal to the base amount minus the correction amount.

For the Solar PV categories a distinction will be made between electricity which is fed into the grid, referred to as “grid delivery”, and electricity which is used directly, referred to as “own use” (i.e. non grid delivery). Therefore there are two correction amounts in the solar PV categories.

It follows that the SDE+ contribution you receive depends on energy price trends. If the energy price goes up, you get a lower SDE+ contribution, but your energy purchaser will pay you more. If, on the other hand, the energy price falls, you will get a higher SDE+ contribution, but will receive less from your energy purchaser.

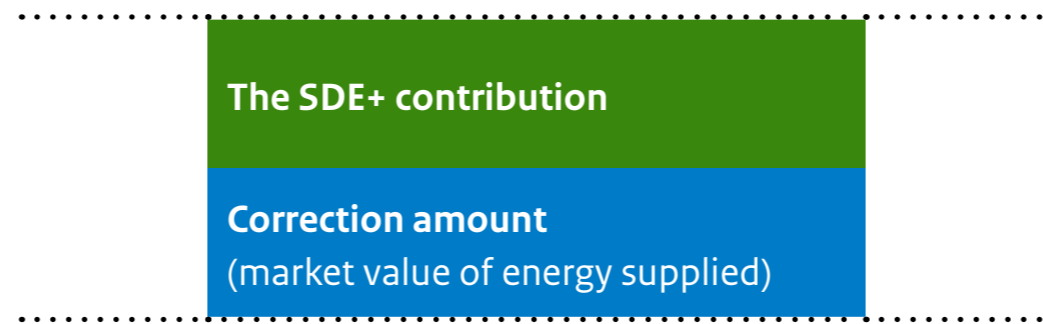
The subsidy granted to you by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency in its grant is the maximum subsidy over the entire period of the subsidy (12 or 15 years). This maximum is determined based on the indicated capacity and the maximum number of full load hours for the technology. The base energy price is used to determine the grant 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 ultimate subsidy payments are calculated per year based on the amount of energy produced and the actual energy price. You will receive a subsidy up to a maximum number of full load hours per year. Subsidies are also subject to a maximum term, depending on the technology used.

*Maximum SDE+ contribution = base amount - correction amount*

**Base amount** (cost price of renewable energy)



**Base energy price**

### **Negative electricity price**

No SDE+ subsidy is given for feeding renewable electricity into the grid if the price of electricity is negative for an uninterrupted period of six hours or more. Small projects (with a nominal power of less than 500 kW per connection) or projects where the subsidy was applied for, before 1 December 2015 are exempt from this ruling. The limit for wind energy projects is 3 MW per connection to the electricity grid.

### **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 subsidy is granted) within which the installation must start producing energy.

#### *Subsidy period*

The maximum period (in years) in which the subsidy can be received.

#### *Banking*

Banking applies for SDE+ 2019 applications. This means unused production eligible for subsidy can be used in later years (“Forward Banking”). In addition, producers can also carry over any excess output (i.e. electricity generated over and above the maximum level eligible for subsidy) to a following year (“Backward Banking”). This can be used if production is lower than expected in a later year. This latest form of banking is maximized to 25% of the annual production eligible for subsidy. The "Banking Calculation Model SDE+" (Rekenmodel banking SDE+) allows you to calculate your SDE+ subsidy based on the fluctuations in your production installation’s annual production.

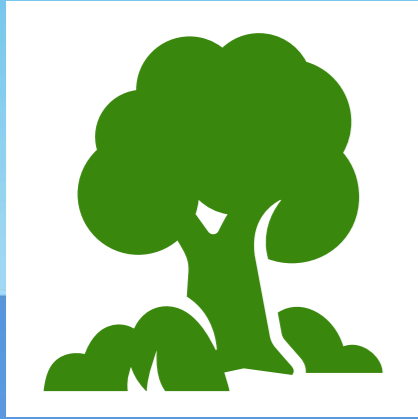
### Calculation example: SDE+ contribution

New 3 MWe hydroelectric power plant, drop of  $\geq 50$  cm

Maximum phase amount for phase 1 (free category)	9.0 €/kWh
Maximum base amount for phase 3	13.0 €/kWh
Provisional correction amount 2019	4.6 €/kWh
Provisional SDE+ 2019 contribution applied for in phase 1 at 9.0 €/kWh	$9.0 - 4.6 = 4.4$ €/kWh = 44 €/MWh
Provisional SDE+ 2019 contribution applied for in phase 3 at 13.0 €/kWh	$13.0 - 4.6 = 8.4$ €/kWh = 84 €/MWh
Maximum number of full load hours eligible for subsidy	5,700
Maximum annual production eligible for subsidy for new 3 MWe hydroelectric power plant and drop of $\geq 50$ cm	$3 * 5,700 = 17,100$ MWh
<b>Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2019 applied for in phase 1 at 9.0 €/kWh</b>	<b>44 €/MWh * 17,100 MWh = €752,400</b>
<b>Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2019 applied for in phase 3 at 13.0 €/kWh</b>	<b>84 €/MWh * 17,100 MWh = €1,436,400</b>

The SDE+ contribution indicated is a provisional contribution, based on the provisional correction amount for 2019.

The correction amount will be finalised in the calendar year following the year of production, followed by 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 or phase amount applied for applies to the entire duration of the SDE+ subsidy.



## BIOMASS

The SDE+ supports the production of energy from biomass. You can apply for subsidies on all-purpose fermentation, (mono-)fermentation of manure, combustion (thermal conversion), sewage treatment and gasification.







## 1. Which installations qualify for SDE+ subsidy?

### **Fermentation of manure**

You can apply for subsidies when renewable gas, renewable heat and/or renewable electricity are the end products.

The distinction between co-fermentation and fermentation of only manure has been blurred owing to the continued decline in use of co-products in co-fermentation installations, which is why the co-fermentation category will not be open for applications in 2019. Co-fermentation applications may be made in the "All-purpose fermentation" category.

There are, however, two mono-fermentation of manure categories:

- small-scale mono-fermentation of manure with an upper limit for the installed capacity of 400 kW;
- large-scale mono-fermentation of manure with an installed capacity greater than 400 kW.

Only manure may be used in the mono-fermentation of manure categories.

For cogeneration, the 400 kW limit relates to the sum of the electric and thermal capacities.

### **All-purpose fermentation**

You can apply for subsidies when renewable gas, renewable heat and/or renewable electricity are the end products.

You may submit an application for most types of biomass in the "All-purpose fermentation" category.

### **Determining the electrical efficiency of the production installation**

The regulation includes requirements for the electrical efficiency of the installation. The electrical efficiency is determined as described below.

- for a combustion engine: the electrical capacity divided by the sum of the electrical capacity and the heat capacity; and
- for a boiler with a steam turbine or ORC: the electrical capacity divided by the heat capacity of the boiler.

### **Sewage water treatment installation, improved sludge fermentation**

Subsidy is available for renewable gas, heat and/or electricity as end products. For this category, a generic approach has been opted for in 2018 because the techniques applied by this sector are diverse. In the application you should demonstrate that by using the new installation at least 25% more biogas will be produced in relation to the existing situation. At the time of the application, the new technique may not be in use.

In addition, the "Sewage water treatment installation, existing sludge fermentation" category, including gas-processing to produce renewable gas, is being reopened. This category is for sludge fermentation systems without the supplementary requirement to increase the production of biogas. The gas processing plant must be new.

### **Combustion (thermal conversion)**

You can apply for subsidies when renewable gas, renewable heat and/or renewable electricity are the end products.

There are five different categories of biomass boilers which qualify for subsidies. They differ in their power rating and the type of biomass they can handle as follows:

- liquid biomass boiler with a capacity of  $\geq 0.5$  MWth (existing parts may be used in this category) and an upper limit of 100 MW electric;
- small solid or liquid biomass boiler with a capacity of  $\geq 0.5$  MWth and  $< 5$  MWth;
- large solid or liquid biomass boiler with a capacity of  $\geq 5$  MWth with a sliding heat scale;
- B-grade (scrap) wood boiler with a capacity of  $\geq 5$  MWth;
- wood pellet steam boiler with a minimum capacity of  $\geq 5$  MWth;
- direct use of wood pellets for industrial applications, with a capacity of  $\geq 5$  MWth (existing parts may be used for this category). An upper limit of 100 MW electric applies here;
- large wood pellet boiler for district heating with a capacity of  $\geq 10$  MWth.



### **Slided heat scale**

A slided heat scale is introduced for “large solid or liquid biomass boilers with a capacity of  $\geq 5$  MWth”. A base amount is calculated, depending on the chosen number of full load hours. The aim is tailor made applications for the intended producer.

For all 7 categories it is permitted to generate heat as well as electricity. You may use, for example, an existing steam turbine. The “Regeling van garanties van oorsprong” (scheme Guarantees of origin) claims that heat which is used for electricity production may not be categorised as “useful heat”. By taking electricity as well as other “useful heat” into account, the right amount of subsidy can be provided. Therefore, there are no more requirements to the electrical efficiency of the installation in these categories.

### **Allowed biomass**

B-grade wood (wood resulting from demolition) is excluded for most boilers. The higher price for clean wood is therefore taken into account in the calculation of the base amount for these systems. The calculation of the base amount for “B-grade wood boilers” is based on the lower cost price paid of B-grade wood. This reduces is the base amount for such boilers.

The cost price of wood pellets is higher than that of fresh wood. The higher price for wood pellets is therefore taken into account in the calculation of the base amount for these systems. But still, the use of those wood pellets for large-scale and industrial applications is attractive, owing to the better transport, transshipment and storage options available for them. If you have submitted an application in a category designed

specifically for wood pellets as fuel, you may generate a maximum of 15% of the energy you produce with A-grade wood pellets and a maximum of 25% with residual flows resulting from the refining of biomass. In SDE+, biorefining is defined as a process where the main product replaces a fossil feedstock. For this reason, lignin produced by the paper industry, for example, does not meet these criteria. Lignin released during the production of sugars from wood, where the sugars are used to make bioplastics, is a permitted residual flow within the categories for wood pellets. For the categories “Solid or liquid biomass boiler”, “Wood pellet steam boiler”, “B-grade wood boiler” and “Wood pellet boiler for district heating”, at least 95% of the energy value of the fuel used must be biogenic in order to exclude combustion of waste or selected flows from waste.

### **Sustainability criteria**

The condition set for the categories “Wood pellet steam boiler  $\geq 5$  MWth”, “Direct use of wood pellets for industrial applications  $\geq 5$  MWth and  $\leq 100$  MWe” and “Wood pellet boiler for district heating  $\geq 10$  MWth” is that the biomass must satisfy sustainability criteria. The same criteria apply to “Existing capacity for co-gasification and co-firing” and “New capacity for co-firing”. In these categories, the sustainability criteria apply to all kinds of biomass, such as woody biomass and residues from the agricultural sector and from biorefining.

An additional criterion for residual flows from biorefining is that you must demonstrate that the biomass used for biorefining satisfies all sustainability criteria.

The certification, verification and enforcement of the sustainability criteria for solid biomass are embedded in the Environmental Management Act (Wet Milieubeheer). The Order in Council under the Environmental Management Act entered into force as at 1 January 2019. The auditor must submit an annual statement of conformity. The producer uses this to demonstrate it has satisfied the conformity requirements throughout the entire year.

The lengthy process involved in implementing the new legislation means that 2019 will be a transitional year. The Minister will give producers and the supply chain the opportunity in 2019 to implement measures to ensure compliance with the new legislation. Further information on this process can be found on the SDE+ [website](#).

### **Gasification**

A category for the production of renewable gas through the gasification of biomass is stimulated in the SDE+ incentive scheme. The production of syngas is only subsidised if it is converted into methane and will be fed into the gas grid. Gasification of B-grade wood is allowed for this round.



## 2. Phasing and rates for Biomass

Renewable heat, gas and CHP

	Phase 1 From 9 am 12 March	Phase 2 From 5 pm 18 March	Phase 3 From 5 pm 25 March to 5 pm 4 April	Base energy price	Provisional correction amount 2019	Maximum full load hours per annum	Maximum subsidy period (years)	Operation must start at the latest within (years)
<b>Renewable heat, gas and CHP from Biomass</b>	<b>Maximum base amount / phase amount (€/kWh)</b>			<b>(€/kWh)</b>				
<b>All purpose fermentation</b>								
• heat	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.019	0.026	7,000	12	4
• gas	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.013	0.019	8,000	12	4
• CHP	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.025	0.036	7,622	12	4
<b>Mono-fermentation of manure (100% animal manure) ≤ 400 kW</b>								
• heat	0.090	0.103	0.103	0.052	0.059	7,000	12	4
• gas	0.064	0.078	0.087	0.013	0.019	8,000	12	4
• CHP	0.090	0.110	0.127	0.041	0.053	6,374	12	4
<b>Mono-fermentation of manure (100% animal manure) &gt; 400 kW</b>								
• heat	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.019	0.026	7,000	12	4
• gas	0.064	0.071	0.071	0.013	0.019	8,000	12	4
• CHP	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.025	0.036	7,353	12	4
<b>Sewage treatment, existing sludge fermentation</b>	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.013	0.019	8,000	12	4
<b>Sewage treatment, improved sludge fermentation</b>								
• heat	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.019	0.026	7,000	12	4
• gas	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.013	0.019	8,000	12	4
• CHP	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.028	0.041	5,729	12	4

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	Phase 1 From 9 am 12 March	Phase 2 From 5 pm 18 March	Phase 3 From 5 pm 25 March to 5 pm 4 April	Base energy price	Provisional correction amount 2019	Maximum full load hours per annum	Maximum subsidy period (years)	Operation must start at the latest within (years)
Renewable heat, gas and CHP from Biomass	Maximum base amount / phase amount (€/kWh)			(€/kWh)				
<b>Thermal conversion for heat and CHP</b>								
• Liquid biomass boiler ≥ 0.5 MWth and ≤ 100 MWe	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.019	0.026	7,000	12	4
• Small solid or liquid biomass boiler ≥ 0.5 MWth and < 5 MWth	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.019	0.026	3,000	12	4
• Large solid or liquid biomass boiler ≥ 5 MWth, sliding heat scale:	0.049	0.049	0.049	0.013	0.019	4,500	12	4
	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.013	0.019	5,000	12	4
	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.013	0.019	5,500	12	4
	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.013	0.019	6,000	12	4
	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.013	0.019	6,500	12	4
	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.013	0.019	7,000	12	4
	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.013	0.019	7,500	12	4
	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.013	0.019	8,000	12	4
	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.013	0.019	8,500	12	4
• B-grade (scrap) wood with a capacity of ≥ 5 MWth	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.013	0.019	7,000	12	4
• Direct use of wood pellets for industrial applications, with a capacity of ≥ 5 MWth and ≤ 100 MWe	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.017	0.024	3,000	12	4
• Wood pellet steam boiler ≥ 5 MWth	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.013	0.019	8,500	12	4
• Large wood pellet boiler for district heating with a capacity of ≥ 10 MWth.	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.010	0.014	6,000	12	4
<b>Gasification of biomass (≥ 95% biogenic)</b>	0.064	0.078	0.086	0.013	0.019	7,500	12	4

Continue →





GEOTHERMAL

*You can apply for SDE+ subsidies  
for installations that use geothermal  
heat as an energy source.*



## 1. Which installations qualify for SDE+ subsidy?

The 2019 SDE+ subsidy scheme contains the following 4 geothermal categories:

- geothermal heat from a depth of at least 500 metres;
- geothermal heat from a depth of at least 4,000 metres;
- geothermal heat from a depth of at least 500 metres, where an existing oil or gas well is used for one or both wells of the doublet;
- geothermal heat from a depth of at least 500 metres, where the production installation is expanded by drilling at least one extra well.

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

### **Geological survey**

In order to obtain a better assessment of the energy production, a geological survey will be requested in support of the budget claim. The geological survey must be submitted along with your application. The TNO-report "[Specificaties geologisch onderzoek voor geothermieprojecten – Rapportagevereisten SDE+ en RNES](#)" (Dutch only) describes the minimum requirements for the geological survey.

### **Exploration permit**

When applying for a subsidy in the Geothermal category, an exploration permit must be issued as required by the Dutch Mining Act (Mijnbouwwet). This permit must be obtained before you apply for a SDE+ subsidy and should be included with your subsidy application.

### **Grants on top of existing SDE+ projects in case of an extra well**

In case of expanding existing geothermal SDE+ projects with at least one well, only the heat surplus on top of the existing SDE+ subsidy will be granted in the new SDE+ application. The new SDE+ grant becomes eligible when the eligible production in the existing SDE+ grants has been fully exploited.



## 2. Phasing and rates for Geothermal

	Phase 1 From 9 am 12 March	Phase 2 From 5 pm 18 March	Phase 3 From 5 pm 25 March to 5 pm 4 April	Base energy price	Provisional correction amount 2019	Maximum full load hours per annum	Maximum subsidy period (years)	Operation must start at the latest within (years)
<b>Geothermal</b>	Maximum base amount / phase amount (€/kWh)			(€/kWh)				
<b>Geothermal heat</b>								
• ≥ 500 m deep	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.013	0.019	6,000	15	4
• Conversion of existing oil and/or gas wells, ≥ 500 m deep	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.013	0.019	6,000	15	4
• Expansion of production installation with at least one extra well, ≥ 500 m deep	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.013	0.019	6,000	15	4
• ≥ 4,000 m deep	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.013	0.019	7,000	15	4



HYDRO

*The SDE+ will also subsidise installations that generate energy from hydro power, free flowing energy and osmosis.*





## 1. Which installations qualify for SDE+ subsidy?

### Hydro

The following are eligible for subsidy:

- new hydroelectric power stations with a drop of < 50 cm;
- new hydroelectric power stations with a drop of ≥ 50 cm;
- renovation of existing hydroelectric power stations with new turbines and a drop of ≥ 50 cm.

### Renovation

There is a requirement for the category “renovation of existing hydroelectric power stations” that all turbines for which the subsidy is requested must be new ones placed in existing engineering structures. The other components do not have to be new.

### Free flowing energy

You can apply for a subsidy in the category “new hydroelectric power stations with a drop of < 50 cm” for turbines that use tidal power with a drop of < 50 cm, for example. In all cases, this must involve energy derived from water that is not specially pumped upwards for the purpose of generating energy.

### Wave energy

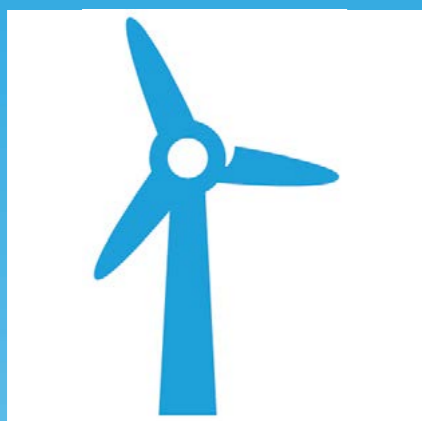
Under the SDE+ installations that convert wave energy into renewable electricity are eligible for subsidy. You can apply for a subsidy in the category “new hydroelectric power stations with a drop of < 50 cm”.

### Osmosis

You can apply for a subsidy for an installation that generates renewable electricity by means of the difference between the salt concentrations of two bodies of water.

## 2. Phasing and rates for Hydro

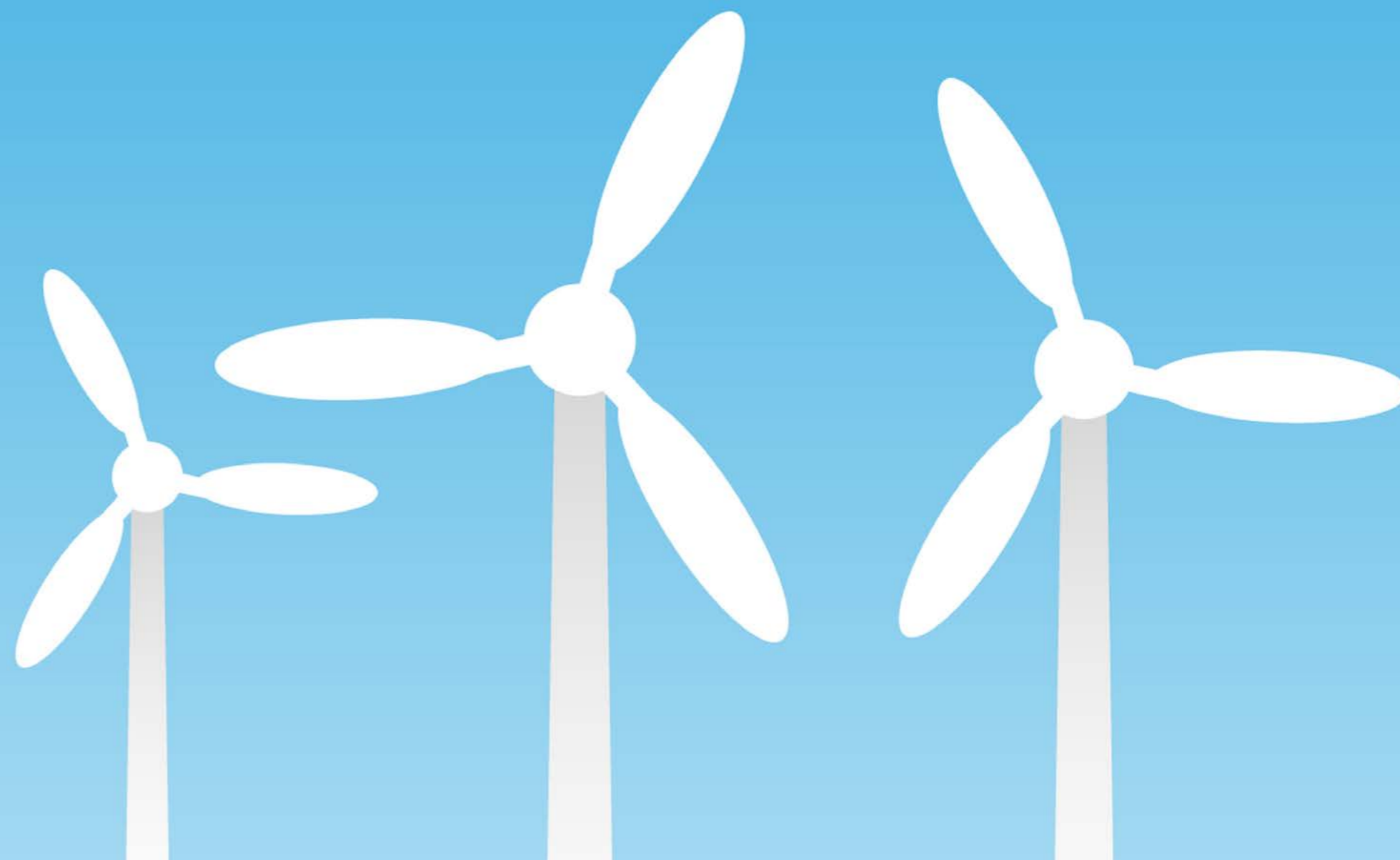
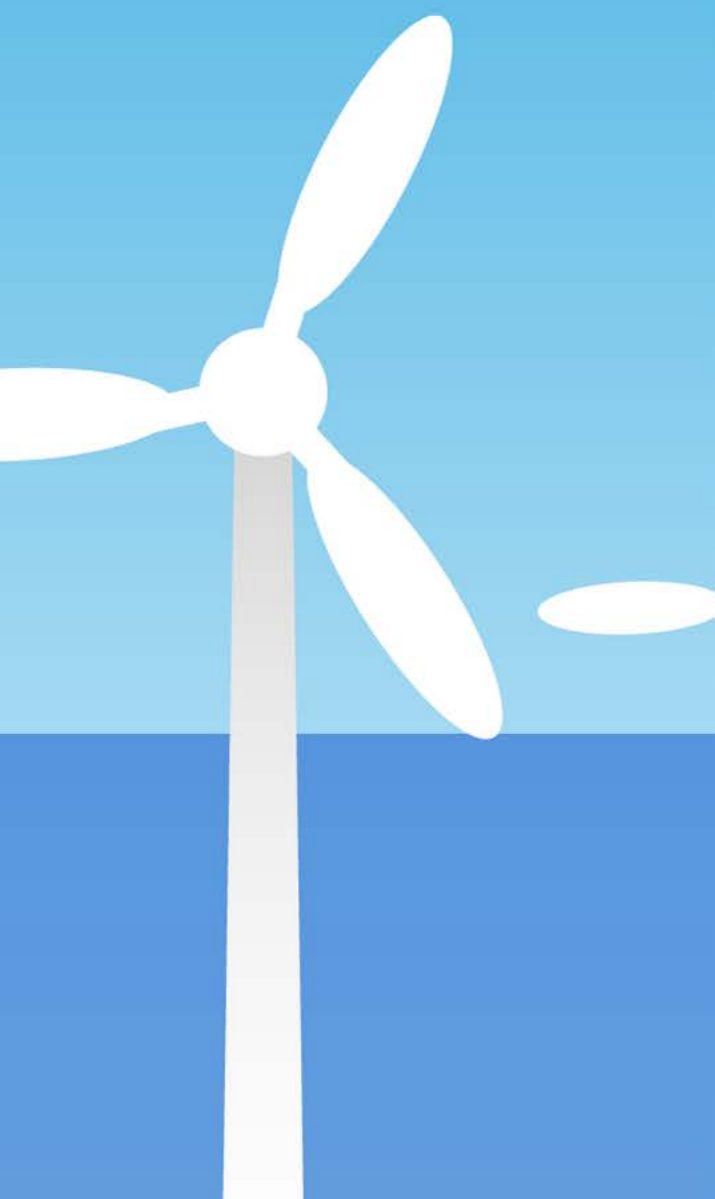
	Phase 1 From 9 am 12 March	Phase 2 From 5 pm 18 March	Phase 3 From 5 pm 25 March to 5 pm 4 April	Base energy price	Provisional correction amount 2019	Maximum full load hours per annum	Maximum subsidy period (years)	Operation must start at the latest within (years)
<b>Hydro</b>	Maximum base amount / phase amount (€/kWh)			(€/kWh)				
<b>Hydroelectric power station</b>	0.090	0.110	0.130	0.031	0.046	3,700	15	4
• New, drop of < 50 cm including: Free flowing energy and Wave energy	0.090	0.110	0.130	0.031	0.046	5,700	15	4
• New, drop of ≥ 50 cm	0.090	0.103	0.103	0.031	0.046	2,600	15	4
• Renovation with new turbine, drop of ≥ 50 cm								
<b>Osmosis</b>	0.090	0.110	0.130	0.031	0.046	8,000	15	4



## WIND

You can apply for SDE+ subsidies for wind turbines for the categories “onshore wind”, “wind on flood defences”, and “wind on lake”.

Separate tender procedures apply to “offshore wind”.





## 1. Which installations qualify for SDE+ subsidy?

### **SDE+ includes the following 3 subsidy categories for wind energy:**

- onshore wind;
- wind on flood defences;
- wind on lake.

#### **Wind map**

Each Dutch municipality is assigned to one of the following 5 wind speed categories:

- $\geq 8.0$  m/s;
- $\geq 7.5$  and  $< 8.0$  m/s;
- $\geq 7.0$  and  $< 7.5$  m/s;
- $\geq 6.75$  and  $< 7.0$  m/s;
- $< 6.75$  m/s.

The map of “[Windsnelheid per gemeente SDE+](#)” (Wind speeds for individual Dutch municipalities) shows the average wind speed for each Dutch municipality and is based on a wind map produced by the Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute KNMI. The municipal divisions will apply to SDE+ 2019 as of 31 December 2018. A separate base amount has been calculated for each wind speed category. It follows that the maximum subsidy you can apply for depends on the municipality where your wind turbine is located. The name of the municipality can differ from the city location where the installation will be built.

Due to large differences in wind speed, the municipality of Rotterdam is subdivided up to neighbourhood level. Please take this into consideration when selecting a municipality within eLoket (E-Service). A list of the municipalities is published under “[Aanwijzingsregeling SDE-categorieën voorjaar 2019](#)”. (Dutch only).

#### **Wind on primary flood defences**

With regard to the category “wind on flood defences”, subsidy applications can be submitted for wind turbines located within water works structures or the protection zones of a preventive flood defence system. A list of eligible preventive flood defences are published under chapter 5 of “[Bijlage II van de Regeling veiligheid primaire waterkeringen 2017](#)”. Also, applications are possible for wind turbines within water works structure or for the sea-facing protection zone of a primary (marine) flood defence system, bordering the North Sea, the Western and Eastern Scheldt Estuary, the Wadden Sea, the Dollard of the Ems. In 2019, the category is expanded to include the Maasvlakte 2 hard and soft sea defences. The map titled “[Wind op waterkering SDE+](#)” (Wind on primary flood defences, SDE+) has been updated and gives an overview of these water defences. Wind turbines which will be located on flood defences that don’t fall into the category “wind on primary flood defences”, can apply for subsidy in the category “onshore wind”.

#### **Wind on lake**

Subsidy can also be requested for a wind turbine with the foundation entirely located in the water of a lake with an area of at least 1 km<sup>2</sup>. The midpoint of the foundation must be at least 25 m from the shore of the lake. This ruling applies, for example, to the IJsselmeer and the lakes in the Dutch province of Zeeland.

#### **Replacement of wind turbines**

Subsidies for the replacement of wind turbines are only available under the following conditions:

- the nominal and actual power ratings of each new wind turbine are at least 1 MW more than those of the old one; or
- the wind turbine to be replaced has been in use for 15 years at the relevant location at the time of replacement, and has been in use for at least 13 years when the subsidy is applied for.

#### **Windviewer and wind report**

A wind report, including a calculation of the wind energy yield, must be included as part of the feasibility study for wind projects. The average wind speed must be based on your own calculation using local wind data collected over a consecutive period of at least ten years. That average wind speed may not exceed the average wind speed for the location concerned as derived from the [Windviewer](#).



### **Permits**

- Permit with regard to the Environmental Act – General Provisions (Wet algemene bepalingen omgevingsrecht). The permit must be used for building the installation. You have to submit the relevant permit(s) plus the application form(s) with your subsidy application. A temporary permit based on the “Kruimellijst” of the Environmental Act Decision is not allowed.
- Wbr-permit (vergunning Wet beheer Rijkswaterstaatwerken) for building the wind turbine: If mandatory for building the installation, you have to submit the permit with your subsidy application.
- Permit on the basis of Chapter 6, Paragraph 6, of the Water Decree (Water permit): You have to submit the Water permit for building the wind turbine in case Rijkswaterstaat is the authorised supervision. In case a Water Authority is the authorised supervision, or in case you only need a Water permit for the cabling, you don’t have to submit this permit with your subsidy application.

### **No “offshore wind” in SDE+ 2019**

Separate tender procedures apply to “offshore wind”.

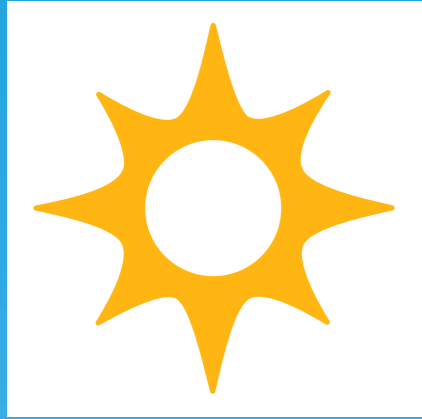




## 2. Phasing and rates for Wind

	Phase 1 From 9 am 12 March	Phase 2 From 5 pm 18 March	Phase 3 From 5 pm 25 March to 5 pm 4 April	Base energy price	Provisional correction amount 2019	Maximum full load hours per annum	Maximum subsidy period (years)	Operation must start at the latest within (years)
<b>Wind</b>	Maximum base amount / phase amount (€/kWh)			(€/kWh)				
<b>Onshore wind</b>								
• ≥ 8.0 m/s	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.025	0.039	*	15	4
• ≥ 7.5 en < 8.0 m/s	0.058	0.058	0.058	0.025	0.039	*	15	4
• ≥ 7.0 en < 7.5 m/s	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.025	0.039	*	15	4
• ≥ 6.75 and < 7.0 m/s	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.025	0.039	*	15	4
• < 6.75 m/s	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.025	0.039	*	15	4
<b>Wind on flood defences</b>								
• ≥ 8.0 m/s	0.059	0.059	0.059	0.025	0.039	*	15	4
• ≥ 7.5 en < 8.0 m/s	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.025	0.039	*	15	4
• ≥ 7.0 en < 7.5 m/s	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.025	0.039	*	15	4
• ≥ 6.75 and < 7.0 m/s	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.025	0.039	*	15	4
• < 6.75 m/s	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.025	0.039	*	15	4
<b>Wind on lake, water ≥ 1 km<sup>2</sup></b>	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.025	0.039	*	15	4

\* Net P50-value of full load hours taken from applicant's wind report. This value is determined on an individual basis for each project.



SOLAR

*SDE+ subsidies are available for the production of electricity and heat from solar technology. The “solar PV from 15 kWp” categories are only open for installations connected to a large-scale grid. Subsidies for the “solar thermal” categories are available for installations with covered solar collectors and a thermal capacity of  $\geq 140$  kW.*





## 1. Which installations qualify for SDE+ subsidy?

### Renewable electricity

Subsidies are available for photovoltaic solar panels (solar PV) with a capacity of  $\geq 15$  kWp and a large-scale energy connection to the grid.

### Renewable heat

You can apply for a subsidy for “solar collectors with a total thermal capacity of  $\geq 140$  kW”, as long as all the collectors used are covered with a translucent layer.

### Solar PV

In addition to the category Solar PV  $\geq 15$  kWp and  $< 1$  MWp, there will be three categories for Solar PV  $\geq 1$  MWp in 2019.

They are:

- building-integrated systems, where solar panels are installed on a building;
- non-building-integrated systems;
- solar-tracking, non-building-integrated systems, like field and floating systems; these are non-building-integrated solar panels that point to the sun by means of a solar tracking system.

The period within operation must start at the latest for solar PV  $< 1$  MWp is a year and a half. For the  $\geq 1$  MWp categories, the period within which operation must start is 3 years for building-integrated systems and 4 years for non-building-integrated systems. The solar PV categories are opened for installations connected to a large-scale grid connection (i.e. a connection to the electricity grid with a rating of more than  $3 * 80$  A).

The obligatory large-scale grid connection you will be using to feed electricity into the grid is a key component of your Solar PV project. The costs associated with the acquisition of an installation suitable for large-scale grid connection may be high. Contact the grid operator before submitting a grant application to receive a quotation of the costs and time limit for the large-scale grid connection.

### Solar farm combining the use of fixed solar panels with solar-tracking panels

If you intend to submit a subsidy application for a solar farm where not all solar panels track the sun, you will have to submit two separate applications, one for the panels that track the sun and one for those that do not. You will only have to prepare the solar energy yield calculation for the application for the solar-tracking part. It is not possible to change categories once you have submitted the subsidy application. You must construct the solar farm as stated in your subsidy applications.

### Solar PV “grid delivery” and “own use”

There are different base energy amounts and correction amounts published for grid delivery and own use (i.e. non grid delivery). The correction amount is higher for own use because of a higher financial advantage.

The procedure is as follows:

- the maximum subsidy to be granted is based on the base energy amount for grid delivery.
- the advance sums are based on the allocation between grid delivery and own use (i.e. non grid delivery) in the last twelve months. Or, if these data have not been determined, based on the applicant’s indication.
- adjustments of the advance sums already paid will be based on the measured values by CertiQ for grid delivery and own use.

If you are submitting an application and are not the owner of the intended location for the production installation, you will be obliged to submit a declaration from the owner with your application. In this declaration, the owner gives his/her authorisation to have the production installation built and operated at the intended location. In case of several owners, each owner must give his/her authorisation separately. Include all these authorisations with your application. This applies for all categories production installations. Producers who don’t intend to take or don’t have a large-scale energy connection, may possibly apply under [the netting scheme \(salderingsregeling\)](#), [the Energy Investment Allowance \(EIA\)](#) or [Subsidieregeling bouw en onderhoud sportaccommodaties](#).

### Feasibility study

If you are applying for a subsidy for an installation with a rating of more than 500 kWp, you must perform a feasibility study and include the results of this study in your application. The feasibility study must contain a substantiation of the equity capital for the total number of projects in the same round of applications for the same applicant. Feasibility studies for solar tracking, non-building-integrated systems should also contain an energy yield calculation and substantiation of the forecast annual electricity production. You do not need to attach an energy yield calculation for the other Solar PV categories. In that case, the energy yield (kWh/year) is calculated by multiplying the peak capacity (in kWp, with a minimum of 15 kWp) by 950 full load hours/year. Enter the peak capacity for which you are seeking a subsidy in the application form. Find out more about the feasibility study on [mijn.rvo.nl/sde](http://mijn.rvo.nl/sde) under the tab “Bijlagen bij uw SDE+ aanvraag” (Appendices to accompany SDE+ application).



### **Environmental permit**

If the Solar-installation is placed in a field set-up or to a façade, an environmental permit will be required. An environmental permit is also required for floating installations. The permit must be granted prior to submitting the SDE+ application. Also, the permit in question must be used for building the installation, mentioned in the permit. A temporary permit based on the “Kruimelijst” of the Environmental Act Decision is not allowed.

Do you place the Solar-installation on a building that not yet is build? Then add in the environmental permit granted for the building.

In addition, a water permit will often be required for Solar Thermal projects. You should therefore append the permit granted to your subsidy application. See the Environmental service desk ([Omgevingsloket](#)) for more information about environmental and water permits.

### **Solar-installations on the roof**

A fast realization within one year and a half or three years is possible if the roof on which the installation will be built, has been analysed well prior to the application. Calculate the roof surface accurate and take account of skylights and climate installations on the roof. Also determine if the roof has sufficient capacity to support the Solar-installation.

### **Solar thermal**

SDE+ 2019 subsidies are stimulated in the “solar thermal” category exclusively for installations with “covered” solar collectors with a total thermal capacity  $\geq 140$  kW. Capacity is calculated based on a thermal capacity of 0.7 kW per square meter of solar collector aperture surface.

There are two power ratings for solar thermal. A lower base amount is calculated for larger systems because this category is more cost-effective. Also, the base energy amount and the correction amount differ between the small and large installations.

- solar thermal with a capacity of  $\geq 140$  kWth en  $< 1$  MWth
- solar thermal with a capacity of  $\geq 1$  MWth

To apply for a subsidy, the light-absorbing surface has to be *integrated* with the translucent layer which provides isolation like a glass plate or tube. Greenhouses are excluded because there is no integration of the light-absorbing surface with the translucent layer. For smaller systems you can apply for “Investeringssubsidie Duurzame Energie ISDE” (Sustainable Energie Investment Grant) scheme. (Dutch only).



## 2. Phasing and rates for Solar

	Phase 1 From 9 am 12 March	Phase 2 From 5 pm 18 March	Phase 3 From 5 pm 25 March to 5 pm 4 April	Base energy price		Provisional correction amount 2019		Maximum full load hours per annum	Maximum subsidy period (years)	Operation must start at the latest within (years)
Solar	Maximum base amount / phase amount (€/kWh)			(€/kWh)		(€/kWh)				
				grid delivery	own use	grid delivery	own use			
<b>Solar PV</b> connection > 3 * 80 A capacity:										
• ≥ 15 kWp en < 1 MWp	0.090	0.101	0.101	0.025	0.053	0.041	0.069	950	15	1.5
• building-integrated systems ≥ 1 MWp	0.090	0.095	0.095	0.025	0.044	0.041	0.060	950	15	3
• non-building-integrated systems ≥ 1 MWp	0.090	0.093	0.093	0.025	0.044	0.041	0.060	950	15	4
• solar-tracking, non-building-integrated systems ≥ 1 MWp	0.090	0.093	0.093	0.025	0.044	0.041	0.060	1190*	15	4
<b>Solar thermal</b> thermal capacity:										
• ≥ 140 kW en < 1 MW	0.090	0.098	0.098	0.025		0.032		700	15	3
• ≥ 1 MW	0.085	0.085	0.085	0.019		0.026		700	15	3

\* An energy yield calculation is obligatory for this category of projects.



### 3. Calculation example for Solar

Calculation example: SDE+ contribution – Solar PV ≥ 1 MWp solar-tracking, non-building-integrated system (electricity)

Maximum phase amount for phase 1 (free category)	9.0 €ct/kWh
Maximum base amount from phase 2	9.3 €ct/kWh
Provisional correction amount 2019 for grid delivery Provisional correction amount 2019 for own use	4.1 €ct/kWh 6.0 €ct/kWh
Application in phase 1 at 9.0 €ct/kWh: provisional SDE+ 2019 contribution for grid delivery provisional SDE+ 2019 contribution for own use	9.0 – 4.1 = 4.9 €ct/kWh = 49 €/MWh 9.0 – 6.0 = 3.0 €ct/kWh = 30 €/MWh
Application from phase 2 at 9.3 €ct/kWh: provisional SDE+ 2019 contribution for grid delivery provisional SDE+ 2019 contribution for own use	9.3 – 4.1 = 5.2 €ct/kWh = 52 €/MWh 9.3 – 6.0 = 3.3 €ct/kWh = 33 €/MWh
Maximum number of full load hours eligible for subsidy	1,100#
Maximum annual production eligible for subsidy for 10 MWp installation 90% grid delivery 10% own use	10 * 1,100 = 11,000 MWh 90% * 11,000 MWh = 9,900 MWh 10% * 11,000 MWh = 1,100 MWh
<b>Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2019 applied for in phase 1 at 9.0 €ct/kWh for 10 MWp 90% grid delivery 10% own use Total</b>	<b>49 €/MWh * 9,900 MWh = € 485,100 30 €/MWh * 1,100 MWh = € 33,000 € 518,100</b>
<b>Provisional SDE+ contribution for 2019 applied for from phase 2 at 9.3 €ct/kWh for 10 MWp 90% grid delivery 10% own use Total</b>	<b>52 €/MWh * 9,900 MWh = € 514,800 33 €/MWh * 1,100 MWh = € 36,300 € 551,100</b>

# With an application for a "Solar PV solar-tracking, non-building-integrated system ≥ 1 MWp" an energy yield calculation is obligatory. You do not need to give a production estimate (capacity \* hours at full load) when making a subsidy application for other categories "Solar PV ≥ 15 kWp". The Netherlands Enterprise Agency will base its decision on the assumption that the maximum number of full load hours eligible for subsidy is 950.

The “Berekening” (Calculation) page of the SDE+ website describes (Dutch only) how the SDE+ subsidy is calculated and how much is paid out. The SDE+ contribution indicated here is a provisional contribution, based on the provisional correction amount for 2019. The correction amounts will be finalised in the calendar year following the year of production, followed by 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 or phase amount applied for applies to the entire duration of the SDE+ subsidy.

# Spring 2019 SDE+ applications open: 12 March - 4 April

If you wish to apply for a SDE+ subsidy, applications can be submitted quickly and easily via the online eLoket of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency.

The SDE+ round of applications for spring 2019 runs from 9 am on 12 March to 5 pm on 4 April. This round is divided into three phases, and the phase amount increases for each phase.

## 1. Identification 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. Sign in

The procedure for signing in:

1. Go to [mijn.rvo.nl/sde](https://mijn.rvo.nl/sde)
2. Click on the button “Aanvragen” (Applications), right under “Direct regelen” (Arrange now).
3. Choose the way you wish to identify yourself and login#.
4. The login brings you to the start page of eLoket.
5. Under the “Nieuwe aanvraag” (New application) tab, you will find the application form for the SDE+ in the forms catalogue.
6. In the “Thema selecteren” (Select theme) tab, you need to specify the production installation category you would like to apply for. Under the “Formulier aanmaken” (Create form) tab, you will need to answer several questions, after which the correct form will be created for you.

## 3. Filling in the application form

You are then directed to the application form containing the questions relevant for your application. Before moving on to the next tab, you can verify your input with the “Controleren” (Verification) button. You will be notified if any information is missing or incorrect. You can add appendices in the last tab of the application form. Mandatory appendices are indicated with an asterisk (\*). Check the entire application for errors before submitting it. If you still get error messages, navigate to the specified tab to correct your input. You can submit your application from 9 am on 12 March.

You can save your draft application at any time. To submit your application at a later time, sign in again and follow the steps under “4” in order to submit your application.

## 4. Submission

To submit a correctly completed form, click on “Naar verzenden” (To submission) in the “Controleren” (Verification) tab. Here, verify once more that all the information is accurate. All questions and answers appear in sequence on the screen. Indicate which phase and amount per MWh (1 MWh = 1000 kWh) you are submitting the application for; then tick “Verklaring en ondertekening” (Declared and signed). Next, perform the final submission of the application by clicking on “Ondertekenen en verzenden” (Sign and submit). You will receive a message of confirmation via the e-mail address indicated in your profile.

## 5. Retrieval

Your application form will be saved automatically when you navigate to a new tab. You can also choose to save the information at any other point. Saved applications can be found in “Mijn overzicht” (My overview). Submitted applications are assigned a project number. This number can be used in any correspondence relating to your application.

# When logging in for the first time, a profile screen will appear. Complete the required fields and save these. You will then be logged out and will need to log in again. This can be done by repeating steps 1 through 4.

### **Do you not yet have an eHerkenning or DigiD?**

Click on the link below to request one. Please note that this process will likely take several days. An eHerkenning trust level 1 will be required when applying for the SDE+ subsidy.

[www.eherkenning.nl](http://www.eherkenning.nl) and [www.digid.nl](http://www.digid.nl)

### **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 honored. If, one day, the budget claim of the applied subsidies exceeds the available budget, applications will be classified in order of the amounts of subsidy applied for. In the case of a bundled application, the highest amount of the applications in the bundle will apply. If lots are drawn amongst applications with an equal amount, bundles will be considered as a single application.

### **Preparing your application: which appendices do you need to include?**

The SDE+ 2019 application form indicates which appendices are required in each category.

### **Feasibility study**

From a nominal requested capacity of 0.5 MW or 500 kWp, it is mandatory to include a feasibility study ("Haalbaarheidsstudie", under "Bijlagen bij uw SDE+ aanvraag" tab) on the project with the application. Compulsory elements of the feasibility study include: a clear financial plan, proof of your equity, an operation calculation, and a detailed time frame regarding the commissioning of the production installation. Equity capital figures must be substantiated with documents demonstrating that the necessary resources (financial and otherwise) are available, such as annual financial accounts or a profit and loss statement. The feasibility study must contain a substantiation of the equity capital for the total number of projects in the same round of applications for the same applicant.

For the sake of completeness, your application should always provide information on the following aspects:

- *the applicant's own equity capital; and the*
- *capital being invested by third parties or one or more shareholders.*

If the applicant's own equity capital represents less than 20% of the total investment, a statement by a financing company will also be required. The equity capital sourced from third parties or one or more shareholders must be secured by means of a contract, including data on these parties' own equity capital.

Extra details may be requested depending on the project. Information on the feasibility study can be found on [mijn.rvo.nl/sde](http://mijn.rvo.nl/sde) (only available in Dutch).

Tip: make use of the updated "Model haalbaarheidsstudie SDE+" (SDE+ Feasibility Study Template), available in Dutch only.

### **Wind report**

If you are applying under the "Wind (onshore, lake or flood defences)" category, you must also submit a wind report containing a wind energy yield calculation. Use the Windviewer to determine the maximum average wind speed.

### **Energy yield calculation for solar-tracking systems**

Are you submitting an application in the "Solar PV solar-tracking, non-building-integrated system  $\geq 1$  MWp" category? In that case, including an energy yield calculation in the feasibility study is obligatory. The energy yield calculation should contain substantiation of the forecast annual electricity production.

### **Geological survey**

If you are submitting an application in the Geothermal category, you will require a geological survey. This survey should be submitted along with your application.

Use the TNO-report "Specificaties geologisch onderzoek voor geothermieprojecten – Rapportagevereisten SDE+ en RNES" (Dutch only). This report describes the minimum requirements for the geological survey .

### **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 expected to be aware of the permit requirements for the production installation for which you are applying for a subsidy. In accordance with the “SDE Decision”, the application form asks whether permits are required for the production installation. For example:

- permits with regard to the Environmental Act – General Provisions (Wet algemene bepalingen omgevingsrecht). The permit must be used for building the installation. A temporary permit based on the “Kruimellijst” of the Environmental Act Decision is not allowed.
- Wbr-permits (vergunning Wet beheer Rijkswaterstaatwerken)
- permits on the basis of Chapter 6, Paragraph 6, of the Water Decree (Water permit); and/or
- permits with regard to the Mining Act (Mijnbouwwet).

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

If environmental permits are required, you have to submit the relevant permit(s) plus the application forms for the permit(s) with your subsidy application. For solar installations only the permits, if necessary, are required.

### **Permission from the owner**

Is someone else the owner of the intended location for the production installation? Under the SDE+, you will need prior permission from the owner of the intended location or, at the latest, 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 declaration of 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. If there are several owners, you have to add the formal declaration of permission from all owners to your application.

## Points of interest

- **to be eligible for a SDE+ subsidy, your application must be completed in full. Make sure your application includes proper justification for your project, a thorough feasibility study and all necessary permits and appendices and that you have filled in the digital application form completely.**
- before submitting your subsidy application, contact the regional network company to view the possibility of a grid connection.
- you can submit your subsidy application between 9 am on 12 March and 5 pm on 4 April.
- during the above-mentioned application period, you can only submit one application per production installation category per address where the production installation will be built.
- the amount of subsidy applied for can vary. The maximum base amount depends on the technology used. You can also apply for a subsidy at a lower amount, in what is known as the “free category”.
- the Netherlands Enterprise Agency will process the applications in the order of submission (i.e. on a first-come, first-served basis). Applications will be classified in order of the amount of subsidy applied for in the event that more subsidies are applied for on one day than is available in terms of the SDE+ budget. Renewable gas does not entirely count for the European sustainable energy targets. Therefore, the ranking regarding the amount for the categories renewable gas are divided by a correction factor 0.706 and rounded to three decimal places unless the application amount equals the maximum phase amount. If so, then this applicable maximum phase amount applies for the production of renewable electricity, renewable heat of co-production counts. The application for the lowest amount will be ranked first in the classification

system. If the budget limit falls between applications with an equal 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 renewable gas hub can be submitted as a bundle. More information on bundled applications in the eLoket can be found on the [SDE+ website](#) under the “Aanvragen voor SDE+” (Apply for SDE+) tab.

## SDE+ grants

### Implementation agreement and bank guarantee

If you are to be granted a subsidy of €400 million or more for your project, the grant will be subject to a suspensory condition. Within two weeks of the grant being issued, you must send a signed implementation agreement to RVO.nl. This agreement (in accordance with the implementation agreement as included in the appendix to the Allocation Regulations for SDE categories in Spring 2019) can be found on the [website](#) under the “Na uw aanvraag” (After your application) tab.

The bank guarantee required under the implementation agreement must be submitted to RVO.nl within four weeks after sending the grant. Sample bank guarantees have been included in the Allocation Regulations for SDE categories in Spring 2019, and can also be found on the [website](#).

Further information: see “Veelgestelde vragen SDE+ Uitvoeringsovereenkomst (Dutch only)” (Implementation Agreement FAQ) on the [website](#).

## Receiving the SDE+

Have you been granted SDE+ subsidy? If so, several more steps are required before you will actually receive it:

- within 18 months of being allocated your subsidy, you must submit copies of your job assignments that outline the components of the production installation and the contracts issued for the construction of this facility. You don't have to submit these copies for the category Solar PV with a capacity  $\geq 15$  kWp and  $< 1$  MWp, because of the short implementation period of a year and a half.
- the project must be completed and the production installation put into service.
- you must register with a certifying authority: CertiQ for renewable electricity and heat and Vertogas for renewable gas.
- the network operator (or in case of heat, the metering company) should establish you as a producer of renewable energy.

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. See also the [SDE+ step-by-step instructions](#).



# Cornerstones of the SDE+

## **1. One budget for all categories taken together**

One subsidy budget has been set for all the categories together. For the spring 2019 round of applications, €5 billion has been made available to support projects. Applications will be classified in order of the amount of subsidy applied for if more subsidies are received one day than there is budget for. In such a case, the application for the lowest amount will be ranked first in the classification system. If the budget limit falls between applications with an equal amount, lots will be drawn amongst these applications.

## **2. A phased release of funds**

SDE+ subsidies are released in phases. There are three phases during the period between 9 am on 12 March and 5 pm on 4 April 2019. Each phase has a maximum phase amount, rising from 9 €ct/kWh (6.4 €ct/kWh for renewable gas) in phase 1 to 13 €ct/kWh (9.2 €ct/kWh for renewable gas) in phase 3. There is a maximum base amount for each technology, above which no subsidy is granted. Subsidies for cost-effective technologies with a maximum phase amount less than or equal to 9 €ct/kWh may be applied for in phase 1. There is a greater chance that budget will be available for these phase 1 applications than for technologies with a higher maximum base amount.

## **3. A maximum base amount per production installation**

The maximum base amount for SDE+ subsidies in 2019 is 13 €ct/kWh (9.2 €ct/kWh for renewable gas). Technologies that are able to produce renewable energy for this amount or lower may apply for subsidy.

## **4. A free category**

You can also apply for a lower subsidy than the maximum base amount for the technology in question. Such applications fall within the so-called “free category”. Renewable energy producers or those aiming to be renewable energy producers can apply for subsidies in this category for amounts equal to multiples of a tenth of a eurocent per kilowatt-hour. This allows applicants to tailor their subsidy application more closely to their business case. The amount of subsidy applied for in the “free category” is lower than the maximum phase amount and higher than the base energy price.

## Further information

[rvo.nl/sde](http://rvo.nl/sde) and [english.rvo.nl/subsidies-programmes/sde](http://english.rvo.nl/subsidies-programmes/sde)

See also the [SDE+ information video](#).

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This publication was commissioned by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy.

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Publication number: RVO-205-1801/BR-DUZA

NL Enterprise Agency is a department of the Dutch ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy that implements government policy for agricultural, sustainability, innovation, and international business and cooperation. NL Enterprise Agency is the contact point for businesses, educational institutions and government bodies for information and advice, financing, networking and regulatory matters. Netherlands Enterprise Agency is part of the ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy.

*While the greatest possible care has been taken in the compilation of this publication, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency cannot be held responsible for any errors it may contain.*

The ministerial orders concerning the SDE+ can be found on [Wet- en regelgeving Stimulering Duurzame Energieproductie](#) page of the SDE+ website (Dutch only).

