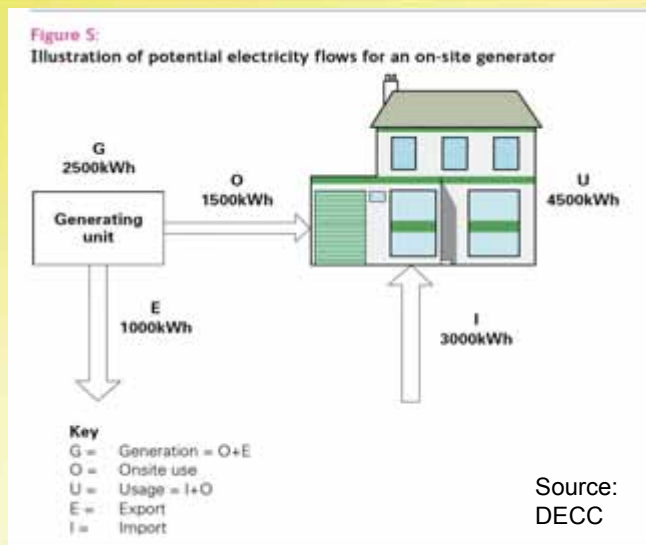




UK Feed-in Tariffs




UK Feed-in Tariffs




- Due to start April 2010
- Guarantees a long term (up to 25 years) premium payment for electricity generated from small scale renewable energy sources
- Consists of Generation tariff and Export tariff
- Designed to be transparent and easier to administer than R.O.
- Eligible installations up to 5MW (+ gas CHP up to 50kW)
- Degregation of tariff over time

Feed-in Tariffs elsewhere

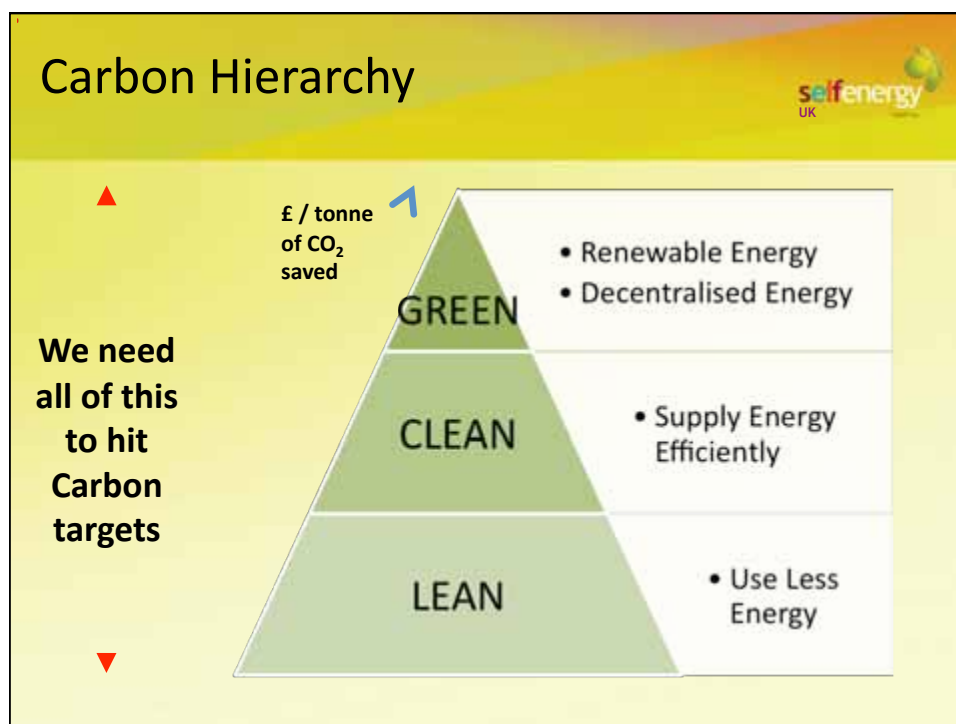


Australia, Denmark, Estonia, Italy, Sweden
Czech Republic, Ireland, Israel, Spain, Switzerland
Austria, Brazil, France, Republic of Korea, South Africa
Cyprus, Germany, Iran, Lithuania, Singapore
Canada, China, Greece, The Netherlands, Some US States
Hungary, Portugal

UK Carbon Reduction Targets



**86%
Reduction
by 2020**

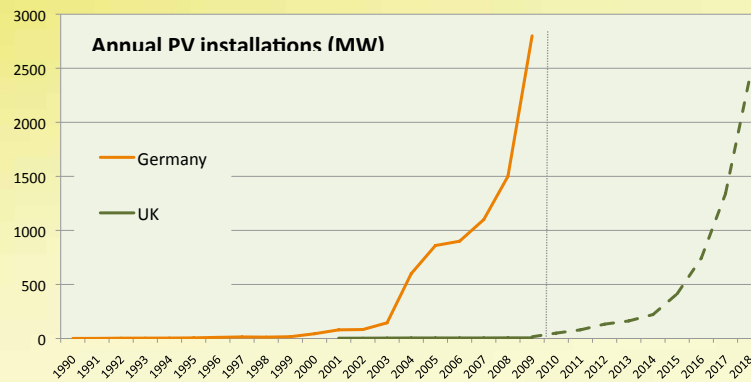


- ## UK Feed-in Tariffs
- Need Lean, Clean and Green in order to reach targets
 - “Green” is not economically viable without out consistent, simple and financially supportive policy for renewables
 - Must work in tandem with energy efficiency
 - Cost reduced through economies of scale over time
 - A low carbon grid alone cannot meet carbon reduction needs
 - Widespread decentralised energy will bring reduced transmission loss, behaviour change, more control / autonomy

FiTs in Germany



- Feed-in Tariff since 1991 – modified in 2000 and 2004
- 12% of energy from renewable sources (4.6% in UK)
- 250,000 jobs in the sector (25,000 in UK)



Feed-in Tariffs and smart grids of the future



- Cheap, clean decentralised energy generation
- Increased public interest in energy
- Decentralised energy becomes “sexy”
- Positive behaviour change
- Smart Grids

