



Rialtas na hÉireann  
Government of Ireland

# Small-Scale Renewable Electricity Support Scheme 1

Terms and Conditions

Non-Technical Guide

**2024**

Prepared by the Department of the  
Environment, Climate & Communications  
[gov.ie/DECC](https://www.gov.ie/DECC)

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# 1 Purpose

This document aims to provide a summary of the Small-Scale Renewable Electricity Support Scheme 1 (SRESS 1) Terms and Conditions with the purpose of providing potential applicants with the key details of the scheme. This serves as a guidance document only. Potential and successful applicants must ensure that they meet the detailed requirements set out in the SRESS 1 Terms and Conditions.

## 2 Introduction

SRESS 1 offers supports for community and small-scale renewable electricity export installations. SRESS 1 has been specifically designed for community and small-scale projects with the aim of providing a simpler route to market for these projects which are not necessarily suited or eligible for other support measures, such as the utility scale Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (RESS) and the Micro-generation Support Scheme (MSS). SRESS 1 aligns more closely to the experience and capacity of the community and SME energy sector and will enable community projects, farmers and businesses to maximise their participation in the energy transition.

## 3 SRESS 1 Support

SRESS 1 provides support to eligible projects through the tariffs outlined in the table below. Support is provided to new projects of solar and wind technologies only. A different tariff will be provided depending on whether the project is a Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SME) or a Renewable Energy Community (REC).

Farmers are also eligible, on the same basis as SME's, and will be provided with the SME tariff. To meet the EU definition of an SME, both enterprises and farmers must have fewer than 250 employees and an annual turnover less than or equal to €50 million or a balance sheet total less than or equal to €43 million.

A higher tariff rate is provided for RECs due to the additional barriers they face when establishing projects such as planning, grid connection and financing, and as a reflection of public policy preference for community involvement in renewable energy projects, including Climate Action Plan (CAP) targets of at least 500 MW of local community-based renewable energy projects by 2030. Farmers will be eligible to apply on the same basis as SMEs, receiving the same SME tariff. For projects that are Wind and Solar Hybrid, the tariff will be

determined by allocating the relevant tariff to the Solar and Wind technology in proportion to the capacity of the two technologies. Hybrid projects must export no greater than 6 MW combined.

## 4 Tariff Structure

Successful applicants to the scheme will receive a letter of offer entitling the electricity supplier who enters into a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the successful applicant to receive SRESS 1 support through the Public Service Obligation (PSO). The Public Service Obligation (PSO) Levy or Payment, is collected from or paid to all electricity customers to fund schemes to support national policy objectives related to renewable energy for Ireland. This is a similar mechanism as exists currently under RESS and the REFIT scheme. Support will be provided for 15 years from the start date.

The tariff is structured as a 2-way Feed-in Premium (FiP) tariff without an auction. When electricity prices are low, projects will receive a premium on the market revenues they receive from a supplier for their renewable electricity. The tariff is described as 2-way because when the market price of electricity is lower than the tariff the difference will be paid to the supplier from the PSO Levy but when the market value of electricity is higher than the tariff the supplier will be obliged to pay the difference into the PSO Levy.

Please be aware that a supplier may take a portion of the tariff for administrative purposes. This will be subject to the negotiations between the applicant and the supplier. The Department has no role in such negotiations.

30% of the tariff rates will be adjusted annually in line with the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. This is in keeping with equivalent provisions in RESS.

For a complete detailed description of how SRESS 1 support will be provided, please refer to the SRESS 1 Terms and Conditions.

**Table 1: Tariffs for renewable energy communities and SMEs.**

<b>SRESS Renewable Energy Communities Tariff Rates</b>		
<b>Small Scale Solar PV (above 50kW and up to 1MW)</b>	<b>Small Scale Solar PV (greater than 1MW and up to 6MW)</b>	<b>Wind (&lt;6 MW)</b>
€150/MWh*	€140/MWh	€90/MWh
<b>SRESS SMEs Tariff Rates</b>		
<b>Small Scale Solar PV (above 50kW and up to 1MW)</b>	<b>Small Scale Solar PV (greater than 1MW and up to 6MW)</b>	<b>Wind (&lt;6 MW)</b>
€130/MWh	€120/MWh	€80/MWh

\*€0.15/kwh - conversion from MWh to kwh, kwh are the units displayed on household bills

## **5 Capacity Volume Limits in SRESS**

A review of the tariffs may occur 3 years after commencement date or after the Application window closing date. The terms and conditions of the scheme also provide that a review can take place after considering the volume of applicants successful in the first competition and observed or estimated changes in the value of the underlying drivers of the tariffs over time. (Please see FAQs below). Please note any review will only affect the tariff rates for future SRESS applicants and won't affect those who have already received a letter of offer.

SRESS 1 support is capped to the capacity limits outlined in Table 2. The volumes below are for the entire scheme, not for individual applications. Once these volumes have been reached, the application window will close, and the Minister will consider future tariffs rates and further capacity limits. Depending on uptake and market conditions it may be necessary to close the application window prior to these capacity limits being reached.

**Table 2: Volume limits for renewable energy communities and SMEs in SRESS.**

<b>Community Led Projects</b>		
<b>Small Scale Solar PV (above 50kW and up to 1MW)</b>	<b>Small Scale Solar PV (greater than 1MW and up to 6MW)</b>	<b>Wind (&lt;6 MW)</b>
25 MW	80 MW	15 MW
<b>SME Led Projects</b>		
<b>Small Scale Solar PV (above 50kW and up to 1MW)</b>	<b>Small Scale Solar PV (greater than 1MW and up to 6MW)</b>	<b>Wind (&lt;6 MW)</b>
30 MW	120 MW	20 MW

## **6 Renewable Energy Communities (RECs)**

SRESS REC projects must at all times be 100% legally and beneficially owned by a REC and at all times 100% of the profits, dividends and surpluses derived from the SRESS project are returned to the relevant REC.

RECs must have been issued with a Grid Connection Assessment for a potential grid connection agreement for a valid SRESS project. Community-Led Projects must meet the following definition of Renewable Energy Community, the requirements are the same as those provided for in the RESS 2 Terms and Conditions.

“Renewable Energy Community” means a legal entity:

- (a) which, in accordance with applicable law, is based on open and voluntary participation, is autonomous, and is effectively controlled by shareholders or members that are located (in the case of local authorities) or resident (in the case of natural persons) in the proximity<sup>1</sup> of the SRESS 1 Project that is owned and developed (or proposed to be owned and developed) by that legal entity;
- (b) the legal and beneficial shareholders or members of which are natural persons, SMEs, local authorities (including municipalities), not-for-profit organisations or local community organisations;
- (c) for any legal and beneficial shareholder or member (with the exception of “Sustainable Energy Communities” as registered with SEAI), that shareholder or member’s participation does not constitute their primary commercial or professional activity;
- (d) the primary purpose of which is to provide environmental, economic, societal or social community benefits for its legal and beneficial shareholders or members or for the local areas where it operates, rather than financial profits;
- (e) in respect of which, each shareholder or member is entitled to one vote, regardless of shareholding or membership interest; and
- (f) which is, or which has at least one shareholder or member that is, registered as a “Sustainable Energy Community” with SEAI,

Applicants will be required to submit evidence and provide documentation that they meet the definition of REC.

In September, the Commission for Regulation of Utilities published the new Electricity Connection Policy – Generation and System Services policy. The new policy provides greater opportunities for connection to the electricity network for community renewable energy projects through provisions such as the reduction in the first stage grid payment fees;

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<sup>1</sup> Please see the following link for guidance from CRU regarding proximity [https://cruie-live-96ca64acab2247eca8a850a7e54b-5b34f62.divio-media.com/documents/CRU2023153\\_Decision\\_Paper\\_-\\_Proximity\\_Requirement\\_for\\_Renewable\\_Energy\\_Communities\\_.pdf](https://cruie-live-96ca64acab2247eca8a850a7e54b-5b34f62.divio-media.com/documents/CRU2023153_Decision_Paper_-_Proximity_Requirement_for_Renewable_Energy_Communities_.pdf)

the removal of upper and lower capacity limits; the size of projects not required to pay a capacity bond increasing from 5MW to 6MW; and the removal of caps on the number of projects per processing batch. Under this new policy RECs must be 100% community owned.<sup>2</sup>

## 7 Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Applicants applying for the SME tariff must at all times meet the definition of SME as defined in accordance with Article 2 of the Annex to Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC. This defines SMES as enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million. SME applicants must not be owned or partially owned by enterprises which do not meet this definition.

SMEs must provide evidence of their status under 2003/361/EC under this definition.

## 8 SRESS 1 Applications

Applicants will be required to send a completed application form and the required documents to [sress@decc.gov.ie](mailto:sress@decc.gov.ie)

Full details of the application process and required documents are published on <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/96110-small-scale-generation/>

All applications received on the same date, regardless of time, are given equal status. However, where the volume quota of a given SRESS category is likely to be breached on a given day, email timestamps will then be used to decide which applications are to be accepted into the scheme on that day.

REC projects that applied or participated in previous RESS competitions will be eligible to apply for support under SRESS providing they meet the eligibility criteria set out in the SRESS Terms and Conditions. Previous RESS applicants will be required to follow the same application process as all other applicants. Any applicants that previously applied to a RESS competition will be asked to provide their RESS reference number, this is for admin purposes.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cru.ie/publications/28316/>

## 9 Community Benefit Fund

Community Benefit Funds offer an opportunity for communities to benefit from their local renewable energy resource through engagement and utilisation of the Community Benefit Funds for community driven initiatives to build a lasting relationship with the renewables industry and to support the country in our transition to a low carbon future.

All SRESS 1 projects must establish a Community Benefit Fund (CBF) to be used for the wider environmental, social and economic well-being of the local community, in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

All SRESS 1 Projects must establish a CBF before their commercial operation date. The CBF and the SRESS 1 Project must be registered with the **SRESS 1 Community Benefit Funds National Register** which will be operated by The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI).

With effect from the Commercial Operation Date, a SRESS 1 Project will be required to make a contribution of €2/MWh of the Loss-Adjusted SRESS 1 Metered Quantity until the 31 December 2043 or the date which falls fifteen years (15) after the SRESS 1 Support Start Date, whichever comes earlier.

The Department will be setting out guidance for SRESS CBFs with the aim of simplifying the process for SRESS applicants, but the RESS guidelines will apply until this is published. In addition, a consultation on CBFs in RESS has been recently been opened.<sup>3</sup>

## 10 Obligations of Successful Applicants

Successful applicants will be required to meet a number of Milestones as detailed in the Annex below. Failure to meet these Milestones may result in a project having their letter of offer revoked.

There are five milestones for SMEs in SRESS, and six for RECs. While SMEs are required to submit proof of Grid Connection Agreement at application stage, RECs do not have to do this until their second milestone, within 9 months of receipt of their Letter of Offer. RECs only

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.ie/en/consultation/6d1c8-consultation-on-community-benefit-funds-cbf-under-the-renewable-electricity-support-scheme/>

need to provide proof of a Grid Connection Assessment when applying. All applicants will be required to have planning permission prior to applying for SRESS.

## 11 FAQs

### How will applications be processed?

Applications will be processed on first come, first served basis. All applications received on the same date, regardless of time, are given equal status. However, where the volume quota of a given SRESS category is likely to be breached on a given day, email timestamps may be used to decide which applications are to be accepted into the scheme on that day.

### What technologies are eligible?

Wind and solar technologies are supported initially.

The tariffs provided are for solar and wind only as it is expected that the overwhelming majority of applicants will comprise of these two technologies and the external economic analysis commissioned by the Department was conducted for solar and wind technologies. As the scheme progresses, the possibility of expanding the range of tariffs to include other technologies may be considered.

### If successful, for how long is the support provided?

Support will be provided for 15 years from the start date.

The start date will be the earlier of 90 days after the date the SRESS 1 Project's Interim Operational Notification is issued or the date of submission of the Commercial Operation Certificate, subject to the SRESS 1 Project having been listed in the PSO Order.

### How long will the scheme operate for?

SRESS will be operated on the basis of a policy lifetime out to 2030 with support provided over a 15 year period.

### Why are there higher tariffs for communities?

Renewable energy community projects are offered a higher tariff due to the additional barriers they face establishing such projects. The reason for a higher community's tariff is that the Departments analysis shows that for communities developing their own renewable

energy projects, development and financial costs can often be higher than those faced by commercial developers or even small business.

### **Why are there different tariffs based on size of projects?**

The tariffs were determined with the assistance of external economic consultants. They used the latest economic data to consider the costs associated with establishing and operating a renewable electricity project in Ireland. Smaller projects have some of the same fixed costs as larger projects but will not generate the same amount of money that larger projects will.

### **Can an existing project leave a CPPA to avail of SRESS?**

A CPPA project that was operational would be unable to switch into SRESS under the Terms and Conditions without some form of material change to the project to bring it within the definition of a New Project.

### **When will the tariff rates be reviewed, and is the Department open to revising them upwards?**

Under the SRESS Terms and Conditions, in the first instance, a review of the SRESS export tariffs may occur three years after the commencement date or after the application window closing date.

At that stage, the review will consider whether the tariffs are still at an appropriate level, depending upon a range of factors. The factors include variations in costs such as the capital and installation costs and the operational costs.

However, the terms and conditions of the scheme also provide that a review can take place after considering the volume of applicants successful in the first competition and observed or estimated changes in the value of the underlying drivers of the tariffs over time.

It may then be appropriate to change the level of tariffs offered to some or all eligible technologies or eligible generators, and/or to remove the tariff for specific eligible technologies or eligible generators.

Depending on the findings of the review, specific tariffs may be retained or modified or removed, subject to the approval by the Minister. However, to note, applications for the scheme only open on Monday 27th January.

**Can you please clarify how DECC will be implementing the maximum installed capacity limits for SRESS 1 applicants?**

Section 8.82 of the SRESS Terms and Conditions addresses the maximum allowed installed capacity and is reproduced below.

*The Installed Renewable Capacity of the SRESS 1 Project must be an amount of capacity which is physically installed and electrically capable of exporting MW, equal to no more than 120% of the MW quantity of the SRESS 1 Project specified in the Application, provided that the Installed Renewable Capacity must never be greater than:*

- (a) 6 MW in the case of SRESS 1 Projects in the categories described in Sections 5.3.1(b), 5.3.1(c) and 5.3.1(d); and*
- (b) 1 MW in the case of SRESS 1 Projects in the category described in Section 5.3.1(a).*

Therefore, the project's peak AC power export must not exceed 120% of what was specified in application by the applicant, with a maximum of 1 MW or 6 MW.

For the avoidance of doubt, the 80% to 120% range applies to the capacity stated, by the applicant, in the application form, and not to the maximum capacity of the project which is either 1 MW or 6 MW depending on the category.

The 1MW or 6MW is therefore an upper limit, which cannot be breached. Therefore, the AC power capacity can be increased up to the 120% range, as long as it does not breach the 1MW or 6 MW ceiling.

**Situation with respect to solar installations**

From a practical perspective, this would permit solar facilities to have an inverter that allowed for a maximum peak AC power output of 6MW or 120% of the MW value specified in the project description in the application.

There is no explicit limit on DC capability, as the DC capability is not the physically limiting component. Please note that proposed changes to plant and equipment require Ministerial approval. Hence, a 6 MW inverter that is a feature of the application and/or installed capacity initially could not be later changed to an inverter capable of exporting more than 6 MW AC

power. To qualify for the less than 1 MW category, the 6MW in this example would need to be 1 MW.

### **Situation with respect to wind installations**

From a practical perspective this would require that a wind project would need to be able to generate power at peak (maximum wind availability) no more than 6MW (or 1 MW for the lower capacity category). Additionally, the peak power generation capability must be no more than 120% of that stated by the applicant in the application form.

### **Considerations with respect to both solar and wind installations**

Please note that the capacity limit is a limit on the physical capability to produce peak MW of AC power and is in accordance with the maximum project size of 6 MW for SME Projects and Community Projects under Article 43 GBER, upon which SRESS is authorized and that the tariffs for the smaller projects has been set based on a project size below or equal to 1 MW.

### **Can you please clarify how DECC will be implementing the minimum installed capacity limits for SRESS 1 applicants?**

Section 8.8.1 of the SRESS terms and conditions concerning minimum installed capacity is reproduced below.

*The Installed Renewable Capacity of the SRESS 1 Project must be an amount of capacity which is physically installed and electrically capable of exporting MW, at least equal to 80% of the MW quantity of the SRESS 1 Project specified in the Application, provided the Installed Renewable Capacity must be greater than:*

- (a) 50 kW in the case of SRESS 1 Projects in the categories described in Sections 5.3.1(a), 5.3.1(c) and 5.3.1(d); and*
- (b) 1 MW in the case of SRESS 1 Projects in the category described in Section 5.3.1(b).*

Therefore, the ability to achieve an AC generation and export level must be demonstrated to meet the above minimums.

### **Can you please explain the rationale for minimum and maximum installed capacity limits?**

The rationale is two-fold.

First, DECC seeks to align the quantity of capacity that receives letters of offer with target ranges and to have a clear view of the minimum and maximum support commitments made. It will do this relative to application quantities.

Hence, it is important that the capacity actually built corresponds to that submitted in the applications.

Second, with respect to maximum capacity, there is a maximum project size of 6 MW for SME Projects and Community Projects under Article 43 GBER, upon which SRESS is authorized and that the tariffs for the smaller projects have been set based on a project size below or equal to 1 MW.

**Can the MEC or self-imposed operational limits determine the maximum capacity limit?**

No. The terms and conditions provide that the maximum capacity limit is based on peak physical AC generation capability.

**Please provide some examples.**

The following are examples:

1. A solar project is applied for with 6 MW of DC capacity, 5 MW of AC capacity and built with a DC capacity of 8 MW and an AC capacity of 6 MW. Is this project eligible for support?

Yes. DC capacity is not a factor. All projects will be assessed based on AC capacity and 6 MW is within the maximum limit and no greater than 120% of the capacity in the application.

2. A solar project is applied for with 6 MW of DC capacity, 3.5 MW of AC capacity and built with a DC capacity of 8 MW and an AC capacity of 6 MW. Is this project eligible for support?

No. The AC capacity of 6 MW is greater than 120% of the applied for quantity of 3.5 MW and hence ineligible. DC capacity is not a factor. All projects will be assessed based on AC capacity.

3. A solar project is applied for with 8 MW of DC capacity, 5 MW of AC capacity and built with a DC capacity of 10 MW and an AC capacity of 7 MW and a MEC of 6MW. Is this project eligible for support?

No. The AC capacity and 7 MW is not within the 6 MW limit and greater than 120% of the capacity in the application. Hence it is ineligible on two grounds. The MEC is not relevant.

4. A wind project is applied for with 5 MW and built with 6 MW and a MEC of 5.5 MW. Is this project eligible for support?

Yes. The AC capacity is within the 6MW limit and is also within the 120% applied for capacity.

5. A wind project is applied for with 3.2 MW and built with 6 MW. Is this project eligible for support.

No. It exceeds 120% of the applied for capacity and is ineligible.

6. A wind project is applied for with 6.0 MW and built with 6.5 MW and a MEC of 6 MW. Is this project eligible for support?

No. The peak AC capability exceeds the 6 MW limit. The MEC is not relevant.

Please note that to qualify for the 1 MW or less category, the peak AC capability must not exceed 1 MW. Also note that minimum generation requirements are based on peak AC capability.

### **Are auto producers or renewable self-consumers eligible to apply for SRESS?**

Auto producers are renewable electricity installations which generate electricity for self-consumption. Surplus energy may be exported to the grid but primarily the energy is generation for their own use. Auto producers will not be eligible for SRESS.

### **Will a project that has participated in the Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff (REFIT) schemes support be eligible for SRESS support?**

The Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff (REFIT) scheme was a Government initiative designed to promote renewable energy production by through a fixed tariff to renewable energy producers.

Projects that have previously been funded by the REFIT scheme are not eligible to avail of SRESS support as they cannot avail of funding from another Government programme. This is due to State Aid rules regarding cumulation of aid, i.e. there can be no double funding of the same project from different schemes.

### **Why is Unrealised Available Energy Compensation (UAEC) not provided for in SRESS?**

The Department examined the issue of providing compensation for curtailment for projects under the SRESS Feed-in Premium tariff. In the regard, Unrealised Available Energy Compensation (UAEC) is a provision in the RESS and ORESS Terms and Conditions that provides for projects to be compensated when they are unable to generate as a result of their output not being needed by the system.

Regarding SRESS, the Department engaged with CRU, ESB Networks and EirGrid on the matter. All parties concluded that it is not feasible or practical to include a UAEC provision in the SRESS Terms and Conditions.

SRESS projects are more likely to experience local dispatch down instructions which UAEC (in RESS and ORESS) does not compensate for. UAEC does provide for compensation for grid level type of dispatch down. However, this type of dispatch down is not typically experienced by the full range of projects in the SRESS category of 6MW and under.

While such compensation is not provided through the UAEC mechanism, the SRESS tariffs have been set at significantly higher than the average price in RESS to ensure that projects are viable, including in the context of curtailment/dispatch down.

Regarding SME and all other non-REC tariffs in the 1MW or under range, they will receive guaranteed tariffs nearly 30% higher than the average price in the most recent RESS auction in 2023.

SME applicants in the SRESS SME 1 to 6MW range will receive tariffs nearly 20% higher than the average price in the most recent RESS auction in 2023.

The largest supported category, Renewable Energy Community projects in the 1 to 6MW range, will receive a guaranteed tariff 20% higher than the average community price in the most recent RESS auction for community projects in 2022.

Thus, the higher SRESS tariffs will provide a guaranteed buffer compared to RESS prices, rather than projects being very occasionally compensated for dispatch down.

**The Terms and Conditions refer to DS3 revenues (or revenues from any successor ancillary service programme) and constraint and curtailment revenues. What are these revenues?**

DS3 revenues (or revenues from any successor ancillary service programme) are payments to generators for the provision of system services e.g. frequency response, reserve or reactive power. These services help the system operator maintain system stability and reliability during times of high level of renewables on the system. Constraint revenues are payments to generators when their output is reduced due to a local network constraint. Curtailment revenues are payment to generators when their output is reduced due to system wide constraints such as an excess of renewable generation which can cause system instability. More details are available from Eirgrid.

## Annex – SRESS Milestones

**Table 3: Milestones for RECs.**

#	Milestone	Acceptable Format	Final Milestone Date	Consequences for failure to meet Milestone Date
1	The Generator shall acknowledge receipt/acceptance of Letter of Offer and issue to the Minister.	Email Letter	Date of issue of Letter of Offer Plus 10 working days	If not complete by this date the Letter of Offer may be revoked.
2	The Generator shall submit evidence satisfactory to the Minister that the Generator has accepted and signed the Grid Connection Agreement and to submit to the Minister the grid contract reference number.	A copy of the duly executed Grid Connection Agreement, along with confirmation of the grid contract reference number.	The date 9 months after the issuance of the Letter of Offer	If not complete by this date the Letter of Offer may be revoked.

3	The Generator shall submit a declaration to the Minister confirming that funding to construct the SRESS 1 Project and achieve Commercial Operation is in place in respect of the SRESS 1 Project (the "Funding Certificate").	A Funding Certificate signed by a director and witnessed and signed by a solicitor.	The date 24 months after the issuance of the Letter of Offer	If not complete by this date the Letter of Offer may be revoked.
4	The Generator shall provide a letter to the Minister confirming receipt from the TSO/DSO of the 'Second Stage Payment' under the Grid Connection Agreement.	The Generator shall provide a letter to the Minister confirming receipt from the TSO/DSO of the 'Second Stage Payment' under the Grid Connection Agreement.	The date 30 months after the issuance of the Letter of Offer	If not complete by this date the Letter of Offer may be revoked.
5	The Generator shall establish the Community Benefit Fund and register the SRESS 1 Project and the Community Benefit Fund with the SRESS 1 Community Benefit Funds National Register.	The Generator shall establish the Community Benefit Fund and register the SRESS 1 Project and the Community Benefit Fund with the SRESS 1 Community Benefit Funds National Register.	The date 60 working days prior to the Commercial Operation date	If not complete by this date the Letter of Offer may be revoked.
6	The Generator shall achieve Commercial Operation.	The Generator shall achieve Commercial Operation.	The date 57 months after the issuance of the Letter of Offer i.e. the Longstop date	If not complete by this date the Letter of Offer may be revoked.

**Table 4: Milestones for SMEs.**

#	Milestone	Acceptable Format	Final Milestone Date	Consequences for failure to meet Milestone Date
1	The Generator shall acknowledge receipt/acceptance of Letter of Offer and issue to the Minister.	Email  Letter	Date of issue of Letter of Offer Plus 10 working days	If not complete by this date the Letter of Offer may be revoked.
2	The Generator shall submit a declaration to the Minister confirming that funding to construct the SRESS 1 Project and achieve Commercial Operation is in place in respect of the SRESS 1 Project (the "Funding Certificate").	A Funding Certificate signed by a director and witnessed and signed by a solicitor.	The date 18 months after the issuance of the Letter of Offer	If not complete by this date the Letter of Offer may be revoked.
3	The Generator shall provide a letter to the Minister confirming receipt from the TSO/DSO of the 'Second Stage Payment' under the Grid Connection Agreement.	The Generator shall provide a letter to the Minister confirming receipt from the TSO/DSO of the 'Second Stage Payment' under the Grid Connection Agreement.	The date 30 months after the issuance of the Letter of Offer	If not complete by this date the Letter of Offer may be revoked.
4	The Generator shall establish the Community Benefit Fund and register the SRESS 1 Project and the Community Benefit Fund with the SRESS 1 Community Benefit Funds National Register.	The Generator shall establish the Community Benefit Fund and register the SRESS 1 Project and the Community Benefit Fund with the SRESS 1	The date 60 working days prior to the Commercial Operation date	If not complete by this date the Letter of Offer may be revoked.

		Community Benefit Funds National Register.		
<b>5</b>	The Generator shall achieve Commercial Operation.	The Generator shall achieve Commercial Operation.	The date 48 months after the issuance of the Letter of Offer i.e. the Longstop date	If not complete by this date the Letter of Offer may be revoked.