



October 2024

Renewable Heat Incentive and Biomass



Biomass is a renewable source that can be used for transport, heat and electricity – *Biomass Strategy 2023*.



Biomass Strategy





The Biomass Strategy 2023 outlined the significant role that sustainable biomass is expected to play in achieving net zero emissions.

- **1.Versatility and Potential**: Biomass is highlighted as a versatile resource capable of producing power, heat, and transport fuels.
- **2.Sustainability**: Ensuring the sustainability of biomass is a priority.
- **3.Domestic Supply**: Increasing the domestic supply of biomass is crucial.
- **4.Carbon Capture**: biomass and BECCS is essential to deliver net zero targets¹.
- **5.Sector Integration**: It details the integration of biomass across various sectors, including electricity, heating, transport, and industry.



Biomass Strategy





NDRHI 2011-2024



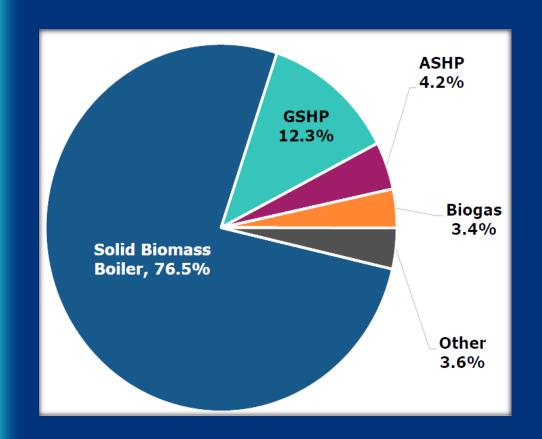






NDRHI fuels

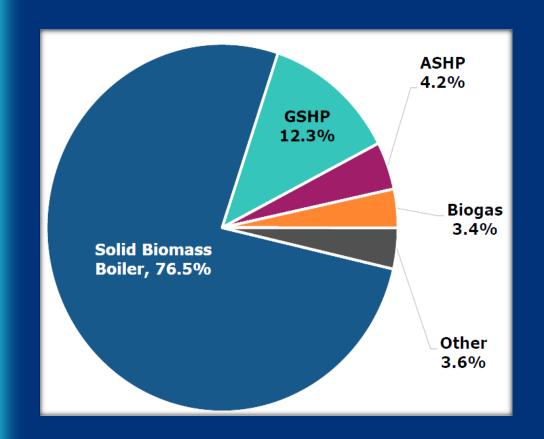
- 76.54% solid biomass boilers
- 12.28% ground source heat pumps
- 4.19% air source heat pumps3.39% biogas
- 3.6% Other fuel:
 - solar thermal (1.50%),
 - water source heat pumps (0.90%),
 - biomethane (0.76%),
 - solid biomass CHP (0.41%)
 - solid biomass in waste (0.03%).





NDRHI fuels

Technology Type	Payments (£m)	Payments (% total)
ASHP	£5.9	0.1%
Biogas	£389.9	6.6%
Biomethane	£2,046.0	34.5%
GSHP	£204.2	3.4%
Solar Thermal	£1.6	0.03%
Solid Biomass Boiler	£3,003.6	50.6%
Solid Biomass CHP	£203.7	3.4%
Waste	£33.8	0.6%
WSHP	£48.1	0.8%
Total	£5,936.7	100%





The RHI has specific sustainability rules for participants who use biomass woodfuel:

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Land use
- Fuel quality
- Fuel measurement and sampling (FMS)





Biomass Suppliers' List (BSL)





NDRHI will end in 2041
DRHI will end in 2029







Thank you

For specific questions about RHI policy please contact rhi@energysecurity.gov.uk